

Canal without delay, according to the dimensions intended.

The Directors cannot forbear to pay a just tribute to the indefatigable exertions and judicious conduct of Mr. MERRITT, the Company's Agent; and they continue to have every confidence in the ability of the Engineer, Mr. BARRETT.

JOHN H. DUNN,
President Welland Canal Co.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Courier.
The Packet ship *Silas Richards*, Capt. Holdrege arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday 24th May. We have our usual files of papers, commercial letters, shipping lists, &c. from London and Liverpool, to Saturday 23d, inclusive. The most interesting portion of their contents will be found in our columns this morning.

ENGLAND.

On Monday the 18th of May, the House of Commons decided in favor of hearing Mr. O'Connell at the bar of the house, either by himself, his counsel, or agent, in respect to his claim to sit and vote in Parliament, without taking the oath of supremacy.

Mr. O'Connell was then called in, and addressed the house in person, in an able and respectful, yet dignified speech, in which he urged with great force and eloquence his right to a seat as the representative from the county of Clare, without taking the oath required. On his retiring, the question was argued with great calmness by the speaking members of the house, and on the final vote being taken upon the original question, enforcing the oaths heretofore taken by Catholics, the numbers were as follows: Ayes, 190; Noes, 116.—Majority, 74.

Tuesday, May 19.

Order read for the attendance of Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. O'Connell being in attendance he was called to the bar, whereupon Mr. Speaker communicated to him the resolution agreed upon by the house, and the order made thereupon:

"That it is the opinion of this house, that Mr. O'Connell having been returned a member of this house before the commencement of the act passed in this session of Parliament for the Relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, is not entitled to sit or vote in this house unless he first take the oath of supremacy."

"Ordered that Mr. O'Connell do attend the house this day; and that Mr. Speaker do then communicate to him the said resolution, and ask him whether he will take the oath of supremacy?"

And then Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the said order, asked Mr. O'Connell whether he would take the said oath of supremacy?

Whereupon Mr. O'Connell requested to see the said oath, which being shown him accordingly, Mr. O'Connell stated, that the said oath contained & proposition which he believed to be untrue, and that therefore refused to take the said oath of supremacy.

And then Mr. O'Connell was directed to withdraw, and he withdrew accordingly.

The Solicitor General then moved

That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for the election of a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the county of Clare, in the room of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who having been returned a member of this house before the commencement of an act passed in this session of parliament for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, has refused to take the oath of supremacy.

This motion was postponed until Thursday the 21st of May, on which day it was called upon by the Solicitor General, and after considerable debate, decided in the affirmative without a division, and a new writ for the county of Clare issued.

The Morning Chronicle says, "So intense was the curiosity, both in and out of doors, to hear Mr. O'Connell on Monday, that the number of members present at four o'clock exceeded five hundred; and the applications by strangers for admission to the privileged seats under the gallery were numerous beyond all former precedents; inasmuch that the speaker found himself under the necessity of refusing the great majority of them. Efforts were made successively by Mr. Brougham, Lord Morpeth Colonel Cradock, and, we believe, Mr. Hume, to procure this envied indulgence for some Irish gentlemen much attached to Mr. O'Connell, and deeply interested in the result of the debate; but a negative courteous but decided, was the invariably reply from the chair to these repeated applications."

The day at present fixed for the prorogation of Parliament is the 16th of June; but it may possibly be a few days later.

We have some accounts from the manufacturing districts which mention a partial destruction of the warps in the looms such weavers as worked under the prices agreed upon last week. But no more serious outrages have taken, or seem likely to take place.—*Courier*.

We are happy to state, that since our last publication the town has remained tolerably free from those dreadful scenes of riot & violence which it has lately been so painful duty to record.—*Manchester Herald*.

A failure in the woollen trade was announced in the city to-day, but we believe it not to have been very extensive.

It seems tolerably well understood that negotiations are certainly on foot for raising a new Loan for the emperor Pedro. Brazilian Bonds, however, have left off nearly one per cent. under what they opened. No firm as yet acknowledges having entered into the contract.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A London paper of the 21st contains accounts of Russian success on the 11th April, at the villages of Zigaila, Dessa, and Rasta, but they are not confirmed or credited by subsequent accounts. The Morning Herald of the 23d says.

"Last night we received the Paris papers by express, and, in due course, *Odesa Gazette*. The latter contain no news of the slightest interest from the theatre of war; and in this omission we see a complete ro-

putation of the very flattering accounts that have lately appeared in the German papers in favour of the Russian arms. With the exception of a private letter from Semlin, of the 31st inst. in the *Quotidienne*, the Paris Journals are as barren of news as the former. According to the letter from Semlin, the accounts published by the Russians of success over the Turks before Giurgevo were the reverse of true—the victory remaining in every instance with their opponents, particularly on the 17th March, on which occasion the Russians had 5,000 wounded. Soon after this defeat, Count Diebitsch, whose sudden, rather unseasonable, and wholly unexpected indisposition we noticed yesterday, ordered the Russian troops to take up more concentrated positions. These particulars, it is added, were published at Belgrade, by order of Pacha, and communicated to him by the Austrian General at Peterwaradin. The other Paris paper as we have already, at least indirectly, stated, contain neither a confirmation nor a refutation of this intelligence, but besides the authority we have already mentioned, an indirect confirmation of the news is, in our opinion, contained in the inaction of the Russian army, the continued silence of the Russian Government, and the sudden illness of the Russian Commander-in-Chief.

The head quarters of the Russian Army were to be moved nearer the Danube. The commander in chief left Jassey on the 14th of April.

Paris, May 21.—A letter from Vienna states, that a report was circulated at Odesa, on the 1st May, that the Erzzerum had been taken by the Russians. The best informed persons in that city did not believe it.

The accounts from Sizeboil were of the 23d April. The Russians still retained possession of it; but the Turks were making preparations for a speedy attack.

Odesa, April 23.—A considerable convoy, with troops (4,000 men, it is said) and provisions, will sail next week for the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. It seems that the Turks arrive from Nattolia in great force, advancing to meet General Paskewitch, and *his waste every thing on their way*.

Odesa, April 25.—A letter from Sizeboil, of the 2d April, gives a particular account of the construction of the new fort, which is built according to all the rules of art, and very strong; it is calculated for 500 men and eight pieces of cannon, with three convenient barracks for the troops, and a good powder magazine. The Russians continue to strengthen and enlarge the fortifications of the town itself, so that there is nothing to fear from the Turks, who would certainly be repulsed with loss. The result of the attack since made, on the 1st of April, shews that the author is correct in his opinion.

PORTUGAL.

The situation of this unhappy country is almost inconceivable. The blood thirsty tyrant who governs it with a rod of iron, continues to commit crimes which disgrace humanity, and which the powers of Europe, calmly witness without making an effort to arrest his progress. We hear nothing more of the expedition from England.

The following extract corroborates the rumour heretofore published by Boston.

Lisbon, May 9.—This week too has had its horrors; twelve more victims have been sacrificed to the vampire which is now sucking the heart's blood of Portugal—twelve of the most respectable of those who wished for their country's good have been butchered at Oporto, by the monsters who, under the mask of supporting religion and monarchy, are battenning on the property of this wretched people.

Oporto, May 4, at Night.—By a decision of the Alcada (Star Chamber) of the 9th of April last, 23 criminals were condemned for the crimes of rebellion, committed during that which began in this city on the 16th of May last year, eleven of whom have been sentenced to different periods of transportation, and twelve to the punishment of the gallows, which, for that purpose, has been erected in the Pracha Nova. This final determination of the Court was intimated to them this day, and the criminals have gone to the Oratory, where they remain until Thursday the 7th inst. when the sentence will be carried into effect, unless some stay is caused by a law process to that effect. The criminals are to have their hands cut off, and some of them to be stuck three days on the gallows; and others on high posts in the different places where their crimes were perpetrated.

What renders the execution of these victims, if possible, more atrocious than any monstrosity of which this infamous government has hitherto been guilty, is that they have been condemned by an *ex post facto* directed tribunal, for high treason, committed against "the Majesty" of Don Miguel, 46 days before he assumed the Royal title, on the 30th of last June. Twelve months' ordeal in a Miguelite dungeon, and then to the gallows! May not this wretched people, who see all those who are pining in exile, or dying by inches in the horrible gaols, or butchered on the scaffolds, ask now of Great Britain, and the heads of the British Government—"How long will you suffer these atrocities?"

IRELAND.

It appears from the speech of Mr. Peel, that the relief bill has already been so far effectual in Ireland, that the Lord-Lieutenant thinks it perfectly safe to diminish the military force in that country, three regiments of which have accordingly been withdrawn.

Mr. O'Connell has drawn up an Address to the Freeholders of the County of Clare, announcing his intention of becoming a Candidate for the now vacant seat for that County.

FRANCE.

[From the Constitutionnel of May 20.]
Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies.—There was a remarkable contradiction among the three Ministers who spoke to-day. Mr. Martignac acknowledged no kind of civil responsibility; he equally declines the jurisdiction of the Tribunals and of the Chambers. M. Bourdeau, on the contrary, proclaimed that civil action against the Ministers ought to be fixed by law, of which he acknowledged the necessity. We must not be surprised at this; he sat only yesterday on the left side, and he is too recently seated on the right, to have arrived at the Ministerial doctrines; he will mend by the side of M. Martignac. Mr.

Roy hastened to destroy the effect of the imprudent words of the new Ministry, that in civil responsibility there could only exist a moral responsibility.

If M. Portalis had been present he would have preached a fourth sort of doctrine. We thus see there is perfect accordance in the Administration.

French Funds.—Rentes 5 per Cents, 1071, 75c; 3 per Cents, £78. 60c. 70c; Bank Shares, £1875.

By an ordinance of the King, Count Portalis who had held the office *ad interim*, is permanently placed at the head of the department of foreign affairs. M. Bourdeau, Under Secretary in the department of Justice is made Keeper of the Seals.

GREECE.

All the accounts from Greece announce that Missolonghi must soon fall. The Greeks intend to blow up all the works of the fortresses they may take in Livadia, to prevent any reaction on the part of the Turks. Of 5,500 French, who will remain in the Morea, one battalion will be in garrison at Patras; the remainder, in Navarino and Modon.

DOMESTIC.

From the Quebec Mercury.

A Deputation consisting of the Honorable the Chief Justice, Sir T. N. Hill, Dep. Adj. General, the Hon. J. Stewart, waited upon Dr. Mills this day at 11 o'clock, and presented him with the following valedictory letter, signed by 140 of the principal Civil and Military inhabitants of this city and garrison, which we have great pleasure in publishing, regarding it as a just tribute to the unremitting and meritorious labour of the truly excellent Chaplain to the Forces, whose departure from this country would be generally regretted, were it not for the hope entertained that his visit to his native land may lead to some higher reward in the sacred profession of which he is deservedly considered a useful labourer and a brilliant Oratorant.

Quebec, 25th June, 1829.

Sir,—The affecting farewell which you took of your parishioners on Sunday last, leaves no reason to doubt that it is your intention speedily to embark for England, and we should not consult our own feelings nor the interest of our families and friends, were we to omit this occasion of expressing to you our regret that this event will deprive us, for many months, of your valuable services, as Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces in this garrison, and Lecturer of this Cathedral.

It is at once a pleasing and a painful task to record that during the last fifteen years we have listened, not without profit and satisfaction, to your expositions of the Holy Scriptures, and have heard its precepts delivered and enforced from your lips, with a power and beauty of language rarely to be equalled. These circumstances joined to the even tenor of your life and to the assiduous attentions which you have shown to the sick and the consolations you have afforded to the distressed, we may say with truth, have greatly endeared you to the Civil and Military of this City, and render your departure a matter of deep regret to us all. Nor is the regret less painful when we consider that to your exertions the community is indebted for some religious and charitable institutions which have, in an eminent degree, contributed to the instructions of youth and to the advancement of piety and benevolence.

That Divine Providence may preserve you, Mrs. Mills, and your family; and that you may soon return to occupy that station which you have filled so honorably to yourself, and with so much public benefit, is the prayer of, Reverend Sir, your affectionate Parishioners, and very humble servants.

[Here follows 140 signatures.]

ANSWER.

Quebec, 30th June, 1829.

GENTLEMEN.

The address you have done me the honor to present to me is as unexpected on my part, as it is undeserved, and the gratification I experience in receiving so flattering a testimonial of your esteem and regard, is diminished only by the consciousness of this want of desert. If my instructions from the pulpit, during the fifteen years that I have resided amongst you, have been as profitable to you as you describe—if they have been instrumental in raising your thoughts to God—in impressing your minds with the infinite importance of spiritual things, and filling you with "joy and peace in believing"—I have indeed reason to rejoice with a "joy such as no man can take from me," and to offer the language of firm thankfulness to Him, who, whether "Paul planteth, or Apollo watereth, alone giveth the increase." With regard to the institutions of which you speak, they, in general, owe their origin to one, whom it is my pride, as well as happiness, to call my friend; and if any merit be due to me on this head, it consists chiefly in seconding and forwarding his views, and assisting, according to my ability, to rear the scion which his abler hands had planted.

Mrs. Mills joins me in echoing your good wishes, and I cannot express to you the regret which she feels at this temporary separation from the land of her nativity, which is also the birth-place of her children. We both of us beg to assure you, that we trust the assurance is unnecessary, that wherever we go, whether distance of time or place, or circumstances may separate us, your many acts of kindness to us will never be forgotten whilst every event which befalls you, during our absence, will be regarded by us with the warmest and liveliest interest. Above all you will not cease to be remembered in our prayers. I now once more bid you an affectionate farewell commending you and yours with all humility, to the love of Christ, and the care

and keeping of God's providence, and earnestly intreating the Supreme disposer of all human souls, that He will crown you with all blessings, both spiritual and temporal, in this life and bring you thro' faith in Christ Jesus, to everlasting happiness in the next.

JOSEPH LANGLEY MILLS, D.D.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Shipping Intelligence

THE WRECK OF THE GRANICUS
The further particulars of this wreck are taken from Halifax papers received this morning. There cannot be doubt that it was the *Granicus*. The lady whose ring has been found, is a Mrs. Stirling, formerly of Edinburgh, whose husband is now in Quebec. We have been informed by a ship-broker that he learned on the morning the *Granicus* sailed that Capt. Martain had been fortunate and obtained 13 passengers. The crew probably consisted of 20 men & boys, so that but a half of the persons on board are accounted for. It is understood that letters received from St. George's bay sometime ago, mentioned that a bark, abandoned by those on board, had been thrown ashore there in the course of the winter.

Marks on a part of the Property.

A shirt P. Vaughan, 1 do. Wm. Nash, No. 8, Sept. 17 1827; a fingerring engraved inside "married J. S. to A. S. 16th April 1822." On a blank leaf in Blunt's American Coasting Pilot, was written "J. Stuckney, Esq." J. S. Campbell, Esq. Quebec." on another leaf of the same book was written "Ship *Granicus*, Cork." on the African Coast Pilot and two other nautical books, appears "Robert Martin, Barnmouth, by Ayton, near Berwick, N. B." below two lines of the Poetry in the Seaman's Daily Assistant "Willis"

Copy of Affidavit.—To all whom it may concern, be it known that Jacques Bourgeois, Joseph Bondroit, Joseph Bourgeois, & John Chesson, all of the challop *Victory*, of the Magdalen Islands, having personally appeared before me, P. F. Colbeck, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the peace, for the District of Gaspé, state on oath, that on the 12th May, inst. they landed on the north side of the Island of Anticosti about 6 leagues from the East point, and visited a first station there which they had previously known, that they found the door shut and tied inside with a rope, that on forcing the door, they perceived the carcasses of 4 human beings with the heads, legs and arms cut off, and the bowels extracted, hanging by the thighs in the room, and two others on the floor cut up in the same manner, that they found a human body in a Hammock, who appeared to have died there, the body was habit like a sailor: that there were two trunks in the room with human flesh in them cut up in small pieces there was also a pot with human flesh in it, round the house pieces of human flesh and bones strewn about, there was no appearance of bread, flour, or animal food in the house. Two brands of fire were in the fire-place and ashes; in the House were two axes and an adze, on the shore was a Jolly Boat but the name was defaced. From the clothing, there appeared to have been both women and children of the party. The Frenchmen interred the bodies.

In testimony whereof, they have hereunto set their hand and seals, this 29th of May, 1829, at Magdalen Islands.—Witness, George Irving, J. T. Moncey, Joseph Bourgeois, Jacob Bourgeois, John Chesson, Joseph Bondroit.

PASSING AWAY.—By MRS. HEMANS.

"Passing away" is written on the world and all the world contains."

It is written on the rose,
In its glory full array;
Read what those buds disclose—
"Passing away."

It is written on the skies
Of the soft blue summer day;
It is traced in sunset's dyes,
"Passing away."

It is written on the trees
As their young leaves glistening play;
And on the brighter things than these—
"Passing away."

It is written on the brow
Where the spirit's ardent ray
Lives burns, and triumphs now—
"Passing away."

It is written on the heart—
Alas! that there decay
Should claim for love a part!
"Passing away."

Friends, friends! oh! shall we meet
Where the spoiler finds no prey,
Where lovely things and sweet
"Pass not away!"

Shall we know each other's eyes,
With the thoughts that in them lay,
When they meet beneath the skies
Which pass away?

Oh! if this may be so,
Speed, speed, thou closing day!
How blest from earth's vain show,
To pass away!

THE CHRONICLE.

KINGSTON, JULY 4, 1829.

Our London dates, it will be seen, are down to the 24th of May. We have given in another column an epitome of the intelligence furnished by the late arrivals. There appears, however, to be nothing of much political importance. The war in the East is carried on with spirit by the contending parties—but nothing of a decisive character has taken place since the opening of the Campaign.

We congratulate the friends of Ireland upon the prospect of peace and prosperity, which late measures are so highly calculat-

ed to produce. Mr. O'Connell has not succeeded, in occupying his seat in the House of Commons as Member for Clare—the discussion involved both legal and parliamentary questions and was conducted with moderation on both sides—the new act having no retrospective reference could not possibly be applied to his case.

Sir Sidney Smith, well known for his gallant defence of *Saint Jean d'Acree*, attended the late levee, and was very graciously received by His Majesty. This interesting individual is said to be "busily engaged in preparing publications for the press; and amongst other matters, it is whispered, 'Memoirs of his own Life.'" Though now advanced in years, he retains all the activity of mind and spirit of enterprise of earlier years; and those who know him intimately speak most flatteringly of the earnestness of his conversational powers."

The Rideau Canal.—A press of political matter obliged us, most unwillingly, to defer to this late period, the interesting event which took place on the 6th ultimo, on the Line of the Rideau Canal in this immediate vicinity—we allude to the launch of the Steam Boat built under the auspices of Mr. ROBERT DRUMMOND, the contractor for a considerable section on the line of this highly useful and important work. The Boat, in its present form, is, we understand, intended to pump the water out of the Coffer Dam for the completion of the first Lock out of Lake Ontario, to remove the rubbish from the bottom, and thereby deepen the water in several places between the works of Bytown and Kingston; and finally, to form one of the many which we hope to see navigating the waters of this new and useful channel.

Her dimensions are 80 feet in length, 15 feet breadth of beam, and 6 feet in depth; her power is that of twelve horse, and she had her engine on board when launched. This event fully justifies our impression of the rapidity with which these works are conducted, and the science displayed in every branch of the operation.

One Lock is now nearly completed, and the Dam is allowed to be the best specimen we possess of architectural excellence—and the only one on the line which has been successfully closed.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the superintending Military Engineer, (Lieutenant Briscoe) for the indefatigable attendance and scientific skill which he has devoted to the important trust reposed in his judgment; nor can we fully appreciate the disinterested and enterprising spirit which has actuated Mr. Drummond in conscientiously fulfilling every part of his engagement in a work so replete with difficulties and so susceptible of casualties.

We shall have great pleasure in again reverting to the progress of these interesting operations, and of hailing with proportionate delight the continued success of what we have no hesitation in declaring to be, the best executed and most faithfully performed portion of this highly useful, as well as ornamental, appendage to our Canadian advantages.

We have this week commenced the publication of an interesting Historical Sketch of the gallant Regiment at present in the Garrison. We have no doubt it will be perused with pleasure by many of our readers.

The lovers of "sweet sounds" will rejoice to learn, that the Band of the 79th will play in future every Monday evening from 7 to 9, in front of Colonel Douglas' residence, at the West end of the Town.

The Weather has of late been broken and variable, and in many instances cold and ungenial for the season. The rains which have lately fallen, however, have greatly improved the appearance of the crops throughout the District.

The Catarqui Bridge. The most gratifying piece of local intelligence which we have for a long period communicated to the public, we are this day enabled to announce—the opening of the Catarqui Bridge by the completion of one of the side ways. This was so effectually concluded to-day as to enable a wagon to cross. The Contractor of this part of the stupendous work (an American) took this method of celebrating the anniversary of his Country's Independence, which, in some measure, will become, by this means, an era of considerable interest in the history of our own. The ferry-boat has consequently resigned its long exercised functions, and we understand the public will be permitted to enjoy gratuitously a passage across until the first day of August, when the Toll keeper assumes his office.

We regret to announce an accident which happened yesterday morning on board the *Sir James Kempt*, steam boat, on her way up. A Fireman, during the night, having occasion to draw up, as is supposed, a bucket of water, unfortunately fell overboard; and though every assistance was promptly afforded, unfortunately sunk. His name was O'Brien. He has left a wife and large family to deplore his premature end.

McGill College.—The interesting ceremony of opening this institution took place at Montreal on the 24th ult. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, in the absence of the Administrator of the Government, presided on the occasion. In 1811 the Hon. James McGill, bequeathed the valuable estate of Burside, together with £10,000 in money, for the purpose of endowing a university bearing his name. This liberal bequest was made in trust to a corporation called the Royal Institution which was incorporated in 1818—through whose instrumentality the College was incorporated by Charter in 1821, in pursuance of the will of Mr. McGill. The residuary legatee of Mr. McGill, however, disputed the legality of the bequest; but after a long course of litigation His Majesty, in his Privy Council, has lately decided in favor of the Institution, and there is now of course no further obstacle in the way of the Institution going into immediate operation. Under the Charter, the Governor of the College are, the Governor and Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada—Chief Justices of Montreal and Upper Canada, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and Principal of the College.

In reference to this subject the Editor of the Montreal Off. Gazette says:—We deem it but justice to the *Yearly* Archdeacon Strachan, to state, that to that Reverend gentleman the Province is greatly indebted for M'Gill College, as to his suggestions on this subject, his friend relative the late Mr. M'Gill, lent a ready and willing ear, and was induced to bequeath, which is now about to be played according to the intentions of the donor. To that gentleman, we understand, is also due the very liberal arrangement which was announced by the Principal with regard to the total absence of tests for the admission of Professors of the dent.

The new *Waverly* novel *Anne of Geierstein*, (says the Philadelphia National Gazette), is issued this day by Messrs. Lea & Carey, in two duodecimos. We mentioned some time ago that we had the first volume of the London edition, and augured very favorably of the work. Yesterday, we perused the remainder, with lively interest and satisfaction. The narrative fixes attention, and a most skillful use is made of the history of Charles Bold, of Burgundy, and of the *Vezme* or Inquisition of his era. The characters are numerous and lofty, and some of the powerfully drawn and dramatised. There is much ability in the composition of romance; it attracts and instructs at the same time; its subject is fresh, dramatic and deeply impressive.

The London Literary Gazette, of the 16th May, noticing the new novel, *Anne of Geierstein*, says—"Sir Walter Scott has again broken up unexplored ground, and again a rich harvest towards the master's toil; and whether it be that he feels peculiarly at home in a land of mountains and rushing flood, this tale of Switzerland is one of his successful efforts. The period is admirably calculated for historical painting. The whole story is one of extreme interest. The imagination of Scott appears here in its youthful vigour. We predict that this will be one of his popular productions."

We copy the following paragraph from the York Observer—as a caution to our readers.

BeWARE of Counterfeits.—Forged at the Montreal Bank.—There are in circulation many forged notes of the Bank, of the following description: Dollar Notes Letter C. dated 24th 1826, Gerrard, President, Griffin—paper thin—the letter C. badly written in other respects very likely to deceive.—Reid and Stills, engravers.

We learn with pleasure (says the Montreal Off. Gazette) that John M. Esquire, formerly Clerk of Works of the Rideau Canal, has been appointed Superintendent of that stupendous work. The abilities which that gentleman displayed during his residence in Upper Canada fully entitle him to the confidence reposed in him by the Government of the Country.

We copy the following from an excellent paper by way of an elegant extract from a Tailor to a Mantua-maker.

A LOVE LETTER
REMNANT of my hopes!
May I be ripped from the borders of your esteem and never be buttoned to the hem of your kindness, but I'm strongly tempted by the hem of your beauty, may I never lose a thimble full of your favor, but you have so entangled the thread of my understanding with that pretty outline of yours, that I am stark mad to be your *****—Oddsbodkins! I am sorry you've every stitch of me. Wherever you go, you are my blight, and my needle follows you, therefore blunt not the point of my endeavours; but let me baste myself to your kindness, that I may set the tighter to your affections, I love you beyond measure, but yet it is so hard to calce a sweet look from you that I almost despair of having enough to finish my suit. Pray put a favourable construction on this, and for the same I shall always sit cross-legged for your sake, being my dearest little flouner.

Yours,

P. D.

The Publication noticed in some of the papers last year—"Views of Canada," by Mr. Gray has arrived and is now ready for delivery to Subscribers. The subscription price was five guineas, but in consequence of the view of the Falls of Montserrat