

his authority for such a mode of acting, he stated that he proceeded by direction. The wonder is, not that impeachments are frequent, but that they are so few, seeing that a premium is held out upon them and that one impeachment is as good as a fortune in hand. For instance Judge Wallace, then (1828) a member of the bar, brought up the petition against Judge Kerr, gave evidence, referring to matters sixteen years ago, and conducted the inquiry. He was promoted to the bench by Sir James Kemp, in 1829. Philippe Panet, a member, one of the witnesses against Judge Kerr and Attorney-General Stuart, was promoted to the bench by Lord Aylmer, in 1832. Ebenezer Peck, Esq., a member, who brought charges against Judge Foucher, was presented with a silk gown by Lord Aylmer, 1832. A. Quessel, Esq., a member, the same. With such examples the marvel will be, that more plentiful crops of prosecutions are not sown and reaped.

Our readers must feel a curiosity, natural enough, for some information touching the respectable House of Assembly itself, and its composition. We beg them to bear in mind the heroic deeds it has accomplished, and the more heroic exploits it is meditating: how valiantly the members have warred with the almost unresisting Legislative Council; how daringly they have assailed law-officers and judges; how formidably they enter into session, preceded by their Committee of Grievances, and supported by the Vigers, Feltons, Tonanours, Evanses, Dickersons, and all the other hired array of spies and informers—of the Castles and Olivers: how fiercely they can be heard the Governor-General absent, in whose presence they would fawn and lick the dust, and expunge his messages from the journals, when fairly recovered from the awe and trepidation their delivery had caused them. Gentle reader! behold the joints, not of the O'Connell, but of the Papiereau tail. The actual Members of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada consist of

- 2 Merchants.
- 1 Publican and sinner, alias tavern-keeper.
- 1 Bailiff (query, Bum), Court of King's Bench.
- 14 Farmers, or "habitués."
- 2 Professors or trades unknown—probably gentlemen at large.
- 1 Lieutenant, R. N. half pay.
- 1 Collector of island customs.
- 1 Mariner—a master of a boat.
- THREE PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS!
- 18 Attorneys!
- 10 Notaries!
- 2 Land Surveyors.

This is the Barabooes' Parliament of Lower Canada, and it will bear a comparison even with the original Tail in this country, which is free of the Beggars' Kitchen for snob and grub, and roasts three in a bed, somewhere about St. Giles'. Some of the honest-hearted "habitués"—and more honest, simple-minded, and kind-hearted creatures does not exist—who figure as M. P.'s, are altogether as innocent of the English language as the babe unborn; un luckily, some are unable to read, and more to write, from the misfortune of having been born, and put to the plough before reading and writing were made easy to the meanest capacity. It happens charmingly—thanks to the "Constitutional Act"—that a man is qualified there for an M. P. who here and elsewhere would not pass muster for more than a potter; but, before all these good people are wanted, not to talk, but to make count, and for this end have been dragged, unwilling instruments, from their families, by the Attorneys and Notaries, whose salaries their unsuspecting simplicity and profound ignorance are so well calculated to advance. It is, however, impossible to deny that these Parliament-men represent fairly the Cimmerian darkness of the "Nation Canadienne"; however the sample belie the sack for straightforward honesty and simplicity of character. "Within the last two years," states an Address of the Montreal Constitutional Association, "in each of two grand juries of the Court of King's Bench in this District, selected under a Provincial law, from among the wealthiest inhabitants of the rural parishes, there was found but one person competent to write his name; and trustees of schools are specially permitted by statute to affix their crosses to their school reports." There are many of these enlightened grand jurers in the Assembly no doubt, for we happen to know that several of these members can neither read nor write; and we have heard from respectable authority, that more than one, on taking their seat subscribed the oaths with their cross. As the member for all Ireland feeds his penitential substitutes, so also were those of Papiereau's Refuge for the Besitute to be provided for. Less generous than his great Irish prototype, although almost equally endowed out of the public chest, the Canadian Agitator denied to his needy servants the crumbs that fell from (his) the rich man's table, and quartered the whole upon the country. In defiance of the Legislative Council, which rejected the various bills of appropriation sent up to it for the purpose, the Members of the Lower House assigned to themselves ten shillings per diem during the session with four shillings per league for carriage of the motley animals to their menagerie. The annual profit to a Member may be fairly stated at seventy pounds; an immense sum amongst a people almost universally poor, but without which a large proportion of the Members would be unable to take or retain their seats. The sort of laws to be expected from such a body may be judged of from one among others passed by one of its predecessors. This was a bill to make notice of action served on the Attorney General for damage against the Crown legal and binding. If the suit went against the Crown, it was further decreed that the execution might issue against the Governor, and the furniture of his house, or the guns of the fortress.

Lord John Russell has refused to appoint a number of gentlemen recommended by the Duke of Gordon to be Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Aberdeen. The report of the Committee of the Commons on the new Houses of Parliament was laid on the table on Wednesday. The Committee recommend an open competition in the preparation of plans; and that the plans offered should be referred to a Commission, to consist of five members, nominated by the King. The authors of such plans as the Commissioners deem worthy of reward, to receive £500 each, the successful competitors £1000. The new building to contain double lobbies (for the purpose of taking the divisions conveniently,) and better accommodation for strangers. The plans must be delivered to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests before the 1st November next. Sir Frederick Roe left town on Thursday morning for Wolverhampton, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent disturbances there. On Saturday, Colonel Thorn arrived at Wolverhampton, on a commission from the Horse Guards, to inquire into the conduct of the military during the affray. He was assisted by Sir G. Teesdale and other gentlemen. It appears by intelligence received this morning from Wolverhampton, that Sir Frederick Roe has resolved to make the investigation as private as possible. He has refused admission to the public, and to the reporters for the London newspapers. This mode of proceeding has excited great dissatisfaction. Mr. Roafe, on behalf of the townspeople, has refused to produce any evidence before a secret tribunal. He and his friends have written to Lord John Russell, and the members for Wolverhampton, urging the necessity of a public enquiry. A United Service Club has been formed at Newfoundland; the members dined together for the first time on the 5th June, the anniversary of the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, Lieut. Colonel Oldfield, Royal Engineers, in the chair. The next club dinner will be on the 1st of July, Capt. Buchan, Royal Navy, in the chair. Soldiers' Cloaks.—Captain Dickson, 25th Regiment, has invented a cloak, weighing but fourteen ounces, for general use in the army. It is intended to fit on between the soldier's knapsack and mess-tia, and will evidently keep him from wet. Mr. Ewart, whose indefatigable exertions to ameliorate and improve the criminal law deserve the highest praise, has carried through the second reading of his Bill to allow prisoners charged with felony to make their full defence by Counsel. It is worthy of observation that not one of the Liberal party spoke in its support, with the exception of Sir George Strickland; and that the best speech in favour of it was made by a Conservative, Mr. Horatio Twiss. That logical and luminous speech remained unanswered, as, indeed, it was unanswerable. He well exposed the fallacy of the vulgar maxim that "the Judge is Counsel for the prisoner," a maxim not more absurd in theory than false in practice. Sir Robert Peel and the King.—A recent public dinner in Devonshire, James Peck Cockburn, Esq., a near relation of Sir Robert Peel, returned thanks for a complimentary toast, and stated as a fact, that when Sir Robert Peel attended to give up the seals, His Majesty said, (with tears in his eyes), "Sir Robert, as long as I have you and the country with me, I have nothing to fear." This well authenticated anecdote sets at rest all doubts as to the real sentiments of our gracious King, and is corroborative of the intimation given by the Duke of Wellington at the city dinner, to the effect that the Right Hon. Baronet's resignation was deeply regretted by His Majesty. By Sir Robert Peel's conduct last night, on the Corporation Bill the country will see there is now great hope that the Government and the Legislature will move in harmony with the reforming people.—[Courier.]

IRELAND. Mr. Ferguson.—A rumour is prevalent that two men have been apprehended in New York on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of the late Rev. Charles Ferguson. This atrocious deed occurred, it will be recollected, near Bandon in December, 1832, and upwards of 200 persons were supposed to have been present at its perpetration, the hand of justice has not hitherto laid hold on the murderer. Within the last three weeks, a man of the name of Conolly, charged as a participator in the crime, has been apprehended, and is now in the county gaol. Conolly, who was taken, we believe, in Waterford, is from the neighborhood of T. moleague, and was in custody before for the same offence, but discharged with others, against whom there was no prosecution.—[Cork Constitution.]

Students at Law apt to fall in Love.—So it is averred by the author of Swallow Barn—himself a lawyer—who also quotes Lord Coke as being of the same opinion.—Indeed, he makes his lordship say, that the disease is idiosyncratic in the tribe of the younger votaries of Themis. "The study of the law and love," says he, "I have ever found to be strongly combined. Perhaps it is that so untoward, unimagined and emotionless a pursuit as the former, has some natural influence upon the passions, resembling the starvation upon the body, and whets, instead of dulling, the edge of appetite. Certain it is, your young lawyer has a marvellous quick eye for beauty." The editor of the New York Transcript says, this is a new idea to us. We never suspected the heart of young students at law to be made of more inflammable materials than those of students of medicine or divinity. But there may, as our author hints, be something in the dry and uninteresting nature of law studies, which, repelling the heart from them, draws it more within the sphere of attraction of female beauty. They may fly to love as a relief from the dusty tomes of law; and prefer to lead their destiny in the bright eyes of a fair lady, to poring over whole pages of black-letter English, or barbarous law-Latin. The study of dull forms of law may very naturally drive the young man to a more agreeable study of the bright and interesting forms of female beauty. While he is studying the law in relation to "fee tail," his mind is very agreeably drawn away to the contemplation of f. male. While he is drawing out an "attachment" to be levied on the goods and chattels of some unfortunate debtor, he deems it quite as pleasant to be attaching himself to the charms and graces of his lady-love, and he would sooner "attach the body" of the finest lady in the land, and one who was clear of debt too, than that of the most ragged debtor that ever pined within the four walls of a prison. In short, he deems the repetition of soft nonsense in the ear of beauty, a much more pleasing occupation, than the repetition of law nonsense on a sheet of foolscap, or before a jury, of whom he is oftentimes obliged to make fools before he can win his cause.—[Troy Budget.]

Is that all?—An individual of our acquaintance had been suffering all night with that most painful of all pains that flesh is heir to—the toothache. He could not sit still, stand still, or lie still. It seemed to grow worse, if any thing, in the morning; and at a moment when the pain was extremely excruciating, he

was suddenly called to assist one of his neighbors, who had met with a most unfortunate accident, and was screaming as if he were in no pleasant condition. The gentleman caught up his hat, bound a handkerchief to his face, and, almost dying with the toothache, ran out to see what had happened. He found his neighbor lying on the ground beneath a monstrous log, that had fallen over his leg and broken it. His pain must have been extreme. "Friend, what is the matter?" said the bystander; "look at that broken limb." "Oh! is that all? I thought, by the cry I heard, some one here had the toothache!"

An extraordinary reptile has lately been found in Broomfield, England, which has created quite a sensation among the naturalists. It is of the dark spider species, of an olive green color, and about 19 inches long. At the distance of two and a half inches from the tail two white feet protruded, at the extremity of which were six white claws, half an inch in length. This extraordinary reptile is unknown among naturalists.

Mutiny at Sea and heroic conduct.—A mutiny of a serious character broke out in November last, on board the barque Manly, Capt. Davies, a whaler at sea.—The dissatisfaction of the crew was originally excited by the captain refusing them a double allowance of grog. On the 21st Nov. the Capt. having been informed of what was going on, prepared for the worst, and secretly removed six barrels of powder and 1500 rounds of cartridges into his state room. The following day White, the chief officer, one of the mutineers, entered the cabin, and was told by the Captain that if they attempted to take the ship he would blow her up. On Sunday White told the crew of this, and said they had better secure him. The Captain then determined rather than the ship should be taken, to perish with all on board. Shortly afterwards he looked up the companion, and observed the three mates, one of whom had a rope in his hand, ready to secure him. The Captain then, holding the muzzle of one pistol into a barrel of powder, and the other pistol in his right hand, prepared to meet them. White first came down, but appeared thunder-struck when the Captain (directing his pistol towards him) declared if he moved an inch he would blow his brains out, and discharge the other pistol into the powder. White appeared petrified with fear, and the Captain remained in his position several minutes, with the pistol ready cocked, observing that the slightest pressure on the trigger would send them all into the air.—White begged for mercy and the Captain drove him into a state room, and locked him in. The second mate came down soon after to look for White, and receiving a similar reception, ran up the companion.—The Captain finding the ship was going out of her course, went on the deck with the steward, well armed, and threatened to shoot the first man that disobeyed orders, and restricted the crew to a particular part of the vessel. Hearing, however, that they were still disposed to seize the ship, he thought it best to run her into Buenos Ayres, which was accordingly done; and the dispositions having been taken before the British Consul there, the three officers (Geo. White, William Burwood, Joseph (Georgio) John Breyman, boat-steerer, and Henry Best, were placed under arrest, on board the North Star, whence they are shortly expected to arrive in custody, to take their trial at the Admiralty Sessions.

Property near Oswego.—The farm of Benjamin Burt, adjacent to the southern limits of our village, containing about ninety-two acres, was a few days since purchased by Abraham Varick, Esq. of New York, for the sum of nineteen thousand dollars. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Varick has entered into contracts for the erection of a large Cotton Factory on his canal, on the West bank of the river, to be placed nearly opposite to the one we already possess on the East bank. There are also now erecting on Mr. Varick's canal, a very large Flouring Mill and a large building for the construction of machinery. All these buildings are to be constructed in the best style of stone.—[Oswego Palladium.]

Popular Errors.—It is curious to notice the multitudinous fashions in which mankind deceive themselves, and are deceived by others; the principle of misconception runs through all the relations and all the incidents of life; we are deluded in what we eat, and what we drink, as witness the genuine champagne manufactured by the hogshead from good Newark cider—in politics, in literature and science—in geography and astronomy—in medicine (cayenne pepper and lobelia wit), and even in religion. The necessities and the luxuries of life are alike converted into the weapons of deception, and the very air we breathe, at least in overgrown cities with narrow streets, is not what it pretends to be. A precious exemplification of this true doctrine has come to light, recently, in London. It had reached the ears of a sharp custom-house officer that certain proceedings in which he and his Britannic Majesty's revenues had a lively interest, were carried on at an obscure house in the neighborhood of White chapel; and therefore, taking into his company some two or three of his professional brethren, he made a visit of exploration to the premises. Their expectations were to discover certain quantities of Tobacco which had been introduced into the King's realm without going through the ceremony of paying the King's duties, but a more important result attended their inquiry. The place was found to be fitted up for the manufacture of "real Havannahs" from a compound consisting of a small percentage of the genuine plant, and a much more liberal appointment of oak leaves, so dried and colored as to resemble it very nearly in appearance. Snuff also was found there, contained in leaden cases duly provided with foreign labels, but made of the same ingredients; and a large quantity purporting to be Scotch, nicely done up in bladders, but consisting only of ground fern, without a particle of the actual Virginian weed. The only difference between it and the pseudo foreign snuff, was, that the latter did contain a small admixture of genuine Irish blackguard. The "real Havannahs" were beautifully made, and spotted in perfect imitation of the true Principles, by means of diluted sulphuric acid. The various processes of fabricating all these excellent compositions had been carried on for some years, and the account states that the revenue had been defrauded to an immense extent, while a blight had fallen upon the honest fair traders, who marvelled to find themselves regularly undersold, but could not imagine how it was that wares apparently as good as their own, could be afforded at prices with which they could not compete, without loss upon the mere first cost of the articles, independent of the duty.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

The lovely Island, Juan Fernandez, on which Alexander Selkirk was cast and thus gave rise to Robinson Crusoe, was swallowed up in the earthquake which recently destroyed Chili, in South America.—Country Paper.

Mob Justice.—Information was received from Vicksburg yesterday, by the arrival of the steambot Scofield, that a serious act of mobocracy took place on the 6th inst., in the town mentioned. It appears that a den of gamblers existed at that place which had be-

come obnoxious to the citizens. On the 4th of July the gamblers were refused permission to participate in the celebration, whereupon they became insolent, and notice was given to them by the citizens to leave the place. This they disregarded, and remained. Two of them, in consequence, were taken and made to go through the ceremony of tarring and feathering, so well known and so often practised in the West. These two left the place, but the others, five in number, armed themselves, and made a fortress of their establishment, to which the citizens repaired, and after having forced the doors, rushed in, received eleven balls through his body and fell dead instantly. The death of the Doctor excited the people to the highest degree of wrath; and, having seized the gamblers, they lost no time in hanging the whole five, who remained suspended twenty-four hours. Perhaps justice was done to them. It is reported that they had several times before escaped legal justice.—[True American.]

Texas.—The New Orleans Advertiser mentions a document that has lately been circulated in Texas, by which it appears the colonists are preparing to stand to their arms, rather than submit to a military despotism, which Santa Anna was preparing against them. The resolutions are bold and decided; they seem determined to rescue their Governor, and take the management of their own affairs. "We are personally acquainted," (says the Advertiser,) with Dr. Archer, W. Wharton, and several of the signers of the resolutions, and we know them to be cool and prudent men, anxious to conciliate all parties—men who will never resort to arms, if not driven by unavoidable necessity. We shall look anxiously for the next arrivals, as the last meeting was to have been held on the 23rd ultimo."—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

No accounting for Taste.—Charles Albright, from Philadelphia, whose appearance was quite in keeping with his name, being a very nice looking young man, (a white) about twenty years of age, and dressed from top to toe, as neat and dandy as any other beau that saunters up Broadway, was taken into custody and brought to the office of Mr. Walsh charged with assaulting Mrs. Mary Browne, a woman of color. In a short time after, Mrs. Browne made her entrance, being apparently about forty five years of age, and of very unprepossessing appearance. Her dress, too, was none of the cleanliest, and altogether she was any thing but what "youthful poets fancy" when they love." Having approached as close as possible to the magisterial desk, she stretched her neck across it, and in an audible whisper commenced her complaint against Mr. Albright. "Justice Wyman," said she, "He wants to marry me, and I won't have him; and that's the whole cause of it." "Wants to marry you!" said Mr. Wyman, with astonishment. "Yes he does, and such a lot of love letters as he sent me you never saw." "Love letters!" said Mr. Wyman. "Yes, Judge, the horriest love letters that ever you saw, and after sending me the letters he came to me himself, and said if I would not marry him he must certainly kill himself; and then I said I did not care whether he did or not, and then Judge, he got right mad and threatened to kill me on the spot if I did not marry him immediately." After the laughter caused by Mrs. Browne's statement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Wyman asked Albright, was it possible that the story could be true. Albright, in quite a matter of fact manner, replied that Mrs. Browne had first written to him requesting him to marry her. "I never did," said Mrs. Browne in a fury. "O yes you did, Mrs. Browne," "it is a lie," roared the lady of color; you wanted to marry me, but I will not have you." Have you bail said Mr. Wyman to Albright. "No Sir," "Take the gentleman over to gaol," said Mr. Wyman; and poor Mr. Albright was accordingly sent to Bridewell.—[Journal of Commerce, July 21.]

West Troy India Rubber Manufacturing Company.—Pursuant to public notice, the books for subscription to the capital stock of this company were opened at the West Troy Hotel on Wednesday, and the whole capital stock promptly subscribed. We understand this company have two valuable patents for the manufacture of Caoutchouc or India Rubber. By one of them the Rubber is converted into a solution, liquid and transparent, and used in every species of painting as a substitute for linseed oil. This we have been told is an invention, which seems to promise great utility, and to the company great profit. Another patent consists in manufacturing sheeting of India Rubber, to be used on the roofs of buildings, as a substitute for slate, copper, and tin. So far as experiments have been made in the use of the oil or sheathing, they have proved highly satisfactory to those interested. We learn that a large building, five stories high, is now in progress of erection at West Troy, designed for the manufactory of the rubber into every important article of use and ornament. The building is to be made of brick, and completed by the first of September next.—[Troy Budget.]

The amount of deposits in the Boston Savings' Bank is more than two millions of dollars. The institution has always we believe paid five per cent interest on deposits, and it has now an accumulated surplus fund which belongs to the depositors amounting to \$65,000.

From the Montreal Herald. "Pent-être un jour, notre habitant paisible "Se laissera de jour en jour "H'écarter—d'un voix terrible "Sortez d'ici—cette terre est moi!" Verse of a song sung at the Jean Baptiste dinner, and which being rendered into English, may be read thus: Perhaps some fine day Papiereau and Viger, Will start from their lurking place, and by the throat seize ye; And then cry out—in a voice the most shocking—"Get out of my country, ye rascals so speaking!"

MONTREAL, July 26, 1835. TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD GLENELG.

Mr. Loeb.—From the motto I have taken, and particularly from my excellent translation under it, so serious an epistle as you will discover this to be. In my first letter to your Lordship, I pointed out to you a fatal error that you had committed in the recal of Lord Aylmer from the government of this colony, and what was worse, that your Lordship was weak enough to give reasons for it—but it is only an additional link in the chain of errors that have been committed from the conquest of this colony downwards. I now perceive that a countryman of Lord Aylmer's has offered himself as the next victim. He no doubt comes out well furnished with instructions; but suppose he were to say to your Lordship Street: "These instructions, and any others "you may send, I will implicitly follow and "in all things conform to what I may consider to be the views of his Majesty's government, but will you in that case recal me, if "the House of Assembly should ask you." This is what you would call a puzzle; and it is precisely the case of Lord Aylmer; even according to your Lordship's own showing, I will now, my Lord, proceed to tell you a few plain truths with respect to this colony, and

that you may judge of my fitness to do so I may tell you that I have resided in it for upwards of thirty years. A concerted system of agitation and complaint, having however no real foundation, has of late years been got up in Lower Canada, chiefly fostered by the dominant party of French Canadian origin in the House of Assembly. Its purpose is contained in the words I have chosen for my motto—to continue and perpetuate a code of laws and customs obnoxious even to the French Canadians themselves, but which they know to be still more obnoxious to the natives of British origin, whose purpose it may be to fix their residence in Lower Canada, and as they prefer this plan to taking up arms for the expulsion or exclusion of these, they most heroically undertake to suffer under their own antiquated laws rather than sanction any change that would serve to make a residence and an acquisition of property, in the slightest degree palatable to a British subject. In here using the term British subject it is assumed as being only strictly applicable to natives of the United Kingdom or descendants from such, and it is further assumed that of these there are but few in British North America who would wish to see the colonial possessions of Great Britain in North America pass from under her dominion. It is doing no injustice to the French Canadians to refuse them the title of British subject. The tenacity with which they cling to their nationality does them honour. Reverse the picture, my Lord, and let us suppose that this had formerly been an English colony, conquered seventy or eighty years ago by the French, and since retained by them, and that there were now in the colony 500,000 English inhabitants, and only 150,000 French, and supposing moreover that we had been indulged by our French masters (a thing not likely to have happened) with every possible means of cherishing the recollection of our common ancestry, who would be so bold as to assert that we would not do exactly as the rulers of the French Canadians are now doing endeavouring by every means in our power to rid ourselves of what we would consider our oppressors.

Let any son of Albion, or Caledonia, or Hibernia, fancy to himself with what reluctance, under such circumstances, he would gulp an oath of allegiance to the French King; or see a French military band of music parading the streets playing French airs; or be obliged to stand up in the theatre and take off his hat when the Marquis de Caracra were played, and all this when they were numerically superior to the French as three or four to one. Will any one blame the French Canadians—the only matter of surprise is that they have not asserted their nationality in a much more determined manner. If the picture had been reversed as above represented, I will venture to assert, my Lord, that this would have therefore originated with the British government at the time of the conquest, and kept up by a succession of errors ever since, to such a degree that you, my Lord, stand in the enviable situation of having got the two races of French and English completely arrayed against each other, and both against the government. To extricate you, my Lord, requires some deliberation—and, as you have partly contributed to get yourself into this item, there is a punishment in some child's play that I have seen, (I think it is in the game of the goose) which I must inflict upon you—that is, to leave you in it for a few days.

I am, my Lord, Your Lordships most obedient servant, A SCOTCHMAN.

Before our present publication reaches the hands of the greater part of our Upper Canadian readers, it is not improbable that the Pique frigate, bearing three royal Commissioners for adjusting the affairs of this Province, may have arrived at Quebec. We would earnestly warn them, and persons of all classes of British or Irish origin residing there, to consider well how far their interests and rights, as well as those of their posterity, may be affected by the measures that may be adopted on this important occasion. We think few of them can come to any other conclusion than, that whatever may tend to enroach upon, or to diminish in the smallest degree, the indefeasible rights of Britons here, must be productive of the same results to them. Besides which, have not the Upper Canadians substantial grievances of their own, which, as regards their position with Lower Canada, require adjustment? Those interminable questions, the division of the import duties at Quebec, and the creation of a Port of Entry, are both open to discussion, and ought now to receive it in the fullest manner. If we may be permitted to judge of the degree of information possessed by the people of Upper Canada relative to the politics of this Province, by that evinced by the Speaker of their House of Assembly during its last sitting, it would appear they have yet to learn the being possessed of many of our dearest rights. That gentleman confessed, in terms, that "he did not know that he had read the twenty-two Resolutions of our Assembly!" Yet these Resolutions are not less hostile in their tendency towards them than they are to us, since the Province; to prohibit emigration from Great Britain; and to establish a "Nationality" exclusively of French origin.

With such objects avowedly in view, it behoves the Upper Canadians, no less than ourselves, to regard with earnest watchfulness the course and tendency of the measures which may be in progress here. For this purpose we may respectfully, but earnestly recommend to them the organization of Societies in every village and township for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the British Constitution within their own limits, and for succouring and supporting us through the arduous struggle which we have before us. The voice of fifty thousand freemen, constitutionally expressed, cannot, will not be disregarded, and we exhort them to raise it now when their countrymen here require it at their hands, and when their own peculiar interests no less require it for the maintenance and security of their dearest rights.—[Montreal Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 16th June, received by a mercantile house in Quebec: "A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Dunson, Geo. Wm. Sharples, Miller and Auderson, go up to London to oppose the alteration in the timber Duties, but it is supposed their labours will be in vain, and a great change is expected to take place. We regret to learn from a Communication, received by us yesterday from Mr. Evans, Cote St. Paul, that "the Wheat crop this year will probably be a total failure in many places in this neighborhood." The ear-worm has so completely destroyed the grain in some fields, that there is scarcely any left. Mr. Evans states, that his "own Wheat" although appearing to the eye most luxuriant, is more than half destroyed; although on July 7th. They only continued a few days, but sufficiently long to do great injury." Along with the above information, Mr. Evans sent us drawings of the Wheat Fly, Hessian Fly, and the Ichneumon Fly, which deposits its eggs in the barley or stings the maggots produced from the wheat-fly. We

have also received some ears of the wheat totally destitute of grain. Although Mr. Evans does not see why the same cause should not have operated throughout the Province, we sincerely hope that such has not been the case.—[Montreal Morning Courier.]

We had the pleasure this morning of seeing the Captain of one of the Rideau Canal steamers, he says the Canal is in perfect order, and has stood well all summer; no serious delay or interruption having occurred. We are ever proud thus to report of this extraordinary work, the capabilities of which are but beginning to be known, and but a few years hence, and every one of its valuable by-products will be in use, and its banks be studded with machinery of every description, and its waters covered with craft suited to its size and importance which is not yet the case. We have heard some rumours, which we hope can be explained, of a reduction of wages had taken place. We would take the liberty of expressing our opinion that on such work the wages should be liberal, and that the government will, if possible, come back to the old price, retrenchment should not begin with labouring men; but when we take this liberty with the government or its officers, we cannot but remind the men that any reduction of pay does not warrant them to neglect their duty; if they are not satisfied, or are in their places, and not remain and impede business, annoy passengers, as such conduct is not only injurious to the public, but irreparable to themselves, and detrimental to the Canal.—[Pon Courier.]

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in Spafford House the property of Dr. Ballwin near this city, which, notwithstanding every exertion, soon reduced that beautiful building to a heap of ruins. The alarm was not given; sufficient time for our firemen to render any assistance—the distance being thought too great for them to bring their engines to the place in time to render efficient aid. Much time was lost in consulting with the Fire Club and Hook & Ladder Company promptly attended on the Alarm Bell giving warning—and we hope and trust that a subscription will be entered into for the purchase of one or two horses, to be constantly at hand for the use of the Engines—surely our citizens would not object to the trifling expense. Or let some plan be immediately adopted to procure such assistance, for it is impossible for the Firemen to drag an engine, or two, for even a few miles over such roads as ours, and then render all that necessary aid which no body of men are more inclined to afford.—We would like to see this matter brought promptly before the public, as well as some other pecuniary matters which greatly retard the exertions of these active and meritorious men.—[Toronto Recorder.]

Singular Discovery.—A few days ago, Mr. William Cosgrave, Lot 15, Con. 15, West Williamsbury, in this county, called upon one of his neighbours, and related to him an extraordinary dream of the preceding night, regarding human skulls and bones, which he said he thought he saw under the roots of a certain maple tree on his farm, which he described.—Prompted by curiosity, they went to the spot, accompanied by Mr. William Cress and others, and having torn up the tree from the roots, by cutting down a large one and causing it to fall on it, they discovered about 300 skulls, and a vast number of human bones. The hole in which they were contained is about 60 feet in circumference. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Cosgrave's dream, the fact of the skulls and bones being thus found is indisputable.—[Toronto Correspondent.]

Halifax, July 15.—Arrived H. M. ship Forte, Commodore Pell, Havannah, 13 days, 83 days from Jamaica, with the loss of 3 men, and 34 sick on board with the yellow fever. We are sorry to state that the Forte displayed the yellow flag at the Fore yesterday on coming up the harbor, and that there has been, and still is, much sickness on board of her—we believe the only communication which has taken place with her has been by signals; she has gone into Bedford Basin, and we suppose will land her sick on Miller's Island, a pleasant, airy, retired situation, where every attention can be paid to them.—[Royal Gazette.]

A German journal contains the following account of a female servant, named Kretzell, whose courage gave rise to the story of a band of robbers who infested the districts of Baden and Bavaria. She lived with one Hoffkirch, who kept a public house in the country between Hornberg and Rotwell. Some countrymen were amusing themselves with relating stories of thieves who assembled near a gibbet in the neighborhood, whereupon a traveller who listened to them offered two dollars to any one who had the courage to mark a cross upon the gibbet; this the woman undertook to do, and left the house. Arrived at the place, and having marked the gibbet with the cross, a gun was discharged, and she seeing a horse attached to a tree, mounted on his back and instantly galloped away. On the following morning the innkeeper went to inform the authorities of the circumstance, leaving the woman alone in the house. There soon arrived a traveller, who called for breakfast; he put his horse into the stable, and there saw the other horse, the mode of possessing which the woman explained. The traveller, on returning from the stable to his breakfast, called for a bottle of wine, in a manner which excited the suspicions of the woman; she, however, lighted a candle and went into the cellar, when, to her astonishment, she was followed by the man. She blew out the candle, hastily quit the cellar, and locked her guest within; soon afterwards two men knocked at the door of the public-house and inquired for the first traveller. The woman refusing them admittance, they threatened to break open the door, but, alarmed at the sight of the gun which she presented at them, they went away with horrible menaces. The innkeeper now returned with some countrymen, the traveller was taken out of the cellar, and it was discovered that he was the chief of a band of robbers. The judicial authorities, on investigation, discovered the whole band, who were taken into custody.—[London Times, June 11.]

STATE OF SPAIN. The greater part of the land of Spain belongs to the nobility, the church, and towns or corporate bodies. The destructive influence of this vast accumulation of property in a few hands, and of the alienable tenures under which it is principally held, have been formerly described by Mr. Townsend (vol. ii. p. 237), and by Jovellanos in his invaluable Memoir on the Advancement of Agriculture drawn up in 1795. Throughout the principal part of the country, agriculture is in the most wretched state imaginable. None, or next to none, of the lands in Leon, Castile, Estramadura, and Andalusia, are enclosed; a circumstance which may be ascribed partly to the carelessness and ignorance of the proprietors, partly to the poverty of the occupiers, and partly, and principally, perhaps, to the destructive privilege enjoyed by the proprietors of the great sheep-flocks, of driving them from the provinces in the north to those in the south for winter pasture. The mesta or code of laws with respect to the migration of the flocks, is assuredly one of the most oppressive and ruinous that ever has been devised. Inclosure has been prohibited that the migration of the flocks might not be interrupted; in some provinces it was even forbidden to convert pasture land into tillage; and it was only late as 1788 that individuals occupying land in the tract of the flocks, were allowed to enclose kitchen gardens, and ground devoted to the culture of vines and such like. Madrasa has suffered particularly from scourge. Farms throughout Spain are

have also received some ears of the wheat totally destitute of grain. Although Mr. Evans does not see why the same cause should not have operated throughout the Province, we sincerely hope that such has not been the case.—[Montreal Morning Courier.]

We had the pleasure this morning of seeing the Captain of one of the Rideau Canal steamers, he says the Canal is in perfect order, and has stood well all summer; no serious delay or interruption having occurred. We are ever proud thus to report of this extraordinary work, the capabilities of which are but beginning to be known, and but a few years hence, and every one of its valuable by-products will be in use, and its banks be studded with machinery of every description, and its waters covered with craft suited to its size and importance which is not yet the case. We have heard some rumours, which we hope can be explained, of a reduction of wages had taken place. We would take the liberty of expressing our opinion that on such work the wages should be liberal, and that the government will, if possible, come back to the old price, retrenchment should not begin with labouring men; but when we take this liberty with the government or its officers, we cannot but remind the men that any reduction of pay does not warrant them to neglect their duty; if they are not satisfied, or are in their places, and not remain and impede business, annoy passengers, as such conduct is not only injurious to the public, but irreparable to themselves, and detrimental to the Canal.—[Pon Courier.]

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in Spafford House the property of Dr. Ballwin near this city, which, notwithstanding every exertion, soon reduced that beautiful building to a heap of ruins. The alarm was not given; sufficient time for our firemen to render any assistance—the distance being thought too great for them to bring their engines to the place in time to render efficient aid. Much time was lost in consulting with the Fire Club and Hook & Ladder Company promptly attended on the Alarm Bell giving warning—and we hope and trust that a subscription will be entered into for the purchase of one or two horses, to be constantly at hand for the use of the Engines—surely our citizens would not object to the trifling expense. Or let some plan be immediately adopted to procure such assistance, for it is impossible for the Firemen to drag an engine, or two, for even a few miles over such roads as ours, and then render all that necessary aid which no body of men are more inclined to afford.—We would like to see this matter brought promptly before the public, as well as some other pecuniary matters which greatly retard the exertions of these active and meritorious men.—[Toronto Recorder.]

Singular Discovery.—A few days ago, Mr. William Cosgrave, Lot 15, Con. 15, West Williamsbury, in this county, called upon one of his neighbours, and related to him an extraordinary dream of the preceding night, regarding human skulls and bones, which he said he thought he saw under the roots of a certain maple tree on his farm, which he described.—Prompted by curiosity, they went to the spot, accompanied by Mr. William Cress and others, and having torn up the tree from the roots, by cutting down a large one and causing it to fall on it, they discovered about 300 skulls, and a vast number of human bones. The hole in which they were contained is about 60 feet in circumference. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Cosgrave's dream, the fact of the skulls and bones being thus found is indisputable.—[Toronto Correspondent.]

Halifax, July 15.—Arrived H. M. ship Forte, Commodore Pell, Havannah, 13 days, 83 days from Jamaica, with the loss of 3 men, and 34 sick on board with the yellow fever. We are sorry to state that the Forte displayed the yellow flag at the Fore yesterday on coming up the harbor, and that there has been, and still is, much sickness on board of her—we believe the only communication which has taken place with her has been by signals; she has gone into Bedford Basin, and we suppose will land her sick on Miller's Island, a pleasant, airy, retired situation, where every attention can be paid to them.—[Royal Gazette.]

A German journal contains the following account of a female servant, named Kretzell, whose courage gave rise to the story of a band of robbers who infested the districts of Baden and Bavaria. She lived with one Hoffkirch, who kept a public house in the country between Hornberg and Rotwell. Some countrymen were amusing themselves with relating stories of thieves who assembled near a gibbet in the neighborhood, whereupon a traveller who listened to them offered two dollars to any one who had the courage to mark a cross upon the gibbet; this the woman undertook to do, and left the house. Arrived at the place, and having marked the gibbet with the cross, a gun was discharged, and she seeing a horse attached to a tree, mounted on his back and instantly galloped away. On the following morning the innkeeper went to inform the authorities of the circumstance, leaving the woman alone in the house. There soon arrived a traveller, who called for breakfast; he put his horse into the stable, and there saw the other horse, the mode of possessing which the woman explained. The traveller, on returning from the stable to his breakfast, called for a bottle of wine, in a manner which excited the suspicions of the woman; she, however, lighted a candle and went into the cellar, when, to her astonishment, she was followed by the man. She blew out the candle, hastily quit the cellar, and locked her guest within; soon afterwards two men knocked at the door of the public-house and inquired for the first traveller. The woman refusing them admittance, they threatened to break open the door, but, alarmed at the sight of the gun which she presented at them, they went away with horrible menaces. The innkeeper now returned with some countrymen, the traveller was taken out of the cellar, and it was discovered that he was the chief of a band of robbers. The judicial authorities, on investigation, discovered the whole band, who were taken into custody.—[London Times, June 11.]

STATE OF SPAIN. The greater part of the land of Spain belongs to the nobility, the church, and towns or corporate bodies. The destructive influence of this vast accumulation of property in a few hands, and of the alienable tenures under which it is principally held, have been formerly described by Mr. Townsend (vol. ii. p. 237), and by Jovellanos in his invaluable Memoir on the Advancement of Agriculture drawn up in 1795. Throughout the principal part of the country, agriculture is in the most wretched state imaginable. None, or next to none, of the lands in Leon, Castile, Estramadura, and Andalusia, are enclosed; a circumstance which may be ascribed partly to the carelessness and ignorance of the proprietors, partly to the poverty of the occupiers, and partly, and principally, perhaps, to the destructive privilege enjoyed by the proprietors of the great sheep-flocks, of driving them from the provinces in the north to those in the south for winter pasture. The mesta or code of laws with respect to the migration of the flocks, is assuredly one of the most oppressive and ruinous that ever has been devised. Inclosure has been prohibited that the migration of the flocks might not be interrupted; in some provinces it was even forbidden to convert pasture land into tillage; and it was only late as 1788 that individuals occupying land in the tract of the flocks, were allowed to enclose kitchen gardens, and ground devoted to the culture of vines and such like. Madrasa has suffered particularly from scourge. Farms throughout Spain are

have also received some ears of the wheat totally destitute of grain. Although Mr. Evans does not see why the same cause should not have operated throughout the Province, we sincerely hope that such has not been the case.—[Montreal Morning Courier.]