teams, between the Sydney turnpike and the fifth mile stone. Other thirteen teams were counted between that place and Liverpool.

The "British Sovereign" took her last balo of wood on Saturday, and expected to clear out for London this day.

A small quantity of gooseberries were on sale at the Market on Tuesday, at one shilling and six pence per quart; some cherries at three shillings per lb. were on sale. This is the first year, we believe, that gooseherries have been exposed for sale in the Market. Upwards of three thousand bushels of malt were exported to Hobart Town last week, by the ships New York Packet and Ellen.

The steam boat Tamar, is nearly fitted up. We understand she will make an experiment trip to George Town, and immediately afterwards be sent to Sydney for Sale, where it is expected she will bring a good price. It is said that £1500 a year has been offered the proprietors, by persons there, for the hire of this vessel.

From the Old Countryman.

A new penal settlement has been chosen at Van Dieman's Land; a desolate Peninsula, called Tasman's Peninsula. To this the clerk and "gentlemen convicts" are to be immediately sent, on their arrival in the colony. fensive insinuations and charges made to those Governor Arthur, in alluding to the necessity the employment of convict clerks under any circumstances, and have taken every prudent means of limiting their numbers, for I am convinced that the convict discipline cannot be considered perfect until every species is treated as an ordinary convict, for if one receives indulgence irregularly, or is placed in an easy situation, enabling him to assume a respectable appearance, the system is broke in upon, and a single representation to his friends in Eng. land will be sufficient to deprive transportation of much of its terrors.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer. LATER FROM ENGLAND. The ship Troy, Capt. Allen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, and has furnished us with London add Liverpool journals to the 1st Bltimo

The last accounts from the North of Spain prepare us to expect by the next arrival, inthe contending parties there. It appears that the troops of Don Carlos have actually laid regular soige to Bilboa. An unanswerable proof of their superiority, and to us an unexpected one of their organization and resources. The forces of the Queen, it would seem, are hastening to the relief of the place, and the Carlists are awaiting their coming, to give them battle; the result we shall probably soon learn. There is some uncertainty as to the fate of the celebrated Carlist chief, Zumalacarreguy. The last London Times of the 1st of July, states that he was alive though unable to assume the command in consequence of his wound. The Morning Chronicle of the previous day, states positively he was dead on the strength of a telegraphic despatch received in

and pretending to detail the views of Russia in relation to the affairs of Spain, appears to have excited some attention in London. We should rarely, for ourselves attach much importance to these publications in the Gazette d'Augsbourg, whose columns, though occasionally used by some of the absolute powers, are se frequently resorted to by speculators or by interested parties, to attribute views to others which it is their desire the public should believe are entertained. In reference to this publication, however, the London Times says it has reason to think the statemen's it contains have some foundations in fact, for that it has known for some time that Russia has taken the lead in the absolutis councils for the furtherance of the interests of the Spanish pretender. It adds, however, that if the fruits of than a " diplomatic protest," Don Carlos will have little cause to thank his well wishers of the North. We, for our part, are satisfied that so long as England and France set in concart, none of the absolute powers will dare take any decided step in opposition to them, however much their desires might incline them to do it.

Matthews, the Comedian, died at Davenport on the 27th June, of ossiffication of the

ENGLAND.

DEBATE ON THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN. In the House of Commons, June 24.

Lord Mahon called the attention of the House to the late order in council, exempting his majesty's subjects who may enter the service of the Queeu of Spain from the provisions of the foreign enlistment act. He said he did not see the necessity, nor could he admit the propriety, of Englishmen catering the Spanish service; but if there were to be inwhich Great Britain ought to adopt. In his spinion there was no chance more deserving of respect than that of the gallant soldier who came forward in defence of the liberties of his country; but he could not see that the eleemosyeary soldier who called himself an English. an to-day, and yet was ready to enter the co of Spain to-morrow, was equally enof his countrymen. He ated that there were cases where mercethery soldiers were a necessary evil, as in that example, that of the Poles-the case the Jacobites in the fast century-and of Irish Catholics after the battle of the But these cases differed widely in bry respect in circumstances as well as in aracter from the present armed interference the Bosin, which resembled more that sysm of condethers which was disgracoful to Ita-The noble Lord concluded by moving for opy of the late order in conneil releasing his staty's subjects who should senter into the for topics of communications respecting

so satisfied was he that the entire nature of lest it should be communicated abroad, all let- care that we do not, for the gratification of vi- commence, I worked off in my steaming-box a and some thousands for the Papineau-of the government had acted, were perfectly jus- veral of the conspirators have fled, and the domestic prosperity and our national safety; as soon as sufficiently steamed, I placed a for remedying these crying ills, is to assimitifiable. He (Lord Palmerston) was glad of police and custom officers have received in- and with regard to reciprocity, present expethe opportunity of bearing his testimony as to structions to look after and apprehend them. the correctness of the opinion that was formed by Lord Elliott, and Co!. Gurwood. He must say that, knowing as he did what the conduct and opinion of the late government were, he for those brave men who had embarked themwished them success.

Col. Evans said, that with respect to the allusions made to himself, he wished to know from the noble lord, before he allowed himself to utter another word, whether, in the animadversions contained in the noble lord's specch upon those who favored the cause of the Queen of Spain, the noble lord intended to make any He now would wait for the noble lord's an-

nothing in these observations which could be the honorable and gallant officer.

was not levelled at himself, as the noble lord so, he would tell him and the house, on beof order.)

The Spraker rose to call the honorable and gallant member to order. He observed that the expressions he had used in his reply to what had fallen from the noble lord were certainly very strong, even allowing for the hear of debate, and he trusted the honorable and gallant officer would see the propriety of complying with the expressed wish of the house, that he would retract the phrase at which offence had been taken.

Col. Exans begged to say that he had only drawn a hypothetical case as he put it, then he was entitled to repeat that he met charges with the contempt and disgust they deserved. Having said thus much for himself and his friends in arms, he would only now add, as to the cause itself; that so far was he from thinking with the noble Lord, that the Basque insurrection was so formidable that it would re- disciplined forces of the most distinguished of he thought a very interior force would be sufficient, despite of the noble lord's speech and lion of the mountain ravines, until the good representations, full of inconsistencies and eva- star of Valdez has, by a chance shot, brought telligence of a decisive engagement between sions, to put down a force of scarcely 15,000 him down to the ground. His death is the men would be abundantly sufficient to accom- so far as regards its results, for while Zumaplish the tranquilization of the protested provinces of Spain, (hear, hear, and cheers.)

he had to thank the noble lord for the frank and cordial testimony he had given as to the manner in which his noble friend, the Duke | vice of an imbelle and dethroned tyrant, like of Wellington, had carried into effect the stip- | the ex-King Carlos. It is affirmed that the ulation of the treaty. The right honourable autocrat of Rusia, who as may be supposed, baronet admitted that the Queen had the same claim to our assistance which any other ally | funds necessary to the Carlists has now openwould have, but such had been the difficulties under which the government labored, that they found it impossible to avoid the obligations of a similar movement by endeavoring to throw the treaty, yet they refused, as fair and hon orable men, to fulfil to the utmost extent the proposed British reinforcement, as permitted whole of the engagements. The general policy of England had been non-interference; that, however, had been in some measure relaxed; still the interest of this country would not be A letter purporting to be written at Munich | promoted by assisting in a civil war in Spain. It was said 10,000 men would be sufficient to quell the insurrection: but whether that were so or not, he should say the system proposed was one pregnant with danger. These men would go to Spain and become military, consequently they had a right to know the nature of the military discipline to which they would | will find the scope has passed out of their hands. be subject. The men would return to this country maimed, and incapable of obtaining support or reward for their services. The right Lonourable baronet concluded by observing that he did not doubt the policy of this

> After some further debate, Lord Mahon withdrew his motion, in order to bring it forward on some future day.

LONDON, July 1. The Corporation Bill made considerable progress last night, and Ministers twice dedefeated. On the Second division, Lord Stan- ner corresponding with its importance. ley, in his amendment for sexennial elections, was equally unfortunate in his argument and numbers. The Noble Lord is grievously retrograding in politics.

London, June 29. the shot which he received before Bilboa .-Chronicle.

London, June 30. The death of Zumalacarreguy may be considered, we apprehend, as the signal for the once by her allies to let the Basques and Navarrese enjoy their ancient liberties undisturbnumbers of subs exiled from their country. her part on account of the bad example it and it must be admitted that there is some reatach the Basques from the sway of Don Car-

> According to accounts from Hamburg of the chant vessel from Cronstadt, the Russian Go-

los .- [Chronicle.

the transaction, and the grounds upon which ters are opened at the Foreign post office. Se- sionary notions of liberality, barter away our turn of the stalks and shucks mixed up, and which more anon! The infallible nostrum

The cause of this plat was the breaking up of the sound policy of the convention signed of the school of Military Caders, whose pupils the timber countries of the continent, while it were all sent to the regiments stationed in Siberia and the Caucasus as common soldiers. Some regiments of the Imperial Guard shared was surprised that opinions so different could | the same fate. The Polish General Krukobe implied from the noble lord, if not actually | wieci, who at the last war in Poland surrenprovince with a false passport which was [Liverpool Courier. furnished by a friend.

Whilst Russia is putting the political world in alright by crowding its forces to the brink of the Black Sea, and practising them in naval exercise and manœuvres, the new Emperor of illusions personally disrespectful to himself? Austria is disquieting the other members of the Holy Alliance by his refusing to repair to Kalisch, and his disagreement with Prince Lord Mahon rose to assure him he meant | Metternich, manifest enough in the affair of the reply to the Italian deputation, where the construed into a charge personally offensive to | Emperor would not pledge himself to follow the policy of his father. With respect to Colonel Evans .- If the condemnation then Switzerland, Ferdinand has shown himself equally moderate. He has merely waited for has now stated, did he mean to apply the of- the other Courts of Southern Germany to express their satisfaction, and has just ordered of saving my corn and stalks, &c. somewhat I find that I am well paid for the labour begentlemen and friends who had done him the the Count of Bombelles to proceed to Berne, for this, says :- "I have long disapproved of honor to accept of command under him? It as Austrian envoy. His arrival there excited some surprise and much joy. The Russian been long labouring to persuade the corn half of those gentlemen and friends, that he Envoy, Gen. Leverin, has held aloof, and, as treated these assertions with all the disgust and an excuse for not joining his Austrian brother, contempt which they deserved .- (Loud cries | declares that he has got leave to travel .-Chronicle.

From the New York Evening Star.

By the ship Troy, from Liverpool, we have our Lowlon dates to July 1st. The most important item is the death of the brave Zumalacarreguy, the Carlist chieftain, who has for several years past carried such terror into the queen's provinces on the north. It was his gifted military genius, and his intrepid perseveragee and activity, which organized and kept together the guerilla bands of the mountains, plused into them his own reckless and daring spirit, and led them on to the murderous excounters which have made that part of the Kingdom the scene for years past, of the most revolting carnage and unheard of atroci-With his small army, he contrived to ties. keep at bay the well appointed, numerous and the queen's generals, each of whom have successively abandoned the attempt to subdue this lacarreguy lived, it seemed that he was invincible. We cannot but admire such exalted Sir Robert Peel rose, impressed with the traits of chivalious gallantry as his short career much, that a sent gifted with such noble qualities, should have been prostituted to the serhas furnished doubtless from his coffers, the ly announced his intention to interfere in their behalf. The trues in parliament, are making obstacles in the way of the embarkation of the by the order in council.

Lord Mahon, in the Commons, like Lord Alvanley of late, in the Peers, came near involving himseif in a personal aff ir with Col. Evans, the officer who is to command that expedition, and on whom the nuble lord cast some imputations, which he was

The Municipal Corporation bill proves a farther source of triumph to the Reformers. Every attempt of the Tories, P.-sl. Stanley, &c. to embarrassis with aristocratic amendments, has been put down by large majorities. The feudal barons of England

Cha les Mattlews, the celebrate-I comedian, is dead. He was born in the year 1776. His decease tal termination of which, was hastened by the fatigue and subutes the experienced in his late voyage to measure, and he certainly did look to the pro- America. Enlingium would be superfluous on the among the corn, and twisted into a small rope genius of a touth who stood alone and unrivalled in the peculiar line in which he excell d.

The Timber Trade .- A petition to the House of Commons, induced by the apparent intention of government to make some material alteration in the relative duties on Baltic feated the Tories and their Daily Allies in two and colonial trimber, is in course of signature large majorities. The amendment of Sir Rob- in this town. From the number of persons these conocils are to be nothing more serious ert Peel, to enforce a property qualification in interested in the colonial trade here, we have the Municipal Representative, was signally no doubt the specition will be signed in a man-

One effect of the apprehended measure is forcibly stated in the following paragraph. That your petitioners, contemplating, in a national point of view, the results of such aa alteration, cannot conceal their apprehensions | regularity; and the fodder on the other-as Death of Zumalacarreguy .- On Saturday that it would most seriously affect the proslast, the French government received a tele- perity of the shipping interest of this country, graphic despatch from Bayonne, stating that and ultimately impair its maritime strength; this officer died June 25th, in consequence of that at the present period upwards of 450,000 his wound. Although the time of Zumala- tons of British shipping and 20,000 sailors are carreguy's death is only communicated by the employed anamally in the trade between this telegraphic despatch, there is every reason to country and her North American colonies, and believe that the event occurred at Durango, your petitioners would respectfully remind the city to which he was conveyed, immedi- your honorable house, that this trade has alately after resigning the chief command to ways been considered one of the great nurse-Eraso, his first Lieutenant. The immediate ries for our scamen, and that any diminution cause of his death, is not stated; but as it fol- of it must tend to impair the maritime lowed suddenly the amputation of the thigh, strength of Great Britain; and your petitionthere is little doubt but that it proceeds from ers are turly convinced that, should this employment of British shipping be withdrawn, the distress of the British shipowner, great as it already is, would be materially increased.

get our timber from the colonies or the Baltic? shuck and blade, by my mode of curing, as ting or conniving at the propagation of malispeedy retreat of Don Carlos from the Penin- For any reduction in the duty on the latter, to was possible to effect, and also that I had prosula. The Basques have already refused, it is be effectual must drive the former out of the digiously diminished the labor usually bestowto leave the affairs of that country, he said, to act under the orders of the Conde market. Admitting, then, the superiority of el in the common mode of saving corn and its the to see that sort of interference d'Espagna; indeed unless another Zumala- the Baltic timber, is this a sacrifice we ought refuse. At the same time that I was preparcarreguy be found amongst themselves, it is to make? Looking merely at the interest of ing the stalks, I also shucked, so that in cut- them to have been treated in a highly unjust very probable that their whole army will soon the consumer, to whom it must certainly be of ting up the stalks, I cut, at the same opera- and oppressive manner. 'To any other body cease to be .- Now, therefore, is the fit season | consequence to obtain a better article at a low- | tion, a proportion of shuck with stalk. for the Queen to conciliate ber revolted sub- er price, we should answer in the affirmative. jects, by issuing a declaration confirming all But against this are to be placed the mari- viz to prepare these cut stalks and shucks in their just rights and privileges. We are con- time interests directly engaged in the trade such a way as would render them the most vinced that if such a declaration were issu- with Canada-the 450,000 tons of British nutritions and portable food for cattle. To ed, it would produce a powerful effect towards shipping-the manufacturing and other branch- effect this. I proceeded thus: I placed three allaying the spirit of insubordination which es of industry connected with the supply of strong hogsheads, made of cellar, well pitched has so long exhausted these provinces. The British goods to the colonial markets—the oc- on the outside, on a platform about three feet cupation and subsistence of a great mass of from the ground, having at the hottom a large turn to equally disgusting displays of public of the timber trade abroad-and the para- these, I had a large trough placed, at the dismount interest of the British navy in the pre- tance of twenty feet, and well enclosed with servation of a flourishing and efficient mercan- the hogsheads. Between the hogsheads and would afford to the other provinces of Spain, tile marine. It is as old as Adam Smith, if the troughs, I had the steam apparatus placed

Now the duty upon Baltic timber is a protecting duty-a protection to the trade in 23d instant, brought by the captain of a mer- North American timber; but the general good wine of the Queen of Spain, from the pro- vernment had in the previous month discover- the partial advantage on the side of its remov- stalks as cattle feed. es of the foreign establishment bill, and ed a conspiracy against the Emperor and the al; consequently, the argument against pro-State, organized by the same persons who tecting duties generally,-that they are inimiwere similarly implicated in 1826, but were cal to the general good,—tells in favour of the and immediately to bind and sack the stulks. The

lingly support the motion of the noble lord; provinces. The matter is kept a secret; and, the principle of reciprocity; but we must take just as the acetous fermentation was about to num for a De Viger, the £1250 for Roebs rience enables us to say, that very few of our manufactured goods would find their way to is very certain that their own vessels would

done better than thus represent their case: for, expressed by him. He would say that he en- | dered the city of Warsaw, escaped from the | considering the magnitude, the variety, and tertained the sincerest sentiment of admiration | place of his residence. The Prussian police | the conflicting character of the interests it inreceived orders to arrest him, but accounts volves, the subject is one which should not be selves and their fortunes in this enterprise, and from the Grand Duchy of Posen announce approached without the fullest information, that he had been for several weeks in that and in a spirit of the most deliberate caution .-

From the Farmer and Gardener. CORNSTALK FODDER.

In some late numbers of your Farmer and Gardener, I read with much pleasure a detail of the management of the Corn Stalk as a food for cattle, &c. First induced to turn my attention to this subject by the different communications to be found in the Farmer for some years back, I began in 1830 to test the value of the refuse of corn, when subjected to the process of steaming. I was not long inventing a strong rough apparatus for my purpose, which succeeded well, and in which I prepared about twenty bushels at once. Pre- of the field, orchard or garden, as the season vious to this, I had, however, fallen on a plan | may afford, 'that nothing may be lost,'-and different from my neighbors; but in a way that the columns of your valuable paper had planters of the country to try fairly, viz: to cut down the stalk at the ground at a certain stage of maturity, and at one effort to cure corn, stalks, blades, &c. in the field. I had seen this first practised on the south branch of the Potomac, as far back as 1812; and about 1817, I determined to try the process in this section of the Union, not being able to discover any solid reason why it should not succeed as well here as on the south branch of the Potomac, or elsewhere; but indeed compelled to believe, from a recollection of the climate I was in, that it must succeed here much better. In 1817 I tried six acres-cut it down at the ground about a wrek after the blades were in the grain, but I felt satisfied, that as my corn was not like Pindar's razor, 'made to sell,' but to eat, what was lost by the shrinkage was no part of the nutritive principle; and

by further trial, and by improving the mode The following year I cut down five acres. here, that this five acres was a piece of corn on which I was trying the effect of rotten seed ment, in saving the result of their labor hestowed on the earth-"Save all," was my motto, and I literally saved every blade.

Before my corn required a second pulling of blades, I found the shuck on the ear in that state, which authorised, I believe the next step, and the principal one I had it view, the new mode of saving the balance by one "coup de main." The result of observation and reflection induced this determination, viz: that in least loss by shrinkage, from evaporation, &c." hands, taking eight rows at a through. On round, and gathered together sixteen hills each, bringing to one who attended the stacking. the butt ends were pressed by him as far into the earth as possible, throwing the tops together, so that when the six een bills were brought together at the tops toy mass present-

al a more had myoremuce, spread well at the the top with a bandage of crab grass found in a few minutes. In this way I cut and stalkhave exceeded by any other process, although the weather had been rainy occasionally. I hauled the whole home, and packed it under open sheds, and in old houses. In this state it continued, until winter's bleak and stormy weather admonished us that in-door business was to be attended to; when all hands went to stripping "corn and fodder from stalks." In doing this. I observed the following order, viz. each individual threw his car of corn, as be pulled it off, behind him, and the stalks on one side, laying them down with attention to soon as he had an armful of stalks to remove, he rose and placed the stalks in a pile, casting the fodder into another denositary.† All this precaution, as regarded the stalks, was to have them in a situation that with expedition and convenience, they could be placed in a cutting box, to which they were to be subjected. In one day's work I had a prodigious pile of stalks thus stripped. The next rainy day I brought in my " Eastman," and a man and a boy soon reduced the pile to pieces, half an inch in length. Here, sir, I would just remark, what a quantity of this labor I got through within a short time, by pursuing every moment systematically, and being prepared for every operation before I commenced it. It will now he readily granted, that I have saved The question is simply this, - Are we to as much of the nutritive qualities of the stalk,

But the principal object was yet to begin, feeble but honest aid.

* The usual practice in the south is to strip the blades or leaves from the corn stalks, cure and preserve them for fodder, and to make little or no account of the

† We think our practice has a preference over this not brought to trial. More than 60 persons protecting duty upon Baltic timber. There is then husked in the evening, or on rainy days. have been arrested at St. Petersburgh and the much to be said in favour of liberal policy and have been arrested at St. Petersburgh and the much to be said in favour of liberal policy and | crop of corn in the manner recommended by Agricola.

bring their own timber, and all their fittings as distillers use for conveying water. This I said Lower House, with something of that and repairs would be done in their own ports. did in the evening, and by morning I took up envy, hatred, and malice against property. We think the petitioners could not have in light buckets the quantity required for the vulgarly supposed sometimes to animate those morning's feeding of my oxen and cows, &c. perfectly charged with the liquid, at once one of the most palatable and nutritious preparations yet discovered -of this food I gave them plenty. The effect on the flesh and milk, exfed as to 'lose nothing.

My casks by a little management, I had always 'under way,' one always ready. I now not bestow too much trouble, as it is called, in saving corn stalks.

Satisfied of the value of my labour, I have since added to the steaming-box all refuse potatoes, turnips, cabbage leaves, beets, parsnips, carrots and pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, &c.; in fine all the vegetable productions stowed. The last, after absorbing what they will contain of the liquid, goes to the support of 'old Ned.'

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

C A statement from the Buffaio Whig in relation to the convents at Pittsburg having been copied into our columns, justice requires that we should give place to the following from the Pittsburgh Manufacturer .- [Ed. Cour. & Enq.

Base Slander .- When fanatics are determi-

ned to prostrate all that oppose their unrighteous designs, there are no means too had to be tried to effect their objects. In Boston, Baltimore, New York and some other principal cities, they have of late resorted to all sorts of devices to produce an excitement against ready for stripping. I found a little shrinkage | unoffending catholics. Our own city has been disgraced by the same kind of attempts. Here they began some weeks since to slander the Catholic religion in the public press: then to procure ininerant lecturers to abuse it and I did not despair of getting over that difficulty its professors, until they have thrown by their numerous vile falsehoods, the whole society | presume, to select for watchmen, the incendiinto a ferment. This excitement has arrived at such a pass at last, that all the churches in I began the saving of this field of corn by go- the city have been insured and some of them ing through it, as soon as a few of the under | gaurded, merely, it would seem, from an apblades appeared ready to pull, and gathered prehension of mob violence, a situation of and brought them home, throwing them in an | things that speaks badly for the character of commission, to register all the capacities, to mountaincers. He should certainly say 10,000 greatest victory Valdez could have achieved, old out-house to cure, and which, by a little our population, or for those who have been the turning over, I readily effected. I will remark | cause of the excitement. Finding, however, that the Catholic was not to be incensed into violence or retaliation of any kind, but that as a manure, by planting four stalks in the he felt disposed to let the slanderers and their importance of this question. In the first place exhibited, though we may deplore ever so hill, in light land, at the distance of five feet slanders pass together in oblivion, or to exist by four. On this field I had determined also only in the contempt of the good and virtuous to try the full effect of an economical manage- they have at last tried more tangible means of provoking their wished for end, of tumult and outrage. This is to frame stories of the unchasteness of the nuns and to connect those with a tale of criminal actions on the part of a Catholic priest. For this purpose they have, it is said, concocted a tale, in which they connect, in a highly criminal manner, the pastor of a Catholic Church and the nuns of the order of St. Clair. The ground for the story must be laid solely to their malicious the saving process, the mode of stacking the designs, as they do not now profess to have corn stalks that would permit them to cure had any other reasons for it than the followthe most gradually, would certainly admit the ling occurrence which the reader will at once see is no excuse at all for the base attempt To effect this, I selected four strong, careful they have made to destroy the reputation of a Catholic pastor, a number of religious women getting to the end of the rows, they turned living as recluses, and to reflect discredit on the Catholic religion. The story which they acknowledge to have been the cause of their As each man placed his armfel on the ground. | slanders appears to be as follows :- On Tuesday evening 7th inst., two women crossed the bridge from Alleghenytown, in a cart, having a coffin, in which was a dead infant. Some interrogations were put to rhem by the fall collector at the bridge, to which it appears bottom, to admit the entrance of air-tying at they gave answers that did not satisfy him. He reported the affair to the Mayor, and some suspicions being expressed, at length the coroner on the following Sunday disinterred the ed my field. On the tenth day I found by an | body and held an inquest over it, the result of examination of the inside of the stacks, that | which was, that it had died a natural death. the whole was cured in a way that I could not | On subsequent inquiry having taken place, an individual living about twenty miles from this city came forward and voluntarily acknowledged himself to be the father of the child, the disaffected. Before we quit the subject, which he further stated was illegitimate. Desirous of screening the mother of the child (who lived with him as housekeeper) from the censure of the world, he had sent her to lished in French) seriation the names, places, Alleghenytown where the child was born, and where it had died when it was but a few | days old. The lateness of the hour at which cluding themselves. The total resume is it was buried was also plainly shown to be a £13.613 in favor of the placemen. Of this matter of accident rather than of design. The £11,90" annually is enjoyed by Papineau, Viparties implicated by their own voluntary confession, in the affair of this illegitimate child, are now bound over to trial. This, it seems, is the tale from which the

vile slanders we have alluded to, have been concocted. That these slanders on the particular individuals to whom they refer, as well | and witness money of the Vigers not being inas on Catholics generally, have been told with cluded in the account; and two other of the the worst of motives-a view to excite the relatives enjoy £2.500 per annum each. So prejudices and even violence of the unthinking much for Franco-Canadian place-hunting. portion of the community-is, in our opinion, beyond doubt. We are, therefore, glad that legal measures have been taken to restrain those fanatics in their wicked attempts. Suits at law have been instituted against several persons concerned in the slanders, and it appears to be the determination of the party ag- accusation. Mr. M'Gill, a respectable resigrieved to take this mode of redress from all | dent. on his demise some years ago, left £10,cious stories. For our own part we have no heir-at law and executor, one of the clique, particular attachment to any sect, but we con- refused to part with the funds, and dispute fess our feelings on this occasion altogether on of Christians we would as readily extend our

From Blackwood's Magazine. THE CANADA QUESTION. (CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

From these sickening details of private, we population employed in various departments spigot to let off their contents. Just before profligacy-from Papineau and his hired troop of D. Vigers and informers, to the House of Assembly and the famous ninety-two resolutions. A mass of more inflammatory or treasonable verbiage it has never fallen to our denunciations of the American Land Companot much older, that protecting duties are ei- all under a shed. Into these hogsheads I threw lot to read, fertile as our times have been of son for this view of the case in a country ther a gratuitous boon to particular interests, a small quantity of boiling water, and into the Revolutionists and Reformers, from Robeswhere ancient privileges are liable to be claim- if they could support themselves without, or, water a portion of corn meal, (coarse ground,) pierre down to O'Connell, Hume and Papied by most of the "Kingdoms" of which the if they could not, a forcible diversion of capi- just sufficient, when the cask was filled, to near. There is not real matter, assuming all Monarchy is composed. At the same time, tal from channels in which it would be better produce the vinous fermentation, as if going the grievances to be well-founded, for a dozen employed But why are protecting duties ob- to distill; with a good straw mat top for each resolves or a scarce of lines, we shall consejectionable? Because they confer partial ad- cask. After an hour, and well stirring, I filled quently stand excused for sparing our readers otherwise have been long closed against indithe infliction to which we have necessarily ferment. As soon as my liquid was ready, or been compelled to submit, of wading through them. No less than thirty-six of the commencement are occupied with denunciations of the Legislative Council, because it has not passed all the bills sent up by the Lower House without note or comment, including, of course, those which provide meat, drink, which could engender such a prodigy of ignowashing and lodging, for the Franco-Cana- rance, absurdity, and corruption. The people

quantity in my trough, pressed them well late the two branches of Legislature, by sobdown, with a false top, moveable as I wanted, | jecting the Upper to the like process of popeand now drawing the spigot from the cask lar election-a consummation in advancement ready, the liquid was permitted to cover them, of which a change in the Constitution is prayrunning along a portable, light trough, such | ed for at the bands of His Majesty. But the who are not blessed with any, protests against placing it in the feeding troughs, stepping on- any "property qualification" for seats in the ly a few feet, sprinkling a little salt over the other, excepting within "certain bounds" inmass. The cut stalks and shucks had become | dicated in their address of 1838, which bounds' are no doubt so nicely adjusted as to include the major part of the large families of Lacklanders and Lackargenters-the honourable Addressers themselves not excepted-within ceeded my most sanguing expectations. My the category. Furthermore, abundance of cattle became excessively fond of it, and I so threats are scattered throughout the ninety-two grievances-such as "so long as the tie between us shall continue"-" that the population of British America will soon be greater ascertained to my full satisfaction, that I could | than that of the former English colonies' when the latter decided for "the inappreciable advantage of governing themselves," with much more trash of a more silly and blustering nature. One of the grievances could not fail to be the partiality shown in the distribution of offices between the races of different origin. which appears to amount to the same sort of thing as the ludicrous complaint of our countrymen south of the Tweed formerly, and perhaps yet, that we Scotsmen monopolized all the bons bons, snug hirths, and good places, both at home and abroad, and that honest John Bull pocketed nothing of the taxes he paid in any shape. The Papineau clique tells us, that the returns of the establishment of Lower Canada for the year 1932 contained the names of 157 officers and others, "apparently of British or For ign origin," and of 47 only apparently of French origin; the population of the country being 600,000, of which 525.000 were French, and 75.000 British or other origin only. Presing by the fact that this statement of the relative amount of population is a notorious exaggeration, of which nothing but a Canadian attorney could have been guilty, it may be observed, in the first place, that, by their studious separation from their usurpations, their incessant quarrels, their defiance or contemptuous treatment of the government, supreme by right of conquest, the persons assuming to be the leaders of one origin had cut away the ground of confidence from under their feet. It is not custom wy in the new, any more than in the old world, we aries who are planning to fire the house. Again, from the wretched state of ignorance, and the want of education, as exemplified in the very body preferring the accusation, it would seem impossible, even with a toying rake together a sufficient number of Franco-Canadians-attorneys, notaries, and clique into the bargain - fit and proper for the duties of office of any responsibility. From a statement now before us, extra ted from the Quebec Gazette, it appears, however, that, if any, the British Canadians are entitled to charge partiality. It is a list of-

" Members of Assembly called to the Council, or appointed to offices of profit." follow names not necessary to give. "The whole number of members from which the appointments were made, is 733, of which-

Of French origin, - - - 557 Of British and Foreign, 181

Of French origin To Legislative Council, 18

In Executive Council, To other offices of profit, 29 [having held in all 35 offi-52 persons,

Of British or Foreign ap-

To Legislative Council, To the Executive, 18 [having beld in all 22 off-To other offices. 37 persons."

This does not bear out the charge of invidiius national distinctions, "systematically act-"I upon." Considering the admitted incapttill any executive offi e, the proportion actual. ly honored is greatly to the credit of the impartiality of the colonial government. "Since 1833," adds the Gazette, "its choice has unavoidably been restricted by the declaration of the Assembly against the British system of government, and the established constitution. Undoubtedly it would have been a curious system of defending the citadel to have selected the captain of each gun from the ranks of it will not be amiss to record the inordinate appetites of the Papineau and Viger brood. The Ami du Peuple (a Montreal paper, puband pensions of twenty three persons, many of them relative of those worthies, of course inger, and various reatives exclusively; and again, the "Cousins of Montreal,"-being the aforesaid two people, with three other cousins famous under that designation in those parts. -out of that sum appropriate to themselves the modest modicum of £4.600 only, the spy

Another grievance put forward is the "obstacle unjustly opposed by the executive to the establishment of colleges (for education) endowed by virtuous and disinterested men. To illustrate the malignant spirit of falsehood inherent in the party, there only needed this the will .- After being worsted in the colonial courts, it was carried by appeal to London, and ultimately the decision of the courts in Canada confirmed, by which the bequest, with interest, now amounting to more than £21,one, is ordered to be applied according to the lestator's will. We shall merely state that Viger prosecuted the suit-that Papineau advised, and became security, as we hear, for the £10.000 interest, and costs of action-and that Des Rivieres, the executor, since the cause has been decided against him, is bankrupt. The crime of the will, we suppose, was, that it did not restrict the uses of the college to the Roman faith.

e cannot follow the Assembly in its rabid ny, which, originating in Lower Canada itself, and not sanctioned by the British Parliament until after so long and patient enquiry, has conferred incalculable benefits upon the country, by settling lands, which, from their vidual enterprise, and unproductive. The crime in the eyes of the Assembly is, that the British population is thereby increased and increasing.

We have said enough to shew that it is high time to close forever the reign of such an Assembly, and to remodel the Constitution dian lawgivers, who can neither read nor must be relieved when they so desire, and that write their own legislation, the £1700 per an- will soon be universally, from the dominion of