The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1836.

The Currency Bill of Upper Canada is calculated to affect materially the existing monetary obligations in that Province, as well as its relations in this respect with other countries.

There are many melancholy proofs on record, which tampering with the settled currency of a country has produced. The most mischief which a Government can inflict upon its subjects, by this means, is incalculable. By the issue of a debased currency, it can enrich itself at the expense of the people, and by changing the relative legal value of coins, it may derive similar benefit, and will always give one class of subjects at the time, an undue advantage over the other. According as the change may have the effect of enhancing or depreciating the currency, the debtor or the creditor will be benefited. In either case, injustice is done.

Besides those evils which are tantamount to an unjust transfer of property, under shadow of law, which a sudden and great change in the currency produces, there is a less definite, but by no means a trifling evil that results from the same cause, namely, the infusion of distrust among the mercantile community. The feeling is generated that property is insecure—the debt which is contracted one day, may the next be legally cancelled by what may be intrinsically worth only half the sum that was stipulated for. In no country can trade, commerce, or manufactures, flourish, where there exists any insecurity of property, or where there is a constant dread of legislative interference with private contracts by an alteration in the nature of the medium through which those contracts were made.

The object of the Upper Canada Currency Act, is to render British and American gold coins a legal tender at a certain value, and to establish the rate at which British silver money in circulation shall be taken. In regard to the value which is assigned by this Act to the various coins, it is higher than that at which they are now current. This is the general character of the measure, and it is obvious that the good or evil arising from it, will very much depend upon the proportion which the value at which the coins are now constituted a legal tender in Upper Canada corresponds with their real value. For, if a high fictitious value be given by law to a portion of the currency, the holders of that portion will be unduly benefitted at the expense of the rest of the community. The coins thus treated, not representing intrinsically their nominal value, will displace all others in the circulation less depreciated than themselves. From the change in the standard of value, all mercantile transactions will be altered in their character, and the course of exchange, with other countries, will be materially affected. The chief point then to be determined in calculating the effects of the Upper Canada Currency Act, is whether or not a high fictitious value has been assigned by it to British coins, which, being most affected by its regulations, will of course occupy the most prominent place in producing whatever changes may ensue.

We believe we are warranted in assuming the difference between the intrinsic value of British sterling and our currency, to be 20 per cent. in favor of the former. But in the Currency Bill before us, the difference in regard to shillings is rated at 25 per cent., and in regard to sovereigns at 22½; there being thus, in the one case, a fictitious value imposed of 5 per cent., and of 2½ in the other.

But more than this, when it is stated that sterling is worth more by 20 per cent. than currency, the standard of the sterling, which is gold, is the ground of the comparison. The British silver coins having a higher nominal value in Britain than their intrinsic worth, though they can always be redeemed to any amount in gold, will be unquestionably overrated by making them 20 per cent. of greater worth than our currency. This circumstance renders the value still more fictitious, at which the coins in question have been made a legal tender in the Sister Province.

Again, not only are British shillings and sixpences rated much beyond their intrinsic worth, were they newly issued from the Mint; but every year they are in circulation, they will become depreciated more rapidly, from wear, than coins of a higher denomination. This arises from two causes. They have larger surfaces in proportion to their intrinsic value than half-crowns or crowns, and the effects of attrition will, therefore, be with them proportionately greater; and again they will be more generally used in those small transactions for which a subdivided metallic medium is most necessary. We consider that some attention should have been paid to these circumstances, and that they ought to have weighed with the Legislature of Upper Canada, not to commence from so high a fictitious standard, as they have done, which every year must render still more false. The desideratum in all questions of this nature is, to render the nominal value of the circulating medium, as nearly as possible, a representative of its real value, or, at all events, not to make the nominal exceed the real, by a greater amount than the expense of coinage.

Gold coins of the United States are, by the Act, rated at, as nearly as possible, their intrinsic value, and at what they are current in that country. The Eagle coined before July, 1834, and which is a legal tender in the United States for $10 67, is rated at fifty-three shillings and four-pence; and the Eagle coined since then, which is there worth $10, in Upper Canada will be current at fifty shillings.

If, as we have endeavoured to show, this Currency Act impresses a fictitious value upon British silver coins especially, it will inevitably follow that other coins whose nominal more truly represents their real worth, will be withdrawn from circulation. The less always takes the place of the more sound medium. Of all the immense sums of British gold and silver that are annually brought into the country by immigrants, very little is found to remain at the close of the same year; and the reason is, because the intrinsic or exchangeable value of these coins is greater than their current, and hence companies or individuals find it profitable to export them. So it will be with all those coins, now in circulation in Upper Canada, whose real worth may be greater in proportion to their current value, than is the real to the current value of British silver.

Various effects will flow from the operation of this depreciated currency in Upper Canada. The debtor will be given an undue advantage over the creditor, by the law enabling him to discharge obligations with a depreciated currency, which were contracted in one that was less so. In the cases of long credits, or where several years had been stipulated for in the liquidation of the debts, the Act will operate in the manner stated, very prejudicially.

In the case of the Upper Canada Bank Bills, it is certain that they will only represent the most depreciated portion of the currency, or that which is least worth its nominal value. British shillings and sixpences will generally supplant the Spanish dollar, &c. Within the limits of the Province, where the new law has force, the dollar bills will circulate as before; but if the people of this Province do not believe that one British shilling is worth fifteen pence currency, they will not take at its nominal value an Upper Canada dollar bill, since it will no longer represent a Spanish dollar, but four British shillings. The circulation of its paper will, therefore, be soon limited to the Upper Province. It will be at a discount here, and the course of exchange between the Provinces will assume the variableness and range as between countries whose circulating mediums are of different intrinsic values.

It cannot be denied that the Bank of Upper Canada, and those interested in its stock, will be gainers to a considerable amount by this measure, and the community losers. The coalition by which it was carried through the House of Assembly by triumphant majorities, always struck us as singular, and an examination of its effects offers a probable solution of the unusual circumstance. A short time will test the general correctness of our remarks; and we are much mistaken if the tendency of the Act be not even more dangerous and impolitic than we have stated.

We must, for the present, bring to a close these observations, but may recur to the subject again, as it is one of great importance to this community.

By the Annual Report of the Committee of the Quebec Emigrant Society for 1835, just published, it appears that 1326 emigrants were forwarded by means of the funds derived from the tax upon emigrants, placed at the disposal of the Society, and from subscriptions. The following remarks, which we take from the Report, are equally deserving of attention here as in Quebec.

After alluding to the expense which the Society had incurred by affording support to a destitute object, "who had been reduced to total helplessness, mentally and bodily, by a severe injury of the head from a fall," the Report goes on to state:—

"It cannot be considered, therefore, otherwise than as an accidental addition to your charitable fund, and will not unnecessarily for your continued exertions to provide the means of assisting needy Emigrants to proceed onwards, a measure which, by relieving the community here from a class of labourers beyond its wants, tends to diminish materially that great pressure always severely felt at Quebec, when the demand for labour ceases at the end of the season; and will at the same time be the means of distributing labourers through districts where they may be more required.

"It will always be of paramount importance to the community to effect this object, and it will require constant vigilance also to ensure it, otherwise indolent emigrants will linger here under the hope of obtaining relief and of escaping detection; whilst the industrious may be induced to remain by the temporary demand for labour, and by the wages which it affords for a few months only.

"It is probable that the coming emigration will exceed that of the past, as that did the one of the preceding year, and although it may be reasonably expected that under the new and greatly improved Passenger Act, it will be conducted with less suffering and disease among the passengers than heretofore, and that they will consequently arrive in him destitute of means, yet when the state of Ireland is considered, there can be no doubt but that there will still be an urgent demand upon you for aid."

It is stated in the Quebec papers, that His Excellency Lord Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir George Grey, with Mr. Secretary Elliott, will leave for this city as soon as the navigation is well opened.

We understand that the Rev. Henry Wilkes, of Albany Street Chapel, Edinburgh, Scotland, has accepted the invitation of the Congregational Church in this City to become their Pastor, in the room of the Rev. Richard Miles, resigned. Mr. Wilkes was to sail for Montreal early in May.

The Bazaar of the Ladies of the Beneficent Society of St. Gabriel Street Church, that was opened at Rasco's Large Room yesterday, will, we understand, continue to be held today. There was a great variety of useful and fancy articles, all tastefully and many of them ingeniously executed, displayed on the different stalls. The excellent band of the 32d Regiment was in attendance. There was, in fact, every attraction, and the Bazaar, both in itself and the object to which the proceeds are to be devoted, is well deserving the attention of the benevolent public.

It will be opened this morning at ten o'clock.

The Ship *Canada*, from Greenock, has, as will be seen by our extracts from the Quebec papers, arrived in the River.

The Steamer *Canada* will leave the wharf this morning at nine o'clock for Quebec, with two barges in tow.

The *Britannia* made her first trip this season yesterday to Laprairie. She will commence her regular trips this morning at ten o'clock.

The Steamer *Lady Aylmer* arrived in our harbour yesterday from Three Rivers.

Affairs of Lower Canada.

NO. I.

The existence of political parties in a State is so intimately connected with that of political freedom, that they are thought to be inseparable. It is also presumed, that the more the institutions of a country partake of liberty, the more numerous are its parties, and the more animated their zeal. This circumstance affords a new complication, if the position be well-founded, of a philosophical maxim, no longer contested, that Nature offers her blessings on the right hand and on the left; but of contradictory qualities. We cannot seek the one, without renouncing the other.

From this evil, so far as it is one, Canada has by no means escaped. We cannot mark precisely the era, when the spirit of party began to develope itself in this Province. But its origin is easily traced. Its sources were so numerous, and so natural, that its absence would have been an extraordinary feature in our Colonial history. Its first impulse was a national one, of hatred and alienation. Popular antipathies, thus excited, a thousand causes combined to invigorate.

The French had founded Colonies on this side of the Atlantic; and in this enterprise they had taken the lead. Our English ancestors followed their track, *proudly envious*. Whether by chance, or by address, they had located themselves in districts; where softness of climate, and fertility of soil exhibited a striking superiority over those chosen by their rivals; and furnished matter for mutual jealousy and ill will.

The Indians, at that period, were very numerous; and their alliance was of the last importance to the infant settlements, whether English, French, or other. Whatever was the country, character, or projects of the early adventurers, the attachment of the Aborigines was absolutely necessary, not merely to the prosperity, but to the very existence of these Colonies. In proportion, too, as these savages were to be attached to one of these rival nations, they were to be detached from the other. Unhappily, the means to achieve this double enterprise had little weight, however exceptionable, in contemplating the end.

In this conflict, the French were eminently successful. In the first place, it is beyond doubt, that their manners are more bland, *lissi* and conciliatory than those of all other Europeans. In every national competition, therefore, and wherever these qualities are brought into play, the pretensions of their rivals, particularly the English and Dutch, are sure to succumb.

To this trait of character, there was added another, which contributed still more to attach the Aborigines to one side, and to detach them from the other. As the conduct of the earlier Colonists appeared to be affectionate; so their views seemed to be disinterested. In matters of religion, the French nation year round the Catholic Faith. Now, whatever may be the intrinsic excellence of this belief, it is yet to be denied, that its attention was adjusted to the genius. The splendor and magnificence of her rites and ceremonies are eminently imposing; and seldom fail to delight the imagination, and to captivate the heart. On the other hand, the stiff and austere worship of the Protestant settlers presented not a single object of attraction. Upon this occasion, we carefully abstain from any conjectural view of their respective doctrines; as influencing the *creed* of savages, rude and uncivilized. These phenomena are to be ascribed to causes much inferior. While the Protestant Ministers, who were, for the most part, "of the strictest sect of their religion," adjured their flocks in the names of the Indians, in all their native, their magnificent, simplicity, to renounce the Gods of Rome; in which the savages found beauty addressed to the eye, and melody and harmony to the ear. The effects were invariable and universal.

The French Missionaries were sent to sacrifice every comfort in life. Gentlemen, born and bred amid the blandishments of society and letters, unaccustomed to hardships of the slightest nature, were seen to renounce every sort of social enjoyment, and with their Canada and Brevisay, plunge into rude and pathless forests; in order to proclaim the Gospel of their Redeemer to hordes of savages, but little raised in the scale of being above the brute creation. Catholic Priests were seen to do this—and in the indefatigable pursuit of the objects of their mission, to brave the rigors of almost a polar winter, and the heats of almost a tropical summer. The cruel ferocity of wild beasts, and the still more cruel barbarities of savage men—the febrile impurities of the air, and the poisonous exhalations of the earth—in short, complicated evils, and multiplied miseries, completed the measure of their sufferings, and every step led them in disease and death.

Death, in its usual shapes, might, in these disastrous circumstances, have been received without murmur, and even welcomed with joy. But the destruction, with which all, both Catholic and Protestant, were menaced, and which many encountered, was that of *martyrdom*—and it was martyrdom of a complexion to stagger the most inflexible courage. We will not attempt to describe it.

FITZEARCEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I should like much to ascertain through your valuable column whether it is the intention of Dr. Hartnell to give the ladies of Montreal a lecture upon tight lacing, before leaving us. I, poor unfortunate thing, have to bear all the *pulling* and *tugging* that they seem fit to give me. YOUR'S, &c.

May 10. STAY LACE.

LAUNCH.—A new brig of 250 tons, called the *Papineau*, built for H. Dubord, Esq., of Quebec, was safely launched on the 2d instant, at Three Rivers. This vessel was built by Mr. E. Chartier, and is to be commanded by Captain Maxwell. Mr. Dubord yesterday launched another vessel, at the same place, which, we understand, to be called the *Jean Baptiste*. The steamer building at the foot of the Current, for the Railroad Company, is to be launched on Thursday next.—*Vindicator.*

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1836.

By the Liverpool packet ship *Columbus*, arrived at New York, we have London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th ultimo.

The subjoined summary will convey to our readers a correct idea of what has transpired on the theatre of Europe since last advices. The business of the House of Commons continued to possess that practical common sense character which has distinguished most of their proceedings this Session. The Irish Corporation Reform Bill has been sent up to the House of Lords—being essentially the same in principle as promised in the King's Speech, as the English measure.

The present French Ministry is decidedly more liberal than any of its predecessors.

Affairs in Spain were more favorable than before to the Queen's cause.

Upwards of eighteen millions of *francs* had been paid over by the French Government to Messrs. Rothschild, on account of the American indemnification.

A most destructive fire had occurred in London, the particulars of which are given below.

Great Britain.

The two Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays on the 30th of March. The House of Lords to the 13th and that of the Commons to the 11th of April. Mr. F. M. Stewart gave notice then on 15th of April he should call the attention of the House to the late outrageous proceedings at Cronow, and also to certain quarantine regulations newly established by the Czar, the effect of which would be to close the mouth of the Danube against the British trade with the Black Sea. Mr. Stewart also adverted to the commercial negotiations with Portugal Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question of Mr. Stewart, admitted that the Portuguese Government displayed an unfriendly feeling towards the reciprocity system, and intimated that corresponding measures would probably be resorted to, from necessity, by the British Government.

The Corporation Reform Bill for Ireland was read a third time and passed on the 28th of March, by a majority of 61, the division being 260 to 199. The Bill had its first reading in the House of Lords on the 29th, and Lord Melbourne gave notice that he should call it up again on the 10th of April.

The evidence taken before the Committee on military punishments continued to occupy a large share of public attention. The Duke of Wellington's testimony, in favor of flogging, was very much quoted and commented on. The effect of military confinement, as ascertained by experiment in the United States, forms a prominent topic of discussion in the Metropolis and London papers. One member of the Duke is worth quoting, as a perfect illustration of the mechanical point of view in which soldiers are considered by many of the Legislators. The question related to the propriety of the Duke's retaining his pension, in reply to which the Duke stated that "it was impossible to have a machine more mounted and in better order than that army."

The proceedings of the Dublin election committee had been suspended for a time by the death of Mr. Scottron, one of the members. Mr. O'Connell's majority was reduced to three at the last sitting. Collections to a large amount were made in Ireland, to defray the expenses.

Mr. Bish gave notice on the 24th of March, that after the Easter holy-days he should move an address to His Majesty, praying him to be graciously pleased to hold his Court and Parliament, occasionally, in Ireland.

Resignation of Mayo.—We understand that the Hon. Constantine Dillon, brother of Viscount Dillon, a decided supporter of the principles of the present Ministry, intends standing for the representation of the county of Mayo, upon the elevation of the Right Hon. Dominick Browne to the peerage.

Destructive Fire—Twenty-four Shops and Houses Burnt.—On Saturday night, about half-past ten o'clock, the neighbourhood of Old Bond Street was thrown into a state of great consternation and alarm, by the springing of rattles and cries of "fire!" which proceeded from the house of Mr. Absolon, military clothier, No. 12 in that street, within two doors of the Western Exchange. The fire communicated to the north western wing of the Western Exchange, which adjoins the rear of Mr. Absalon's premises, and in a few minutes the whole of that splendid bazaar was one body of fire.—At that time there were no less than ten engines standing idle; and in a short time the flames made their appearance through the upper windows of a pastry-cook's shop, kept by Mrs. Blackman, 14, Burlington Arcade, which has a communication with the Western Exchange. The scene at that moment in the Arcade is beyond description, nearly the whole of the inmates running about in a state of distraction, while policemen and strangers were removing their goods. While the fire was raging in the Arcade with the utmost fury, we noticed Lord Melbourne, Adolphus Fitzclarence Munster, Sir G. Wombwell, and several magistrates of the various police offices, and other noblemen and members of Parliament, stimulating the firemen and police in their exertions to save the property of the inhabitants, and to stop the farther progress of the destructive element. From the confusion which prevailed, we were unable to ascertain how the fire originated, or whether any of the sufferers were insured; but it is much feared that from the precautions adopted for the prevention of fire in the Arcade, several of the sufferers have been lulled into a feeling of security, and have abstained from effecting insurances on their property. In the course of Sunday morning the ruins were visited by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Munster, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Hill, and a number of other distinguished characters. A very striking and singular incident, and which is worthy of notice, took place in the Arcade. The Marquis of Anglesey, walking among the ruins a very large statue of Napoleon, which was deficient of a leg. His lordship smiled, recollecting he was in a similar situation, and was in the act of seizing Napoleon at Waterloo when he lost his leg. The loss occasioned by the conflagration is estimated at least at £500,000; but only a small portion is covered by insurances, effected in the County, Sun, Phœnix, and Royal Exchange Fire Offices. It is gratifying to state that not the slightest accident had occurred up to Sunday afternoon. It is now twenty years since the Arcade was built, shortly after which time the Western Exchange was formed, and which is now in the possession of Mr. Herring. The space lately occupied by the Bazaar exhibits a very desolate appearance. About eight o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Yates, the picture-dealer, visited the scene. His losses are the heaviest, and only three days ago he was offered £3000 for one picture, which he refused.

The destruction of Mr. Yates's gallery of pictures may be considered a national calamity to the arts, involving the total annihilation of some of the finest known specimens of the works of the old masters. Among them were the well-known Rubens, from the Orleans and Calonne Gallery; several magnificent Guidos, from the Spada and Calonne palaces; many rare and choice specimens by Vandyck, Guercino, A. Carracci, Titian, &c. One picture by Titian valued at three thousand guineas. The total loss of the entire loss amounts to nearly £40,000. The arts have recently obtained a considerable impetus in this country by the advance in price of all pictures of a high class. Mr. Yates, a well known amateur and dealer, is said to have made large purchases both at home and abroad, which were added to his collection, and which he had failed fully to insure.

Emigration.—The emigration from the Clyde to America, is proceeding very slowly this season. Scarcely any other individuals are venturing across the Atlantic in quest of fortune, on in hopes of bettering their condition, except masons and house-carpenters, who are allured thither by the speculation of getting high wages in the rebuilding of stores and houses destroyed by the late fire in New York. We have to state that only about 1000 passengers have left the port of Greenock for New York this season, up till Monday—and that a considerable part of that number are children, and a few agricultorists, it will be at once evident that many tradesmen than was anticipated have resolved to go to America to reap the golden harvest arising out of the calamitous fires which have recently occurred in the commercial capital of that quarter of the world. On Monday, the *Roger Stewart* cleared out at Greenock for New York with 49 passengers.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

About ninety persons left Waterford on Friday, in the *Giang*, for Liverpool, on their way to America. Generally speaking, they are of a superior order of peasantry.

Death of the Bishop of Killaloe.—The Right Rev. Christopher Butson, Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert, which dioceses were consolidated under the Irish Church Temporalities Act, died at his lodgings in Bath, on Tuesday; the deceased prelate was in his 82d year, and had been for some time sojourning in that city for the benefit of his health; which, however, he gradually declining, snatched him, notwithstanding his great age, to enjoy, until within a day or two of his departure, the uninterrupted society of his amiable family. The deceased was the second son of Mr. Butson, of New College, Oxford, and D.D. of Oxford and Dublin; he was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1804.—*Globe.*

The Gunpowder and the Sacrament.—The explosion of the new gunpowder mills, near Faversham, and the subsequent mistaken accident have occurred through tradesmen, &c. unintentionally taking the new grout for the sacrament. Mr. Viner, a butcher, of Lambeth-walk, Wednesday evening nine of the sufferers under the above mistake.—From the t of Mr. Shillibeer, the omnibus prop would appear that omnibus conductors yet suffered most in consequence of the ise. A conductor in Shillibeer's em night or two ago, became the recipient that 47 fourpenny pieces, imposed on sixpences.

We regret to say that accounts of o robberies and murders in Ireland, contin dreadfully frequent.

The Prince consort of Portugal embar Portsmouth for Lisbon, on the 29th of M on board a steam vessel, hired by the Port Government, and escorted by a Portuguese gate which had been lying some time at Portsmouth for the purpose. The marriage was to be solemnized on the 4th of April, on which day her Majesty would attain her 17th year.—The Prince is described as one of the handsomest young men of the day, five feet nine inches high, very slender, and with extremely delicate features, yet of animated expression.

The Marquis of Waterford, well known to our police, got a sound drubbing at Nottingham from three poor glee-singers, on whom he attempted to play off some practical jokes not of the most gentle quality.

France.

Among the political *on-dits* of the day in Paris, was a rumored secret negociation between England, France and Austria, for an alliance to secure the free navigation of the Black sea.

A challenge was said to have passed between Marshals Mouncey and Maison; but by the interference of mutual friends, the quarrel was made up without a fight.

The runaway Prince of Capua and his spouse *ci-devant* Miss Penelope Smyth, arrived at Bordeaux on the 27th of March, from Madrid, on their way to Scotland, *via* Paris.

The French Chambers had also adjourned for the Easter holy-days.

A railroad between Calais Paris and Brussels is said to be in contemplation.

The trial of the Neuilly conspirators, as they are called, charged with an attempt upon the life of the king, commenced on the 28th of March. They are 13 in number, including Boireau, who was implicated in the "affair Fieschi." This personage appears to have tried very hard to play off the same game of conceit and self-importance in which Fieschi succeeded so well, but his sire met with little favor from the court, and made no impression on the spectators. The trial excited not much interest.

Madame Malibran was married, at Paris, to De Beriot the celebrated violinist, on the 29th of March, her first marriage having been annulled by the French Courts. She left Paris for London on the 1st of April.

A petition signed by the Duke of Padua, Massena Prince of Essling, Ney, Prince of Moskowa, and several other illustrious names, and praying for the revocation of the law of banishment against the family of Napoleon, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

A grant of 1,200,000 francs for secret service, equivalent to a vote of confidence, was voted in the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th of March, by the large majority of 152.

The *Trocadero*, a hundred and twenty gun ship, was destroyed by fire, at Toulon, on the 22d of March.

Spain.

The session of the Cortes opened on the 22d of March, with a speech by the beautiful Queen Regent, which is long and well written, but not very explicit. The recognition of South American independence is adverted to more decidedly than any other topic.

An address expressing the firmest confidence in M. Mendizabal, and signed by more than 500 grandees of Spain, merchants, and manufacturers, has been presented to the queen.

The arms of the queen have been rather successful of late. On the 17th General Espartero had a severe brush with the Carlists under Eguia, at Orduna, in which the latter sustained a loss of 800.—The Christines had also recaptured the fort of Balmaseda, taken some time since, by the Carlists. It is said that the Queen Regent is about to join the army in person.

There was a report in Paris on the 30th of March, that Don Miguel has embarked at Civita for Spain, intending to join the ranks of Don Carlos.

Portugal.

Advices from Lisbon to the 24th of March, but there is nothing of importance. Great preparations were making for the reception of the Prince consort, and the immediate solemnization of the royal marriage. It was rumored that the Duke de Palmella had been recalled to the head of affairs, and the Marquis de Louie dismissed. For the Queen's sake we hope this latter may be true.

We regret to perceive that a great many mechanics and labouring men, to the number, it is said, of one thousand, from Toronto and neighbourhood, have gone since the opening of the navigation, to the United States, in search of employment. The *Colonial Star* states that forty individuals of the class from the Newcastle District, left Cobourg on the 1st instant, on the same errand.

On these facts the *Star* remarks:—"The "falling off in the means of an industrious "subsistence can only be attributed to agi"tation,—the bane of this unfortunate Co"lony,—which, instead of encouraging the "growth of a hardy race of yeomanry, from "distant countries, in the land, drives even "the small number of labouring men we at "present possess away from our shores."

However much we lament the effect, we do not consider that the *Star* has hit upon the true cause in ascribing this want of employment solely, or even principally, to agitation. It is certain that whatever tends to embroil society and disturb the current of its business, is more or less pernicious and retards its advancement; and that, therefore, the agitation in Upper Canada, the objects of which were generally selfish, though sometimes disinterested, has produced its share of mischief, we make no question. But we are not necessitated to take refuge

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eral and unmeasureable cause, for an ion of a circumstance which it is certain has been mainly produced by d more definite influences. Besides, ence that may be naturally and fairly m the Star's observations, that the y of Upper Canada is on the de- notoriously at variance with all the s of an advancing condition, which hes.

migration of mechanics and laborers nada to the United States, is no no- it is of almost yearly occurrence, we believe, continue to take place time to come, were the voice of completely hushed.

rte we have had a disproportionate f poor to rich immigrants from Eu- f labourers to capitalists. As well be expected of a barren rock to sup- ilense population, as of a limited ca- afford employment to an unlimited f labourers. We have, it is true, ivated lands to nearly a boundless ex- but the labourers, during the time they ducing them to cultivation, require to plied by others, or from a previous stock of their own, with food, clothing and implements, until those can be furnished from the proceeds of their own industry. It can excite no surprise that the native capital of this country, in its infancy, should not increase so rapidly as to afford full employment to the large additions yearly made to the population; and it is, in these circumstances, no proof whatever of any "falling off in the means of an industrious subsistence," when a portion of the immigrant labourers are tempted to the neighbouring States, whose resources are more developed and capital more abundant, by the prospect of higher wages and more constant employment. This state of things is perfectly consistent all the while with the rapid advancement of the country, and a rapidly increasing production and capital. The number of additional labourers for which there is annually a demand in this country, ought alone to be deemed a sufficient evidence of a vast increase in the "means of an industrious subsistence," instead of the small fraction of them which may leave it for the adjoining States, on account of higher wages at the public works, being taken as an evidence of a falling off.

But, this disproportion between the numbers of immigrant capitalists and immigrant labourers has been, we are well assured, much increased by the system of land granting which obtains, both in this and in the Upper Province. Capital to the amount of many thousands of pounds are annually lost to the country from this cause alone. The vexatious and expensive delays in the Colonial land granting system, the door it opens to the play of private malice and roguery, drive many a capitalist to the American territories in the West, who might have settled in Canada. Again, our antiquated feudal usages in this Province have a prejudicial influence even beyond the sphere of their actual operation; and make capitalists suspicious of the value of those portions of our soil, where they are happily not recognized.

We would far rather see an emigration of the surplus labourers, than to see any attempt made, as has been done, to convert them into proprietors of land before they are possessed of sufficient capital to cultivate it properly.

From the Report, in this day's paper, of the Committee of Management of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, it will be seen that every thing connected with that undertaking is in a highly forward and promising state, and that there is every prospect of the Railway being in operation by July. We think, with our contemporary the *Gazette*, that "the opening of the Railway will be one of the proudest days in "the annals of Lower Canadian improvement."

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, held on Monday last, the following Report of the proceedings since the last half yearly meeting was submitted, approved, and ordered to be printed:—

The Committee of management of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, beg to submit to the Stockholders of the Company a Report of the progress of this undertaking, since they had the honor of addressing them on the 14th December last.

Shortly after the period just mentioned, contracts were entered into by the Commissioner of the Company, for preparing all the materials required for the superstructure of the Road, and also for the distribution of the same, when completed, together with the iron along the line of road, and we are happy to state that notwithstanding the unfavorable weather for such work during the past winter, the Commissioner reports that these several contracts have all been regularly fulfilled, and the various materials for completing the road now lie along the line, ready prepared to be put down thereon.

Contracts were entered into with the Messrs. Wards, early in the winter, for the completing of twevle, and the castings of eight freight cars, together with a variety of castings of iron work for turn-outs, splicing plates, &c. &c. all of which are rapidly progressing, (splicing plates being completed, and in a great measure distributed along the line.)

A locomotive ordered in September last and made by Stephenson of Liverpool, who ranks among the first in this department of engineering, was to be shipped, say our correspondents, about the end of March, and may be expected among the first vessels; the Company have been most fortunate in the reasonable execution of this order, as well as in that for the iron, which the present high price of that material will clearly justify.

The superior style in which passenger cars are got up in the city of Troy, in the United States, together with the inexperience of the mechanics in this city in the construction of such carriages, induced the Committee to send the Engineer of the Company, Mr. Casey, to Troy in January last, who entered into contracts with Messrs. Eaton & Robertson for two, twenty-four passenger cars, and with Messrs. Eaton & Gilbert for two, sixteen ditto, *complete for the road*, and which by late accounts from that place are being finished in a style of elegance worthy of the establishments from which they will emanate, and no doubt with the view of extending their high reputation to this country.

It is most gratifying to state that the wharf at Laprairie, after undergoing an ordeal of no ordinary nature, remaining uninjured in the slightest degree, thus justifying the high terms of commendation made use of in the Report which we had the honor to submit at the last half-yearly meeting.

The work upon the station house at Laprairie was recommenced on the 13th April, and completed, as far as practicable for the present, on the 3d instant. The work also upon the station house at St. John's, is now rapidly progressing.

The state of the graduation of the road is matter of much congratulation to the stockholders, for our Engineer reports, and we use his own words. "That the admirable state of the banks will not only facilitate all our operations this year, but is a guarantee that the superstructure will hereafter suffer little if any derangement from the frost. All streams and discharges have been uncommonly high this year, and two or three small culverts will be added to aid the passage of the water across the road,—this is all the extra work required." The Engineer also states that about 1200 feet of the timber superstructure has been laid down ready to receive the iron, and that the workmen employed in this branch improve daily in expertness.

We have much pleasure in stating that the steamboat building by Mr. Lindsay, to run in connection with the Railroad, will be ready to launch in a day or two, and as the contract with the Messrs. Wards for the engine was entered into as early as the 1st December last, there is every reason to suppose the boat will be ready to take her station upon the ferry about the 10th July.

It now only remains for us to state that the reports of the Engineer and Commissioner are such as confidently lead us to expect, that with favorable weather the road may be opened from station house to station house about the 15th July next, and that there is still every reason to suppose the estimate set forth in the Engineer's report of December last, will vary but little from the sum necessary to accomplish this desirable result.

PETER M'GILL, *Chairman.*

It is in contemplation to form a Mutual Insurance Company for the Newcastle District.

Mr. DANIEL JONES, of Brockville, had, we perceive, the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by His Majesty on the 16th March.

The accounts from Texas are of a more favourable nature than those formerly received; but nothing decisive of the result of the war has yet taken place.

The following were among the passengers in the packet ship *Columbus*, from Liverpool: Thos. Kay and lady, James Connell, E. Thompson, Wm. Knox, John Speirs, J. G. Rodger, J. Seaton, of Montreal; Chas. E. Lovejoy, of Quebec; Bela Flint, of Brockville, and J. Buchanan, of Toronto.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Ast alii Sex
et plures, uno conclamant ore—

Has it never struck you, Mr. Editor, that the Band of the 32d Regiment, would be a great acquisition to the fashionables of Montreal, were it to play occasionally upon the *Champ de Mars*, during the beautiful summer evenings only to be found in Canada? I am sure that nothing would be enjoyed more.

Their worthy Commander, if applied to, would surely have no objections. Your's, &c.,

May 10. PETER PIGTAIL.

Art of Printing.

When we look round the world, and contemplate the comforts and conveniences which the gigantic powers of Art have superseded to the spontaneous bounty of Nature, a sentiment of pious gratitude ascends to that "Giver of every good and every perfect gift," who has made man so shrewd and penetrating, so fertile in ingenuity, so provident and successful in seeking resources to guard against the casual evils of his existence, and to ameliorate his condition.

Illustrious among the arts of invention, stands the Art of Printing. Its first appearance was a new era in the history of our species; an event involving and securing the dearest interests of the human race. Too long had a cruel superstition held mankind in the heaviest chains of spiritual thraldom. The long land the despotism of ignorance filled the political atmosphere with thick clouds and deadly vapours. Printing arose—threw around her on every side, the radiations of reason. Revelation and Science were taught to wear the garb, and speak the language of common sense. The Holy Scriptures, translated into the vernacular tongues, were made familiar to general apprehension. It was then that the Demons of Mischief, unequal to the contest, withdrew for ever. The mitre and crown lost their false lustre, and power began to assume the forms of protection, friendship, and peace.

To whom we are, under God, indebted for this beautiful art, does not clearly appear. The cities of Mentz and Hacerlem—the one in Germany and the other in Holland—have long contended for the priority of the discovery; and the claim of individual invention seems to be equally balanced between GUTTENBURG and FAUST of the former city, and KOSTER of the latter. Enquiry and Discussion have done all they could to fix the merit of this important invention, but without success. Numerous claimants have perplexed the question with their dissertations; and as it is simply a speculation upon a matter of fact, in no shape qualifying the utility of this art, we may safely abide the issue of this uncertainty. To the world at large, the question is not momentous. It is the consequence and not the origin of the discovery, which claims our gratitude and admiration. Indeed, we may challenge all history to adduce a single event which has occasioned an astonishing a revolution in the affairs of Men. The learned lore of ancient times was ponderous and unwieldy. The awkwardness and embarrassment of multiplied manuscript, levied an enormous tax upon the patience of the honest enquirer; and Erudition was startled at reviewing her own labours. The human mind, wanting the gentle excitement of facile intelligence, was sunk in torpidity; or, if roused to action, it was roused by unnatural impulse—roused to pursuits of ambition and avarice—a stranger to the love of wisdom—a sweet commerce with ourselves, and a diffusive spirit of communicative knowledge.

These are some among the many results of this sublime art. The very exercise of it is attended with a peculiar pleasure, such as few others in an equal degree more inspire. The compositor at his case, may consider himself the organ of intelligence to thousands, and sustaining a character of influence over an extensive range of the human empire. Duty to God, love to his kind, enthusiasm of truth, and usefulness in the world, flow from his employment, and rise in sweet association in his mind. He feels himself serving the cause of God and Man, and his labour becomes his pleasure.

The worthy FRANKLIN, to whom was paid this unpeopled compliment, by an ingenious compatriot, EXPUVIT FULMEN CELO, SCEPTRUMQUE TYRANNIS, was a typographical artist, and to his latest moment gloried in the appellation of a printer.

May 10. B.

Lower Canada.

We understand that no Marine Boarding Officer will now be appointed to the Quarantine Station, and that Dr. Poole, the Boarding Physician, will do the duty of both, and have liberty to clear the ship immediately on a satisfactory examination of her, by giving her a sailing passport to Quebec. This will certainly afford more despatch than heretofore to the vessels in a healthy condition. Those with more than thirty emigrants will still have to land. In the spring, without proper shelter, this is a source of bitter complaint.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Commissioners for the Marine Hospital, which is now supported by 1d. per ton on shipping arriving at this port, and where mariners are entitled to be received, is about to be put into operation under the commission. The physician, it is said, will be Dr. Hall, the resident physician Dr. Efland, and the keeper Mr. Michel Glackemeyer.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

The Constitutional Society has been re-organized, and received some important additions to its members. On Friday evening there was a general meeting at the British Coffee House, when officers were chosen, and a subscription entered into, to further the purposes of the Society, which are to disseminate throughout the country the most true and correct political information; and by all legitimate means to foster allegiance to the Parent Country, and defend the genuine principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, from the aggressions of politicians and agitating demagogues, who for years past have filled the the land with turbulence, disaffection, and discontent, in the hope of private gain and self aggrandisement, to the manifest injury of the public weal. We are sorry it was not in our power to attend the meeting, but have heard with great satisfaction that some admirable speeches were delivered on the occasion; especially by the Solicitor General, who by his late masterly effusions in the Assembly, has forever confirmed his reputation as a great Constitutional Lawyer, and by Dr. Rolph of Ancaster, whose oratory is of a most splendid order, in no respect inferior to that of the celebrated Shiel. The speeches of both these gentlemen were greeted with triumphant acclamations. The latter was tremendously just upon some of the prominent Revolutionists, peculators, and plunderers. Bidwell he characterised, as the cold, cautious, prudent, calculating, malignant plotter of rebellion, and M'Kenzie his chief instrument, as a worn out hack in the holy cause of agitation, a prey to malicious envy, sweltering venom, to protrude on the world he hated, but could not imitate, and the perfidious Duncombe, lost no particle of his well earned notoriety from the neglect of either orator. We leave these miscreants to scratch and scramble for the palm of excellence, for their respective shares in their emulous strife to perpetrate evil; and may they learn from their late dastardly proceedings, the lesson that a Province like this, fraught with all the elements of comfort and happiness to man, is not to be thrown into confusion and ruin by a few upstart spirits whose ambition so far transcends their merits. We hope the Constitutional Society will meet with the support of every true friend to British supremacy, and that each will spare whatever he can afford, to promote the hallowed work of spreading just notions of men and things, in which alone the moral poison which has been so diffusely scattered can find its antidote.—*Toronto Patriot.*

We are informed, that an agent is now on the way to New York, in behalf of 'The Newcastle District Loan Company,' established at Peterboro', to procure engraved plates for the drafts of that institution; and, we are assured, that as soon as they can be obtained, the company will commence active operations. We also understand, that a letter has been received from one of the first mercantile firms in Montreal, approving the principles of the institution, and promising the managers every support.—*Cobourg Star.*

The recent floods upon the breaking up of the frost, have carried away two of the piers of the bridge over the river Otonabee, at Peterboro', and the communication between the eastern and western parts of the town is, in consequence, entirely cut off for the present.—*Ib.*

The Steamboat 'Northumberland,' is now lying on her beam ends, near the landing place, at Sully, Rice Lake. This is unfortunate, as it will take some time to get her in trim; and the back country roads offer no very inviting advantages, in lieu of the means of transport thus suspended.—*Ib.*

Commercial.

We beg to call the attention of merchants in the Upper Canada Trade to the advertisement of JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Coteau du Lac, by which it will be perceived that the Act of 6 Will. IV. cap 24, passed in the last Session of the Legislature, makes it obligatory on the conductors or persons in charge of boats or carriages, containing merchandise destined for Upper Canada, to furnish the Custom-House at the Coteau, with a statement in conformity with the schedule appended to the notice. We believe that the intention of the Legislature in making this enactment was to afford as correct data as possible, by which to estimate the quantity of goods, &c., transported to Upper Canada that had paid duty at Montreal or Quebec, and no doubt with a view to a future correct apportionment of the duties between the two Provinces. We have been authorised to state, that Mr. Simpson, acting most obligingly communicated with the Committee of Trade, upon the manner in which the provisions of the Act could be complied with, so as to be the least troublesome or vexatious to the Trade, it was considered that the best system would be for the Shipper to transmit to the Forwarder, with the ordinary way-bill, the statement required, blank forms of which are now printed and may be procured at this office. The same regulation extends to the Ottawa route, the Comptroller of the Coteau du Lac Custom-House being about to be stationed at the foot of the Carrillon Rapids.

At auction yesterday the following sales were effected:—3 pipes and 8 hhds. OTARD, DUPUY & Co.'s Brandy, at 5s 10d @ 5s 11½d; 3 hhds Spanish do. at 4s; 3 puns. Jamaica Rum, proof 1 to 3, at 4s; 8 do, proof 1 to 2½, at 4s 3½d @ 4s; 24 puns. Demerara Rum, proof 1 to 4½, at 3s 3½d @ 3s 4d; 16 hhds. Trinidad Sugar (a good average sample), at 53s 6d @ 53s 6d.

Exchange on England has further advanced—negotiations of Merchants' Bills have been made at 8 @ 8½, prem. The Montreal Bank is not drawing.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

TUESDAY, *May* 10.—1775 barrels flour, 1129 pieces black walnut, 60 brls pork, 36 do ashes, 22 cases vinegar, 60 bundles black walnut chair posts.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, *May* 7, 1836.

ASHES.—The arrivals of Pots through the canals have been considerable, but the demand continues good, and the price is firmly maintained. Further sales of several hundred barrels at $6,50. Pearls are yet scarce; the few that have arrived are held above our quotation.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is still very heavy, and we notice a further decline on most descriptions, particularly Western Canal; sales of that description have been made at $6,87½ @ $7,12½; and Troy, $6,87½. Sales of Georgetown from store at $7,25 @ $7,12½; and Howard-street, $7,19 @ $7,25; one lot of Georgetown was sold from the wharf at $7.

GRAIN.—A lot of 3500 bushels fair White Wheat, imported from Trieste, sold at $1,37½.

LEATHER.—A public sale of 12,600 sides has taken place since our last, which went off at a further improvement of about ½ of a cent on light weights and damaged.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Beef and Pork continues steady, but for both descriptions we make a reduction in our quotations. Sales of Northern Lard at 15½ @ 16; and Western, 15 cents. Pot Butter, the demand is rather limited, and we reduce our rates.

TALLOW.—American is more plenty, and the demand is less active; no change in price.

TEAS.—The cargo of the Barque *Levant*, recently arrived, consisting of 11,418 packages, was offered by auction on Thursday, and 6950 packages sold. 2837 packages Young Hyson, 1947 Hyson Skin, and 584 Souchong were withdrawn. These Teas throughout were of finer quality than any other offered this season, and the sale went off with a good deal of animation, but at prices rather lower for equal qualities than those of the *Pactolus's* cargo. The rates were, for Hyson 60 @ $1,29; Young Hyson, 50 @ $1,1; Hyson Skin, 30 @ 56; Gunpowder and Imperial, 67 @ $1,45; and Souchong, 28 @ 28½ cents ℔ lb.—6 months.

TIN.—Plates have advanced; sales of one-third X, at $12,50 @ $13, 75 ℔ box.

TOBACCO.—A sale of 200 bales St. Domingo has been made, but we did not learn the terms; and, by auction, 23 hhds Kentucky, merchantable, 5¼ @ 8¼, average, $7,39; 9 do 3¼ @ 6¾, average, $5,75; 31 do 5¼ @ 9¾; 17 do merchantable, 6¾ @ 9¾; and 10 bales prime Cuba, 24 cents, 2, 3 and 4 mos.

EXCHANGE.—Further sales of Bills on London at 7½ @ 7¾ ℔ cent. prem.

LONDON MARKETS, APRIL 1.

SUGAR.—There having been several arrivals from the West Indies this week, in all 3100 hhds and tierces and 450 brls, together with the large quantity of Mauritius offered at public sale, has caused the demand for British Plantation Sugars to become extremely moderate, holders have submitted 6d @ 1s ℔ cwt lower prices.

TALLOW.—There was considerable interest excited early this week by extensive sales of Tallow for arrival at 43s 6d, with leave granted to the sellers to double the quantity at the same rate; since which the prices have been gradually rising to 44s @ 44s 3d for the last three months, and generally 45s now asked; the request for parcels on the spot has also been considerable at 42s 6d @ 43s; the market is well cleared of the latter. Yesterday afternoon parcels of Tallow sold at the advanced price of 44s 6d @ 45s, to be delivered in the last three months. At public sale yesterday, 172 casks Odessa sold at 42s 6d @ 43s; also 98 casks of Petersburg, Yellow Candle fetched 43s, Soap do 40s 6d @ 41s 6d.

TEA.—There has been a good demand, and profits of 2d. @ 1d. paid on the last sales of Free Trade for the fine qualities, and for Bohea and Congous the same advance has been given; the clearances for exportation are very great, and also for home consumption. The public sales advertised stand as follows:—about 46,100 packages for the 12th instant, and 16,266 to follow the East India Company's June sale.

The arrivals from Canton during the last three days have been heavy, amounting to about 32,000 packages.

METALS.—There has again been a further rise in the prices of English Lead. Iron is steady. Spelter has advanced, and a great deal done, £19 5s. paid on the spot, and £18 10s. for forward delivery.

CORN.—The supply of Oats since Monday has been good, but of all other articles the arrivals have been very moderate. For Wheat there was yesterday a very brisk demand, and prices advanced 2s. Flour as last quoted. The alterations in the duties this week are 1s less on Wheat, and 1s 6d less on Oats and Peas.

THE FUNDS, MONEY, &c.—The variations in the English Funds have been very trifling; the price of Consols has been 91¾, buyers and sellers alternately

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, APRIL 4.

ASHES.—There has been a limited demand for Montreal Pots, and only 90 barrels have been sold at 37s @ 38s ℔ cwt.—Of Montreal Pearls 60 barrels have been disposed of at 47s @ 47s 6d ℔ cwt. chiefly the former price.

TIMBER.—The Pine market has been remarkably dull during most of the past month, which has caused a decline in price. The Quays are however becoming very bare, and as very few vessels are expected for some time, the consumption will have to be supplied from the yards, still the heavy stocks preclude the idea of any material improvement in price, unless an animated demand should spring up. St. John's cargoes may be quoted at 20d ℔ foot, and Quebec at 19d to 19½d ℔ foot.

OILS.—For Linseed there has been an animated inquiry, and prices are again rather higher.—Palm has also experienced an improved demand, and 80 tuns have been sold at £35 10s @ £36 ℔ ton, with about 400 tuns in one hand, the price of which has not been allowed to transpire.

CORN MARKET.—The imports of Grain, &c. since this day sennight are to a very moderate amount. At Tuesday's market there was again rather a better demand for Wheat, a few parcels were taken on country account, and, on the whole, a fair business was done at the prices quoted in last week's report; 6s. 9d. for the best Irish red, fs. 4d. @ fs. 5d. ℔ 70 lb. for fair runs. Not much passing in Flour. A little sour Flour in hand has been sold at 18s. @ 20s. ℔ 196 lb.

MALAGA, FEBRUARY 20, 1836.

There is very little Fruit in market. Keg and bloom Raisins, in boxes, are not to be had at any price, and what little there is of other kinds is very high. Wine is scarce and rising, and Sweet will continue so for years to come. Staves are without price or sale.

Wines, both sweet and dry, as well as Fruit, have taken a rapid and unexpected rise. In Sept. and Oct. last, Brandy was sold at $65 @ $66 ℔ pipe, and is now in lively demand at 110, which has caused an advance in the price of new Wines of full 50 ℔ cent, and at this there is little or none to be had, particularly the sweet. The next shipments cannot be invoiced under a material advance on even present prices, which are higher than in the fall.

March 2.—Wines have advanced very considerably more than was expected, and choice quality will stand in $11,50 for Sweet, and $11 @ $11,50 for Dry. You may expect but few shipments from hence this season, as the stock collecting was never before known to be so low.

Sketches by "Boz."—New Series.

NO. I.—OUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOURS.

We are very fond of speculating, as we walk through a street, on the character and pursuits of the people who inhabit it; and nothing so materially assists us in these speculations as the appearance of the house doors. The various expressions of the human countenance afford a beautiful and interesting study; but there is something in the physiognomy of street-door knockers almost as characteristic and nearly as infallible. Whenever we visit a man for the first time we contemplate the features of his knocker with the greatest curiosity, for we well know that between the man and his knocker there will inevitably exist a greater or less degree of resemblance and sympathy. For instance, there is one description of knocker, which used to be common enough, but which is fast passing away—a large round one, with the jolly face of a convivial lion smiling blandly at you as you twist the sides of your hair into a curl, or pull up your shirt collar, while you are waiting for the door to be opened; we never saw that knocker on the door of a churlish man—so far as our experience is concerned, it invariably bespoke hospitality and another bottle. No man ever saw this knocker on the door of a small attorney or bill-broker; they always patronise the other lion—a heavy, ferocious looking fellow, with a countenance expressive of savage stupidity—a sort of grand master among the knockers, and a great favourite with the selfish and brutal. Then there is a little pert Egyptian knocker, with a long thin face, a pinched-up nose, and a very sharp chin; he is most in vogue with your Government-office people, in light drabs, and starched cravats; little spare priggish men, who are perfectly satisfied with their own opinions, and consider themselves of paramount importance. We were greatly troubled a few years ago by the innovation of a new kind of knockers without any face at all, composed of a wreath, depending from a hand, or a small truncheon. A little study and attention, however, enabled us to overcome the difficulty, and to reconcile the new system to our favourite theory. You will invariably find this knocker on the doors of cold and formal people, who always ask you why you *don't* come, and never say *do*. Everybody knows that the brass knocker is common to suburban villas, and extensive boarding schools; and having noticed this genus, we have recapitulated all the most prominent and strongly defined species. Some phrenologists affirm that the agitation of a man's brain by different passions, produces corresponding developments in the form of his skull. Do not let us be understood as pushing our theory to the length of asserting that any alteration in a man's disposition would produce a visible effect on the features of his knocker. Our position merely is, that in such a case the magnetism which must exist between a man and his knocker would induce the man to remove, and seek some knocker more congenial to his altered feelings. If you ever find a man changing his habitation without any reasonable pretext, depend upon it, that although he may not be aware of the fact himself, it is because he and his knocker are at variance.

Entertaining these feelings on the subject of knockers, it will be readily imagined with what consternation we viewed the entire removal of the knocker from the door of the next house to the one we lived in, some time ago, and the erection of a bell instead. This was a calamity we had never anticipated. The bare idea of anybody being able to exist without a knocker, appeared so wild and visionary that it had never for one instant entered our imagination. We sauntered moodily from the spot, and bent our steps towards Eaton-square, then just building. What was our astonishment and indignation to find that bells were fast becoming the rule, and knockers the exception! Our theory trembled beneath the shock. We hastened home; and fancying that we foresaw in the swift progress of events, its entire abolition, resolved from that day forward to vent our speculations on our next door neighbours in person. The house adjoining ours, on the left hand, was uninhabited, and we had therefore plenty of leisure to observe our next-door neighbours on the other side.

The house without the knocker was in the occupation of a city clerk, and there was a neatly-written bill in the parlour window, intimating that lodgings for a single gentleman were to be let within. It was a neat, dull, little house, on the shady side of the way, with new narrow floorcloth in the passage, and new narrow staircarpets to the first floor. The paper was new, and the paint was new, and the furniture was new, and all three, paper, paint, and furniture, bespoke the limited means of the tenant. There was a little red and black carpet in the drawing-room, with a border of flooring all the way round, a few stained chairs, and a Pembroke table; a pink shell was displayed on each of the little sideboards, which, with the addition of a tea-tray and caddy, a few more shells on the mantelpiece, and three peacock's feathers tastefully arranged above them, completed the decorative furniture of the apartment. This was the room destined for the reception of the single gentleman during the day, and a little back room on the same floor was assigned as his sleeping apartment by night. The bill had not been long in the window when a stout, good-humoured looking gentleman, of about five-and-thirty, appeared as a candidate for the tenancy. Terms were soon arranged, for the bill was taken down immediately after his first visit; in a day or two the single gentleman came in, and shortly afterwards his real character came out. First of all he displayed a most extraordinary partiality for sitting up till three or four o'clock in the morning, drinking whisky and water, and smoking cigars; then he invited friends home, who used to come at ten o'clock, and begin to get happy about the small hours, when they evinced their perfect contentment by singing songs with a half-a-dozen verses of two lines, and a chorus of ten, which chorus used to be shouted forth by the whole strength of the company, in the most enthusiastic and vociferous manner, to the annoyance of the neighbours, and the special discomfort of another single gentleman over head. Now, this was bad enough, occurring as it did about three times a-week on the average; but this was not all, for when the company *did* go away, instead of walking quietly down the street, as anybody else's company would have done, they amused themselves by making alarming and frightful noises, and counterfeiting the shrieks of females in distress; and one night a red-headed gentleman in a white hat knocked in a most urgent manner at the door of the pomdered-headed old gentleman at No. 3, and when the powdered-headed old gentleman, who thought one of his married daughters must have been taken ill prematurely, had groped down stairs, and, after a great deal of unbolting and key-turning, opened the street door, the red-faced man in the white hat said he hoped he'd excuse his giving him so much trouble, but he'd feel highly obliged if he'd favour him with a glass of cold spring water, and the loan of a shilling for a cab to take him home; on which the old gentleman slammed the door and went up stairs, and threw the contents of his water-jug out of window—very straight, only it went over the wrong man; and the whole street was involved in confusion.

Now a joke's a joke, and even practical jests are very capital things in their way, if you can only get the other party to see the fun of them; but the population of our street were so dull of apprehension, as to be quite lost to a sense of the drollery of this proceeding; and the consequence was, that our next door neighbour was obliged to tell the single gentleman that unless he gave up entertaining his friends at home, he really must be compelled to part with him. The single gentleman received the remonstrance with great good humour, and promised from that time forward to spend his evenings at a coffee-house—a determination which all took general and unmixed satisfaction. The next night passed off very well—every body was delighted with the change; but on the next the noises were renewed with greater spirit than ever. The single gentleman's friends being unable to see him in his own house every alternate night, had come to the determination of seeing him home every night, and what with the discordant greetings of the friends at parting, and the noise created by the single gentleman in his passage up stairs, and his subsequent struggles to pull his boots off, the evil was not to be borne. So our next door neighbour gave the single gentleman, who was a very good lodger in other respects, notice to quit, and the single gentleman went away, and entertained his friends in other lodgings.

The next applicant for the vacant first floor was of a very different character from the troublesome single gentleman who had just quitted it. He was a tall, slim, young gentleman, with a profusion of brown hair, reddish whiskers, and very slightly developed mustachios. He wore a braided surtout with frogs behind, light gray trousers, and wash-leather gloves, and had altogether a rather military appearance. So unlike the roystering single gentleman! Such insinuating manners, and such a delightful address! So seriously disposed, too! When he first came to look at the lodgings, he enquired most particularly whether he was sure to be able to get a seat in the parish church, and when he had agreed to take them, he requested to have a list of the different local charities, to be intended to subscribe his mite to the most deserving among them. Our next door neighbour was perfectly happy. He had got a lodger at last of just his own way of thinking—a serious, well-disposed man, who abhorred gaiety and loved retirement. He took down the bill with a light heart, and pictured in imagination a long series of quiet Sundays on which he and his lodger would exchange mutual civilities, and Sunday pipes. The serious man arrived; his luggage was to arrive from the country next morning; he borrowed a clean shirt and a prayer-book of our next-door neighbour, and retired to rest at an early hour, requesting that he might be called punctually at ten o'cock next morning—not before, as he was much fatigued. He was called, and did not answer; he was called again, but there was no reply. Our next-door neighbour became alarmed, and burst the door open. The serious man had left the house mysteriously; carrying with him the shirt, the prayer-book, a teaspoon, and the bed-clothes.

Whether this occurrence, coupled with the irregularities of his former lodger, gave our next-door neighbour an aversion to single gentlemen, we know not; we only know that the next bill which made its appearance in the parlour window, intimated generally that there were furnished apartments to let on the first floor. The bill was soon removed. The new lodgers at first attracted our curiosity, and afterwards excited our interest.

They were a young lad, of eighteen or nineteen, and his mother, a lady of about fifty, or it might be less. The mother wore a widow's weeds, and the boy was also clothed in deep mourning. They were poor—very poor; for there only means of support arose from the pittance the boy earned by copying writings, and translating for the booksellers. They had removed from some country place and settled in London; partly because it afforded better chances of employment for the boy; and partly, perhaps, with the natural desire to leave a place where they had been in better circumstances, and where their poverty was known. They were proud under their reverses, and above revealing their wants and privations to strangers. How bitter those privations were, and how hardly the boy worked to remove them, no one ever knew but themselves. Night after night, two, three, four, hours after midnight could we hear the occasional taking together of the scanty fire; or the hollow and half-stifled cough, which indicated his being still at work: and day after day could we see more plainly that nature had set that unearthly light in his plaintive face which is the beacon of her worst disease. Actuated, we hope, by a higher feeling than mere curiosity, we contrived to establish first an acquaintance, and then a close intimacy, with the poor strangers. Our worst fears were realised; the boy was sinking fast. Through a part of the winter and the whole of the following spring and summer his labours were unceasingly prolonged. The mother attempted to procure needle-work, embroidery—anything for bread. A few shillings now and then were all she could earn, and the boy worked steadily on; dying by minutes; but never once giving utterance to complaint or murmur.

It was a beautiful autumn evening when we went in to pay our customary visit to the invalid. His little remaining strength had been decreasing rapidly for two or three days preceding, and he was lying on a sofa before the open window, gazing at the setting sun. His mother had been reading the Bible to him, for she closed the book as we entered, and advanced to meet us. "I was telling William," she said, "that we must manage to take him into the country somewhere, in that he may get quite well. He is not ill, you know, but he is not very strong, and has exerted himself too much lately." Poor thing! The tears that streamed through her close widow's cap, too plainly showed how

fruitless was the attempt to deceive herself. The boy placed one hand in ours, grasped his mother's arm with the other, drew her hastily towards him, and fervently kissed her cheek. There was a short pause as he sunk back upon his pillow, and looked with appalling earnestness on his mother's face. "William, William," said the terrified parent, "don't look at me so; speak to me, dear." The boy smiled languidly, but an instant afterwards his features resolved into the same cold, solemn gaze. "William," dear William," said the distracted mother, "rouse yourself, dear; don't look at me so, love, pray don't. Oh, my God; what shall I do; My dear, dear boy! he is dying." The boy raised himself by a violent effort, and folded his hands together—"Mother, dear, dear mother, bury me in the open fields—anywhere but in these dreadful streets. I should like to lie where you can see my grave, mother, but not in these close, crowded streets; they have killed me. Kiss me again, mother; put your arm round my neck." He fell back, a strange expression stole upon his features, not of pain or suffering, but an indescribable fixing of every line and muscle—the boy was dead.

Music.

If there is a charm on earth, which more than any other, serves to elevate the affections, to tranquilize the mind, and to energize the feelings, it is music. We speak of music as it should be, in its purest and most exalted sense; and not of those unhallowed strains, in the use of which music is polluted and degraded, by being made the vehicle and the stimulant of earthly and unholy passions—Music, in its best exercise is a heavenly science, suited to the purest, the most evangelical and seraphic natures. As we look abroad into creation, we find every thing constructed on the most harmonious scale, and in many instances melodies are continually breaking forth from the perfect works of God. The whisper of the breeze, and the roaring of the storm—the tinckling of the sea shells, as they are agitated by the regularly returning waves, and the dashing of the impetuous cataract—the song of the robin, and the shriek of the eagle—all these, and a thousand other voices of animated existence, are full of melody and song. To the poet of nature, and the worshipper of God, all things appear full of harmony, and seem to be graduated to the most perfect scale of music. As a great poet has beautifully said:

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
The universal call began;
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full on man.

In an age so generally well informed as the present on most subjects, we deem it waste of time and talent to employ an argument to prove that music is an elevated study, worthy of the cultivation of every pure, devout, and intelligent mind. No one who has read the Bible with an understanding heart—no one who has felt the exalting influence of music on his own mind—no one who has a heart attuned to melody, and capable of appreciating the harmony of existence, can doubt the propriety of cultivating music as a useful science—a valuable art. Referring to it only in its social relation, it possesses a property of elevation and refinement, which has power to soften obdurate feelings, and win the soul to the sympathies of gentle life. As a bard of social feelings has said:

Music! Oh, how faint, how we k,
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breath her soul so well?

Friendship's balmy words may lign,
Love's are e'en more false than they;
Oh, 'tis only music's strain
Can sweetly soothe and not betray!

But music has a higher, a more enduring power. It is employed by the purest spirits in the worship of a being worthy of the exercise of the most exalted feelings and capacities of the human and angelic mind. The church in all ages, under the new and old dispensations, has practised it—the universal testimony of devout hearts has given it a sanction, and it has formed the employment of angelic beings in past existence, and we are taught to believe will constitute the exercise of purified spirits in future eternity.—*Old Magazine.*

Apologue.—Near a dew-drop there fell a tear upon a tomb, whither a beautiful female repaired every morning to weep for her lover. As the sun's golden disk rose higher in the heavens, his rays fell on the tear and dew-drop, but glanced with a double brilliancy on the pearl shook from the tresses of Aurora. The liquid jewel, proud of its lustre, addressed its neighbour—"How dares thou appear thus solitary and lustreless?" The modest tear made no answer, but the zephyr that just then wantoned near them, paused in its flight, brushed down with its wings the glittering dew-drop, and folding the humble tear of affection in its embrace, carried it up to heaven.

Editors.—An editor is like a goose in some respects—he generally writes standing on one leg, flourishes his quill without observing how he scatters his ink, and would be willing to save some at any time, if he could, by mere gabbling. Talk of grammar to an editor, forsooth! Does not Mr. Hyperoritick know that the "more proper devil" sometimes runs away with the nominative case before the editor gets to the verb, and that, unless he goes out collecting, he never knows the possessive from the objective, and often when he calls upon his patrons, makes mistake in relation to them, and finds when he looks for the possessive, he gets nothing but the objective. How often too, when he feels a little in the indicative, does he sit down at his table with his legs in the subjunctive, feeling the imperative spirit of genius, and locking mightly potential, to find, after all, upon laboring his brain, that his ideas are in the infinitive. We editors write *copy*—we don't write *grammar*. Somebody said long ago that any thing was good English that a man could understand, which is a convenient rule for an editor. He must, if possible, make himself understood, and this we know he often succeeds in doing, even when he don't understand himself.

Extract from a Yankee Lawyer's Speech.—May it please the court, I had rather live thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunder-bolt, chew the ragged edge of a flash of lightning, swallow the corner of a Virginia storm fence, and have my bowels torn out by a green brier, than to be thus bamboozled by the gentleman.

Summary.

Great number of Arrests for Debt in London.—From the public prints of last week we learn that the number of persons arrested for debt in London this last two years and a half amounts to 70,000, and that the law expenses attendant on the said arrests amounts to £500,000! which is proved to be much more than the amount of money got by such arrests, in liquidation of the debts for which they were arrested; so that the lawyers are the only parties benefited by such an impolitic mode of proceeding. Our prisons are filled with debtors, who are on the increase to a frightful extent under the present system, which, by authorizing creditors to arrest debtors, throws the reins as it were on the giving credit system. It is a fact that how easy it is for plausible, well-dressed respectable-looking people, as they are called, to get credit, which no doubt arises from a disposition on the side of the parties who give such credit, to do business. But what a large amount of bad business must be done under this mischievous system? and what a great waste of time and money must be created, by so many persons who cannot pay, being sent into jail. It may be said that it is a just punishment on them for contracting debts which they could not pay; and so doubtless in many cases it is, but the creditor is also severely punished too by losing his money, for it is shown that on an average a very small fraction in the pound of such debts is all that is paid. Now we are anxious that this punishment of both creditor and debtor should be done away with, which they would be to a great extent by Sir John Campbell's Bill, which allows of no imprisonment but for debts fraudulently contracted.—The operation of such a Bill as Sir John Campbell's would be to make people more cautious in giving credit, and to make ready money payments more abundant. It would cut off a great portion of that bad business which is now done by tradesmen—bad for themselves—bad for the debtors—bad for the public—and good only for the lawyers, who pocket the law expenses, and laugh at the folly of mankind—who it appears can learn wisdom only by suffering the consequences of folly—and this they learn very slowly.

Venezuela and Great Britain.—The following is an extract from the translation of a message delivered by the President of Venezuela to Congress, February 4, 1836:—"Great Britain, always consistent in her policy towards the independence and liberty of America, in a manner the most friendly, has forwarded the negotiations that our envoys had established with the Court of Madrid on the object of obtaining the recognition of our rights of nationality and independence from the Spanish Government.—These good offices began at London in 1834, and have since been pursued with the greatest sincerity and liberality at the Court of Madrid, aided likewise by the kind co-operation there (and to the same intent) of the Minister from the Government of Washington. His Britannic Majesty by these acts, and accrediting with the character of Chargé d'Affaires to this Government the person, so worthy of respect, who has for so many years discharged the duty in this capital of the General Consulate from that nation, has given a proof of the consideration our commercial relations merit, and of the interest taken in consolidating our institutions and the establishment of order."

Human Horns.—A remarkable instance of a horny substance growing on the head of a female has recently come under the notice of a surgeon in Norfolk. A woman, nearly 70, residing at Rushmere, near Lowestoft, perceived, about 30 years since, a hard excrescence growing from her head, which gradually increased until it attained the length of eight inches. It is perfect by hard and horny texture; in figure resembling a ram's horn, and arched over the forehead in a singular manner. From its extreme length it became a constant source of uneasiness, and the woman consented to its removal, which operation has been successfully performed.—*Evening print.*—[Was not this the woman that caught the codfish that swallowed the child—according to the same print?]

A gentleman being out snipe-shooting on Friday, on the banks of the river Fess, in the suburbs of this city, observed two fishes fighting in the water. He fired and killed them both at the same shot, and on drawing them to the land, they proved to be two pikes, one of 5lb. weight, and the other 3lb.—*York Courier.*

A most superb vase has been manufactured at the Derby china manufactory, by order of the Marchioness of Hastings, which her Ladyship intends presenting to the Princess Victoria. The vase is Etruscan shaped, ornamented with raised flowers, modelled from nature, and is a splendid specimen of the art. It is in biscuit; the body of the vase is ornamented on one side with pinks and jessamine, and on the other with longwort and saxifrage. The plinth is decorated with forget-me-not; the summit of the vase is filled with a large group of various flowers, consisting of the convolvulus, china-aster, pinks, rockets, snowdrops, pansies, iris, hawthorn-bloom, ranunculus, &c.—*Waterbiangs Cavalcade.*

Dr. Bowring, M. P., with M. G. Thomas and Capt. Pringle, R. E. have come to Paris, as a deputation, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French Government in a plan for uniting by a grand railroad the three capitals of France, England, and Belgium. It is understood that the Governments of all these countries look upon the project with the most kindly eyes, and are desirous of lending it their cordial support. When accomplished, the journey to London will be performed in thirteen hours and a-half from Paris, in eleven hours and a-half from Brussels, and from Paris to Brussels in about seven hours.

Benjamin Franklin, whilst in London, pursued his business as a compositor with great ardour at the highly respectable printing establishment in Great Queen-street Lincoln's-inn-fields, now conducted by John Cox and Son, printers to the East India Company. The press, formerly worked by the Doctor, exists as it was when he left it.

A gross oversight has been committed at the Mint in regard to the new fourpenny pieces, by adopting a die of the exact size and form of a small copper coin issued for circulation in the colonies only, and in value about half a farthing. It was the uniform practice heretofore at the Mint to confine the figure of Britannia to the copper coinage, in order to prevent fraud; and the mischief that may occur from the present inconsiderate proceeding is obvious. The officers at the Mint are in a state of perfect dismay at the discovery.—*Times.*

A friend writes to us from Gottingen—"I met here a traveller famous for his locomotive powers—a Norwegian, 35 years old—who ran from Paris to Moscow in 14 days, swimming across 30 rivers. He ran from Munich to Naplia, in Greece, in 24 days, and is now under an engagement to run from Vienna to Calcutta in 65 days, to carry letters, for which he is to receive £350. All these feats will, I hope, stimulate others, who still see what can be done by a pair of human legs." The almost beats the famous German leg, which formed the subject of an amusing paper in *Blackwood.—Englishman, Calcutta paper.*

The marriage of Madame Malibran with M. de Beriot took place on Tuesday last, at the mayory of the second arrondissement of Paris, upon which occasion they gave 1,000 francs to be distributed to the poor. Madame de Beriot has set out for London, to fulfil an engagement with the manager of Drury-lane Theatre.—*Morning Paper.* We thought these musical itinerants had been married long ago—at least they ought to have been. However, the public have nothing to do or meddle with the lady's voice and the gentleman's fiddle. The rest belongs to the parties themselves.

A violent storm occurred on the coast, March 29, but without doing very extensive damage.

The private banking house of Falconet & Co. at Naples, has stopped payment.

The Birmingham and Derby, the Birmingham and Gloucester, and the Hull and Selby Railroad Bills passed the House of Commons March 30.

The ship *Rosalind*, (from New York on 16th March,) passed Holyhead April 4.

The Revenue.—We are glad to hear that there is a very considerable increase of the Quarter's Revenue, to the 5th of the month, over that of the corresponding quarter for last year. The Revenue for the whole of last year will turn out to be of much greater amount than that of the preceding year.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1836.

Our Revolutionary contemporaries make great account of Mr. Roebuck's occasional references in the House of Commons, to the affairs of Canada. He is esteemed by them to have achieved a glorious victory on a late occasion, when he boasted before the House, that he had accounts from this country eleven days later than the Despatches bore which were received at the Colonial Office. "Hereupon," says the *Vindicator's* London Correspondent, "there was a shout;" for what it is not distinctly mentioned.

Viewing Roebuck in the character which he sustains towards this Province, as the salaried Agent of one branch of the Legislature, our surprise is excited that he does not indulge more frequently in such little displays as the one alluded to, and which is only the second or third of the kind, or indeed of any kind on this subject that has occurred this Session. He pockets his pay at a very cheap rate if he can show nothing more in return than what the most lumpish and inconsiderable Member could do equally well, were he as thoroughly indifferent about the truth or justice of his patrons' cause. He would only have to watch a thin House, when either of the Colonial Secretaries was present, and pounce upon him with such a silly question as the one "whereupon there was a shout" of laughter, we presume. Such trivial incidents we say, furnish no evidence whatever of Mr. Roebuck being any more than a Member of the House of Commons; they do not prove that he is of any consequence there, as his flatterers insinuate, or that the cause which he is paid to support, is received with more favour on his account. The truth, however, is, that something he must do for his pay, even at the expense of making a fool of himself, as something his patrons here must have to preserve their own consequence with their dupes.

But we do regret, even more sincerely than the revolutionary faction can do, that Mr. Roebuck has displayed so little officiousness in what relates to Canada, in his place in the House of Commons during this Session. We wish he had been less obsequious to the will of the Colonial Secretary, and strained all his little energies to make both the House of Commons and the nation hear, whether they would or not, of the imperious demands of the French Canadian oligarchy. His language was not so measured a year ago as it now is, and his pictures of imaginary oppression were more highly coloured and distorted. The contributions, too, of his satellites to the periodical press, are now far less frequent and of a less extravagant character, than formerly. Whence, it may be asked, has arisen this change? The public mind is certainly not so enlightened on the subject, as to render the labours of these advocates unnecessary. The political affairs of Canada occupy a very small share of the attention of the nation, and they cannot surely flatter themselves that their misrepresentations have been so far successful, that a verdict would be now returned by any branch of the Imperial Legislature in favour of their clients.

In this case it is not a little remarkable, and at the same time instructive, to witness the conduct of these same individuals, in regard to the Commission of Inquiry that has been sent to the Colony. Whatever opinions might exist as to the necessity of such a Commission being appointed, any person who was desirous of an impartial settlement of our internal differences, would conclude that their inquiry, if conducted with any degree of fairness, could not materially injure a just cause, but must, from the very nature of things, promote it. But the agents of that party which, a year ago, filled every channel of publication that was accessible to them, with the foulest calumnies against the Provincial Government, the Legislative Council, every public officer that did not belong to the same faction, and against, in fact, every thing that was British in name or nature have moderated their wonted rage, and now attempt to prejudice the testimony of the Commissioners. This is an indubitable evidence of a bad cause. Without pretending to divine, in any way whatever, the character of the Reports that may emanate from the Commission, we should belie the justice of the Constitutional claims, if we manifested any undue anxiety about it; and if especially we endeavoured in the true spirit of guilt to condemn beforehand what there is reason to believe will contain much that is true. We leave this as the more appropriate employment of the ultra-liberals and the revolutionary oligarchs, for the aims of both are the same, though they attempt to reach them by different means.

Roebuck and his satellites have sense enough to keep the terrific register of French Canadian *griefs*, shut for the present, as a comparison of its contents with those of the Commissioners' Reports, might lead to unpleasant consequences; for infinitely more weight will be attached to the findings of the Commissioners, than to the anonymous tirades of the press, or to the unsupported assertions of the Member for Bath. The House of Commons must of necessity listen to this latter gentleman, who is known as the hired Canadian advocate, with the same feelings of suspicion and incredulity, as they would to the statements of a pleader in a court of law. The very fact of Roebuck being a paid agent, completely divests of all weight or importance in the eyes of the House of Commons or of the British nation, whatever unsubstantiated opinions relative to the affairs of Canada, he may utter or sanction.

The Hon. Peter McGill has been voted a handsome piece of plate by the British American Land Company, for his services previous to his appointment of Commissioner of the Company here.

It is much to be wished that the old wall in front of the French Church were removed speedily, that the citizens may have the advantage of the purchase which has been made by the Town, of the ground it encloses.

Bill Collins, a well-known character in town, was attacked on Saturday last while he was asleep in a house of bad fame, by five or six individuals, and beaten until he was left for dead. There is now little hope of his recovery, although he had enough strength left to name some of those who had assaulted him. The Grand Constable has taken the necessary precautions to secure the criminals, one of whom he apprehended on Thursday as he was about to embark in one of the Hudson Bay Company's canoes.

Mr. Lindsay's new Steamboat at the Cross, intended to run between Montreal and Laprairie, in connection with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, will be launched this afternoon at three o'clock.

Three Steamboats, the *Sir James Kempt*, the *Brockville* and the *Kingston*, are at present plying between Prescott and the head of the Bay of Quinté, and touching at Hallowell both up and down.

The Rideau Lake is now free from ice and navigable. The lumber merchants along the Canal have mostly got their timber under way for Quebec. The Steamboat *Thomas McKay* was expected two or three days ago at Bytown.

The river is now clear of ice opposite Quebec, the ice-bridge having broken up on Sunday. The navigation between this and the ocean may now therefore be considered open.

The vegetation in the neighbourhood of Quebec is spoken of as being in comparatively a very advanced state; and that neither garden plants, nor fruit trees nor meadow grass have suffered much from the protracted and severe winter.

It is proposed to publish in the village of Brantford, Upper Canada, a daily Newspaper for five months during the business season. Toronto, the capital of that Province, cannot boast of as much.

Five prisoners escaped from the Cornwall gaol on the 3d instant. Three of them were confined for the murder of Colonel French, one for rape, and the other for stealing money.

There will be an eclipse of the Sun on the 15th instant, in the morning, beginning at about half-past seven o'clock, and ending at a little after ten.

The following cure for Hydrophobia is from an American paper:—"The only course we would recommend to prevent hydrophobia, is to *cut every dog's tail off close behind the ears.* We have no doubt of its efficacy." F. S.

Affairs of Lower Canada.

No. II.

Nevertheless the sufferings of the Missionaries, however fatal to the sons, were salutary to the cause. The progress of the Christian faith was rapid and extensive. In this enterprise, the adventurers had at that time no competitors. Protestantism was not yet sufficiently systematized to attempt the conversion of Pagans. In justice, however, to the latter professors of Christianity, it is proper to observe, that they have since, with great zeal, laboured to advance the interests of our common religion. This praise is particularly due to the Society of the *United Freirem*, or United Brethren; who, in the most barbarous countries, and most inhospitable climes, among the Greenlanders, Esquimaux, and Hottentots, have laboured in this field with uncommon ardour and success.

The mode adopted by the Catholic Missionaries was eminently calculated to realize their wishes. They commenced by teaching the savages the arts of civilized domestic life; taught them to congregate in settlements—and quiting gradually the chase, to cultivate the soil. Of religion, they at first held nothing; and it was only in the same exercises of the Missionaries, that they were advertised of its existence.

These exercises could not fail to excite their curiosity; but this curiosity remained unsatisfied, till a fair measure of civilization rendered them proper recipients of the primary dogmas of Christianity. The elements of instruction were simple, and adapted to their rude comprehension. They could not but hold in admiration these advocates, who encountered every evil, and submitted to every indignity, in order to promote their ultimate good. As their sensibility was indefatigable, so their success was matchless. They went on "conquering and to conquer" from tribe to tribe—from the Iroquois to the Huron—from them to the Abenaquis, &c.; nor is there a doubt, that had their numbers been proportioned to their zeal, and had they not been obstructed by obstacles beyond their control, they would eventually have brought within the pale of the Church, every savage nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

It will readily be supposed, that the French Government was not slow to profit itself of the advantages which the success of these missions offered, in a national view. They saw, in the influence and control of these Religious Missionaries, the seeds of future and widely-extended empire. Such being the happy prospect before them, they begin their operations accordingly.

This Government had one, with no small jealousy, the sudden rise and rapid progress of the English American Colonies. The fertility of their soil, and the industry of their inhabitants, threatened, at no distant date, a marked and dangerous superiority over their rivals. Not only this superiority was dreaded on its own account, but also on account of the capture or annihilation of their own settlements in America. For, in time, the English Colonies might become so powerful in wealth and population, as not to suffer any other nation to participate in the blessings, which they promised themselves on these shores. To prevent these multiplied calamities, it was thought necessary to arrest their prosperity, by confining the English Provinces within certain boundaries, during seasons of peace; and harrassing them with murderous and predatory incursions in time of war.

To execute these admirable intentions, a powerful principle was brought into play. It was an appeal to that national hatred, which had long existed between France and England.

Whatever was the origin of that diabolical sentiment, it is doubtless of great antiquity. When Cain slew his brother Abel, he laid the foundation of that inhuman feeling, which has since made man the enemy of man—hell cities in ruins—and crimsoned whole lands with blood!

Dr. Johnson has said, that if one hates a dog, he will hate his next neighbour. It is, indeed, a singular phenomenon, that the more contiguous are nations to each other, the deeper is their malice, and the more bitter their quarrels. The French and English are in Europe, and have been in America, *next door neighbours.* Yet, so far in this circumstance from having fostered a mutual system of brotherly love; that it has tended to provoke and realize, for ages, wars of the most cruel description; with no profit on either side, but with immense loss of life and treasure to both.

As public feuds have had their source in private malignity, so the spirit of national dissensions has reacted upon private individuals; and even at the present day, amid all the refinements of the age, a Frenchman and an Englishman will meet each other, in a neutral country, with less kindness than either would show to a Chinese.

This spirit of national antipathy, so long existing, lost nothing of its venom, when transplanted to America.

"Trifles, light as air,
Are, to the jealous, confirmations strong
As proof from Holy Writ"—

says Shakspeare.

Such being the complexion and tendency of those reciprocal sentiments, pretexts were never wanting to ripen them into hostility. The smallest trespass—the most trivial offence furnished matter for complaint, and sounded a summons to arms.

The earlier contentions had relation to Canada itself. It would exceed our limits to detail the operations of war, and narrate the successes and defeats which alternately diversified these struggles between the French and English. It is sufficient to state that, finally, the latter retired from the contest, and Canada was ceded to France, by the treaty of Utrecht.

Although another war had intervened, which had terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748; no attempt to recapitulate Colony was made, till the era of what is termed the seven years' war.

In 1759, a considerable force, military and naval, under the command of General Wolfe and Admiral Saunders, appeared before Quebec. After various unsuccessful events, they at length succeeded in gaining the heights of Abraham; and the same day, September 13, was fought that memorable battle, which conferred immortal honor on General Wolfe and his gallant army. The loss of this battle, on the part of the French, was followed by the surrender of Quebec. It is but justice, however, to state, that no less honor redounds to his illustrious rival Montcalm, and to the brave army under his command. Wolfe and Montcalm both fought like heroes—and like heroes died. The day was lost, not by any want of courage or conduct on his part; but because it was decreed by "the Lord of Hosts," that Canada should pass into other hands.

Quebec gone, the arrival of General Amherst at Montreal completed the conquest of the whole Colony—and of all its dependencies on this Continent. This conquest was matter of much national joy and gratulation, as it, in a manner, decided the war. The expulsion of the French was judged necessary to the existence of the English Provinces—and their subsequent and entire exclusion, to their future prosperity. It was, therefore, with great propriety, that it made an article in the treaty of peace of 1763, which announced its entire cession to the English.

F. S.

Commercial.

There appeared yesterday more disposition to buy Ashes, than for some days past. The sales of small bills were trifling at 33s. 6d. @ 34s. for Pots. A lot of 50 brls. Pots has been taken at 35s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. In Pearls nothing done. A parcel of 500 bushels Upper Canada mixed Wheat, arrived on Monday, has realized 5s. 9d. ⅌ 60 lbs., 90 days. About 100 barrels Upper Canada inspected fine Flour, has brought 29s., 90 days—the buyer to take it from the wharf: good brands, in store, are held firmly at 30s. There is a further improvement in the price of Pork; sales have been made at $17¼ @ $18 for Prime, $19½ @ $20 for Prime Mess, and $24 for Mess, 90 days.

IMPORTS FROM SUPER. DAMARIS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

2790 bushels Barley
1280 do Peas
400 do Wheat
500 barrels Flour
133 do Beef
6 do Pot Ashes
2 do Pork
3 do Lard
1 bag do.

Shipping Intelligence.

From the Quebec Gazette, of Monday.

First Arrival from Sea.—Outstanding between the ship Canada, James Allan, was announced to all Greenock, and hoisted, and her dull of yesterday, Comet, &c. reported by the telegraph. Yesterday, Mr. John P. Anderson, of the firm of Paterson, Young & Co. and Mr. James Paterson, jun. of do. (Paterson, Esq.) came up from the vessel to town. The other passengers were Mrs. Lily, from Jedburg, James Miller of Redwood, Mr. Douglas, of Edinburgh, for Montreal, and Mr. Auld, of Irvine.

The Canada left Greenock on the same day with the Cherokee and Robertson, and during the gale they all made the same port. The Cherokee left Troon some 24 hours before the Canada, which came out by the South channel, being off Cape Clear 8th instant, and having run down to 44, in long. 18. From this gale to Quebec she never steered her mainsail, and had fine weather.

We received hours in Indenture and about 50 miles inside of St. Paul's, detained 36 hours by reason of the north passage closed, and taking the south, after a few hours, fortunately found a clear way. It is impossible to describe the fury with which the gale raged, blowing to the whole passage, and they may be long detained.

Quebec, March 26.—Sailed today, the Cherokee, Miller, Canada, Allan, and Robertson, Neil, for Montreal.

Troon, *March 30.*—We have had a dreadful night with heavy squalls from the N. W. The bark Cherokee, Miller, of Glasgow, from Greenock for Montreal, has just come in, as also the Canada, Allan, for the same port—one had her main topsail split, the other her foresail gallant mast injured.

Greenock, March 31.—It has blown very hard yesterday, and today from N. W. to W. The Robertson, Neil, for *Montreal*, has put in to Rothesay Bay.

In the *Glasgow Courier* of April 2d, the ship Osprey, Kirk; brig Iris, M'Kechnie, (to succeed the Lord Sidmouth) and the new ship, Glasgow, Stephenson, are advertised for Quebec and Montreal. In the *Glasgow Herald* of 1st April the brig Amity, Dick, is advertised for Montreal.

The Amity to sail on the 9th April, and the Iris a little later, were advertised at Greenock. The Earl Dalhousie, Boyd, and Cherokee, Taylor, cleared at Greenock on the 30th.

Details are given in the Glasgow papers of the 1st and 2d April, of the casualties among the shipping, caused by a heavy gale on the three last days of March.

ADVERTISED IN THE LIVERPOOL PAPER OF APRIL 4.

For Quebec.—Caledonia; Pilcher; Ellen, Ward; Princess Victoria, Gray.

For Montreal.—Mary, Welch, to sail 10th; Cannon, Potter, 15th to 18th; Isabella, Hunter; Grounder, Kane; Promise, Shearer; Charlotte, Sloan; Cyrus, Robinson; Indian, Fox.

CLEARED.—April 2.

For Quebec.—Ainsworthy, Ford; Mary Ford, Barton; Welsford, Ashbrook; Tam O'Shanter, Sumpton; Isis, Hunter.

For Montreal.—Winnefia, Fisher; Bassenthwaite, Mitchison.

The Sophia, Easton, sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on the 30th March, and put back the following day.

The Robertson, Neill, and the Cherokee, Miller, cleared at Greenock for Montreal on the 29th March. The former had 21 cabin passengers.

Belfast, March 28.—The Money, Whiteway, bound to Quebec, parted her moorings, went on shore and filled with water.

British barque *Priscilla*, M'Kenzie, from England for St. John, N. B., with coal, iron, salt, &c., was fallen in with by ship *Katherine Jackson* at this port, on the 30th March; lat. 48, 22, long 71—had lost her mizen and rudder in a gale the Sunday previous. Took out the captain, crew, and passengers, 25 in number, with their baggage, but, blowing hard, could save nothing else from the wreck. At the same time, the Queen *Adelaide*, from Liverpool for New Orleans, came up, which took on board the second mate, cook, and 11 men, and proceeded on her voyage. April 28, off Cape Sable, spoke British brig *Experiment*, hence for Miramichi, and put three of the crew of the *Priscilla* on board. May 3, off Montauk, spoke brig *Westmoreland*, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., which took Captain M'Kenzie, mate, steward, and two men. The *Katherine Jackson* has experienced very heavy weather during the whole of the passage, and on the Banks fell in with large quantities of ice.—*New York paper.*

Dealt, *March 23.*—Arrived from the River—Celestian, Hopkinsall; Sir William Bensley, Gubbs; James Harris, Wyeberly; Cecilops, Finlayson; Gleaner, Dunkin; Reaper, Walker; April 1, Cottingham, Short; Beaufort, ——; Lord Frederick Kent, for Quebec; Toronto, Collinson, and Great Britain, Swinburn, for Montreal.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday Morning last, Mrs. R. Donkers, of a son.

At Toronto, on the 4th instant, the lady of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Yesterday evening, by the Rev. Mathew Richey, Mr. Hugh Mathewson, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Mathewson.

On Monday last, Mr. George Bowes, to Miss Eliza Holland, both of this city.

At Hallowell, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. W. Macaulay, Mr. James Miller, merchant, of the firm of J. & J. Miller, Hallowell, to Miss Eliza Ann Cumming, daughter of the late James Cumming, Esq. of Picton.

DIED.

At Greenock, Scotland, on the 29th March, the Rev. John Gentle, D.D., for 43 years Minister of the 3rd Parish Church, in the 73d year of his age.

At Hamilton, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. R. Doyle, late of Portadown, county Armagh, Ireland, aged about 30.

At Brantford, on the 20th ultimo, Miss Maria P. Gardner, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gardner, Bailiff aged 31.

At Toronto, on the 30th ult., Mr. Thomas Robson, merchant, aged 36.

At Brockville, on the 6th instant, James Hall, Esq., an old resident of the town.

At Adelaide, U.C., on the 13th ult., of apoplexy, Andrew Scott, Esq., regretted by his acquaintance, aged 21.

At his residence, Plantagenet, Ottawa, on the 2d of April, John Roe, Esq., J. P., aged about 70, formerly of the County Wexford, Ireland.

Custom-House,
Coteau du Lac, April 30, 1836.

NOTICE.—From the First of May next, all BOATS and LAND CARRIAGES proceeding to Upper Canada with Goods, the conditions or persons in charge thereof will be required to deliver to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs at this Port, and at Carrillon, on the Ottawa, a statement, as per Schedule annexed, of the contents of the Cargo of the Boat or Carriage under their charge, in conformity with the 10th sec. of 6 Wm. IV., cap. 24, and a penalty of 40s. and the detention of the Boats or other Land Carriage.

SCHEDULE.

Goods paying ad valorem Duty.

Value of goods, wares and merchandize subject to an ad valorem duty at Quebec or Montreal.	Description and number by which packed.	Import value, as paid on which duty at Montreal, if known.	Invoice value, where purchased. If the importing value cannot be ascertained in Halifax curry.

Articles paying Specific Duties.

	Packages.	
Jamaica Spirits or Rum		gallons.
Gin, Brandy, or Cordials		do
Madeira Wine		do
All other Wines		do
Coffee		lbs.
Bohea Tea		do
Hyson		do
All other kinds of Tea		do
Playing Cards		packs
Refined or Loaf Sugar		lbs.
Muscovado Sugar		do
Molasses		gallons.
Salt		bushels
Pimento		do
Tobacco		lbs.
Snuff		do
Passengers		No.

* Only when imported from a Plantation.

JOHN SIMPSON,
May 11. 20.2w,tuths Collector.

SALE OF TEAS.

PUBLIC SALES of TEAS will take place at the Warehouses of the Agents of the Hon. East India Company, on QUEBEC, on FRIDAY, the 6th, and at MONTREAL, on FRIDAY, the 13th MAY, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, when the upset prices will be as follows, viz: Bohea, 1s. 6d., Souchong, 2s., Twankay, 2s. 3d., Hyson Skin, 2s. and 2s. 2d., Young Hyson, 3s., Hyson, 3s. 6d., Gunpowder, 4s. 6d.

Catalogues will be published, and show cheats may be examined during the three days preceding the day of sale at each place.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents to the Hon E. I. Company.
Montreal, May 3, 1836. 2t.

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Poetry.

(ORIGINAL.)

The Broom Sellers.

An Epigram, versified from Joe Miller.

TOM.

How comes it, Phil, your brooms you sell,
Where'er you choose to take 'em,
Cheaper than I, how strange to tell!
Who steal the wood to make 'em?

PHIL.

Indeed! the secret's OUR'N once,
You don't, Tom, have your trade;
While you steal wood to make 'em, dunce,
I steal 'em ready made.

FITZSAMUEL.

To Eve.

WRITTEN IN WINTER.—BY JOHN C. MOSSIE

The clock strikes four!—
Art thou, my love, awake,
To pray like me,
That the blessed dawn would break?

I murmur thy sweet name
Through the long, sleepless night,
And it leaps to my lips in joy
To hail the morning light!

Life of joy heart! wish'st thou,
To weep that the hour would come
When we for aye, both night and day
Shall share one hope and home!

The clock *strikes four!*—
Art thou, my love, awake,
To pray, like me,
That the blessed dawn would break?

A Rustic Ballad.

A bee, while lay sleeping young Dolly,
Mistook her red lips for the rose;
There honey to seek were no folly,
No flower so sweet ever blows.

It tickled, and wak'd her; when clapping
Her hand on the impudent bee,
It stung her, and Dolly, caught napping,
Come pouting and crying to me.

Said she "take the sting out, I pray you!"
What way I was puzzled to try,
And a trifling wager I'd lay you
You'd have been as much puzzled as I.

I'd heard about sucking out poison—
A sting is a poisonous dart—
So I kiss'd her, the act was no wise one;
The sting found its way to my heart.

Things in Venice—and on the Road.

Well! well! as a Yankee says, when he knows not what else to say—"whoorah!" "hallos!" "This beats all nater, all to nothing!" "whip me if it doesn't!" Downingville is nothing to it, nor any other *ville* upon which I ever laid my eyes, anything to it. The traveller now and then, even when his senses become quite callous to novelties, will have his spasms, and thus here I have one over this Venice—this oddest of all odd cities—this rich pearl of the ocean, that lays upon the bosom of the Adriatic, like some bright gem upon the bosom of some eastern queen. If it were proper to whoop upon paper, I would whoop through a column of periods—for thus alone can I impart an impression of that wild, strange feeling that comes over every man when in his gondola, his eyes first discern in the distance, the towers, the marble piles starting like sea palaces from the ocean—the coral houses, as it were, of the fabled deities of the deep, where Nelads held their court, and Tritons worshipped. Whoop! whoop! but whooping will not do on paper, even for a North American savage, as half of Europe believe all Americans are. You describe, you must describe, the law says—*lex non scripta*—it is true—according to rule, in well-built periods and chosen words, the Beckfords or Byrons say. But I am wonder-struck. I am "dumb-founded," as John Bull would have the phrase, I must have a "flare up"—for how can I describe what the best writers of the world have so often described, and a city too that artists, the best artists of the world have painted and engraved in almost every variety of views, so that letters and the arts have struggled to impart the most vivid impressions of its novel and beautiful position! Whoop! whoop! whoop! I *will* whoop, for thus, like a surcharged Mississippi steamer, when shivering in every timber under the pressure of her battery of boilers, can I let off in such *puffs* as these the spasms of the entree.

No streets, no horses, no carriages—miles from the main land, and no bridges to it—men, women and children floating about on gondolas—the hackmen metamorphosed into boatmen, awaiting your pleasure—the gondolas peeping out from under the palaces—the front door opening upon the canal or broad lagune—the "how do you do, sire?" said in a boat—trading, flirting, done on the water—what a divine land for mermaids and mermen, but how unfit for men and women! You go a shopping in a gondola; you go to the theatre in a gondola; you visit in a gondola; without a gondola in short, you cannot go far at all. What a magnificent *Hotel des Invalids* all Venice might be—what a capacious abiding place for the maimed, the wounded legless! for sure this is the only place in the world where legs are not necessary, and where they are as often an incumbrance as a blessing, unless I except an American stage coach with nine persons in it. How do they live without streets? you ask. They go by water, I answer; and they have little narrow alleys to go here and there in on foot, and with some hundred of bridges over the little canals, under which the gondolas and the boats pass with ease. And how do they go without horses? you demand—and with it, and in it, they go where they choose, whether it be on the small canal, or on the broad lagune that leads to the ocean or to the main land.—*Brooks' Letters, Sept. 12, 1835.*

Sneezing.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

We hope we may not be branded presumptuous if, in the matter of sneezing, we pretend to be connoisseurs. As a proof of our taste, we hate one of our own enjoyling, dry, half-frightened to death sneezes—but for one of your full, clear, sonorous, downsting, reverberating explosions—one of those reports that set the wine glasses on the sideboard a jingling, and wake pusy—we say for one of those earthquake sneezes, we have a love infinite only to that which we bear for woman and—our favourite dog. A sneeze, to be in good taste, should crack like a rifle on a clear morning. A recipe for a sneeze of this genius is as follows:—When you feel a tickling at the root of your proboscis, just jump up if you be seated, run to the window, through which the sun shines, throw your head back until the bump of philoprogenitiveness presses on your coat-collar, open your mouth, snarl like a half-starved Hyena at a piece of fresh meat, inhale a deep breath, and then—blaze away! The effect will be prodigious—an echo will salute you from the house-top over the way—the good housewives will order the clothes to be taken in—your game cock will cock up the red of his eye at the sun—and you will have the best assurance that you have not sneezed in vain.

We commend you to a pinch of sunbeams, and away with your macaboy, if you would sneeze have a sound above the vulgar. Snuff is not the thing—a natural way, touched off by a torch of sunbeams, gives a report worthy the nose of one of a great and free people. Away with your squibs, which hiss, and your sneezes which flash in the pan, and only burn priming, and give us a salute which shakes the head to its foundation. Why, our dog aforesaid has been taught to do a sneeze up in a more manly way than that. He does not, like other dogs, grin and jerk his head like a whiplash, and sneeze as if it were only some of the vertebræ of his neck which were cracking, but he points his snout towards the sun, and breaks forth into an utterance which is only surpassed by the melody of his own unrivalled bark, or the thunder of his unsurpassable growl.

We knew an old gentleman once, who was a most famous sneezer—in fact his nose was just the thing to intimate the flourish of a trumpet with, or what we like better, to utter a sneeze, which, like Napoleon's generalship was without a parallel. Anthony Van Corlear might beat him at a regular martial tune whose inspiring tones heartened the Dutchbur, hers in the hour of battle, but the flexibility of Anthony's would never have admitted of the superlative rush of thunder for which our friend's nose was remarkable. One such report as we have heard him utter, would have scattered a common nose in lacerated fragments over an acre of ground. His nose when viewed in front, resembled a Macedonian phalanx, it was a solid column, bold and utterly impregnable, and his sneeze, as counsellor Phillips said of Bonaparte, was "without a shadow." Well our friend was an early riser, and every morning, just as the roosters were crowing away their bragging orisons, he would open the back door and inhale a little fresh air. Planted firmly in the doorway, he would grasp hold of each side, with his hand, raise his nose towards the zenith, and fire away. It was the morning gun for the neighbourhood; and its deep echoes used to bound merrily through the streets falling on the ear less distinct, until they were finally gone too far off to hear. It was the signal for the good folks round about to get up by; and when they heard it, they would scratch open their eyes and start from their recumbent postures to begin the business of the day. When our old friend died, the neighbourhood got into the bad habit of oversleeping itself, and from the briskest it became the laziest in town—alas! the sneezer and his sneeze were hushed!

An old chiffonnier (or rag picker) died in Paris in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as servant with a green grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had been long attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that her marriage must be deferred, as she wanted the price of her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice not only of her wedding attire, but nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a young, good-looking man, entered. "So my good Suzette, I find you have lost your place!" cried he, "I am come to offer you one for life—will you marry me?" "I, sir! you are joking." "No, faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure I can't find a better." "But every body will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me." "Oh! if that is your only objection, we shall soon get over it; come along, my mother is prepared to receive you." Suzette hesitated no longer; but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle; it was a cat that he had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal that he was determined that even death should not separate them; for he had her stuffed and placed on the tester of his bed. As Suzette took down pure, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold. There were a thousand louis concealed in the body of the cat, and this sum, which the old miser had starved himself to amass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

PROLOGUES AND EPILOGUES.—The prologue to Cato has placed Pope at the head of all writers of this common yet difficult department of poetry. To solicit the favour of an audience to an untried production, to give them some conception of the story, and to clothe both the entreaty and the knowledge in poetic language, might seem among the easiest achievements of the pen; but the countless attempts and the countless failures, teach us that few tasks may be more trying than to solicit without servility, be simple without being commonplace, or poetic without obscurity. It was the praise of Pope that he accomplished this task; but he deserves a still higher praise. Prologues had hitherto attempted scarcely more than to raise the mirth, or provoke the indignation of the audience at some event of the day. In the prologue to Cato, he made the nobler attempt at once to touch and elevate the feelings, and is at once grave and lofty, tender and animated. Compared with this fine effort, Dryden's prologues are negligent; and even Johnson's celebrated prologue wants in vividness what it possesses in dignity. Yet of so great an ornament of English poetry as Dryden, nothing should be said but in the spirit of reverence for his shade. If he were often careless of his powers, how much of this must be attributed to circumstance! If he were found degenerated into levity, where the subject demanded seriousness, or angry where he should have been only grave, large excuses must be found in a life of literary toil; in the disgust which a man of ability feels for a thankless task, and in the haste with which that disgust urges him to its completion. Dryden's perpetual outcry is rest; his dread is that of being "compelled to die in the literary harness." His prologues were written for the hour; and beyond the hour he neither expected nor desired them to live; he had already done enough to ensure his fame, and he might justly leave the lighter labours to chance. If there be a temple of poetic immortality, he had fixed his nobler conceptions there, in shapes as imperishable as bronze or marble; and none can blame the head of genius, if it suffer its lighter caprices, like the clays of the sculptor, to dissolve into the dust of which they were made. It is said of the play that Addison himself was weary of it long before it was finished; for his critical accuracy must soon have told him that the drama was not his province. In the first ardour of composition he wrote four acts; he then threw it aside, and in this state of neglect he left it for three or four years. At length, apparently determined to disembarrass himself of the subject, he applied to Hughes, the author of the Siege of Damascus, for a fifth act. But the infinite feebleness of the Siege of Damascus probably awoke Addison to recollection; for Hughes had scarcely completed his task, when he was met by the author with his fifth act in his hand. Addison's nervousness was proverbial; and during the first performance of Cato, he is said to have sat in a fever of apprehension; but Steele, who knew the world, had packed an audience, and stimulated a violent party; its success was corresponding and complete, and Addison was thenceforth fixed at the head of the degenerate drama of England.

DINNER ANECDOTE.—The capabilities of a boiled edgebone of beef may be estimated from what happened to Pope the actor, well known for his devotion to the culinary art. He received an invitation to dinner, accompanied by an apology for the simplicity of the intended fare,—a small turbot and a boiled edgebone of beef. "The very things of all others that I like," exclaimed Pope; "I will come with the greatest pleasure;" and come he did, and eat he did, till he could literally eat no longer; when the word was given, and a haunch of venison was brought in, fit to be made the subject of a new poetical epistle:—

"For dinner or Letter
Never rang'd in a forest, or smoak'd in a platter;
The haunch was a picture for painters to study;
The fat was so white, and the lean was so ruddy."

Poor Pope divined at a glance the nature of the trap that had been laid for him, but he was fairly caught, and after a pump effort, affecting to cut off a slice of fat, he laid down his knife and fork, and gave way to an hysterical burst of tears, exclaiming, "A friend of twenty years' standing, and to be served in this manner."—*Quarterly Review.*

APPETITE.—APPETITE.—A relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they may like what they eat, while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like. * * *Audience.*—A crowd of people in a large theatre, so called because they cannot hear. The actors speak to them with their hands and feet, and the spectators listen to them with their eyes. * * *Bait.*—One animal impaled upon a book, in order to torture a second, for the amusement of a third. * * *Plagiarist.*—A bee-hive, who filch the fruit that others have gathered, and then throw away the basket. *Saw.*—A sort of dumb alderman which gets through a great deal by the activity of its teeth.—N. B. A *bona fide* alderman is not one of the "wise saws" mentioned by Shakspeare, at least in "modern instances." * * *Speculation.*—A word that sometimes begins with its second letter. * * *Tinder.*—A thin rag—such for instance as the dresses of modern females, intended to catch the sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match.—*The Tin Trumpet.*

PHRENOLOGY AT FAULT.—We have examined the heads of Lacenaire and Avril, and these are the results. The face of Avril expresses nothing but a stupid ferocity. His skull presents the following peculiarities. The forehead is very low, and strongly inclining backwards, being otherwise rather open. A marked projection commences on a level with the external orbitary apophysis of the coronal, extending and enlarging till it reaches the auditory conduit, where it is considerably developed. This, in craniology, is a decided indication of a thief and murderer. Phrenologists will no doubt avail themselves of this as evidence of the truth of their system. To this, however, the head of Lacenaire, whose cold-blooded cruelty and want of feeling, under the most frightful circumstances, has astonished and disgusted all France, was phrenologically endowed with all the qualities of a good, kind, sensible and religious man; holding injustice and robbery in horror, and a hundred thousand leagues from being an assassin. This would be what we should be taught by phrenology, if we had not facts to correct the conclusions it would lead us to. Thus, there is a marked development of all the interior and superior parts of the cranium, and as remarkable a smoothness of the two sides, and particularly in those parts which are said to correspond with robbery and murder. The organs of goodness and theosophy are remarkably prominent.—*Gazette Medicale.*

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our heart are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to mourn upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their "festival around the midnight throne" are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that brighter forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a region where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us, like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence for ever.—*Bulwer.*

THE BRAIN.—It appears from chemical analysis, that in every 100 parts of brain there are about eighty parts of water, about fifty of fatty matter, seven of albumen, one of peculiar animal principle derived from muscular fibre, called osmozome, one and a half of phosphorus, and the remaining portions consist of different salts and acids. When these component parts of the brain are reduced to their known elements, very nearly the whole mass is found to be composed of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon and nitrogen, in different combinations.—*Backwell's Natural Evidence of a Future Life.*

SPECIMEN OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.—Kean, when in the United States, one night got into a row, which led to his being sent to the watch-house. On his being brought up from whence in the morning, the following evidence was detailed against him:—"I was going through Valley of Death, (a place so called) cause there aint no director line to my store, when I was sudden struck, I driv back considerable—I'm not capable to say which done that—I falls slick down—for it was over slithery, as it snew considerable. Then this varment, (Kean) speaking to I, says 'Get up and I'll lick you elegant'—to which I was no ways given, but when John Adams and another come, I rise. Then this varment fetches me an almighty blow on the nose, and John Adams had t'other's stick poke in his eye."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

ADHESION ON RAILWAYS.—At the last meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the subject of "adhesion on railways" was considered. A great increase in the power of the engines in drawing loads after them, was stated to arise now from the use of wrought iron rails, and wheels hooped with wrought iron, instead of cast. The Planet engine was instanced, weighing 7½ tons, and drawing after her 150 tons. The proportion of ordinary weight between the engine and the load, might be called one to seven, though one to eleven was a fair representation of the power of traction as a maximum in favourable weather upon a level. Case-hardening had been proposed for the rails, but had been abandoned in consequence of the chills which answered perfectly at first, losing their effect by the repetition of the process, so that the case hardening was not equally effected. The greater endurance of work, by wrought iron, in the wheels of common carriages was noticed, and it was stated that where cast iron wheels on railways would last only six or eight months, wrought iron would serve, at the same work, three or four years. The Firefly engine had run 80 days, 120 miles a day, without a change of tire. The wear on the Manchester and Liverpool line was stated 1-120 of an inch in depth per annum. The flanges rarely come into contact with the rails; one of the oldest wheels being taken off a carriage, the marks of the turning tool were found on the flange. The comparative wear of wheels on common roads and on pavement, was mentioned, being greater on the former, as the pavement presented part of the advantages of a railway, the action on it being chiefly in successive blows, while the flinty particles of a common road caused a constant grinding.—*Athenæum.*

The numbers of French electors entitled to vote at municipal elections are 2,872,089, being about one-eleventh of the population. Of these, 2,701,191 enjoy the franchise by right of their professions, independent of their wealth.

PROFESSORSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CREEDS.—Among other improvements, we hope subscription to the articles of the national church will be done away with, as to all clergymen, except those who should belong, or are closely allied, to the clergy. Why should a Baptist, an Independent, an Episcopalian, or even a Catholic, if otherwise the best qualified person, be rendered incapable of giving lectures on Medicine, Mathematics, or Chemistry? A striking example of the absurdity of this narrow exclusive spirit has very recently occurred. Mr. George Moir, advocate, was nominated to the professorship of Rhetoric here (Edinburgh) in the beginning of last summer, when Sir Robert Peel was in office. The University Commission, in their report, (1831,) recommended the abolition of the chair, and, as we think, wisely; but, though the Tories, in their remedy for office, filled it up with one of their own partisans, we admitted, in our allusion to the subject, that they had selected a gentleman excellently qualified. For many years past,—we believe, for the course of a generation,—the formality of subscribing the articles has been quietly dispensed with, except in cases where the person elected lay under strong suspicion of infidelity; and a number of our professors are now avowed Episcopalians. The church, however, has become Argus-eyed of late. Mr. Moir has been refused admission, because he is an Episcopalian, and, with a "conscience" on these terms, he refused to subscribe a doctrinal formula, differing, in some few points, from that to which he has attached himself. He is yet a young man, and might well be proud to hold a professorship dignified with the name of Blair, and bestowed on him, as we have heard, without solicitation. Every upright mind will honour him for the sacrifice he has made at the shrine of principle: but it is scarcely possible to place the narrow sectarian spirit which has occasioned his exclusion in a more odious point of view. Here is a man of fine taste, of great attainments, of excellent moral character, excluded from the chair literally *because he is a religious and conscientious man*; for had he been unbelieving, or lax in belief, he would have regarded the difference between Episcopacy and Presbytery as of no consequence, and swallowed the test without hesitation. The chair, be it remembered, is a chair of rhetoric, where nothing is taught but what a Jew or Mahometan might teach! We know not whether there is any rule which renders the nomination void within a certain time, if the candidate does not submit to the conditions imposed, and accept; but we hold that the University will be disgraced if this talented and most unexceptionable individual is rejected for his Episcopacy, while it has already a number of Episcopalians in its ranks. If his nomination falls, only one course, we think, is open to the Government, who are the patrons. They must abolish the office. To fill it up would be a recognition of the execrable spirit of hypocrisy and intolerance which has produced the vacancy.

JOHN O'DONNOGHUE.—On my visiting Paisley, I heard that Mr. Smith, the composer of "Jessie," was residing there, and I proceeded to his residence; and, notwithstanding its low situation, its slow-acting entrance, and long flight of stone steps, I felt as much reverence as if I was about to encounter the shadow of some renowned hero of antiquity.—I Knocked at the door with a trembling hand, and found out Mr. Smith, but Mrs. Smith, most unromantically situated, being in the act of washing the stockings of the composer of "Jessie." I subsequently saw Mr. Smith, a stout good-humoured looking gentleman, but had not an opportunity of speaking to him. However, I learned that he had prevailed upon Stevens, a music seller, in Glasgow, to accept the song of "Jessie," in lieu of 90s. which he owed him and found it inconvenient to pay. That was all the remuneration he ever received for it, although Stevens made sufficient by it to enable him to retire from business with an independency. Tannahill, the author of the poetry, was still worse off, having given the song to Mr. Smith, glad that any one should so far honour him as to set his words to music; and consequently he did not gain one farthing by it.—Poverty, misery, and disappointment were the portion of poor Tannahill. He was a weaver by trade, and with extreme difficulty supported life. Once he left his native town (Paisley) and tried his fortune at Bolton, near Manchester, but was equally unsuccessful. At that time "Jessie" was the rage throughout the kingdom, and frequently met people of all ranks humming the record of his disappointed love, when he had been wandering disconsolate, despised, unknown and penniless. Poor Tannahill put a premature close to his misery by drowning himself in a canal near Paisley. Tradition assigns various reasons for his committing the fatal act. The generally received opinion is, that disappointed love occasioned it; others affirm that it was in consequence of not being able to finish a song to his satisfaction that, up to the last verse, had surpassed his former efforts. Poverty is assigned as the cause by others, which probably weighed heavily with him, although his affection for Jessie, which he could not conquer, might have assisted the depression. "Gloomy winter's now awa," and other songs by him, will probably never be forgotten while the Scottish lyre has power to charm. Some sixteen or seventeen years ago, I had occasion to visit Dumblane; and finding my host communicative, I inquired if he ever knew anything of Jessie. To my astonishment, he told me that if I did not mind the expense of a mutchkin or two of whisky, he would send for her, as a dram of *dew* was at any time an introduction to her acquaintance. I had some difficulty in reconciling my idea of Tannahill's flower with the elderly female smoking a black cutty-pipe, drinking whisky and *pissing* my health in broad Scotch; but all the angels sung by love-sick poets have undergone similar change, if we except the pipe and pot. She seemed flattered by the notoriety bestowed upon her by the poet, yet "*Daft Rob* Tannahill" seemed to hold no more place in her estimation than he had in life. I after-wards learned her beauty had gained her admirers of a wealthier class than the poor poet, and probably this song increased the number; the consequence was, a numerous offspring, but no husband.—*Musical Magazine.*

THE AURORA BOREALIS.—As the expedition I commanded in 1818 did not winter in the Arctic regions, my observations during that voyage were confined to the months of September and October, during which time the ships were moving in a southerly direction from the latitude of 71° to 58° north, when it was observed, that from the latitude of 70° until 63°, the phenomenon was seen to the *southward*, particularly at midnight; but when the ship had passed to the northward of the latitude of 60°, it was seen to the *northward*. In several instances the Aurora was distinctly observed to be between the two ships, and also between the ships and the icebergs; proving unquestionably that it could not be at that time beyond the atmosphere of the earth. This, indeed, was the only fact that I conclusively established during the voyage, but which was a conclusion that led me to inquire how its proximity to the earth was to be accounted for. Both at the observatory in Scotland, and during my late and long protracted residence in the Arctic regions, my attention has been particularly directed to this interesting subject, and my conclusions are, that the splendid phenomenon called the Aurora is entirely occasioned by the action of the sun's rays upon the vast body of ice and snowy plains and mountains which surround the poles. The rays of the sun, in the first instance, are reflected, from uneven, plain, or variegated surfaces, of the coloured, icy, or snow clad surfaces, which are presented to him at the point of incidence by the rotation of the earth, and passing over the poles reach and illuminate clouds which are only rendered visible to us by such illumination. These clouds having positive, negative, and reflecting qualities, possess the power of producing all the surprising effects which have been observed by distributing the rays they have received; and as their position is ever in motion, and according to the state of the atmosphere, give an additional variety to the original colours as reflected from the point of incidence; and farther, if due regard is paid to the properties of light, its connexion both with magnetism and electricity may be satisfactorily explained.—*Captain Ross' Appendix in Search of a North West Passage.*

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.—In the year 1550, the royal professors having begun to introduce a purer pronunciation of the Latin tongue, there were other professors, especially those of the Sorbonne, who took it highly amiss that the pronunciation eminently made use of by the French, should be disapproved, and could not bear to be obliged to unlearn, when they were old men, what they had learnt when they were boys. The first dispute of this kind was about the sound of the letter Q. The royal professors pronounced it as it ought to be, and in the following vowel u, Quiquis, Quanquam; but the Sorbonne adhered to the custom then in use, Kisdis, Kankam. The members of the Sorbonne had endeavoured to deprive a clergyman of very ample revenues for making use of the genuine pronunciation; the contest was brought before the parliament of Paris, and there was great danger that the unfortunate man would be deprived of the benefit of his theological studies for a grammatical heresy, as they called it. But the royal professors, and among them, Peter Ramus, assembling together in a body, flew to the court, and having exposed the strangeness of their proceedings, that lawyers, whose business it was to dispute on the king's laws of grammar, they so prevailed upon the judges, that they not only acquitted the divine, but by a tacit consent established for ever an impunity, to all controversies about critical pronunciation.—*Bayle.*

[Are the senators and lawyers of Paris singular in travelling out of the way of their vocations? Have we no senatorial or legal cobblers of our own, who sometimes venture beyond their last?]

SELF LOVE.—A beggar about the skirts of Madrid, used to ask alms with great dignity; one passing by said to him, "Are not you ashamed to follow this scandalous trade, you who are able to work?" "Sir," answered the beggar, "I ask you for money, and not for advice!" then turned his back upon him with all the stateliness of a Castilian. Don was a lofty beggar indeed; his vanity more took part. He could ask alms out of self love; and from another kind of self love would not bear reproof. A missionary in India met a Fakir loaded with chains, as here as an ape, lying on his belly, while his companion, at his request, was whipping him for his sins, and at the same time demanding him some farthings. "What self denial is this, what abasement?" said one of the spectators. "Self denial, abasement!" answered the Fakir; "I would have you know, that I consent to be flogged in this world, only to give you home in the other, when you shall be horses and I the rider." Thus they who have affirmed self love to be the basis of all our sentiments and all our actions, are much in the right, in India, Spain, and all the habitable parts of the earth; and as there is no occasion to demonstrate that men have a face, as little need there is of proving to them that they are actuated by self love. This self love is the means of our preservation; and like the instrument of the perpetuation of the species, it is necessary, it is dear to us, it gives us pleasure, but still is to be concealed.

PRICE OF PICTURES IN THE OLDEN TIME.—Charles I.—To *Sir Anthony Vandyke*, for five pictures, viz: our own royal portraiture; another of Monsieur, the French King's brother; a mother of the Archduchess, at length, at £25 a piece. One of our royal consort; another of the Prince of Orange; another of the Princess of Orange; and another of their son, at half length, at £30 a-piece. One great piece of our royal self, consort and children £100. One of the Emperor Vitellius, £20; and for mending the picture of the Emperor Galiba, £5. Charles I.—To *Sir Anthony Vandyke*, £444 for nine pictures of our royal self and most dearest consort the Queen; £40 for the picture of our dearest consort the Queen, by him made, and by our command delivered unto our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counseller the Lord Viscount Wentworth, our Deputy of Ireland. 12. Charles I.—To *Sir Peter Roberts*, Knight, £3000 for certain pictures from him sold unto us.

PRICE OF A SNACK.—We find the following novel law case in the *Sandy Hill Herald*:—A court of special sessions was held in this town last week, for a trial of a man by the name of Mills, charged with *forcibly taking hold of Mrs Brayton with the intent to kiss her!* After a long trial, the cause was finally submitted to the jury; which, after deliberating upon the important fact disclosed on the trial, could not agree. There were five for acquitting and seven for convicting the prisoner. Under such circumstances, the jury were discharged, and a new venire made out, when the prisoner, not desirous of another investigation, and no doubt feeling somewhat guilty of the charge, concluded to plead guilty, and throw himself upon the mercy of the court; and was fined two *whole* dollars. Thus the price of kissing a Lady is legally fixed at *two dollars*—cheap enough, in all conscience, for kissing a *pretty* lady—and certainly Mrs Brayton is one of this class, and we have no doubt that the prisoner, if he did kiss her, considered well he estimated with the price fixed by the court and pay the same cheerfully.

COMPARISON OF SPEED.—A French scientific journal states, that the ordinary rate is as follows:—

Of a man walking	4 feet
Of a good horse in harness	12
Of a rein-deer in a sledge on the ice	26
Of an English race-horse	43
Of a hare	68
Of a good sailing ship	13
Of the wind	14
Of sound	1038
Of a 24 pounder, cannon ball	1800
Of the air, which, so divided, returns into space	1330

The number of vessels which passed the Sound during 1835 was less by 350 than in the preceding year. The falling off is observable in ships of all nations, except the French, which increased upon the year by 51.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, May 4, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Edward W. Carter and Edmund Peel, Esqrs, to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes for the Parish of St. Pierre du Sorel, in the County of Richelieu, under 6, Wm IV, cap. 17.

We were yesterday shown the most complete plan of a portable baudotte, intended for the Hudson's Bay Company, and invented and manufactured by Mr. George Gray, cabinet maker of this city. It is so admirably contrived that hinges and hooks are to become a most portable article. A few seconds erects it, and a few more reduce it to little more than the size of an umbrella. It is peculiarly adapted for shooting boats and voyageurs; and in private families as well as hotels, would be found on an emergency a most useful and convenient article.—*Irish Advocate.*

The announcement of the Hadson's Bay Company's six in number, left Lachine for the interior on Saturday and Sunday last. The gentlemen who have gone up this season are George Simpson, Esq., Governor of the Territory, and Messrs. W. Dease, Swanston and Macintosh.—*Ibid.*

Letters from Three Rivers state that the ice of Lake St. Peter passed there on Tuesday. It was observed on Wednesday afternoon to fill a large vacancy of the St. Lawrence above the River Carouge, and gave the land ice a violent push, which drove part of it from the seventy-five foot high among the rocks, where it settled again, to take its departure before the summer we trust. At Three Rivers the water rose to a height which it had never been known to attain before; the ice did some damage to several stores, and the water had gone into the lower stories of many houses.—Serious damages are said to have been done by inundations in several places.—*Quebec Gazette, May 6.*

Major-General Sir John Colborne is expected at Quebec soon after the opening of the navigation, to make the half-yearly inspection of the troops in this garrison.—*Ib.*

An express was sent off yesterday morning with despatches from the Royal Commission, to be forwarded by the 16th May New York post.—*Ib.*

THE SEASON.—It seems generally admitted that the soil is as dry and vegetation as much advanced as in the average of seasons. Some patches have been sown, and the gardens are generally dry, and seeds of various kinds put into the ground. The hotbeds are also at work as usual. The labours of gardening have commenced, and those of the field, with the weather, will commence at the beginning of the ensuing week.—*Ib.*

The Ice Bridge is at length broken, the ice is now displaced, and the dark line which marked the river has moved in several distinct and dissevered portions a considerable distance from its original position. It is supposed that Sunday night's tide will open the channel, though the tides are now falling off, the ice as it recedes shores will remain for a longer period.—*Quebec Mercury, May 7.*

A square rigged vessel, from sea, is spoken of, and is this instance proves to be, not a "phantom-ship," as was the case in our last Saturday's announcement, but the real, substantial good ship *Canada*, James Allen, from Greenock, 30th March, bound for Montreal. She was at anchor at noon, off the west end of Grosse Island, about 40 miles below Quebec.—Mr. Patterson, a passenger, had a Gennan child born the 19 April—no news reported.—Did not hear any vessel in the river. A third fever hospital is erected, but of her we have no particulars.—*Ib.*

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER.

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