The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1837. No. 86.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1837.

Late from Europe.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

By the ship *New York*, Captain Niven, from Glasgow, we have papers (all published twice a week,) of that city to January 14. They contain several repetitions of the report respecting the *Erie* from *Lloyd's List*, as follows:—"The *Erie*, Punk, from Havre, for New York, (packet of the 24th December,) was totally lost near the former port on the 1st January and all on board drowned."

All Glasgow appeared to be in commotion to the honor of Sir Robert Peel. On the 11th of January he was installed as Lord Rector of the University, and on the next day a magnificent banquet was given him at the Peel Pavillion, when the tables were spread for more than three thousand guests. The speeches delivered by Sir Robert, on these two occasions, fill the papers of the subsequent days. At the dinner, more than twenty reporters were present from the great London newspaper establishments, and several from Dublin and Edinburgh. We find but very scanty items of general news.

GLASGOW, *Jan.* 13.—The Radical party is now assuming an attitude which must be alarming to every individual who has any thing to lose. In Ireland, Mr. O'Connell is comparatively a Constitutional man, Mr. Shannon Crawford having taken the wind out of his sails; and in England, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Lord John Russell have become the targets for the Revolutionists to level their shafts at. In our last paper there will be found a short abridgement of the proceedings at a political meeting at Bath, where the sentiments delivered were of the most violent description. Fortunately the avowal of these levelling opinions and intentions comes at a time when the country is in a calm way of thinking, and the only effect produced will, we trust, be the uniting of all moderate and reasonable men in the support of the State.

LONDON, *Jan.* 10.—There has been little business doing this morning in either the English or Foreign markets. Consols opened at the closing price of yesterday, 90¾ to ⅞, and have since been down rather lower, being 90½ to ⅜; Exchequer bills are 24 to 25.

Two o'clock.—Consols are rather lower, being 90⅜ to ⅛, and Exchequer bills 23 to 24 premium

Colonel Wythe, in giving an account of the relief of Bilbos, says:—"I cannot yet ascertain the loss on the part of the Queen's troops, but it has been severe; the two battalions of Guards alone having lost nine officers killed, and twenty-three wounded, and nearly 500 men. Bilbos appears to have suffered considerably, one of its suburbs being nearly entirely in ruins. I believe from 1000 to 1200 of its garrison have been killed or wounded. The whole of the enemy's artillery was captured, as well as the commanding officer of artillery and engineers, and a considerable number of prisoners."

The Mexican Envoy to Madrid has been formally received by the Queen Regent, in virtue of the decree recognising the Independence of the Spanish Republics.

It was rumored in London at the date of the last accounts, that the Russian Government was about to send an eminent diplomatist, M. de Tatischef, to England, for the purpose of negociating on the means of putting a stop to the shedding of blood in Spain.

The *London Courier* says that it is the intention of Government to despatch another steam vessel to India, round the Cape of Good Hope; that the vessel is nearly ready, and will commence her voyage very soon. Our readers will remember that a similar enterprise was undertaken and accomplished several years ago, but did not answer expectation.

THE RHINE.—The cold has been so severe on the banks of the Rhine, that the river was suddenly covered in almost the whole of its course, by masses of ice, which stopped the navigation. The steamboats and all the craft at Mavence, Cologne, Coblentz, and Dusseldorf, have been drawn towards the bank, that they may not be exposed to the breaking up of the ice, which will be terrible, if it comes on suddenly, because the accumulations of the ice are considerable.

France.

A letter from Marseilles of the 28th ult. says:—"For some days nothing has been talked of but shipwrecks and disasters at sea. The Mediterranean has never been so boisterous as during this month. The steam-packet *Liamone* was carried so far out of her course by the tempest as to be obliged to put in at Porto Fino. She has sustained considerable damage. The funnel and the mast were both blown down. A small sloop bound for Centuri, a village situated on the sea shore, about 8 leagues from Bastia, was in great danger. Amongst the 21 persons on board was an old woman, who died from fatigue and suffering. After being buffeted about at the mercy of the winds, the frail bark was fortunately enabled to reach the port of Leghorn."

The *Moniteur* contains a detailed statement of the result of the late quinquennial census taken in 1836, from which it appears that the population of France, at its conclusion, amounted to 33,540,908 inhabitants, being an increase in the last five years of 979,754 souls; the census in 1831 having shown that the population of that period was 32,560,934 souls.

The Imperial Parliament was to meet on the 31st of January, for the despatch of business. The following circular was addressed to the supporters of the Ministry:—

"Whitehall, Dec. 26, 1836.

"Sir,—As business of great importance will be brought forward immediately upon the meeting of Parliament, and the 31st of January is appointed for that purpose, I earnestly request your attendance at the opening of the session.

"I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

"J. ROMILLY."

From the list of Bills which we were enabled to publish yesterday, may be estimated the fruits, both as to the quantity and quality, which the Sister Province will reap from the late Session of her Legislature. Verily, we should exhibit a counterpart of the fox and the grapes, if we affected to undervalue the importance of the measures in question, and the benefits most of them will unquestionably confer on the country. No doubt, during the last three or four days of the Session, some additional measures, besides those recorded in the list we published, have received the sanction of both the Assembly and the Legislative Council. When the whole is before us, we shall be better able to judge of the working qualities of the present Assembly, and the comparative value of the other branches, as balancing or co-operating powers in the Legislature.

We are glad to see that the efforts made in Congress to thwart the equipment of the exploring expedition have signally failed, and that it will be sent out on the scale originally proposed. The astronomical and other instruments have been procured for the purpose in England by Lieut. WILKES, of the Navy. This gentleman acknowledges, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, the attention he received in England, in the following terms:—"It is impossible for me to give you an adequate idea of the enthusiasm which prevails on the subject of the Expedition in England among all classes. I am at a loss to conceive what more could be done for it, if it was fitting out by their own country to forward its success."

A letter is published in the New York papers by Captain PELL, of the ship *Normandie*, commenting on the rumours in circulation of the loss of the packet *Erie*. The *Normandie* sailed ten days after the *Erie*, and Capt. PELL adduces a number of strong reasons against the probability of the latter having been wrecked on the French coast.

We learn that 2,530 cases have been heard by the Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in this City since the establishment of the Court on the 1st of August. This must surely realize BENTHAM's idea of "cheap and speedy justice."

The birth day of WASHINGTON was celebrated on the 21st ultimo in a strange way, in the city that bears his name. President JACKSON treated the public to a mammoth cheese. A correspondent of a New York journal thus describes the scene:—

"There is not the least doubt that this is a little of the drollest country from the Hottentot's home to the Sultan of Muscat's kingdom. The old Romans talked of democracy, and the Greeks pretended something in that way. But for the genuine, pure, patent-right democracy, our government against the world! This is Washington's Birth day, you know. The President, the Departments, the Senate, and we, who are mightier than all,—we the people I mean, have celebrated it—by eating a big Cheese! The President's house was thrown open. The multitude swarmed in. The Senate of the United States adjourned. The Secretaries of the civil Departments turned out. Representatives in squadrons left the capital,—and all for the purpose of eating cheese! Yes, all *for the purpose of eating cheese!* Mind ye, I dont laugh at it. Who has a better right to eat cheese than we?"

The death of J. M. ROCHON, Esq. M. P. P. creates a vacancy in the representation of the County of Lachenaie.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper that there is not a single House of Religious Worship in all Texas.

We cut the following from the *New York Courier*:—

"Public lecturing is becoming as fashionable as small sleeves, and the subjects as multifarious as Mr. John Quincy Adams' mutations. Graham lectures upon bran bread; somebody in Boston lately lectured on Niagara Falls; and not long since, if we remember, there was a course delivered in Philadelphia upon Nor'easters. Dr. Brownlee holds forth upon *poppery*, Maria Monk, and other delicacies of that nature; and now we perceive, that the Trojans have been favored with a lecture on Avalanches—a discourse having been recently delivered in that city, upon the great slide which occurred there not long ago.

"Graham, lecturer on cold water and brick bat puddings, is about to delight the Bostonians by a course of lectures on 'Courtship,' to males only."

MARIA MONK's absurdities propagated by public lectures!

By the reports of the public schools in Massachusetts, it appears that ALL the boys in the city of Boston, between the age of four and sixteen, are in attendance at public or private schools, excepting thirty-three. The whole number is estimated at 16,800.

It is to be feared that no modification of the American Tariff will be effected during this Session of Congress.

"The two soldiers, who some time ago were imprisoned on suspicion of having robbed Mr. Spooner, beadle of Christ Church, were yesterday acquitted, as the evidence, though sufficient to establish a very violent presumption, failed to make good the application.

"After this acquittal, we are bound in equitable and hearty do apologize accordingly, as the two warriors for having classed them with our church-robbers."—*Herald.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—The signs of a mighty conspiracy against the "Established Church," are multiplying each day. With horror I read in this morning's *Herald* that "two warriors" had been imprisoned on suspicion of having robbed that blue-coated, red-collared, gold-lace edged dignitary, the Beadle of Christ Church!

"It is too plain, "there is something rotten in the State:" the knife must be used freely to cut away the diseased parts, or our "venerable, time-honored—aye, hoary" institutions will perish away and leave no trace behind, for, unlike comets, they have no tails; tails are only given to Satan, O'CONNELL, and the Editor of the *Herald*, who has got the Seven Wise Men of Greece in the folds of his.)

Aye, Sir, the soldiers of the Church must buckle on their armour, mount the "grim fur-cap," and look as fierce and black as are the hearts of "the infidels;" having well-frightened, they must kill the pestilent rabble of "visionaries and admirers of naked abstractions!" all the *respectable* people you know, that is, all the Tories, (Tories, you are aware, are always gentlemen? hem! who is that who laughs?) will, of course, join and slit the "Church Mutant." The population of the city will be greatly diminished, it is true, but then, what is left, will be all of the "pure Mosaism," the "highly respectable," and we shall make up in the quality for the quantity—that will console us. Those who are left will be firm in the faith that it will be heretical to interfere with such "sacred things" as "Rectories and Reserves!" they will all be of the "real established breed;" whose motto is, "hold on to all you have got, and get as much more as you can;"—"that's a way we have in the army."

The truth is, "the people" think too much: it is high time "the canaille" were taught a severe lesson; the "*profanum vulgus*," should never by any chance be permitted to pass between the wind and our nobility; a little blood-letting will be a good thing, and there are abundant precedents for drawing the glaive, and (faith, *for slaying men, women and children too!* The massacre will be great! Let me see; there are first, the two thousand signers of the petition, those fellows, and particularly "the Committee," (a low, ignorant, set,) must have their throats cut from ear to ear,—the "scoundrel" who stole the great Rector's great fur-cap, must be impaled,—and the "two warriors" who assaulted the *Beadle*, they must be burnt alive.

What will his Grace, the "Archbishop of Canterbury," in his palace at Lambeth, say to the state of things here.—Really, Mr. Editor, there is something rotten. "Church-Robbers" are seen in every direction; they are even more numerous than the "Bigots and Knaves."—(That's what they call us, *entre-nous* be it spoken.)—"Church-Robber" is bad, but BIGOT and KNAVE is worse:—We must settle that cry if we can.

A CHURCH AND STATE MAN.

March 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—You allude in your paper of this morning to the propriety of convening an assembly of the Protestant citizens of Montreal, for the purpose of repelling the calumnies of MARIA MONK, and her unprincipled associates. I find there are many who consider it impossible, that the silly fictions of the girl can deserve such serious notice:—who believe, that such a meeting will rather add notoriety to her publications, and draw ridicule upon ourselves.

So one would suppose. Yet it is now a well ascertained fact, that last July *twenty-six thousand* copies of her first work had been sold: that since then, an immense number of copies of that work, together with a second series of disclosures, have been circulated, and are receiving universal credit in the United States. These works charge upon the Nuns and Priests of Montreal the most outrageous crimes against morals and humanity, and accuse nearly all the inhabitants of Montreal, Catholic and Protestant, of conniving at these abominations.

An agent has been despatched to England, to publish an edition there;—and from the state of the public mind in that country, there is every probability that the imposture will gain equal credit there. Contemptible as the affair seemed at first, when a notorious harlot, with her paramour, HOYT, originated their fictions, it has now reached such a stage, that it can no longer despised. One nation believes the narrative. Another will soon. With the means in our power of convicting the imposter, and disabusing the public mind, let us awaken to our duty. Let a public meeting be called—let the citizens declare their opinions—and let the Nunnery be examined by a Committee, in which the inhabitants of Canada and the United States can repose confidence.

C. D.

March 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—If "two thirds of the best people in New York" are so divested of common sense as to place any belief in the filthy trash issued from the press of that city, to the discredit of the Catholics of Montreal, let them, by all means, enjoy their opinions; and at the same time, I would advise the good citizens to leave us of Montreal to act as we ourselves think fit. Thus the insatiable curiosity and prying disposition of our neighbours (whom the worthy editor of the *Vindicator* is frequently reminding us have their eyes upon us) would be gratified with another opportunity of poking their noses into what does not concern them. I have no doubt, but I can neither guess nor calculate why they should call upon us to assist them in their views. Will your correspondent, "A. B." friend, have the goodness to point out in what way MARIA MONK's publications are injurious to Protestants? If the highly respectable Roman Catholic Clergy of this city do not think fit to interfere, I cannot see any ground for calling a meeting of the Protestants of Montreal upon the subject. Your's, &c.

A PROTESTANT.

Montreal, March 2, 1837.

United States.

A VALUABLE PINE TREE.—A pine tree which grew on the timber lands of Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, in Cuba, Alleghany county, and near the junction of the New York and Erie Rail road with the Genesee Valley Canal, was felled and cut into saw logs last month. This noble tree produced 28 mill-logs, 19 of which were 19 feet long, and the others 16 feet long. These 28 logs, when sawed, would average 3000 feet of inch boards, one half clear stuff. The boards obtained from this single tree are worth, on the spot, $90, a very handsome dividend!

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c. IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the *Newark Advertiser* furnishes its readers with the following statistics:—"The institutions constituting both the means and objects of education are found in about 60 Colleges, 200 Academies, 4000 Lyceums, and 50,000 Common Schools. In New England there are 12 Colleges, where 253 were graduated the last year: in New York and New Jersey 7, where 225 were graduated. In New Hampshire the number of free schools is rising of 1600. Massachusetts has about 3000 schools. Rhode Island 700. Connecticut has 1651 school districts, and about 84,000 children receiving the benefit of the School Fund. In New York 9000 schools, and more than 500,000 children receiving instruction. In Pennsylvania there are 250,000 children out of 400,000 destitute of school instruction. South Carolina in 1833, had 817 schools, and 3390 scholars. Georgia has more than 700 common schools. In Kentucky only about one third of the children between the age of 4 and 15 attend school."

TAGLIONI.—The services of this eminent dancer have been secured by the lessee of the Drury-lane Theatre for a portion of the present season. Mr. Bunn has engaged her for the months of May, June and July, at such a rate of remuneration as that, at the termination of that period she will put into her pocket the enormous sum of £6,000. This engagement, however, includes her father, her brother, and his wife, of whom the first named has undertaken to bring out the new ballet recently produced in Paris. As soon as Madlle. Taglioni has completed her term at Drury-lane Theatre, she proposes to visit Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Dublin, and then to proceed to St. Petersburgh and others of the larger cities in Russia: next she will go to the principal towns of Austria, and ultimately to Naples, where she intends to live in a state of retirement for three years. At the expiration of that time she will again return to the stage. Taglioni has, for a length of time, lived separate from her husband, the Count de Voisignes, who resides with her father.

THE JEWS.—*Marriage*.—In London an increased number of marriages among the poorer class of Jews have lately taken place, in consequence of the society recently established among them, of which Mrs. Rothschild, the lady of the late eminent capitalist, is patroness and a liberal subscriber, to pay the expenses of the marriage ceremony and provide decent apparel for the bride and bridegroom to appear in, and a good dinner, etc., to entertain their friends and relatives with on these occasions. These expenses at the lowest rate of calculation exceed £5, but are often increased, even amongst the poor, to double that sum. The Jewish people, who are proverbially anxious about all their ceremonies, appear much pleased with the society and its objects; the benefits, however, will only be extended to a certain period (about two months hence) before which time every poor Jew in London will have an opportunity, if he pleases, of forming a legal matrimonial contract free of expense.

A NEW AND VALUABLE GRAIN.—The white Quinoa, used in Mexico, Peru, and most of the provinces of South America, as an excellent substitute for wheat, maize, potatoes, &c., and the boiled leaves of which make as good a green as spinach, has at length, after many unsuccessful trials by Bombey, Humboldt, Bonpland, and others, been domesticated in France by the distinguished horticulturalist, M. Vilmorin.

Commercial.

The advices from New York are to Saturday morning. There is nothing new respecting markets:—Flour is noted as "excessively dull." In Wheat no alteration. The rate for Bills on London was again lower, 9 ⅌ cent. being the current rate. There was some business doing in Provisions; the demand for Beef active, and considerable sales made at $8,50 @ $8,75, for Prime.

The American Fur Company had an auction on the 23d ultimo, but prices, which were essentially lower than at the last sale, affording but little encouragement, a large proportion of the Beaver and Muskrat Skins were withdrawn. There were sold—"1300 Skins Rocky Mountain Beaver, at $4,67½ @ $5,12½ ⅌ lb.; 735 do. Lake Superior, $5,12½; 549 do. Mackinac, $4,62½ @ $4,75; 88,000 No. 1 Muskrat Skins, 16½ @ 19½ cents each; 36,952 No. 2 do. 6 @ 8½; 15,318 Kittens, 2½ @ 3; 1487 shaved Deer Skins, 43½ @ 44½; 1568 shaved Red and Grey, sound, and slightly damaged, 30 @ 42 cents ⅌ lb.; and 27 Otter, $3,25 each; terms, 4 @ 6 months."

Subsequently another sale of Furs and Skins was made, which went off with animation, as follows:—"31 packages Coney Fur, 95 @ $1,95 ⅌ lb.; 11 do. second and third quality, 50 @ 27½; 17 cases Nutria, $3,12½ @ $7,25; 2 cases Turkey Backs, $1,62½ @ $5,12½; 60 packages Hares Fur, 52½ cents @ $3,25; 84 lbs. Otter, $23, @ $25; 404 lbs. Muskrat Fur, $1,87½ @ $4,62½ ⅌ lb.; 5500 Muskrat Skins, 12½ @ 15 cents each; 3240 Nutria, 24 @ 28; 4 dozen dressed, $14 ⅌ dozen; 327 Dry Otter, $3,25 each; 775 Salted do. $2,87½; 500 Black Astrachan, 67½; 2120 Russia Hare, 10½ @ 13½; 236 Vicunia, 35 each, and 315 Parchment Beaver, $5,50 @ lb."

By the ship *New York*, NIVEN, arrived at New York, the dates from London are delayed to the 10th Jan. and from Greenock to the 14th, the day of her sailing. The only commercial intelligence by her is a notice of the London and Liverpool Corn Markets which we subjoin:—

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 2.—Much of the Wheat offering being affected by the damp state of the atmosphere, was in bad condition, and such was only saleable at a reduction of 1s. @ 2s. ⅌ quarter on the prices of this day sennight, while the finest qualities of old readily supported last week's prices. The Seed trade remains in an inanimate state, with little or no variation from former prices. We heard of no transactions in bonded Corn.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 10.—At this day's market, which was well attended, there was a large show of samples of English Wheats and the holders having submitted to a reduction of 2d. @ 3d. on the previous prices, some business was done in them with the dealers at 10s. @ 10s. 4d. for white, and 9s. 6d. @ 9s. 10d. for red, both new and old. Irish Wheats, new as well as old, had a limited sale at a decline of 1d. @ 2d. Other articles are steady at our quotations, and there is no alteration in the value of Wheat or Flour in bond.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1837.

We beg to inform our Subscribers in Upper Canada, that Mr. EVAN FOTHOM, has on a tour through that Province, is authorized to collect all arrears due to this paper, as well as the subscriptions for the current year. When the long arrears of the paper are considered, it is to be hoped that our patrons, in town and country, will be punctual in conforming to our conditions.

The MORNING COURIER is published at the Office in *St. François Xavier Street*, Montreal, Daily throughout the year, Sundays excepted, for the sum of Six Dollars delivered in Town, or Eight Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three halfpence per number in the country.* It gives the latest News, foreign and domestic, and a Weekly Prices Current carefully corrected, accompanied with general observations on the state and fluctuations of the Markets.

The MORNING COURIER FOR THE COUNTRY is published on Mondays and Thursdays, and contains all the reading and commercial matter of the daily paper. Subscription Four Dollars in Town, or Five Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance.*

There is no creed so absurb, but what finds dupes to believe it, no abuse in the body politic, however glaringly loathsome, but has some self-interested defenders, and there is no human being, how worthless soever but has friends and congenial spirits; why then should our surprise be excited, when Mr. HAGERMAN is praised as a discreet and sagacious statesman, when he has just been exhibiting the most unequivocal evidences of rashness and folly,—as the mighty defender of Church and State, while he is casting around him firebrands that may consume both. The previous conduct of the learned gentleman prepared us in a measure for the indignation with which he is now pretty generally regarded, but we have yet to learn what penance or good deeds he has performed to obliterate the disgrace of the past, and induce any intelligent and conscientious man to become his bright-eyed and defender. The *Toronto Patriot* has generously undertaken to perform the ungracious task of white-washing His Majesty's Solicitor General. Our contemporary will find it a hopeless job. He could set afloat his two or three millions of "*paper* capital," much easier than relieve Mr. H. from that unpleasant position in which his own rashness, presumption and bigoted principles have placed him. The *Patriot* styles him "a firm unflinching upholder of the Constitution, which is the general protection and the strong defence against anarchy and misrule, and for this the Canadian people owe him a large debt of gratitude."

We wonder if Sir FRANCIS HEAD will endorse this panegyric, by dismissing from office so sturdy a champion of the Constitution—this *Dutch-dike* against the surges of reform! Sir FRANCIS must judge very strangely, if he does not think his government would be more popular and stable without Mr. HAGERMAN's aid.

The Presbyterian inhabitants of Cobourg have done themselves credit by stepping forward and testifying their sense of Mr. M'KAY's services in the cause of religious equality, as will be seen from the annexed correspondence. It is a good symptom, which promises much public good, when an intelligent people, after having judged of their representatives by their conduct, freely give honour to whom honour is due—nothing more likely to encourage the deserving and abash those whose aims run counter to their country's interest.

The Address of the undersigned Members and adherents of the Church of Scotland, resident in Cobourg.

TO THOMAS MACKAY, ESQ., M. P. P. FOR THE COUNTY OF HOLDEN, U. C.

We, the undersigned members and adherents of the Church of Scotland, resident in Cobourg, hasten, on hearing of your arrival in this village, to express our warmest gratitude and admiration for the way and manner you have stood forth as the advocate for those rights and privileges accorded to us, as Scotchmen and Presbyterians, on the late occasion in the House of Assembly, and to assure you that not only we whose names are hereunto annexed, but a large proportion of the Presbyterian inhabitants of this District, coincide in the views brought forward by you in that House, on the subject of the Establishment and Endowment of Rectories in this Province.

We regret much the hurried manner in which we have been able to circulate these sentiments to you, as we had made some arrangement for the purpose of testifying to you our gratitude for the services you have rendered our Church and people, in a more deliberate manner. In conclusion, we beg to assure you that we are determined to support you, and all holding the same views and sentiments, in which we doubt not we shall be joined by a very large proportion of the Presbyterians throughout the Province, and that we intend to seek redress by all constitutional means in our power.

We have the honor to be, with gratitude and respect, Sir, yours, &c.

Cobourg, Feb. 24, 1837.

TO THE PRESBYTERIAN INHABITANTS OF COBOURG, &C. &C. &C.

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my sincere thanks for the mark of respect and esteem you have shown me this day, in approving of my public conduct as a Member of the House of Assembly in advocating the rights and privileges of our Mother Church; and hope I always will continue to advocate such rights and privileges conscientiously to the extent of my humble abilities.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

(Signed) T. M'KAY.

Cobourg, February 24, 1837.

The following remarks of Mr. PARKE, when the Alien Bill was under discussion in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, deserve to be preserved. His definition of loyalty is what every true patriot, in the exercise of his common sense, must approve.

Mr. PARKE observed that the hon. gentleman from Essex had demonstrated from facts the bad effects of the present system, and the benefit which this Bill would be to the Province, the hon. gentleman from Haldimand had shown the good effects which a similar system had produced in the States, and the hon. gentleman from Halton had shown that those Americans who emigrated to Upper Canada in its early days had faithfully defended the country against invaders, and had not the hon. gentleman from Huron proved from history that by such a proceeding ancient Rome had risen to her unparalleled greatness? and yet all this had been met by paltry special pleading, by a little feeling, a something or other which you could not describe—it was all loyalty, loyalty—you cant tell what it is, perpetually agonizing ourselves with foolish fears of something or other—we don't know what, although facts and experience prove them to be groundless. Well what is loyalty? a desire to see all society properly constituted—that one man may not be the slave nor another he overbearing. It was not loyalty which led them to oppose this Bill, it was a little selfish, contracted feeling, loyalty consists in a desire to see the whole society of man in prosperity and happiness, and true loyalty would not support any government which turned traitor to the people, true loyalty would put the bridle and bit in the mouth of every government, and he had no true loyalty in his breast who would allow any government to trample upon the people. This was a kind of exclusive selfish loyalty which he would never trust in the hour of danger, loyalty was loyalty to the whole people, and loyalty to the government as long as they faithfully performed the trust reposed in them.—It was not frothing over on every little occasion. This measure had not been met nor the arguments which had been advanced in favour of it, and he believed that it would be of great benefit to Upper Canada. An hon. member says, encourage the British Emigrant to come and settle among us, and at the same time every measure is opposed which is brought forward to further that object, and when he (Mr. P.) had introduced a bill to lower the price of the lands to the emigrant, he was opposed by those who are now crying out for the encouragement of emigration from the old country. The British Emigrant had an inherent right to those lands and should get them free, they were bought by their blood and their taxes. Hon. gentlemen might talk of receiving the British Emigrant,—talk is cheap, but we now see that they can get lands cheaper from a strange government than they can from us. Let us encourage emigration from every quarter,—every man would be found to defend the country of his choice, it was in the nature of man to do so, and if the government was a just one they would support it, and he would ask no man's allegiance to a government which he could not conscientiously support, the man who would support a government which he did not think a just one, is a sycophant and a vassal.

The phaeton, which was presented to General JACKSON on WASHINGTON's birth day, was made out of the old *Constitution* frigate.

It was resolved by the Committee of the House of Industry on Monday last, that in order to complete the necessary funds for carrying on the establishment, the different churches in town be requested to make collections in aid of its funds.

The Committee of the House of Industry in its Report of November last, supposed that the number of persons who might probably become dependent upon this charity would exceed 200 persons, and estimated that the money required for their maintenance for six months, including wood, the repairs of the building, first cost of furniture, bedding, and expense of superintendence, would amount to £1500, which could be raised alone by private contributions; and gentlemen were appointed to collect subscriptions.

The collectors having completed their duties and returned the Subscription Books, the sums received up to this time amount to only £1205 12s. 5d., including sums from various quarters, besides regular subscriptions.

Desirous of rendering the House of Industry completely effective, in relieving all the dependent poor of the town, and assured of the concurrent approbation and liberality of the citizens of Montreal, the Committee has admitted and supported within the House, on an average, nearly 350 persons. The admissions have been 519. The present number of inmates is 248. When this number of objects, equal to an addition of seventy-five per cent. on that, upon which the published estimated expense was based, is considered, in connection with the enormous advance in the price of most of the necessaries of life, the Committee must be allowed to have strong claims upon the public for contributions to augment the sum already received, to an amount, at least, equal to the original estimate.

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In most of the public undertakings of a similar nature hitherto attempted among us, the benefits resulting have fallen short, and the money expended much exceeded the cost originally estimated by their projectors.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Fay has kindly offered to make a collection in the Parish Church; and the Rev. Mr. Perlan will take the opportunity of appealing to the benevolence of his countrymen and the public on St. Patrick's Day.

The Drama.

"— *Luxus animo debent, aliquando dari,*
Ad cœlibatum melior et redeat sibi."

Juvenile Theatre.—On Thursday evening, we witnessed the performance by the "Juvenile Amateurs" at their new theatre, St. François Xavier Street, of the admired *Petite Comedie*, in two acts, of the *Mock Doctor*, and the burlesque tragedy of *Bombastes Furioso*, and were very much delighted with the way in which the whole went off. Gregory and Sir Jasper in the *Mock Doctor*, sustained their parts well; the former did justice to the woodman, and when his girth was changed for that of the physician, though his playing was good, still we think that a little of that grave and serious deportment by which persons of the medical profession are commonly distinguished, was wanting. The youth who played Dorcas did so with great credit to himself, and apparently, much to the satisfaction of the female part of the audience, and proved (to poor Gregory's cost,) that though a woman, he could "wear the breeches" sometimes. The other characters were very ably personated, particularly Hellebore, who looked the doctor to a T; and Leander, the lover, whose appearance was sufficiently *distingué*, but who somehow or other, "spoke small like a woman." The closing scene between Gregory and Dorcas was well got through, and we cannot conclude this notice of the play without remarking, that the following sentences, "according" to Aristotle, "were very fine, very fine, indeed!"

* * * * * *

"Sir Jasper.—May I beg to know whether you are a physician or not—or, what the devil you are?

Gregory.—I think, Sir, after the miraculous cure you have seen me perform, you have no reason to ask, whether I am a physician or no—and for you, (turning to Dorcas,) I'll henceforth have you behave with all deference to my greatness! For a Pagoat maker can only thrash your jacket, but a physician—he—

"Dorcas.—Can pick your pocket;—Why! thou puffed-up fool! I could have made as good a physician myself; the cure was owing to the apothecary, not the doctor."

Between the play and farce, a Comic Song was commenced in very good style, but owing apparently to a defect of memory, the audience was deprived of the *finale*.

The evening's entertainments concluded with the burlesque tragedy of "*Bombastes Furioso*," in which, Pedros agreeably surprised us by his clever performance of that part,—and the following speech delivered with great effect, caused much merriment—(addressing the King, he says):—

Only just so, so; Oh monstrous doleful thing!
Is it the mully-grabs affects the King?
Or drooping poison in the cup of joy,
Do the Blue Devils your repose annoy?
Yes, I perceive it in that vacant eye,
The wan unbuttoned, and the wig awry;
Thus sickly cats, neglect their fur attire,
And sit and mope beside the kitchen fire.

To which the "Representative of the King" replied with admirable mock gravity,—

Last night, when undisturbed by State affairs,
Moistening our clay and puffing off our cares—
Of the replenished goblet did we drain—
And drank and smoked—and smoked and drank again.
Such was the case—our very action such—
Until at length we got a drop too much!
But the fresh bowl each sick'ning pain subdues,
Then sit my Fusbos, and tell the news.

General Bombastes' opening speech was the very *acme* of burlesque, and we have rarely heard it better given by experienced players:—

Thrashed are our foes! this watch and silken string,
Worn by their Chief, I as a trophy bring;
I knocked him down—then snatched it from his fob
"Watch! watch!" he cried, when I had done the job.
"My watch is gone," says he, says I, "just so,
"Stop where you are, watches were made to go."

(The King rising, then breaks his pipe over his head, and says)—

"For which we make you Duke of Strombolli."

Dulcamina was well dressed, but for a country girl was *rather* too fine and timid. We regret that our limits prevent us giving more extracts from this most amusing piece, which kept the audience in a roar of laughter from its commencement till the curtain fell. We cannot, however, omit saying a word or two in testimony of the soldier-like appearance of Bombastes' army, in which Bro Charlie was a very conspicuous character. The house was well lighted, but rather too warm, owing doubtless to its being brimful—and we hear that many persons, from the late hour at which they went, could not gain admittance. We hope that on future occasions, the young Gentlemen will not invite more of their friends than the house can conveniently hold.

From the completeness of the arrangements, the intervals between the acts, as well as between the play and farce, were very short, and the curtain dropped so early as a few minutes after ten o'clock, upon which the much admired Band of the 32nd Regiment played the national anthem of "God save the King." The audience, which was select and fashionable, comprised much of the youth and beauty of Montreal.

We perceived, upon entering the Theatre that the very appropriate motto—"As the old cock crows, the young cock learns"—has been chosen by the young Gentlemen; and as it is by practice alone that the young man can learn, we hope soon to hear them crow again.—*Communicated.*

Lower Canada.

Exchange of Property.—The *Fabrique* of this City have, we understand, exchanged the lot of ground in *St. James Street*, presently occupied as Tattersall's Auction Mart, for a large lot in *Craig Street*, adjoining the late Dr. Caldwell's house, belonging to the Desriveres Estate. The *Fabrique*, we are informed, pay a bonus of £1000 to make up the estimated difference in the value of the lots.

It is said to be the intention of the *Fabrique* to build an additional Church in the course of time, on their newly acquired property, for the further accommodation of the Catholic portion of the population of this city.—*Vindicator.*

The Periodical Press in Norway.—The state of the periodical press in the country gives a true measure of the social condition of the people, of their intelligence, their ripeness for constitutional privileges, and even of their domestic comforts. The newspapers, since I came here, have been my principal and most instructive reading. In Norway there are upwards of twenty, but some only give the advertisements and official notices of the province or town in which they appear; even these are not without interest to a stranger. It is curious to see what is to be sold or bought, and all the various transactions announced in an advertising newspaper. Of those which give also the foreign and domestic news, the most extensive circulation appears enjoyed by a daily paper called the *Morgen Blad*, published in Christiania. The cost of a daily paper sent by post, is seven dollars, or about 28s. sterling, yearly. There is no duty on newspapers; and as there are six or seven published in Christiania alone, this price is probably as low as competition can make it. In paper and type this journal is superior to any French or German one I have seen; and its articles of foreign news, and its editorial paragraphs, are often written with great ability. From the importance attached in all these newspapers to little local affairs, it is evident that the mass of the people, not merely an educated few, are the consumers. There being no tax on advertisements, the most trifling matter is announced, and a publisher appears to have a kind of brokerage trade at his counting house, and to be empowered to sell or buy for parties, or, at least, to bring buyers or sellers together. I have seen it advertised, with a reference to the editor's counting house, that there was a turkey-cock to be sold, a cow in calf wanted, and such trifles, as show that the class to whom they are no trifles read and have the benefits of newspapers.—*Laing's Journal.*

March of Natural History.—A lady having been to visit the guyraffe, now exhibiting at Liverpool, when asked what she thought of it, said, alluding to the Nubian attendant—"Oh, he is a handsome fellow enough for a guyraffe, but he don't do much, and has not got farther than his A B C; but his *horse* that he has got with him is a perfect beauty!"

Commercial.

Montreal Markets, *March* 3.—There was a good deal of Wheat at market to-day, and the prices ranged from 7s. 6d. @ 8s. 5d. @ minot, averaging about 8s. for good sound merchantable. In Packed Flour little has been done except by retail, at former rates. For Pot Ashes lower prices have been paid, the buyers generally offer 31s. 6d. In Pearls, there have been few transactions. Some business has been done in Pork—a sale of 100 barrels was made yesterday at 230 for Mess and 234 for Prime Mess, 4 mos.

This afternoon a part of the cargo of Teas ex *Rosalind*, was disposed of by auction, as follows:—

3 chests Hyson Skin,	@ 1s 8d.
11 do Twankay,	@ 2s 5d.
30 catty boxes do.	@ 2s 4d @ 2s 5d.
15 chests Young Hyson,	@ 2s 10d @ 2s 10d.
10 catty boxes do.	@ 2s 11d.
25 do do. Hyson,	@ 2s 11d.
3 chests Gunpowder,	@ 3s 6d @ 3s 6d.
39 half chests Pouchong,	@ 2s 6d @ 2s 7d.
110 chests Bohea, (good)	@ 1s 2d @ 1s 3d.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1837.

Late from Europe.

Seven days later intelligence from Europe has been received by the arrival of the ship *Tennessee* at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 18th January. This vessel not being one of the regular packets, we are indebted to the New York journals for the items of news that are subjoined.

The *influenza* prevailed to an alarming extent in London and vicinity, and was proving nearly as fatal to life as the cholera in 1832 and 1833.

The accounts from France show that the Ministers of Louis Philippe had not so strong a hold on the Chamber of Deputies as their predecessors. They were defeated on the question of the reply to the King's Speech and their resignation was accordingly looked for. Additional arrests were daily taking place in consequence of the disclosures of Meunier.

The Queen of Spain's affairs continue to prosper.

London, Jan. 16.—German papers to the 11th instant, announce the death of his Royal Highness Duke William of Bavaria, on the 5th instant, in the 85th year of his age.

The French mail, which arrived in London on Saturday, brought intelligence of the fall of Estella into the hands of the Queen's troops.

Her most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal has issued a decree for the abolition of the infamous traffic in slaves throughout her dominions. The decree is founded upon a report of the ministers of the Belem insurrection, and bears date the 10th December, 1836.

The settling day in the foreign market passed over without any difficulty. Both in Spanish and Portuguese securities there was considerable rise, and many speculative transactions in them took place.

The Spinning Throat.—The mills were opened on Monday, and employment in them has been partially resumed. A number of persons are being instructed in learning to spin, and when the old hands should speedily commence to return to their work, the chances of doing so here will evidently be lost to them. Some acts of intimidation have been offered during the week in the workshops, but from the summary manner in which the delinquents have been punished, we have no fear of there being frequent repetitions of similar conduct.—*Preston Pilot.*

We regret to perceive that serious embarrassments still pervade the London money market. That a House, such as that of Sir Jas. Eshale & Co. should have suspended its payments, but for the short space of two hours, is indeed calculated to excite surprise, for there was not a Banking establishment in Lombard street, of more ancient date, or more extensive credit. Its connections with the Provincial Banks, in particular, were on a larger scale than those of any other Banker in the metropolis. This surprise is increased by the absence of any perceptible cause for the suspension, or for the general uneasiness which is manifested on the London Exchange, unless it be the impolitic course of the Bank of England, arising out of the mistaken legislation of Parliament. All branches of commerce are in a prosperous condition—the decline in the prices of raw silk is but a military exception, which does not affect the correctness of the observation—the cotton manufacture is still increasing, unprecedented as its rapid increase has been, and each great source of national wealth, is in a flourishing state.

London, Jan. 16.—*Dreadful effects of the Influenza.*—The melancholy effects of this raging epidemic in the metropolis and its environs has been most severely felt for the last fortnight:—During last week, the greater number of the clerks at the War office, Admiralty, Navy Pay office, the stamp office, the Treasury, Post office, and other Government offices, have been prevented from attending to their daily avocations; in consequence of which, great delay was caused to public business. In the Royal Naval Hospital of Greenwich there have been upwards of 150 deaths among the "old tars," and the infirmary is nearly filled with those on the sick list. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, the gallant Governor, has been most unremitting in affording every comfort to them. At the Royal Military College of Chelsea, the deaths have been very great, and numbers are confined in the sick wards. At Woolwich the epidemic has been so prevalent, that forty to fifty men per day belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and the other troops doing duty there in the absence of the Royal Marines at Passages and St. Sebastian in Spain, have been admitted into the Military Hospital; among whom the deaths have averaged from five to eight per diem, by violent inflammation of the lungs. Among the three regiments of Foot Guards, and the three regiments of Horse Guards, doing duty at the Tower, St. James' palace, the Horse Guards, and at Windsor, the epidemic has raged to a very great degree; so that many of the soldiers who are not affected, have been obliged to do double duty for their comrades. At the St. George's Barracks, Trafalgar square, the Wellington Barracks in the Birdcage-walk, and the Cavalry Barracks in Regent's-park and Knightsbridge, extra wards have been appropriated; and also in the Tower, where it appears to have attacked the men with much greater effect, being so near the water, than at the other quarters in the West-end. Yesterday the churches, which have generally full congregations, presented a mournful scene, by the non-attendance of many, who, the Sunday before were in perfect health, and now no more, which melancholy event was noticed by the clergy from the pulpit. The number of burials yesterday afternoon in the different cemeteries in the environs of the metropolis, were as numerous as during the raging of the cholera, in 1832 and 1833. At old St. Pancras burial ground, there were sixty-eight during the past week. At St. Martin's, Camden Town, St. Andrew's, in Gray's Inn lane, St. Marylebone, St. John's, St. Giles', St. Luke's, Chelsea, and the burial grounds on the Borough and Lambeth side of the water, where the epidemic appears to prevail the most, from the low situation of the ground being of an extremely damp nature, the deaths have been very great. The police force has suffered much, as out of that corps there are upwards of 800 men unable to do duty in consequence of the extreme severity of the weather they had been exposed to nightly for the last three weeks. In the workhouses the number of poor who have died far exceeds any return that has been made for the last twenty years, which circumstance ought to be investigated by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Sirr Ezek.—Capt. Matteson, of the ship *Tennessee*, states that at his leaving Liverpool, nothing further was known of the fate of this ship—that he understood that the French papers had expressed a disbelief in the rumour of her loss.

The Bank of England v. the London and Westminster.—On Friday the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas gave judgment in this important cause. The Court decided that the privileges of the Bank of England were impugned, by the London and Westminster Bank accepting bills of exchange at less than six months' date. The Bank of England has therefore succeeded.

Phœnix Bank of Liverpool.—We understand that the Provincial Committee have completed the purchase of the premises and goodwill of the Branch of the Northern and Central Bank of England; and that the Phœnix Bank will commence business on the 1st of February.

The Queen of England, who has been ill for some time, is announced as being convalescent.

We take the following analysis of a Bill brought before the Assembly of Upper Canada for establishing a public office, to be called "The Office of Works of Upper Canada," from the *Niagara Reporter*. The proposed measure appears to meet with general approval:—

"The duty of this establishment is to conduct the erecting, making, altering and repairing all such public works as are made at the sole expense of this Province, or such in or over which the Government may have the sole interest and control, or such for which the Province or Government have already advanced or shall hereafter advance any sum or sums of money, for or towards the erecting, making, altering, repairing or completing the same, by way of loan or otherwise?

"The Lieutenant Governor is to appoint during pleasure, a qualified person to preside over the office, to be called "Director General of Public Works in Upper Canada," together with such Clerks, Officers, &c. as are necessary to conduct the business thereof. The Director General (with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor,) to appoint a proper person to act his Deputy in each County in the Province, such Deputies, as well as the Director General to be for ever sworn and make oath for the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties

"All contracts for public works are to be made with the Director General, and he is authorized to inspect all such works during their progress, and to suspend contractors depositing from the terms of contract; no contractor to be discharged from his contract until the work done is approved by the Director General. This Act does not annul previous contracts, but requires that a copy thereof shall be deposited in the office on or before the first of July next.

"The Director General shall twice in each year make a report to the Lieut. Governor of all matters connected with public works, to be submitted to the Legislature, and shall also personally inspect once a year (oftener if required) every public work in progress, and report the condition thereof within one month after such inspection, the said report to be laid before the Legislature.

"The Bill further provides, that when required by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Director General shall prepare plans of all public works, with estimates of expense and specifications, to be preserved in his office; that the Director General shall examine and report upon all applications for patents, and preserve models in his office; that nothing shall be paid to contractors or others, for public works, until the Director General reports such claims to be rightfully made, and that neither Director nor any subordinate officer shall receive any gift or present, in respect of the business to be done in the office."

There is a great deal of truth in the annexed observation of the Editor of the *Niagara Reporter*. Many of the subordinate functionaries and whippers-in of the Executive are every honest and independent man's loathing, who comes in contact with them. But in this young country the Executive is more unavoidably constructed of heterogeneous and indifferent materials than in older societies. The *Reporter* says:—"We are convinced that dissatisfaction with Government is solely attributable to the inadequacy of a great portion of its minor instruments, and it is from this starting post as we conceive that the Radical leaders have taken a wrong course, and misleading themselves have also misled their adherents.

The new Bank at Bath, Upper Canada, is now in operation. It is denominated the "Freeholders Bank of the Midland District." Its notes, of which there are a good many already in circulation in the Upper Province, are of various denominations, and are only made payable twelve months after date, without interest.

The *Buffalo Journal* of the 22d ult. has the following, relative to Benjamin Rathbun:—

"The Commercial of this city, yesterday, contains a long statement by this gentleman, explanatory of his affairs and the causes which led to his failure, and also vindicating himself against the charges of forgery which have been brought against him—all of which he strongly protests his ignorance of, until they were brought to his knowledge a few days before his failure. He lays the whole blame upon his brother *Lyman Rathbun*, and his nephews, *Rathbun Allen* and *Lyman A. Howlett*.

"This statement or exposure of Mr. Rathbun's affairs is very ingeniously drawn up; but of its truth or falsehood we have no means of judging superior to those of every other member of this community."

A most murderous war has been raging for some days back in Quebec, against all dogs found ranging at large in the streets. The good natured Editor of the *Quebec Mercury* has taken up his pen in defence of the Canine species, and eloquently declaims against the cruelty of the *Canicides*, as he styles their hired destroyers. The occurrence of a case of Hydrophobia was the cause of the Magistrates' peremptory orders for the destruction of all useless and vagrant dogs, but it appears that in the execution of these orders, some valuable dogs have been sacrificed, after having been driven or inveigled from their masters doors with treacherous cruelty by the *Canicide* band. Hence our contemporary's complaints.

Lower Canada.

The trial of John Barker, for the murder of his wife, in October last, was called on yesterday morning, and lasted the whole day. The Court was crowded by a very anxious audience, who appeared to follow the course of the evidence with much interest. After the Jury had been out about half an hour, they returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Upon the present trial, the evidence did not go fully to establish the fact of a deliberate murder by the prisoner, though many circumstances were adduced that rendered it a strong presumption. The medical evidence, though positive as to the injury received by the unfortunate deceased being the cause of her death, was, on cross examination, so softened down as to render it a matter of doubt whether these injuries might not have been received by accident or carelessness, or have been inflicted by the prisoner without the slightest intention or idea of producing death. The Jury were charged at great length by the Chief Justice in English, and Mr. Justice Rolland in French. We have not been enabled to follow up the proceedings of the Court now sitting, but generally speaking, they have not been of any great interest. The trials had, bear no proportion to the persons in confinement, and the necessity of a Court of Oyer and Terminer becomes every day more apparent.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The weather during the last days of February and the first of this month has been more cold than is usual at this season. Yesterday the mercury, at 8 a. m. was at 12 below zero, and there was a piercing wind from the North East, which caused the cold to be more sensibly felt than on any day this winter. The ice above the Ice has again become stationary, and there is now every possibility that it will remain at least till the next spring tides. A great deal of firewood, if the road is made, it is said, will be brought into town.—*Quebec Mercury, March 3.*

A Pastoral Letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, has recently been read in the Churches, recommending the formation of Associations for the Propagation of the Faith, with a view of forming a fund for the support of Missionaries in the destitute settlements, and among the Indians. The members of the Associations are bound to certain religious observances and to contribute 2s. 2d. a-year to the fund, which is to be transmitted to the General Treasurer, and the application accounted for yearly. The following gentlemen have been named of the Committee for Quebec:—

Mr. Justice Panet, President; R. E. Caron, Vice-President; C. S. Delisle, Secretary; A. A. Parent, Treasurer, and Rev. Mr. Demers, P. Pelletier, J. Langevin, L. Massue, E. E. Lindsay, Esqrs.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We are informed that Doctors Painchaud and J. Douglas have been appointed surgeons to the Marine Hospital, dividing between them the salary of £300, which was held by the late lamented Dr. Hall.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

The steamboat *Kingston* was sold yesterday agreeably to advertisement, that is to say, 156 shares were purchased by Captain Trowbridge, of Oswego, at the rate of £13 per share, and the remaining 52 shares were retained by the original Stockholders. It is mentioned that the *Kingston* will be taken to Lake Erie in the spring, through the Welland Canal, and will be employed in the trade of the upper country.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Poetry.

From the New York American.

Farewell to my Cigar.

Prometheus spark! whose kindly gleam
Hath lit for me nine happy years,
The friend of every youthful dream,
Companion of my smiles and tears,
The tie that bound us long, is broke!
Is doomed at last to end in smoke.

Thy fragrant sigh no more shall wreathe
Around this care-worn face,
No longer o'er its features breathe
A soft mysterious grace.

How oft when many a desperate thought
Has raged within th e c'ouded brain,
Thy gentle soothing aid I've sought,
And never sought in vain.
Oft, when my breast has almost burst,
When life itself has seemed accursed,
Thy power has hushed in calm repose
Its varied woes
What visions to my raptured eyes
Were from thy ashes wont to rise.
I was a king, the jewelled crown
Already weighed upon my brow;
I saw before my regal frown
Submissive empires bow.
A general, still my arm had hurled
Destruction o'er a rebel world.
A poet! and my high-flown lays
Were greeted with a nation's praise.
A happy lover crown'd with bliss,
Before fair Julia's shrine I knelt,
And, unreproved, receiv'd her kiss,
Which but in dreams I never felt—
How soothing to the lonely breast,
To fancy that it has been bless'd!
But now this solace has departed,
The rosy veil, o'er all things thrown,
Is torn;—depress'd, and broken-hearted,
I wander through the world alone.

My lay is hushed—it is enough—
Yet let me close this mournful knell,
With one last, lingering, long-drawn puff—
Beloved cigar—farewell!

Imaginary Life of Napoleon.

A singular work has just been published in Paris under the title of "Napoleon et la Conquete du Monde (1812 à 1832); Histoire de la Monarchie Universelle." We find in a French journal the following review of this extraordinary production:—

The great renown of Napoleon has received tributes from history, eloquence, poetry, and the dramatic art. There only remained for the modern Cyrus a *Cyropædie*, and it has just appeared.

"Everything," says the anonymous author of this work, "remains incomplete and unfinished; men, matter, glory, fortune, and life; a terrible law, which kills Alexander, Raphael, Pascal, Mozart, and Byron, before the age of forty years. How many persons, with these unfinished histories before their eyes, have essayed to complete them by the exercise of the imagination." Such is the task that the writer has taken upon himself. He has essayed to bring to the end the high but incomplete destiny of Napoleon. A rapid glance and some extracts from this military and political romance will suffice to afford a notion of the work, which is as eccentric in its conception as it is remarkable in its details.

We are supposed to be in the year 1812. The Emperor has entered victorious into Moscow, but instead of stopping amongst the burning ruins, he repairs instantly to St. Petersburgh, and a fresh victory renders him master of the Russian capital. He leaves to Alexander the possession of the crown, on the condition of paying a tribute. He is not quite so generous towards England, where this new William afterwards makes a landing, and of which he becomes the conqueror. By a decree in 1814, dated at London, England is united to France, and King George is only retained as feodal King of Scotland and Ireland. But in Great Britain, which is thus conquered, the Prince is still living who believes himself by Divine right to be the lawful claimant to the French throne. Napoleon goes to Hartwell, where he has an interview with Louis the Eighteenth. The two characters are exceedingly well sustained. The following is an extract from their conversation:—

"Louis the Eighteenth—General, this is an unexpected pleasure, and your visit to this estate is as surprising as it is satisfactory."

"Napoleon—Misfortune is entitled to every respect, *Prince*, and the *Sovereign* of France is glad to find his subjects, wherever they may be."

"Louis the Eighteenth—His subjects!—Surely, Sir, you do not mean your King."

"Napoleon—Your *Highness* does not think so?"

"Louis the Eighteenth—(with dignity)—Nor your subjects, unquestionably."

At this point Napoleon, who is anxious to terminate this play upon words, in which he would not perhaps get the best, comes bluntly to the point, and declaring to Louis XVIII. that he must renounce the chimerical hope of reigning again in France, at the same time offers him another crown, either in Catholic Ireland or in Sweden, to which could be added some of the northern States. These offers are refused with disdain, and when the irritated Emperor speaks of revenge, "I am prepared for the worst," says the old King; "there is still room enough for me in the ditch of Vincennes" (the place where the Duc d'Enghien was murdered). But such *mistakes* are not often committed twice, and Napoleon, recovering his temper, confines himself to the issuing of a decree, to the effect that Count de Lille and his family shall depart for the Isle of Man, which shall be their residence, and the sovereignty of which he concedes to Louis. The latter submits to the exile, but refuses the gift.

But this episode is only one feature of the career of conquest of Napoleon, who, again triumphing in the new wars declared against his ambition by Germany, &c., has become in 1817 the master of the whole of Europe. Reserving then, for himself the title of Emperor, he makes a *promotion* of Kings tributary to his sceptre, amongst whom, which is a good joke, is his brother, the ex-Tribune Lucien, who is named King of Switzerland, for it may well be imagined that what remained of Republics in Europe had disappeared before the French eagle, even the miniature Republic of St. Marin, which submitted as follows:—The aforesaid Republic having complained, with truly Roman energy, of the audacity of a provincial guard in the department of the Pizarro, who had dared to invade its territory, Napoleon gives directions to the Prefect to send a mayor to the place, escorted by a Commissary of Police to announce to the Republic its union to the empire, and it is by these two functionaries that the conquest is made.

Napoleon, however, who now enjoys the luxury of presiding at a *Council of Kings*, finds amongst them some opponents to his bold projects. His brother-in-law, Murat, raises the standard of rebellion; he is beaten, taken prisoner, tried, and condemned by the Supreme Royal Court; the very dramatic *denouement* of this episode in the work will be read with interest. The manner in which the Emperor puts down a kind of sedition of Kings is also amusing. In the midst of one of the deliberations of the Royal Council an animated opposition is made to his Imperial Presidency. He opens a window, and observing one of the grenadiers of the guard who passes in the street, he orders him to come up stairs. A moment after the soldier enters with his cap on his head, and his pipe in his hand.

"Thy name?"

The soldier puts out his pipe, and, placing himself in the attitude of standing at ease, replies "William Acteon."

"Thy age, regiment, and country?"

"Forty-seven years, from Pithiviers, grenadier of 2d regiment of the Imperial Guard"

"Thy services and history?"

"Thirty-one years; twenty-two campaigns in Egypt, Italy, Spain, Russia, England, &c. sixteen wounds, and I am still a private."

"Such services deserve a better reward," rejoins the Emperor "Thou art no longer a soldier; *I make thee a King*"

"King! Well, just as you please, Sire."

There is something truly historical in the dialogue of the old campaigner and his Emperor. The "just as you please" of the old soldier, so little affected to become a King, is one of the happiest hits in the work, and many others deserve the application of the Italian saying—"*Se non è vero, è bene trovato.*"

Many readers will derive much interest from that chapter in which Josephine is restored to a husband and throne, vacant by the death of her who had displaced her; this is an ingenious method of giving back to Napoleon a star which is to guide him to the conquest of the world.

It is on the 5th of July, 1827, that a folio volume, consisting of the *Moniteur* of that day, proclaims the "Universal Monarch," declares Paris the capital of the earth, and publishes the details of the organization of the world under the government of the Emperor Napoleon, thus realizing the fine lines of Lebrun:—

"Et l'heureux Buonaparte est trop grand pour descendre
Jusqu'au trone des Rois."

Napoleon leaves to others the titles of Sire and of Majesty; he takes that of All-Puissant Lord! It would be but one step further to assume the attributes of the Deity; but the writer is entitled to praise for having seized this moment to recall to him that he is a man, in inflicting upon him a heavy domestic sorrow on the same day that his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, who has been elected Pope Clement XV., has consecrated him, at Notre Dame, as Sovereign of the Globe; and a showing him, a short time afterwards, attacked by the common enemy, death, like the most humble of his subjects. If the author has not essayed, like Xenophon, to make of this other *Cyropædie* a model for Princes, the last chapters at least impart a great moral lesson.

Upon the whole the work is a flight of the imagination, with a few conceptions confined within reasonable bounds, and a dream which will not weary the reader. It is what is rarely to be met with—namely, a truly amusing political book.

The Periwinkle.—Rousseau's anecdote of this flower is well known: he says he was walking with Mad. de Warennes, at Charmettes, when she suddenly exclaimed, "There is the periwinkle still in flower." Rousseau, being short-sighted, had never before observed this flower, which grows near the ground, and stooping down he gazed at it with pleasure. He did not see it again for thirty years, when being at Grenoble, and climbing a hill, observing something blue among the bushes, stooping to examine it, he uttered, with a cry of joy, "Voila la pervenche," and all the tender emotions of the moment, when he first saw it, rushed back upon his mind. Hence, this plant in France is consecrated. It is generally planted near a monumental urn, or other building dedicated to the remembrance of a friend.—Wordsworth speaks of it thus:—

Through primrose tufts in that sweet bower,
The fair periwinkle trailed its leaves;
And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air that breathes.—*Arbutus.*

Pastoral Care.—An English house in Guernsey hangs out the following tempting sign:—

George Shepherd loveth heare
Attende his Flock with gentel care
Sele good Rum and Brandy
Otse Good Gen and Beer
And now
I'll make my sign a little wider
To let you no
I sell good cider.

Lady Byron, like her deceased Lord, is extremely partial to marine excursions, and it is a well known fact that her ladyship has often put to sea in her yacht in a fresh breeze or rather moderate gale of wind, when other vessels were seeking shelter in the nearest harbour. Her ladyship has been sojourning some time past at Dover.

To Determine the Economy of a Cow.—The annual consumption of food per cow, if turned to grass, is from one acre to an acre and a half of hay in the summer, and from a ton to a ton and a half of hay in the winter. A cow may be allowed two peaks of carrots per day. The grass being cut and carried, will economize is full one-third. The annual product of a good fair dairy cow, during several months after calving, and either in summer or winter, if duly fed and kept in the latter season, will be an average of seven pounds of butter per week, from five to three gallons per day. Afterwards, a weekly average of three or four pounds of butter from barely half the quantity of milk. It depends upon the constitution of the cow, how nearly she may be milked to the time of her calving, some giving good milk until within a week or two of that period, others requiring to be dried eight or nine weeks previously.—*Hereford Times.*

Five cows and one in.—A poor yankee, on being asked what was the nature of his distress, replied that "he had five *cuts* and one *in*—to wit: out of money, and out of clothes, out at the heels, and out at the toes; and in debt."

Commercial.

We are in possession of New York Tuesday morning, which announces the arrival of the ships *St. Andrew* and [illegible] Liverpool, from whence the latter left [illegible] upon the 18th January. The [illegible] ligence immediately relating to the [illegible] trade is not very important, a further decline in Ashes, as will be seen below, being its most important feature. The temporary difficulty in which the old and respectable Banking-house of Sie. Eshale & Co. had been involved, united with two very extensive failures in the silk trade in London, and a firm at Bristol, had rather unsettled the money market in London. Trade generally is spoken of as being in the most prosperous condition. The Wheat market was a shade lower, and purchases of that article in *bond* could be made on easier terms.

The stock of Ashes in the Glasgow market on the 1st of January, was greater by 2000 barrels than on the same date last year.

Subjoined will be found some [illegible] marks upon the metal trade, [illegible] *Mining Journal.*

The advices received yesterday [illegible] York, notice a further fall in [illegible] change on England. On Mon[illegible] offered freely at 8¾ prem., without [illegible] ers. This decline had an immediate [illegible] the money market, which was easier. Flour was very firm at $12 for common brands of Western. A sale was made of 1000 bushels Red German Wheat at $2,07, but all descriptions of this grain are stated to be very *dull* and prices declining.

The North River was free of ice to the Highlands, and steamboats had again started.

Liverpool Market, Jan. 17.

Ashes.—Several parcels of Montreal Pot Ashes were brought to auction, and a few lots sold at 33s 6d @ 33s and some Pearls at 36s 6d @ 36s 6d, sales afterwards of 200 brls. Pots at 33s 9d @ 33s and a few at 33s 6d; 100 barrels Pearls at 36s 6d @ 36s 9d.

Liverpool Corn Market.—The Wheat received this week is not [illegible] is a fair import of other articles [illegible] and with the surplus from the previous [illegible] market has been abundantly supplied [illegible] has been less disposition to press [illegible] than was looked for, and the [illegible] themselves of a good choice of [illegible] the decline of prices have shown a [illegible] increase their stock. Choice [illegible] is worth 10s. to 10s. 3d., new [illegible] 9s. to 9s. 3d. @ 70 lbs.; fine fresh [illegible] ordinary at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; [illegible] new have sold at 7s. 6d., the best is worth 8s. @ 70 lbs.—Flour remains very difficult of sale, stocks are accumulating, the top price of Irish does not exceed 52s. @ 280 lbs. We had a dull wheat market this morning; wheat declined 2s. @ bushel, and flour 1s. @ sack.

London Corn Exchange, Jan. 16.—Fine old Wheat and the finest samples of new commanded about the rates of this day se'nnight with a steady demand for such, but there was a dulness in the trade for all other sorts, although these were offered somewhat lower again. Flour was much the same as last week.

The Metal Trade.

It is satisfactory to find that the past year has, on the whole, been a prosperous one to the mining interest, although, in [illegible] mineral produce, there has been [illegible] tion, and latterly a considerable [illegible]

Commencing with Coal, as [illegible] tant of our mineral products, [illegible] have been the usual steady and [illegible] from which a fair and remunerative [illegible] naturally resulted; we may infer [illegible] general absence of those *strikes* [illegible] ing miners, which have at for[illegible] duced such unfortunate consequences [illegible] relations subsisting between them [illegible] players have been more satisfactorily [illegible]

The Iron trade, flourishing in the earlier part of the year, almost without precedent, has considerably declined in activity towards the close, but is still by no means depressed. This circumstance, resulting from the completion of many foreign orders, railway contracts, &c., which had previously given a great temporary stimulus to this branch of mining must, however, have been foreseen from the first; and as the iron-masters have very prudently decreased the make in proportion to the smaller demand, there is every probability that a fair and remunerating price will still be maintained.

The Copper trade has been throughout the year in a sound and prosperous state, the metal not having materially fluctuated in its price, which has been such as to afford satisfactory profits to the minor, and enable the more [illegible] ful mines, both of England and [illegible] very considerable dividends to [illegible] ers.

Tin.—The general price of [illegible] been high, and as the fluctuations [illegible] undergone have been in a great [illegible] cial; when the source of this [illegible] have been removed, it will, we [illegible] continue to be remunerating.

The Lead trade appears to have [illegible] recovered from that ruinous de[illegible] for so many years hung over it; [illegible] this metal now obtains, fair profits [illegible] joined from the more productive class of mines.

State of Trade.

From the Leeds Mercury.

The Trade of Leeds.—There has been very fair markets for the season at our Cloth Hall this week, at prices much the same as for some weeks past. A little improvement in business has also taken place in the warehouses during the week, and the opinion is gaining ground, that, as regards our home trade, there will be an early and good demand for goods for the spring.

Huddersfield Market.—There has been a good deal of looking and a fair amount of business done in the Cloth Hall, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather.

Bradford Market.—Business has not been quite so lively to-day, in the piece [illegible] pared with the last few weeks; [illegible] able quantity of four-quarters, and [illegible] goods, have been sold. Prices remain [illegible] can report no alteration in the w[illegible] week.

Rochdale Flannel Market.—[illegible] no market, and consequently a g[illegible] very little business has been do[illegible] Wool continues firm.

Wakefield Wool Market.—T[illegible] noted in our last week's report [illegible] prices given to the growers of wo[illegible] ers, still co[illegible] so that [illegible]

[illegible]

insurance, addressed a strong [illegible] to the Government, which has [illegible] garded, they have since declared [illegible] positive terms, that they will n[illegible] thing in advance. One English [illegible] Ormerode & Co.—has 12,061 pi[illegible] and is consequently called upon f[illegible] British merchants intend to apply [illegible] Howard, to the British Governm[illegible] tion against this proceeding.

We regret to learn that the late [illegible] New York bring counter-mands [illegible] orders now under execution for [illegible] houses in this town. This decis[illegible] of the correspondents in the Uni[illegible] been considered prudent from the [illegible] ty to which the American house [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] year of her age.

In the Jesuit Barracks, Quebec, [illegible] Amelia Philipps, fifth and only chil[illegible] lin, Assistant Surgeon, 66th Regt.

At Gaspé Basin, on the 18th Janu[illegible] Boyle, widow, aged 80. She has [illegible] family to lament her loss.

At Perré, District of Gaspé, Mrs. A[illegible] Wm. Annett, Jailer, deeply lamented [illegible] her.

At Bermuda, January 13th, Mr. [illegible] He had lost his wife and his two chi[illegible] months preceding his death.

At Annapolis, 23rd January, Ma[illegible] Late Hon. Col. Delancey, aged 73.

PROSPECTU[illegible]
OF THE
Canadian Christian Examiner a[illegible] Review.

[illegible] contain [illegible]
[illegible] Doctr[illegible]
[illegible] Disc[illegible]
[illegible] and po[illegible]
[illegible] the Ch[illegible]
[illegible] public [illegible]
[illegible] ARTIC[illegible]
[illegible] gress a[illegible]
[illegible] tesy—[illegible]
[illegible] of Christ[illegible]
[illegible] sine—L[illegible]
spread of Religion in any particu[illegible]
Registers of the proceedings of [illegible]
astical bodies—of the General A[illegible]
Synod and Presbyteries in Sc[illegible]
Synod of Ulster—of Presbyterie[illegible]
of Synods and Presbyteries in th[illegible]
nies—of various Religious bodies [illegible]

, at the rate of £13 per share, and ...ing 55 shares were returned by the Stockholders. It is mentioned that ...en will be taken to Lake Erie in the ...ough the Welland Canal, and will be ...n the trade of the upper country.—*Chronicle.*

Poetry.

From the New York American.

Farewell to my Cigar.

...hean spark
...lit for ...
...end of ...
...union ...
...that bu...
...ed at ...
...grant ...
...nd this ...
...ger o'er ...
...t myste...

...t when many a opposite thought
...raged within the c'ouded brain,
...tle soothing aid I've sought,
...never sought in va'n.
..., when my breast has almost burst,
...hen life itself has seemed accursed,
...y power has hushed in calm repose
Its varied woes
...hat visions to my raptured eyes
...ose from thy ashes won't to rise.
...a king, the jewelled crown
...ady weighed upon my brow;
...before my regal frown
...missive empires bow.
...ral, and my arm had hurled
...ction o'er a rebel world.
...poet! and ...
...vere gre...
...pp love...
...re fair ...
...nrepro...
...ch but ...
...ow soot...
...fancy ...
...w this ...
...rosy ...
...;—dep...
...under thro...

...ay is hushed—it is enough—
...et let me close this mournful knell,
...n one last, lingering, long-drawn puff—
...loved cigar—farewell!

...aginary Life of Napoleon.

...lar work has just been published in ...er the title of "Napoleon et la Con...Monde (1812 à 1832); Histoire de ...rchie Universelle." We find in a ...urnal the following review of this ...nary production:—

...eat renown of Napoleon has receiv...es from history, eloquence, poetry, ...ramatic art. There only remained ...odern Co...
...ared.
...ything ...
...ark, "...
...en, m...
...law, ...
...sea!, ...
...ty yes...
...nd this ...
...yed to ...
...he imag...
...writer ...
...ved to bring ...
...te destiny of Napoleon. A rapid ...d some extracts from this military ...ical romance will suffice to afford a ...the work, which is as eccentric in ...ption as it is remarkable in its de...

...e supposed to be in the year 1812. ...peror has entered victorious into ..., but instead of stopping amongst the ...uins, he repairs instantly to St. Pe..., and a fresh victory renders him ...r the Russian capital. He leaves to ...r the possession of the crown, on ...tion of paying a tribute. He is not ... generous towards England, where ... William afterwards makes a land...of which he ...
...ree in ...
...ited ...
...ned ...
...But ...
...d, the ...
...self b...
...to th...
...Hartw...
...is the ...
...re exc...
...is an ...

...s the Eighteenth—General, this is ...pected pleasure, and your visit to ...e is as surprising as it is satisfac...

...bleon—Misfortune is entitled to eve...t, *Prince*, and the *Sovereign* of ...glad to find his subjects, wherever ...be."

...s the Eighteenth—His subjects:—
...Sir, you do not mean your King."
...bleon—Your *Highness* does not think

...s the Eighteenth—(with dignity)—
...subjects, unquestionably."
...point Napoleon, who is anxious to ...this play upon words, in which he ...t perhaps get the best, comes blurtly ...oint, and ...
...ust re...
...again ...
...n and ...
...in S...
...the n...
...ed wit...
...peror ...
...e the ...
...e still ...
...Vince...
...nghien ...
...are not often committed twice, and ...n, recovering his temper, confines ...to the issuing of a decree, to the ...t Count de Lille and his family shall ...r the Isle of Man, which shall be ...idence, and the sovereignty of which ...edes to Louis. The latter submits to ..., but refuses the gift.

...is episode is only one feature of the ...f conquest of Napoleon, who, again ...ng in the new wars declared against ...tion by Germany, &c., has become in ...e master of the whole of Europe. ...g then, for himself the title of Em...e makes a *promotion of Kings* tribu...his sceptre, amongst whom, which is a good joke, is his brother, the ex-Tribune Lucien, who is named King of Switzerland; for it may well be imagined that what remained of Republics in Europe had disappeared before the French eagle, even the miniature Republic of St. Marin, which submitted as follows:—The aforesaid Republic having complained, with truly Roman energy, of the audacity of a provincial guard in the department of the Pizarro, who had dared to invade its territory, Napoleon gives directions to the Prefect to send a mayor to the place, escorted by a Commissary of Police to an...e to the Republic its union to the em...t it is by these two functionaries that ...est is made.

...on, however, who now enjoys the ... presiding at a *Council of Kings*, ...ngst them some opponents to his ...ects. His brother-in-law, Murat, ... standard of rebellion; he is beaten, ...oner, tried, and condemned by the ... Royal Court; the very dramatic ...d of this episode in the work will ...th interest. The manner in which ...peror puts down a kind of sedition of Kings is also amusing. In the midst of one of the deliberations of the Royal Council an animated opposition is made to his Imperial Presidency. He opens a window, and observing one of the grenadiers of the guard, who passes in the street, he orders him to come up stairs. A moment after the soldier enters with his cap on his head, and his pipe in his hand.

"Thy name?"

The soldier puts out his pipe, and, placing himself in the attitude of standing at ease, replies "William Acteon."

"Thy age, regiment, and country?"

"Forty-seven years, from Pithiviers, grenadier of 2d regiment of the Imperial Guard."

"Thy services and history?"

...y-one years; twenty-two campaigns ... Italy, Spain, Russia, England, &c.; ...ounds, and I am still a private."

"... services deserve a better reward,"

... Emperor "Thou art no longer ... *I make thee a King.*"

... Well, just as you please, Sire."

...s something truly historical in this ... of the old campaigner and his Em...he "just as you please" of the old ... little affected to become a King, ... of the happiest hits in the work, and many others deserve the application of the Italian saying—"*Se non è vero, è bene trovato.*"

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FIVE OUTS AND ONE IN.—A poor yankee, on being asked what was the nature of his distress, replied that "he had *five outs* and one *in*—to wit: *out of money*, and *out of clothes*; *out at the heels*, and *out at the toes*; *out of credit* and *in debt*."

Commercial.

We are in possession of New York papers of Tuesday morning, which announce the arrival of the ships *St. Andrew* and *Tennessee*, from Liverpool, from whence the latter vessel sailed upon the 18th January. The commercial intelligence immediately relating to the Canadian trade is not very important, a further decline in Ashes, as will be seen below, being its most important feature. The temporary difficulty in which the old and respectable Banking-house of Sir J. Esdaile & Co. had been involved, united with two very extensive failures in the silk trade in London, and a firm at Bristol, had rather unsettled the money market in London. Trade generally is spoken of as being in the most prosperous condition. The Wheat market was a shade lower, and purchases of that article in *bond* could be made on easier terms.

The stock of Ashes in the Glasgow market on the 1st of January, was greater by 2000 barrels than on the same date last year.

Subjoined will be found some interesting remarks upon the metal trade, taken from the *Mining Journal.*

The advices received yesterday from New York, notice a further fall in the rate of Exchange on England. On Monday bills were offered freely at 8½ prem., without finding buyers. This decline had an immediate effect on the money market, which was easier. Flour was very firm at $12 for common brands of Western. A sale was made of 1000 bushels Red German Wheat at $2,07, but all descriptions of this grain are stated to be very *dull* and prices declining.

The North River was free of ice to the Highlands, and steamboats had again started.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, JAN. 17.

ASHES.—Several parcels of Montreal Pot Ashes were brought to auction, and a few lots sold at 32s 6d @ 33s and some Pearls at 36s 6d @ 36s 9d, sales afterwards of 800 brls. Pots at 32s 9d @ 33s and a few at 33s 6d; 100 barrels Pearls at 36s 6d @ 36s 9d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—The quantity of Wheat received this week is not large but there is a fair import of other articles in the trade, and with the surplus from the previous week the market has been abundantly supplied. There has been less disposition to press sales of wheat than was looked for, and the millers availing themselves of a good choice of samples and a little decline of prices have shown an inclination to increase their stock. Choice English old wheat is worth 10s. to 10s 3d., new 9s. 6d. to 10s., red 8s. to 9s. 8d. ℔ 70 lbs.; fine Irish wheat 9s., and ordinary at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; small lots of Irish new have sold at 7s. 6d., the best is worth 9s. ℔ 70 lbs.—Flour remains very difficult of sale, stocks are accumulating, the top price of Irish does not exceed 52s. ℔ 280 lbs. We had a dull wheat market this morning; wheat declined 2s. ℔ bushel, and flour 1s. ℔ sack.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, *Jan.* 16.—Fine old Wheat and the finest samples of new commanded about the rates of this day sennight, with a steady demand for such, but there was a dulness in the trade for all other sorts, although these were offered somewhat lower again. Flour was much the same as last week.

The Metal Trade.

It is satisfactory to find that the past year has, on the whole, been a prosperous one, as regards the mining interest, although, in some kinds of mineral produce, there has been much fluctuation, and latterly a considerable decline.

Commencing with Coal, as the most important of our mineral products, there appears to have been the usual steady and adequate demand, from which a fair and remunerating price has naturally resulted; we may infer, also, from the general absence of those *strikes* among the working miners, which have at former periods produced such unfortunate consequences, that the relations subsisting between them and their employers have been more satisfactorily adjusted.

The Iron trade, flourishing in the earlier part of the year, almost without precedent, has considerably declined in activity towards the close, but is still by no means depressed. This circumstance, resulting from the completion of many foreign orders, railway contracts, &c., which had previously given a great temporary stimulus to this branch of mining must, however, have been foreseen from the first; and as the iron-masters have very prudently decreased the make in proportion to the smaller demand, there is every probability that a fair and remunerating price will still be maintained.

The Copper trade has been throughout the year in a sound and prosperous state, the metal not having materially fluctuated in its price, which has been such as to afford satisfactory profits to the minor, and enable the more successful mines, both of England and Ireland, to pay very considerable dividends to the shareholders.

TIN.—The general price of this metal has been high, and as the fluctuations which it has undergone have been in a great measure artificial; when the source of this fluctuation shall have been removed, it will, we have little doubt, continue to be remunerating.

The Lead trade appears to have permanently recovered from that ruinous depression which for so many years hung over it; and at the price this metal now obtains, fair profits may be obtained from the more productive class of mines.

State of Trade.

From the Leeds Mercury.

THE TRADE OF LEEDS.—There has been very fair markets for the season at our Cloth Hall this week, at prices much the same as for some weeks past. A little improvement in business has also taken place in the warehouses during the week, and the opinion is gaining ground, that, as regards our home trade, there will be an early and good demand for goods for the spring.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET.—There has been a good deal of looking and a fair amount of business done in the Cloth Hall, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the weather.

BRADFORD MARKET.—Business has not been quite so lively to-day, in the piece market compared with the last few weeks; yet a considerable quantity of four-quarters, and other narrow goods, have been sold. Prices remain firm. We can report no alteration in the wool market this week.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—Today being no market, and consequently a general holiday, very little business has been done in flannels. Wool continues firm.

WAKEFIELD WOOL MARKET.—The discrepancy noted in our last week's report between the prices given to the growers of wool in the country, and those made here, still continuing, causes stocks to be held back, so that not much business has been done in long wools this week; notwithstanding which, the inquiry for them is great, and for the few sales made rather high prices have been obtained. There is a fair demand for all descriptions of short wool at very firm prices.

LISBON.—*Wine Merchants.*—The measure by which the wine merchants at Oporto are called upon to pay one half the amount of the export duty in advance, meets with a most determined opposition at Oporto. The parties, in the first instance, addressed a strong joint remonstrance to the Government, which having been disregarded, they have since declared, in the most positive terms, that they will not pay one farthing in advance. One English house—that of Ormerode &Co.—has 12,000 pipes in the stores, and is consequently called upon for £9,000. The British merchants intend to apply, through Lord Howard, to the British Government for protection against this proceeding.

We regret to learn that the latest packets from New York bring countermands to the principal orders now under execution for the American houses in this town. This decision, on the part of the correspondents in the United States, has been considered prudent from the great difficulty to which the American houses are subject in obtaining money wherewith to meet their acceptances.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

BIRTH.

At Kingston, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Charles Hales, of a son.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., Lewis Beardsley, son of the Rev. Dexter Clary. The funeral will take place this forenoon, at Eleven o'clock, from the Free Chapel, to which the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited.

At Champlain, (N. Y.) on the 23d ult. Mrs. Thankful Hunt, late consort of Elisha Lyman, Esq., in the 67.h year of her age.

In the Jesuit Barracks, Quebec, on the 2d instant, Amelia Philipina, fifth and only child of Phillip Anglin, Assistant Surgeon, 66th Regt.

At Gaspé Basin, on the 18th January, Mrs. Mary Boyle, widow, aged 80. She has left a numerous family to lament her loss.

At Percé, District of Gaspé, Mrs. Annet, wife of Mr. Wm. Annett, Jailer, deeply lamented by all who knew her.

At Bermuda, January 13th, Mr. Robert Barclay. He had lost his wife and his two children in the nine months preceding his death.

At Annapolis, 22nd January, Martha, relict of the Late Hon. Col. Delancey, aged 73.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Canadian Christian Examiner and Presbyterian Review.

THIS WORK will contain Original Essays, Letters, Reviews on Doctrinal and practical subjects in Religion. DISSERTATIONS—on Ecclesiastical discipline and polity—on select periods of the History of the Church—on Education—on Laws affecting public morality, &c. SERMONS—of the Sires of eminently useful and holy men.—SUBSTANTIVE ARTICLES, original or selected, on the rise, progress and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the Kingdom of Christ—REMONSTRANCES against prevailing sins—LETTERS on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. REGISTERS of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General Assembly, and of Synod and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—of various Religious bodies throughout the world.

REPORTS of Missionary Societies—COMMUNICATIONS from Missionaries under the direction of the Synod of Canada—RECORDS of facts in Science, and Natural History, illustrative of divine wisdom and goodness—SUMMARIES of political intelligence—domestic, national and foreign.

The *Christian Examiner* will be published in the beginning of every month, each number will consist of 32 pages, stitched in coloured paper—to be forwarded to the subscribers by mail, or others ise, at ten shillings per annum, payable in advance.

Persons willing to become Agents for the *Examiner* will please address their Communications to the publisher, William D. Miller, Esq. Niagara.

Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the foregoing a few insertions. The *Magazine* (the profits of which will be devoted to charitable purposes) will be regularly forwarded them.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
English Bar Iron, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans.
Sheet, Bar, Pig, Dry White and London Ground Lead,
Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil and Window Glass
Seine Twines, Button Blue and Starch
Dry Codfish, Digby Herrings and Whale Oil
Superior Port Wine in hhds.
Register and Half Register Grates and Kitchen Ranges.
—AND,—
ACRAMAN'S PATENT PROVED CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS, for vessels from 20 to 500 tons
Tow Sail Sheet Tie and Rafting Chains.
GOLDSWORTHY, WURTELE & Co.
March 1, 1837. *Lemoine Street.* 8tuthe

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.
—ALSO,—
50 pipes very superior Bonocarlo Wine
10 pune strong Jamaica Rum
500 brls No. 1 Arichat Herrings
25 hhds Refined Sugar
—AND,—
10 tons Swedish Iron
250 boxes Canada Plates
50 Single and Double Stoves, from 20 to 36 in
C. J. DUNLOP & Co.
Jan. 2. 340.tuthe

TO BE LET, *from the 1st of May next*, that two story HOUSE with good Out-Houses and an excellent well of water, situated in Dorchester Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, formerly the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice UNIACKE, and now occupied by the Subscriber, with a large ORCHARD and GARDEN; also, about 14 acres of a Farm, the House is in excellent order for a genteel family. Apply to the Proprietor on the premises, or to Mr. ALEX. MILLER, St. Paul Street.
T. M'KAY.
March 6. 19

NEW WEEKLY PAPER,
Which is to supercede the *Selingsgrove and News of the Day*, Published every Wednesday, by CHARLES ALEXANDER, Philadelphia, commenced on the first of January, 1837.

☞ $500 in Premiums for Original Tales, founded on facts connected with the early History of our Country.

☞ 25 Biographettes of Distinguished Public Characters, accompanied by well executed Portraits, engraved by a talented Artist.

☞ 10 copies of this Journal forwarded by mail to any direction ordered, during one year, by remitting a Ten Dollar Note, in advance.

☞ Who will deny, therefore, that the *American Weekly Messenger*, the title selected for the new paper, is not the CHEAPEST vehicle of intelligence that has ever been offered to the Public?

READER!

THERE is in this City, at present, no less than four family papers, Published every Saturday, all of a Mammoth size, and each conducted with ability and tact. Persuaded that these Periodicals are sufficient to supply the actual wants of the public, we should have abandoned the fondly cherished desire of entering the list again, with the odds so much against us, if we were not fully impressed with the belief that we shall succeed in rendering our Journal (which makes its appearance on an intermediate day of the week) a necessary link in keeping up the chain of important events which are constantly and hourly transpiring to swell the columns of our news-journals. That we may be properly understood, we herewith present you with a brief analysis of the character and design of our publication:

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

Is Printed on fine white paper of the largest class, with a clear and legible type, and is Published every Wednesday, at two dollars per annum to single Subscribers. ☞ A five dollar note will pay for four subscriptions for twelve months, forwarded in advance—and an agent, (acting for himself or others,) by sending a ten dollar note, will be furnished with TEN COPIES OF THIS JOURNAL FOR ONE YEAR.

ORIGINAL TALES.

One of the popular features of this new enterprise will be the encouragement of American literature—that our Journal, therefore, shall be supplied with interesting Tales, we appropriate, every year, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be divided into Premiums, for the best tales, descriptive of events connected with the early History of our Country.

BIOGRAPHETTES.

Every other week we publish a sketch of the Life of some distinguished public character—accompanied by a CORRECT ENGRAVED PORTRAIT. A gentleman of well-known abilities has been engaged to supply this department of our Journal.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The latest intelligence from abroad is procured from the London and Paris papers, which we receive by the regular packets—a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the leading subjects of interest which transpires in England and France, is forwarded to us in letters from especial correspondents.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

An Epitome of the most prominent events which are constantly multiplying in our own country, is carefully made up—and as a chronicle for future reference will be found of invaluable advantage.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

We are promised contributions from several persons whose taste lead them to cultivate an acquaintance with the muses; a lady of Philadelphia, who is distinguished for her beautiful and chaste compositions, has been secured as a regular correspondent. Abundant means, which we shall profit by, are always accessible for obtaining the choicest selections.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

Some part of our columns is appropriated to matters concerning the drama—the liberality of the American public towards the stage has widely established it as a national amusement—its concerns and interests therefore, legitimately belong to a well conducted newspaper.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

The Turf, particularly, we feel ourselves called on to attend to—all other topics that may be considered of interest to sportsmen generally, will meet with our especial care.

BANK NOTE AND STOCK REGISTER.

Authentic information will be obtained, to enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the value of Stocks and the rates of discount—we are well aware of the exciting interest which prevails at all time, regarding the fluctuations in this extensive branch of business.

THE SALMAGUNDI.

An amusing melange of Light Reading will be judiciously selected every week, that we may gratify the tastes of our numerous readers, whose good sense and liberal dispositions lead them to relish whatever pertains to sterling wit and genuine humour. No expense will be spared in supplying appropriate embellishments for the subjects which shall be chosen.

THE SONGSTER'S MANUAL.

Under this title, we devote a part of a column every number to the most pleasing ballads of the day—many of them will be SET TO MUSIC. This is considered a gratifying addition to the uncommon attractions which we have managed to adopt for the prosperity and success of our NEW Journal.

The publisher is well known to the public—a connection with them for upwards of twenty years has largely increased his facilities of usefulness, and he is satisfied with the means he now possesses, and his already very extensive subscription list, that this new enterprise, offering such powerful inducements for patronage, will meet with the most equivocal manifestation of public support and approbation.

The terms have been already stated—it may be well to repeat that *ten copies of the Weekly Messenger will be sent to any part of the United States for one year, by forwarding a ten dollar note, free of postage.—The paper is published punctually every Wednesday morning.*

☞ All letters, *postage paid*, addressed to CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention. A Postmaster's certificate of the mailing of any specified sum will be a sufficient guarantee of the receipt of such remittance.

LOUIS BENOIT,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Montreal, that he will give PRIVATE TUITION on the VIOLIN, FLUTE, &c., at his residence, in the house belonging to E. Hatt, Esq., *Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburb*, or, if required, will give lessons in any part of the town. Also, respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, for Private Dancing parties. He has the newest Musical publications from Paris, for that purpose.

Wanted.

WANTED, for the Mississippi:—
Three COOPERS
One TAILOR
One BAKER
One BLACKSMITH
One CLERK, as BOOK-KEEPER.
Apply to
VALLEE, BOYER, & Co,
Feb. 8. 271.1m

WANTED.—A TANNER and CURRIER, who is sufficiently qualified in all its branches to act as Foreman. None need apply but such as have unquestionable testimonials as to character and qualifications. Inquire at the office of the *Morning Courier.*
Oct. 3. 163

WANTED, TWO CHAIR MAKERS at the MONTREAL CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
LEVI HODGKINSON.
July 20. 99

NOTICE.—WANTED, immediately, a SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER.—Enquire at the Office of the *Morning Courier.*
December 27. 235

WANTED, by a steady, active, middle aged man, recently from England, a SITUATION in a Store, Warehouse, or on a Wharf—in any capacity where he can be actively engaged, and useful to his employer. No objection to any part of the Canadas. Satisfactory references and testimonials as to integrity and industry will be given. Apply at this office.
Nov. 1. 188-o

BANQUE CANADIENNE,
(AT ST. HYACINTHE)

THE BILLS of this Bank are REDEEMED by the Subscribers, at HALF PER CENT. discount.

All Upper Canada Bank Notes at one per cent. discount. The highest premium paid in American money.

DEXTER CHAPIN,
St. Paul Street.
Jan. 31, 1837. 264

RIDEAU HOTEL.

J. BURPEE begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public in general for the kindness he has received since his commencement in business; and hopes from strict attention, combined with the accommodations that his House possesses, to merit a further patronage from a discerning public.
Bytown, Jan. 25, 1837. 268

HYDROMETER.

DISTILLERS, Brewers, and others are informed that HYDROMETERS (SIKES's) and SACCHAROMETERS are made and repaired by JAMES ADAMS, 17, *St. Joseph Street, Recollet Suburbs*, near J. & J. DORGAN.

The Hydrometer has been submitted to the Montreal Committee of Trade, and their letter to the maker may be seen as above.

ALSO, MAKER OF A
Letter COPYING MACHINE, which performs its work more effectually and with as little trouble as those at eight or ten times the price.—July 20. 99.mf

FOR SALE, at the HOUSE OF REFUGE, *St. Charles Barromee Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs*, a large quantity of BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

All kinds of PLAIN SEWING and KNITTING done, on most reasonable terms.
Dec. 5, 1836. 217

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, in consideration of the great responsibility which devolves upon them in the support of their numerous charge, have, for the purpose of raising their funds, decided on holding a BAZAAR during EASTER WEEK. The public are hereby notified that all contributions will be most thankfully received by the Directresses, Mrs. RICHARDSON and Mrs. C. L. OGDEN.
By order,
MARGARET PERRINS, *Secretary.*
Montreal, Jan. 21, 1837. 256.tuthe

MAMMOTH SHEET.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the *Saturday News*, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertion, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c. can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, pressework, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs 6s, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of Miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort.—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

The *Saturday News* and *Literary Gazette* is published every Saturday, for the small sum of two dollars per annum, payable in advance.—Subscriptions will be received at the *Morning Courier* Office, where a specimen may be seen.
L. A. GODEY, & Co.
Philadelphia. Dec. 3, 1836.

PROSPECTUS.

REVISED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Canada Religious Intelligencer.
TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE utility of Periodical Literature, in the influence it exerts upon a community by the diffusion of useful knowledge, is too obvious to be disputed. While publications of this character furnish to the man of study and research an agreeable employment in the moments of relaxation, they contribute to the improvement of those classes of society who have neither the leisure nor the capacity to master profound and learned treatises. Of all subjects claiming the attention of rational and immortal man, Religion is confessedly the most important; and yet scarcely any other has been so completely overlooked or neglected. The want of a Religious Journal in this Province has been long felt, and the establishment of one much desired. In the Upper Province, the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, conducted by the respectable Society of Methodists, has been well supported, and productive of much good in their own and other denominations. That which is now about to be submitted to the public, will collect and communicate intelligence of general interest to every section of the Christian community, and its continual aim will be the advancement of pure and undefiled religion, as equally conducing to the happiness of individuals, and the prosperity of states. This paper will, therefore, advocate every sentiment, measure, and institution which may contribute to the extension of Christian truth, and the mental, moral, and spiritual improvement of all classes throughout the Colony, in the Upper as well as in the Lower Province.

The principal objects in the view of the Conductors of this Journal, are, to promote the spread of true religion and piety, by presenting to its readers the practical and experimental doctrines of the Bible; to enlarge their hearts and fire their zeal in this cause by advocating Bible and Tract Societies, Sabbath Schools, and Missionary efforts, and giving from time to time a copious view of these efforts and their success in every part of the world; to increase benevolence and good-will among men by inculcating temperance, peace and industry, by encouraging Hospitals, Asylums, Houses of Industry for the Poor, week-day Schools, and every means calculated to do good and promote the well-being of men in time and eternity. For the attainment of these ends, the columns of the INTELLIGENCER will be open to the communications of all who may wish to advance them—the Conductors reserving to themselves the right of deciding what shall be admitted, and what excluded.

With Political discussion this Journal will not intermeddle, nor, in so far as any measures adopted or pursued shall have a tendency to bardge or injure the cause of Religion; but the grand principles of Religious Liberty and Equality will be stoutly and unflinchingly contended for. The paper will be open to all parties for the discussion of this important question, on the sole condition of abstaining from intemperate or abusive language. The supporters of this paper having no wish to injure the public journals of the Province, every thing will be excluded which would interfere with them, except a brief notice of the general news of the day, for the benefit, principally, of country readers who may not be able to subscribe to a political paper in addition to this.

Agriculture, so important to the welfare of the Colony, will meet with the attention it deserves. Information on all subjects connected with it will be carefully selected, and occasionally inserted; while communications will be earnestly desired from all who are interested in its progress. Articles of Domestic interest will be readily admitted; and to adapt the paper more completely to Family use, the improvement of the youthful mind will be kept in view, and the principles of social happiness and duty enjoined and illustrated by examples.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in other journals; but a careful discrimination will be exercised, and none will be admitted which relate to the sale of intoxicating liquors, or to theatrical amusements, or to any thing inimical to public morals or to the best interests of the community.

The Paper will be published every Thursday morning, on good paper and type, at $2 delivered in town; or, when sent by mail, $3, postage included.

All communications to be addressed (*post paid*) to Mr. W. GRANT, at the *Montreal Depository for Religious Publications*, No. 197, St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Newspapers in the Upper and Lower Province are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

MONTREAL, *August* 17, 1836.

BULWER'S NOVELS.

INDUCED by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of Marryatt's Novels, the publisher of those works will, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER NOVELS,
COMPRISING,

Pelham,	Paul Clifford.
Disowned,	Last Days of Pompeii,
Rienzi,	Falkland,
Devereux,	Pilgrims of the Rhine
Eugene Aram,	

Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than Marryatt. They will be published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which will contain one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of Three Dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for ten dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, (postage paid) to
L. A. GODEY, Publisher,
100, *Walnut Street, Philadelphia.*

MARRYAT'S NOVELS.
Fifth Uniform Edition.

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the Novels of Captain Marryatt, has induced the Subscriber to issue a new edition, at the same reduced price.

LIST OF WORKS INCLUDED IN THIS EDITION:
1. Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.
2. Joseph Rushbrook.
3. The Pirate, The Three Cutters, &c.
4. Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer.
5. The King's Own.
6. Newton Forster, or the Merchant Service.
7. Pacha of many Tales.
8. Japhet in Search of his Father.

They can be sent by mail to any part of the Union, or packed so to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 12½ cents per sheet, over 100 miles 25 cents.

Any person sending a ten dollar note will be entitled to four copies. Single subscription three dollars.

L. A. GODEY, Publisher,
100, *Walnut Street Philadelphia.*

LITERARY UNION,
LADY'S BOOK
AND
LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the LADY'S BOOK grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the *Lady's Book* will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the *American Ladies' Magazine*—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the *Lady's Book*. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusements it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. S. J. Hale, Editor,	Morton M'Michael,
Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,	Robert T. Conrad,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,	Alexander Dimitry, A. M.,
Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz,	H. E. Hale,
Mrs. E. F. Ellett,	E. Burke Fisher,
Miss Leslie,	N. C. Brooks, A. M.,
Miss H. F Gould	Wm. E. Burton,
Miss C. E. Goodrich,	Willis Gaylord Clark,
Miss L. H. Medina,	Joseph C. Neal,
R. S. M'Kenzie, L. L. D.,	B. B. Thacher,
Joseph R. Chandler,	R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and what ever

Poetry.

From the New York Mirror.

Lines on leaving Europe.

BY R. P. WILLIS.

Bright flag at yonder tapering mast!
Fling out your field of snow blue;
Let star and stripe be westward cast,
And point as freedom's eagle flew!
Strain home! oh lithe and quivering spars!
Point home, my country's flag of stars!

The wind blows fair! The vessel feels
The pressure of the rising breeze;
And, swiftest of a thousand keels,
She leaps to the caressing seas!
Oh, fair, cloud of snowy sail,
In whose white breast I seem to lie,
How oft, when blew this eastern gale,
I've seen your semblance in the sky,
And long'd with breaking heart, to flee
On such white pinions o'er the sea!

Adieu, oh lands of fame and old!
I turn to watch our foamy track,
And thoughts with which I first beheld
Yon clouded line, come hurrying back;
My lips are dry with vague desire,—
My cheek once more is hot with joy—
My pulse, my brain, my soul on fire!—
Oh, what has changed that traveller boy!
As leaves the ship this dying foam,
His visions fade behind—his weary heart spreads home!

Adieu, oh soft and southern shore,
Where dwelt the stars long min'd in heaven!
Those forms of beauty seen no more,
Yet once to Art's rapt vision given;
Oh, still th' enamoured sun delays,
And pries through fount and crumbling fane,
To win to his adoring gaze
Those children of the sky again!
Irradiate beauty, such as never
That light on other earth hath shone,
Has made this land her home forever;
And could I live for this alone—
Were not my birthright brighter far
Than such voluptuous slaves can be—
Hold not the West one glorious star
New-born and blazing for the free—
Scar'd not to heaven our eagle yet—
Rome, with their Helot sons, should teach me to forget!

Adieu, oh fatherland! I see
Your white cliffs on th' horizon's rim,
And though to freer skies I flee,
My heart awells, and my eyes are dim!
As knows the dove the task you give her,
When loosed upon a foreign shore—
As spreads the rain-drop in the river
In which it may have flowed before—
To England, over vale and mountain,
My fancy flew from climes more fair—
My blood, that knew its parent fountain,
Ran warm and fast in England's air.

My mother! in thy prayer to-night
There come new words and warmer tears!
On long, long darkness breaks the light—
Come home the loved, the lost for years!
Sleep safe, oh wave worn mariner!
Fear not, to-night, or storm, or sea!
The ear of heaven bends low to *her!*
He comes to shore who sails with me!
The wind not spider needs no token
How stands the tree when lightnings blaze—
And by a thread from heaven unbroken,
I know my mother lives and prays!
Dear mother! when our lips can speak—
When first our tears will let us see—
When I can gaze upon thy cheek,
And thou, with thy dear eyes, on me—
'Twill be a pastime little and
To trace what weight Time's heavy fingers!
But there's a change, beloved mother!
To stir far deeper thoughts of thine:
I come—but with me comes another
To share the heart once only mine!

Then, on whose thoughts, when sad and lonely,
Our star arose in memory's heaven—
Then, who hast watch'd *one* treasure only—
Watered *one* flower with tears at even—
Room in thy heart! The hearth she left
Is darken'd to lend light to ours!
There are bright flowers of care bereft,
And hearts that languish more than flowers—
She was their light—their very sie—
Room, mother! in thy heart!—place for her in thy prayer.

English Channel, May, 1836.

REVIEW.

An account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians. By E. W. Lane. 2 vols. 8vo. Charles Knight and Co.

This is a most amusing publication. No work has ever done more for making the reader at home in a strange country. It tells us all the ways and doings of the Egyptians, without pretensions or parade, but so as to realise them to our conceptions, and make us familiar with their "whereabout." We shall endeavour to give some notion of it by extracts, and probably continue them on a future occasion.

Egyptian Houses.—"Very few large or handsome houses are to be seen in Egypt, excepting in the metropolis and some other towns. The dwellings of the lower orders, particularly those of the peasants, are of a very mean description; they are mostly built of unbaked bricks, cemented together with mud. Some of them are mere hovles. The greater number, however, comprise two or more apartments, though very few are two stories high. In one of these apartments, in the houses of the peasants in Lower Egypt, there is generally an oven (*forn*), at the end farthest from the entrance, and occupying the whole width of the chamber. It resembles a wide bench or seat, and is about breast high: it is constructed of brick and mud; the roof vaulted within, and flat on the top. The inhabitants of the house, who seldom have any night-covering during the winter, sleep upon the top of the oven, having previously lighted a fire within it; or the husband and wife only enjoy this luxury, and the children sleep on the floor. The chambers have small apertures high up in the walls, for the admission of light and air, sometimes furnished with a grating of wood. The roofs are formed of palm branches and palm leaves, or of millet stalks, &c., laid upon rafters of the trunk of the palm, and covered with a plaster of mud and chopped straw. The furniture consists of a mat or two to sleep upon, a few earthen vessels, and a hand-mill to grind the corn. In many villages, large pigeon-houses, of a square form, but with the walls slightly inclining inwards (like many of the ancient Egyptian buildings) or of the form of a sugar loaf, are constructed on the roofs of the huts, with crude brick, pottery, and mud. Most of the villages of Egypt, are situated upon eminences of rubbish, which rise a few feet above the reach of the inundation, are surrounded by palm trees, or have a few of those trees in their vicinity. The rubbish which they occupy chiefly consists of the materials of former huts, and seem to increase in about the same degree as the level of the alluvial plains about the bed of the river."—Vol. i. p. 23.

The Turban.—"The turban is much respected. In the houses of the more wealthy classes, there is usually a chair (called Koor 'see el'—ema' meh) on which it is placed at night. This is often sent with the furniture of a bride. It is common for a lady to have one upon which to place her head dress. This kind of chair is never used for any other purpose. As an instance of the respect paid to the turban, one of my friends mentioned to me that an 'alim being thrown off his donkey in a street of this city, his mooek 'leh fell off, and rolled along for several yards; whereupon the passengers ran after it, crying 'Lift up the crown of El-Islam!' while the poor 'alim, whom no one came to assist, called out in anger, 'Lift up the *sheykh* (or master) of El-Islam!'"—Vol. i., p. 40.

Picture of a Schoolmaster in Modern Egypt.—"The schoolmasters in Egypt are mostly persons of very little learning: few of them are acquainted with any writings except the chooran, and certain prayers, which as well as the contents of the sacred volume, they are hired to recite on particular occasions. I was lately told of a man, who could neither read nor write, succeeding to the office of a schoolmaster in my neighbourhood. Being able to recite the whole of the Chooran, he could hear the boys repeat their lessons; to write them he employed the areef (or head boy in the school,) pretending that his eyes were weak. A few days after he had taken upon himself this office a poor woman brought a letter for him to read to her from her son, who had gone on pilgrimage. The fick'ee pretended to read it, but said nothing; and the woman inferring from his silence, that the letter contained bad news, said to him 'Shall I shriek?' He answered, 'Yes.' 'Shall I tear my clothes?' She asked; he replied, 'Yes.' So the poor woman returned to her house, and with her assembled friends performed the lamentation and other ceremonies usual on the occasion of a death. Not many days after, her son arrived, and she asked him what he could mean by causing a letter to be written stating that he was dead! He explained the contents of the letter, and she went to the schoolmaster and begged him to inform her why he had told her to shriek and to tear her clothes, since the letter was to inform her that her son was well, and he was now arrived at home. Not at all abashed, he said 'God knows futurity! How could I know that your son would arrive in safety? It was better that you should think him dead, than be led to expect to see him and, perhaps, be disapointed.' Some persons who were sitting with him praised his wisdom, exclaiming 'Truly, our new fick'ee is a man of unusual judgment!' and, for a little while, he found that he had raised his reputation by this blunder.'"—Vol i. p. 66.

Egyptian Love Song.

"With love my heart is troubled
And mine eye-lid hind'reth sleep;
My vitals are discovered,
While with streaming eyes I weep.
My union seems far distant,
Will my love e'er meet my eye?
Alas! did not estrangement
Draw my tears, I would not sigh.

"By dreary nights I'm wasted:
Absence makes my hope expire;
My tears, like pearls, are dropping,
And my heart is wrapt in fire—
Whose is like my condition?
Scarce know I remedy.
Alas! did not estrangement
Draw my tears, I would not sigh.

"O turtle-dove! acquaint me
Wherefore thus dost thou lament?
Art thou so stung by absence?
Of thy wings deprived and pent?
He saith, 'Our griefs are equal:'
Worn away with love, I lie,
Alas! did not estrangement
Draw my tears, I would not sigh.

"O First and Everlasting!
Show thy power yet to me,
Thy slave, Ahh'med El-Bek-ree,
Hath no Lord excepting thee.
By Ta'-Ha', the great Prophet!
Do thou not his wish deny.
Alas! did not estrangement
Draw my tears, I would not sigh."

Wisdom of an A'gha.

From Lane's Egypt.

A poor man applied one day to the A'gha of the police, and said, "Sir, there came to me to-day a woman, and she said to me, 'Take this choors*, and let it remain in your possession for a time, and lend me 500 piastres:' and I took it from her, sir, and gave her the 500 piastres, and she went away; and when she was gone away I said to myself, 'Let me look at this choors;' and I looked at it, and behold it was yellow brass; and I slapped my face and said 'I will go the A'gha, and relate my story to him; perhaps he will investigate the affair and clear it up;' for there is none that can help me in this matter but thee." The A'gha said to him, 'Hear what I tell thee, man. Take whatever is in thy shop, leave nothing, and lock it up; and tomorrow morning go early, and when thou hast opened the shop cry out, 'Alas for my property!" then take in thy hands two clods, and beat thyself with them and cry 'Alas for the property of others!' and whoever says to thee, 'What is the matter with thee?' do thou answer, 'The property of others is lost; a pledge that I had belonging to a woman is lost; if it were my own I should not thus lament it;' and this will clear up the affair." The man promised to do as he was desired. He removed every thing from his shop, and early the next morning he went and opened it, and began to cry out 'Alas for the property of others!' and he took two clods and beat himself with them, and went about every district of the city crying 'Alas for the property of others! a pledge that I had belonging to a woman is lost; if it were my own I should not thus lament it." The woman who had given him the choors in pledge heard of this, and discovered that it was the man whom she had cheated; so she said to herself "Go and bring an action against him." She went to his shop riding on an ass, to give herself consequence, and said to him, "Man, give me my property that is in thy possession!" He answered, "It is lost." "Thy tongue be cut out!" she cried; "dost thou lose my property! by Allah I will go to the A'gha and inform him of it." "Go," said he; and she went and told her case. The A'gha sent for the man; and when he had come, said to his accuser, "What is thy property in his possession?" She answered—"A choors of red Venitian gold." "Woman," said the A'gha "I have a gold choors here; I should like to show it thee." She said, "Show it me, Sir, for I shall know my choors." The A'gha then untied a handkerchief; and, taking out of it the choors which she had given in pledge, said "Look." She looked at it and knew it, and hung down her head. The A'gha said, "Raise thy head, and say where the five hundred piastres of this man." She answered, "Sir, they are in my house." The executioner was sent with her to her house, but without his sword; and the woman, having gone into the house, brought out a purse containing the money, and went back with him. The money was given to the man from whom it had been obtained, and the executioner was then ordered to take the woman to the Roomey'leh (a large open place below the citadel) and there to behead her, which he did.

* An ornament worn on crown of the head-dress by women, described in the Appendix to this work.

Advice Gratis.—*To the conductor of a Concert during the performance of a Symphony.* Always, upon the commencement of any extremely beautiful passage, over which the composer has marked "*pp dolce possible,*" and with which the audience are in such an extacy of subdued delight, that you may hear a pin fall, announce your own importance by a tolerably long, and to a certain degree, powerful "Hush!" directed towards the orchestra, and driven through the teeth thus: H—I—S—H!! You may by this means, certainly annoy a few fastidious ears, and rouse a few drowsy old ladies; *but never mind that.* You will most likely earn the character of an extremely careful and clever conductor. *Mem.* Do not make the noise any more like a goose than you can help, lest some wag take it into his head to *roast* you. *To the leader*—Stand up in the middle of the orchestra, and flourish your bow right and left. Never mind your *part*, there will be plenty of fiddles without *you*, and the occasional weakness of the leading melody will scarcely be felt among so many; besides, it would be a pity to let the conductor have all the flourishing to himself. I know it is supposed by many addle-headed old fools that the *conductor* ought to give and keep the time; but that's nothing. Flourish your bow as enthusiastically as he does his "baton of harmonic command;" and the odds are—you are taken more notice of than he is. By-the-by, do not on any account let the *first flute* leave off and flourish his instrument too. I dare say he will think he has as much right as yourself; but never mind that, *don't let him do it.* One of the joints of his flute might fly off, and he would create endless confusion by scrambling down after it. To *the Orchestra*—Take your time from the first fiddle, never mind the conductor—he's nobody! Start off "conspirito," and keep it up well. You may bring out a little stronger, if you can, upon the fortissimos; but never mind the pianos and pianissimos—run over *them.* An Englishman scorns to have his tongue tied; why should he have his fiddle strings! Besides what's the use of writing notes that are scarcely to be heard? fetch them out! and if they *are* good, the more they are heard the better; it is only the thief that hides his face; so fiddle away, and if the people say you "reap," tell 'em they know nothing about it! I heard the horn-player, in the opening movement to the overture to *Oberon*, some time ago, most heroically defy and set at nought the "il tutto pianissimo possible," with which Weber deemed it necessary to preface the performance. What was that to him? He was in possession of a fine toned instrument; and who was to know it, if he did not let it be heard? so he "gave tongue" right manfully. To be sure it *did* astonish the natives, who had rather prematurely prepared their ears for the soft and distant singing of the fairy horn; but that could not be helped; its all very well for the gentlemen of the "honourable house" to talk about sacrificing the interest of the one for the welfare of the many, but let me tell them it won't do. With you every man must be heard; and I consider the horn-player perfectly justified in seizing upon the three first notes of the overture; they were written for him, and "why should he not do as he likes with his own?" If people do not like to hear it, let them stop their ears until he has finished.—*Musical World.*

The Native Country of different Vegetable Productions.—The potatoe is a native of South America, and Monteviden. In its native state the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1568. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oat is found wild is in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The bread fruit tree is a native of the South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found nowhere except in China and Japan, from which country the world is supplied. The cocoa nut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing and shelter are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab apple, which is found a native in most parts of the world. The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina, in 1586, by Sir Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; fennel dish from China; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East Indies. Onions and garlic are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar from it has been practised from the remotest antiquity.

Singular Phenomenon.—About the latter part of December, a Mr. Cambridge, travelling near Devizes, in England, in a storm of rain and hail from the west, perceived a bright white globular light at the top of each of his horse's ears, resembling weak gas lights. Soon afterwards, fifty or more of these lights appeared about the horse's head and ears, and ten or twelve on the stick carried by his rider. They lasted till he proceeded about a quarter of a mile, and disappeared. Mr. Cambridge gave the following account:—"I rubbed my hands down the horse's neck, but that had no effect in removing the lights; I also rubbed with my hand the stick twice, but still the lights were not removed; the horse became very timid, and shook his head, and stepped very much at the time, so that I had enough to do to keep him in the road; it was remarkably dark before the lights came on, but when they were on the horse and the stick, I could see the colour of each perfectly, but yet threw no light forward; the hinder part of the horse and my hat appeared to be also covered with the lights, but I did not observe any on my coat; the lights were about the size of the fourpenny-pieces. The same thing was seen by a man and a woman about a mile distant, in the same direction the storm was; it was also seen by Mr. Smallbone, on whose whip-handle only it appeared, and particularly on the knots, as it was with my stick; yet there appeared no flame, but still a bright light.

Pompeii.—The *Gazette d'Augsbourg* has received a letter from Naples to the following effect:—In the latter part of the month of November, three skeletons were discovered at Pompeii, presumed to be those of a former inhabitant of that city, his wife and daughter; who were suffocated by the smoke and ashes, while endeavoring to convey some of their property into the street. On the finger of the daughter was found a small gold ring, and in her ears two ear-rings mounted with pearl. The house, known by the name of La Cosa di Castore Pollux, situated in the Strada di Mercurio, is one of those in which a great store of Mosaic Antiquities have been found. The researches made in that direction, produced a short time ago 64 silver vases, of which we have already spoken, together with a fine painting which represents the toilet of an Hermaphrodite. On the 24th of last August, was discovered in the same house, on a wall of Varidarium another picture, which is not less remarkable than the above mentioned, the subject of it is Venus and Adonis wounded. The face of the goddess and that of her lover, are both of colossal dimensions, the length of the whole composition of which is near nine palms.

Wonderful Achievement.—We have bold and skilful house-movers in this country—Mr. Brown and others—who think nothing of "toting" a three story mansion up a hill or down a hill, or round all manner of corners, without disturbing its gravity so much as to spill a drop from a brimming tumbler; but we doubt whether any of them would undertake the feat described in the following paragraph, for such an amount of compensation as it procured for its successful contractors:—

"The steeple in which the bells of the Church of St. Julien de Mailloc, at Lisieux, in Calvados, are hung, was raised above the centre of the building. It was wished to remove it over the principal entrance, a distance of 65 feet. The height of the steeple is 100 feet from its base, which was 25 feet above the pavement of the church, to its pinnacle. This task was undertaken by two carpenters, M. Nicolle, of Courson, and M. Lami, of Lisieux, and accomplished in the following extraordinary manner:—The entire steeple, with the bells in it, was first raised 15 feet perpendicularly, and then moved horizontally from its old to its new position, without any scaffolding being raised, the lateral walls of the church being made to serve the purpose of a plane on which to impel it. It marched steadily and majestically along, the bells being not only left in their places, but actually rung during its progress. The whole cost of this bold undertaking was *two hundred and fifty francs!*—so says the *Pilote de Lisieux*, from which we take this account."

Genius vs. Labour.—"Of what use is all your studying and your books?" said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for the market. My Sam. does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in one year."

"What plough does your son use?" said he artist, quietly.

"Why he uses ——'s plough, to be sure. I can do nothing with any other. By using this plough we save half the labour, and raise three times as much as we did with the old wooden concern."

The artist, quietly again turned over one of the sheets, and showed the farmer a drawing of the landed plough, saying, "I am the inventor of your favorite plough, and my name is ——."

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at the farm house and make it his home as long as he liked.

Freedom of Mind.—I call that mind free which is not imprisoned in itself, or in a sect, which recognizes in all human beings the image of God and the rights of his children, which delights in virtue and sympathises with sufferings, wherever they are seen, which conquers pride and sloth, and offers itself up a willing victim to the cause of mankind.

I call that mind free, which is not passively formed by outward circumstances, which is not the creature of accidental impulse, but which bends events to its own improvement, acts upon an inward spring, for an immutable principle which it has deliberately espoused.

I call that mind free, which protects itself against usurpations of society, which does not cower to human opinions, which feel accountable to a higher law than fashion, which respects itself too much to be a slave of the many or the few.—*Dr. Channing.*

Navigation through the Sound.—The *Russian Commercial Gazette* contains a comparative statement of the navigation through the Sound during the years 1835 and 1836. It appears that the Prussian navigation has increased most. The statement includes the number of ships which passed through before the 1st of November, but it must be observed that owing to the mildness of the season the navigation through the Sound still remains open, no less than 11 vessels having passed through on the 9th instant, and two on the 10th.

	1835.	1836.
English Vessels	2220	2311
Prussian	1727	2273
Swedish and Norwegian	2197	2273
Danish	608	778
Mecklenburgh	542	675
Dutch	642	640
Russian	560	581
French	132	92
Belgian	18	5

A Smart Retort.—Lord Erskine declared in a large party in which lady Erskine and Mr. Sheridan were present, that "a wife was only a tin canister tied to one's tail;" upon which Sheridan presented lady Erskine with these lines:—

Lord Erskine, at woman presuming to rail
Calls a wife "a tin canister tied to one's tail;"
And fair lady Anne, while the subject he carries on,
Seems hurt at his lordship's degrading comparison.
But wherefore degrading? considering aright,
A canister polished, and useful and bright,
And should dirt its original purity hide,
That's the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied.

Raphael.—This eminent painter being severely reprehended by the pope, for throwing too much color in the face of his celebrated painting of Peter, smartly replied to the assuming and dictating pope, that "the apostle only *blushes* at his degenerate successor."

Taste of Ladies in Dress.—Mr. Hay, of Edinburgh, says in a late work on painting, that ladies of cultivated minds are observed, in their dresses, to regulate the colors in harmonic combinations. This he ascribes to their knowledge of music.

Cobbett, in regard to his admiration of Shakspeare, must be classed with Byron, Voltaire, and many other literary heretics, who did not believe that the bard of Avon was a demigod. Cobbett calls him the "punning and smutty Shakspeare," and says that Sheridan used to call him "our immortal bard" in public, and ridicule him in private.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, February 22, 1837.

THE claims of the Officers and Men, who served in the embodied Militia, during the last American War, having been brought under the notice of His Majesty's Government by the Governor-in-Chief, and His Majesty having been graciously pleased to command, that such of the officers and men as had lodged their claims previous to the 1st of August, 1836, (being those comprised in the two first classes mentioned in His Excellency's Message to the House of Assembly of the 27th of September last) should obtain land, according to their respective rank, and that letters patent should issue for the same, containing the usual reservations, and without any further conditions than that of performing the public and joint labor required by the laws of the Province:—His Excellency has directed that an officer from each of the offices of the Surveyor General of Lands, the Adjutant General of Militia and the Crown Land Department, should meet at the UNION BUILDINGS, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each week, at ONE o'clock, for the purpose of investigating and reporting for His Excellency's information, such of the claims as may be found to fall within the two first classes above alluded to; and His Excellency having been further pleased to appoint Jean Langevin, Esq., to act as Secretary in such investigations, all written communications are to be addressed to him, under cover, to the Civil Secretary.

By command,
S. WALCOTT,
Civil Secretary.
7.b,w

MONTREAL & QUEBEC DAILY GREEN STAGE LINE.

Fare Eight Dollars, or Nine with Meals.

THIS Company beg to acquaint their friends and the public generally, that in connexion with their Daily Line of Stages, they intend from this day to forward to Berthier, Three Rivers and Quebec, by Trains or Sleighs, BAGGAGE of every description, at the rate of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. with guarantee and despatch; and 20s. per cwt. for Baggage conveyed by the Stage.

J. PERRAULT & Co.
Office No. 15, St. Gabriel Street.
Montreal, January 21, 1837. 256.n,w

ALBION HOTEL,
Palace Street, Quebec.

C. HOFFMAN, Junr., son of the proprietor, having leased the above well known House, begs leave to announce to the public generally, that it is now open and ready for the reception of transient and permanent BOARDERS.

The House having undergone considerable alterations and thorough repair, can now conveniently accommodate *upwards of one hundred persons.*

The establishment having been completely furnished anew, the proprietor flatters himself that he can afford as many comforts as will be found in any similar establishment on this continent.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected with the greatest care and attention.

The Table will be supplied with the best articles the market affords.

Bed-rooms with private parlours attached have been fitted up for the accommodation of families.

A Livery Stable is attached to the premises, where Horses and Carriages can be had at the shortest notice.

A Baggage Waggon will be in attendance on the Wharf on the arrival of Steamboats. 69

ANCHORS AND CHAINS.—The chain accompanied by certificate of proof by machine, suitable for Rafts.

For Sale by
ATKINSON & Co.
February 16. 276

CANADA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £150,000.

J. BELL FORSYTH, *President*

DIRECTORS.

James Dean, Jer Leatcraft,
Fr. Buteau, D. Burnet.

The Company will be prepared to take Marine Risks after 1st April next. By order,

W. STEVENSON,
Secretary
Quebec, February 16, 1837. 278.6m

Montreal.—IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Monday, the Twentieth day of February, 1837

PRESENT,

The Honorable Chief Justice Reid,
" " Mr. Justice Pyke,
" " Mr. Justice Rolland,
" " Mr. Justice Gale.

No. 1301.

Exparte on the Petition of JOHN STEWART of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, in his capacity of Curator in due form of law appointed to the vacant Estate and succession of the late SOWLAR PAGE, formerly of Laprairie, and late of the said City of Montreal, Merchant, deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. John J. Day, of Counsel for the Petitioner that the several and respective Creditors of the said late SOWLAR PAGE, and of his said Estate and succession, and all and every persons and persons having claims against the same, be publicly notified and enjoined by an advertisement inserted during three weeks successively in the newspaper called "*The Morning Courier,*" published in the said City of Montreal, to produce and fyle their several and respective claims, with the necessary vouchers and documents in support thereof, at the Office of the Prothonotaries of this Court, on or before the first day of April next, preparatory to a distribution of the monies in the hands of the said John Stewart, in his said capacity.

(By the Court.)
MONK & MORROGH,
March 4. 11.3w,mf P K I

Montreal.—IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Monday, the Twentieth day of February, 1837

PRESENT,

The Honorable Chief Justice Reid,
" " Mr. Justice Pyke,
" " Mr. Justice Rolland,
" " Mr. Justice Gale.

No. 1302.

Exparte on the Petition of LOGAN FULLER of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, in his capacity of Trustee of the Estate and Effects of JAMES MILNE, of the said City of Montreal, heretofore Hardware Merchant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. John J. Day, of Counsel for the Petitioner that the several and respective Creditors of the said JAMES MILNE, and all and every persons and persons having claims against his Estate, be publicly notified and enjoined, by an advertisement inserted during three weeks successively in the newspaper called "*The Morning Courier,*" published in the said City of Montreal, to produce and fyle their several and respective claims, with the necessary vouchers and documents in support thereof, at the Office of the Prothonotaries of this Court, on or before the first day of April next, preparatory to a distribution of the monies in the hands of the said Logan Fuller, as such Trustee.

(By the Court,)
MONK & MORROGH,
March 4. 11.3w,mf P. K I

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—That delightful FARM and RESIDENCE, at WILLIAMSTOWN, GLENGARRY, U. C., lately occupied by David Thomson, Esq., containing 100 acres, 70 of which are under a high state of cultivation, the remainder Wood Lands, with an excellent Garden, and a Stone Dwelling House and Wings covered with tin. The Out-buildings comprise a Granary, Barn, Stable, and Byre, &c. &c. In front of the Farm is the River Raisin and the King's High Road, and joining the flourishing village of Williamstown.

A more delightful or pleasant situation as a gentleman's country residence is not in Upper Canada.

For terms apply to Alexander Fraser, Esq. Fraserfield, near Williamstown; or at the *Courier Office,* Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 17, 1837. 253.xix,s

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CAPS.

THE Subscriber, with much labour and expense, has succeeded in the manufacture of WATER-PROOF CLOTH CAPS, which in connection with his FUR CAP FACTORY, will continue to make from the West of England Cloths:—Water-Proof Cloth Caps of different patterns, qualities and colours, which for elegance, durability, comfort and economy, rival every description of Caps heretofore manufactured in this country; having fur bands, for the winter, that renders them equally warm as the fur cap, without the disagreeable sort, and by removing the band the cap is perfectly agreeable and comely for the milder season, thereby possessing both the advantages of a summer and a winter Cap—always retaining its flexibility and being perfectly Water-Proof, will doubtless diminish the use of both Hats and Fur Caps, or at least supersede the necessity of either.

P. S.—Samples of the above Caps will be sent into all the principal towns of Upper and Lower Canada, at the opening of navigation.

M. L. GREENE.
February 28. 7

HEBREW BIBLES,

FOR SALE by W. GREIG, at the BIBLE DEPOSITORY, 197, *St. Paul Street.* Price 20s. 6d. octavo, calf.

March 1, 1837. 8.e,tuthr

JAMES & ROBERT THOMSON have for Sale, at their Stores,—*St. Peter Street,* Corner of *Recollet Street*:—50 puncheons superior flavoured WHISKEY, just received, which they will sell at Distillers' prices, also, a few casks MALT WHISKEY, as per annexed certificate:—

"We certify having sold James and Robert Thomson 10 casks Malt Whiskey, made at our Distillery, which is free from any mixture of raw grain whatsoever.

W. Nelson & Co.
St. Denis Distillery, Jan. 15, 1837."

Gin, Brandy, Rum, Shrub, Peppermint, &c. &c. of the best qualities can be had on equally cheap terms.

N. B.—Tavern-Keepers and others will find it their interest to make trial of this establishment. 9

March 2, 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. WILLIAM LIDDLE, late of Montreal, Shopkeeper, are requested to send their Accounts to the Office of CUVILLIER & SONS, on or before the 1st April next, preparatory to a dividend being declared.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Jun.
JOHN BLACKWOOD.
Montreal, March 2, 1837. 9

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