

doer, that after death heaven and hell, and purgatory itself, shall alike be shut against thy soul. It shall haunt these walls, teasing every one as in life was thy pleasure, until some wanderer, more bold than his fellows, shall dare, undesired to retaliate."

"I fell sick immediately, the narrow dried in my bones, and I withered away to the shadow you see. In vain did I wait for relief; for know when the bond between life and the soul has been snapped, it longs, with a lover's longing, for the place of rest; and this intense passion turns its years to eternities. To my own torture was I now obliged to carry on the joke, which during my life was a source of pleasure; to me, alas! my mischievous pranks took, drove every human being from the house. At long intervals only some stray pilgrim would pass the night here. I served them out exactly as I have done you, but none of them dared return the compliment, and free me from my slavery. The castle is now freed from my nightly prayers—what a sleep I shall have!—Again receive my thanks young stranger. Were I the guardian of concealed treasures, I would freely yield them all to thee, but I was in my life nothing more than a poor baron. But listen to my prayer, and when you return to your home, get a couple of masses read for my soul's sake."

"With these words he disappeared, having fully vindicated by his talkativeness his claim to the title of *de-cant* barber to the noble master of Castle Rummelsburgh. His liberator remained full of wonder at the strange adventure. He tried to persuade himself it was all a dream, but his bald pate was too decisive an argument to be called in question. Having made up his mind on this weighty matter, he crept back to bed, and, fatigued by his terror yet more than by his journey, slept like a top till next mid day.

"The treacherous landlord was stirring with the dawn, that he might not miss his opportunity of laughing in his sleeve at the stranger, under the pretence of condoling with him. By the time mid-day had arrived, he began to feel anxious; the ghost might have strangled the poor youth, or frightened him to death, and Boniface had never dreamt of stretching his revenge so far. He assembled *posse comitatus* of his household, marched up to the castle, and made straight for the chamber, in the window of which he had observed the stranger's light burning. He found a strange, old-fashioned key in the lock, but the door was barred within; this, Frank had taken care to do immediately after the ghost's departure. Ninefold drummed on the door with a hubbub of feet, hands, head, and shoulders, that might have awakened the seven sleepers. Frank's first idea, which crossed him as he rubbed his eyes, was, that the barber had returned. As soon, however, as he heard the landlord's whimpering entreaty that his guest would condescend to give a sign that he was alive, he collected himself, and opened the door.

"The landlord clasped his hands above his head, with an affection of astonishment. 'By the whole regiment of saints! Red-mantle (the sceptre was known among the inhabitants by this name) has been here, and made a bald pate of you. I see now that the old story is no fable. Now, tell me, how did he look? what said he? and what has he done?' Frank, who saw through the speaker, replied: 'The ghost resembled a man in a red mantle; what he has done you see; and what he has said, I remember well. 'Stranger,' said he to me, 'trust no knavish landlord—the rascal down the way know right well what was awaiting you. Farewell, I am quitting these quarters, for my time is out. I am now to change my character for that of a noiseless mischief-maker, and as for the landlord, I will tease him incessantly, nip his nose, pull his hair, sit on his breast like a nightmare, if he do not, in return for his treatment of you, allow free roof-hold, and the run of his larder, until brown rieglets again twist themselves round your temples.'

"The host trembled at these words, made the sign of the cross in double quick time, and swore by the Virgin, to say nothing of a round dozen of saints whom he threw into the bargain, that he would board and feed our adventurer for nothing, so long as he chose to remain. He would have conducted him immediately to the inn, but Frank preferred the baronial apartments. A dare-devil from the town ventured to keep him company over night, and escaped the shaving, which, in former days, would have been his reward. The oar of the castle, rejoiced to find it once more inhabitable, gave directions that the stranger should be well cared for.

"When the grapes began to colour, and the apples to blush, Frank's brown locks were again in a condition to be seen.—He packed up his knapsack, and prepared for his departure. When he took leave of the landlord, that worthy led from the stable a stout roadster, duly caparisoned, which the lord of the manor presented to him, out of gratitude that he had driven the devil from his house. The gift was accompanied by a good fat purse, and by their united aid, our hero in a short time reached his native town in good condition.

From the London Morning Herald, October 9.

CONGROSS OF SOVEREIGNS.

**Topitz, Sept. 26th.**—At the close of my letter this morning, I mentioned the arrival of the Emperor of Russia. He came in, as I have stated, without any retinue, having travelled all night, and he was received in the most complimentary manner by the Austrian Emperor, who went out to meet and conduct him to the chateau in his carriage. The meeting of the two Sovereigns was, I am told, apparently very affectionate, and I suppose they kissed each other, as I have seen all other royal personages here do, at the first interview; but history for the present must omit the certainty of that important fact. The Emperor of Russia, who is always playing a part and affecting to court popularity, while in reality he affects to be an attendant, and walked about the town, the gardens, and the baths, like a good citizen who came to enjoy his case. He is certainly a very fine young man, over six feet in height, fair, and with a good eye and Roman nose, which gives him a striking and bold expression.—He has a strong likeness to the Emperor Alexander, who will be so well remembered in England, but he is a finer man. The whole courtly personages were in a bustle to visit him, and the palace rung for the rest of the day with

the bustle of complimentary calls. The Emperor, who travelled more slowly, did not reach till night fall, and the manner in which she was received was highly flattering to her, and most pleasing to be witnessed by a stranger as indicative of the simplicity which accompanies high birth. The Emperor of Austria and Empress, hearing of her arrival, left the great saloon, descended the grand staircase, passed through a long open corridor, and met her at the castle gate just as the carriage drew up. They were followed by all the Royal and Noble persons then composing their society, and the Emperor of Austria leading the Empress of Russia, and the Emperor of Russia paying the same courtesy to the Empress Marianne, passed through the courtly line of military uniforms and full dressed dams, and conducted them to the apartments which have been so magnificently fitted up for their use.—The Empress of Russia, daughter of the King of Prussia, is a pretty but not a handsome woman. She was very plainly dressed, and her manner and mode of style in it than the other ladies whom I have seen on this occasion, and who, almost without exception, fall short of that high carriage which distinguishes our English Nobility.

The King of Prussia arrived about the same time, but in a much more private manner. Hearing that he was expected, and that great preparations were made to honor him on the celebrated battle ground of Culin, I went out to witness what was going on. Triumphant arches had been raised in several parts of the road, and two pyramids of arms, composed of muskets, pistols, and sabres taken in the action, and ornamented with the Bohemian, Austrian, and Prussian colours, were constructed at the meeting of the two roads from Dresden, it being uncertain by which he might come, and a crowd of persons connected with the town had assembled to do him honor, he being a great favorite here; but the good old King gave them all the slip, and stepping from his travelling carriage into a little droaky equivalent to a Brighton fly, accompanied by M. Anillon, drove into Topitz like a private person, and avoiding the palace, passed to his usual apartments, from whence he had previously ordered the sentinels to be removed.

The good old King is now quite at his ease, without state, which he detests; and he will resume his usual walks to-morrow, mixing among the people, and desiring not to be particularly noticed by them. He is short and stout, with a care-worn face, indicative of the vicissitudes of his life, and he appears to suffer from the effects of a severe wound in the leg, which he received some years ago, and which might have been fatal, if the waters of Topitz had not been successfully applied. It is for that reason, and the necessity that he should still use them, that he is so attached to this place; and I am told by those about his person, that the change which takes place in his manner on crossing the Bohemian frontier is truly wonderful. At Berlin, the King is not happy, the populace are unquiet, and the exigencies of the country are incessant, but here in every face he sees that of a friend, and he is delighted to lay aside royalty, and place himself on an equality with the world. The soldier who shows the monuments of Culin told me that every year the King called on him at his cottage, shook hands with him, and with a bounty, inquired for the health of his family. It was at his desire, they say, that Topitz was selected for this reunion, and it is his intention to remain here three weeks after the other Sovereigns leave. His wife—not the Queen, but the Princess Lignitz, formerly the Countess Hanach, the marriage being left-handed—will come to-morrow. She was one of the most beautiful women in Germany, and is still handsome; and I understand the King is sincerely attached to her, and prefers passing his hours with her at a private mansion near Berlin, to spending them in the Palace of the Court.

There was a great dinner party to-day at the chateau, composed of the great personages now here, among others the Duke of Cumberland and the Marquis of Douro. The hour was the very early one of two, and the brilliancy of the scene lost much of its force by its taking place at day-light. Still it was a splendid sight, and the eye was completely distracted by the variety of military costumes, from the plain white of the infantry and cuirassiers to the gaudy blue and gold of the lancers and buffoons. The genius of Mr. Stulz alone could do justice to such a variety of coats, jackets, and pelisses, with gold lace, silver lace, braiding, epaulets, cocked hats, round hats, shakos, plumes, feathers, sashes, swords, sabres, and headdresses which besides—I shrink even from the attempt, and turn with pleasure to the line of female charmers who shone in all the hues of the best Parisian and Vienna milliners. Women full dressed and exposed to a severe trial in the noon-day, and very few in England can withstand it. The ladies of the Court here have good homely complexions and fine skins, but a sound defence against the sunshine, but few of them were neatly turned, and the figure was clumsy and the foot ill-shaped with the greater number. Their costume was also heavy for a beautiful warm day; the head dress was ill arranged, and I saw among all not half a dozen who had that air of high blood and high breeding which almost steps one's breath in witnessing the near approach of a Peeress bound for the draw-room at St. James'. But we must do the German ladies justice, and if none were lovely all were good looking, with an expression of true goodness, worth more to man than less amiable beauty. The dinner took place at two and ended at four.

The battle-field of Culin is an interesting scene, and I intend going over it in detail on the day when a grand manoeuvre in imitation of the action will take place. All the troops in the neighbourhood being ordered to assist.—There are two monuments on the ground, one a simple obelisk raised by the Prussians to the memory of the dead, and bearing the brief inscription of "A grateful country to its brave defender;" and the other a large square column, erected by the Austrian army to the Prince Colerado Mansfield, who commanded the first day, and was killed in the second fight. It bears a variety of inscriptions commemorative of the event, and it is shown by a fine half-buried in the picture of comfort, as he is of military neatness. His hair and whiskers are all white, but his bluff complexion shows that he old fellow has many years in store. In his gray frock coat, black stock, white breeches, and black gaiters, standing ever as at the word "attention," he is the *beau ideal* of a Corporal Trim. I can fancy the King of Prussia, like my Uncle Toby, squeezing the old boy hard palm, and the tear standing in the Corporal's eyes, or falling on the hand which thus honored him. One of the reasons given by the Emperor Nicholas for his desire to visit Topitz, is to place a monument in memory of the Russian troops who also fell in this engagement, and a grand parade is to take place on the day in which he is to lay the first stone.—A model of the proposed trophy in wood is erected near the intended spot, and workmen are finishing the great stone platform on which the true one is to be laid. The base represents a lion couchant, and the obelisk is surmounted with the figure of France recording 1813.

The expense incurred by the Emperor Ferdinand on the occasion of this reunion, is enormous, and will amount to at least a quarter of

a million of our money though it falls short of that wasted in useless displays at Kalisch, where the Emperor Nicholas got rid of a million and a half of English sterling. Perhaps the occasion and the company are worth it; at least there was assembled at dinner to-day 43 persons of royal blood, male and female—namely, eleven from Austria, five from Russia, nine from Prussia, five from Saxony, one (the Crown Prince) from Bavaria, four from Saxe-Weimar, one from Nassau, three from Saxe-Gotha, two from Lucca, one (the Duke of Cumberland) from England; in all 43.—The Duke and Duchess of Gordon arrived to-day from Kalisch.

For the Chronicle and Gazette.

THE BLIND BOY.

O'mount not thus thy hapless lot,  
Thy want of sight, poor boy;  
Nor grieve because th'ou seest not  
The blessings you enjoy:

For know, the wonders which we see,  
Not all our delight,  
But beauty and deformity  
Distract and pain the sight.

Could you now see nature and art,  
In all their varying wiles,  
How many seemers would pain thy heart,  
With sorrow cloud thy smiles,  
A thousand pains, and woes, and cares,  
Unseen, unfelt by thee,  
Spread to the eyes their lurking snares,  
And lead to misery.

Thou hast not seen the tempest lour,  
Nor deluge ruin pour,  
Nor winter bleak display her power,  
When summer's smiles are o'er,  
The carnage of th' embattled pain,  
Cities in ruin built,  
Fleets scattered o'er the mighty main,  
Sunk in the wat'ry world.

These, and a thousand other ills,  
Which ever round us lie,  
With pain the feeling bosom fills,  
Ne'er last upon thine eye,  
So, if thou ne'er sawest beauty glow,  
Thou never sawest it fade;  
Sweet exchange, relieved from wo,  
Thy less is well repaid.

UNITED STATES.

Ordnanceburg, Nov. 11.

**Casualty.**—We have to record a shocking accident that occurred on the evening of Friday last and resulted in the death of two individuals, and which should operate as a warning in all similar circumstances. One of the boys in the gristmill of Timothy Pope, Esq., of this town situated at the outlet of Fishcreek in Deerpeter, had been known to have a fissure partly across it for several years, which the miller had observed to be gradually increasing and had often entreated Mr. Pope to have it secured by an iron band, the stone being one cut from a solid block of granite. This necessary precaution was neglected, and on Friday evening, Pope himself, happened to be tending the mill, and while standing with a neighbor near the stone which was going with great velocity, it parted, we suppose, from the centrifugal force of its motion; the curb and timbers with which it was surrounded were scattered over the building with force sufficient to sweep away such obstacles as intervened in their progress.

Mr. Silas Shaw, of Morrilstown, who was standing near Mr. Pope, was stricken, probably with a piece of a stone, and his head horribly mangled, so that his brains were scattered about him. He lingered two or three hours and died. Pope was struck in the head with a piece of the curb; he continued in a state of insensibility for 48 hours, when he expired.—The operation of trepanning was done upon his head, but with no relief, as the force of the blow he received was such as to break up the whole basis of the skull.

**Fatal Affray.**—It is stated in a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, that Henry T. Garnett, Esq., late of Westmoreland, who was on his way to Alabama with his family and a number of slaves, stopped on the side at a well near the natural bridge, to obtain water for themselves and horses. Mr. Garnett, who was traveling with his wife, was the last to leave the well. As Mr. G. was in the act of stepping into his carriage, a negro man, (the property of a lady in the neighborhood,) who came up at the moment, accompanied by some twenty or thirty slaves, addressed to him some insolent language about shutting down the well door. This produced a recrimination, and blows ensued, when a pistol was accidentally fired by Mr. G., which fatally wounded the negro. Mr. G. delivered himself up to the civil authorities, who acquitted him.

**Attempt to break Jail.**—One of the prisoners now in jail awaiting trial, a female named Julia Ann Hubbard, effected an escape from her cell on Monday night. She took the straw from her bed, and placing it near the door, set it on fire. The lower corner of the door and the casing were burnt to a coal, and the fire had penetrated to the interior of a common lath partition, before it was extinguished. She succeeded in getting out of her room, and after fastening the only door by which the keeper could gain admission to the prison apartments, proceeded to unfasten the doors of the other prisoners. The jailer however was on the alert, and had mastered his assistants, before any alarm of fire was given by the prisoners. On finding the door fastened inside, he proceeded to the garret, which was found to be filled with a dense smoke. The other prisoners now raised the cry of fire, the door was unfastened, and the fire promptly extinguished. This was about 2 o'clock in the morning. If the keeper had not been informed of the movements, before the alarm was given by the prisoners, it appears as if from an examination of the premises, that the destruction of the building would have been inevitable.

The author of the mischief, is a white female not yet 17 years of age, a native of Suffolk.—It is but a few weeks since she effected her escape from the jail in Springfield, Mass. and soon after committed a burglary in Bloomfield, and was committed to the jail in this city, for trial. This is the second time since she has been here, that she has broken out from her cell. In her appearance, she is feminine, and not unpossessing, but in her deportment, since she has been confined, she has given such exhibitions of gross depravity, as have seldom before been witnessed.—[Hartford Times.

**The Late Gale.**—On the night of the 11th inst. a severe gale occurred on Lake Ontario which has proved very disastrous in the loss of life and property. The schooner *Medora*, commanded by Mr. T. Wyman of this village, commanded by Capt. Morse, and bound from Cleveland to this port, with a cargo of over 3,000 bushels of wheat was driven upon Spooey Island in Mexico bay, and is entirely wrecked. The crew, consisting of Capt. Archibald Morse, Nelson Huras, Benjamin Henry Hill, King—and a respectable citizen of this village, and a person who took passage at St. Catharines, have all, it is supposed, found a watery grave.

We also found that the schooner *Robert Bruce*, of Henderson harbor, and the schooner *Margaret and Ann*, a British vessel, are also lost—particulars not known.

On Lake Erie, we learn the gale proved

most destructive, but are as yet unable to give particulars.—At Buffalo, it is said the waters were driven to a level far beyond their usual barriers and deluged a large portion of the lower part of the city, sweeping away buildings and filling the warehouses, and destroying an immense amount of salt and merchandise.—The vessels in the harbor and the canal boats were also forced from their moorings and sustained great damage. A gentleman from Buffalo estimates the loss sustained by that city by the gale at upwards of \$200,000.—[Oswego Palladium.

**Further effects of the Gale.**—A small house on Niagara street took fire during the gale and was consumed. A large portion of the Buffalo and Black Rock Rail Road track, between the Terrace and the canal, on Court street, has been displaced and the embankment much injured. It has also been much injured at Black Rock.

The family of Daniel Dougherty, living in a small house near Mr. Sims', between the Canal and lake, consisting of himself, his wife and three children, were provisionally saved. About 10 o'clock, the house began to move from the foundation, and soon fell to pieces; Dougherty secured himself and family upon one of the sides of his fallen house, and on this they floated to the back of the canal, some 30 rods, where it grounded, and remained the most part of an hour exposed to the storm; it then came loose, floated over the canal, and provisionally struck where a canal boat was grounded on the north bank of the canal, this it must have been driven some 50 rods to the Terrace.

A family occupying a house on Chicago street, escaped by cutting through the roof. Several fruitless attempts were previously made for their rescue, and it was effected at last with great danger.

Another occupied on Chicago street, finding his house beginning to move out a hole through the floor went into the chamber, and was taken from the window.

The following additional names have been handed us as those who were actively engaged during the gale of Wednesday: Wm. T. Jones, who employed men, and rescued 27 persons, at the risk of his own life, Henry Lovejoy, Capt. Titus and mate of steamboat Sandusky, W. S. Rees, J. W. Vail, and Mr. Orris, of the firm of Orris, Waddy & Orris.

We learn that the steamboat North America, for the safety of which, fears were entertained, weathered the storm off Erie, after having in vain attempted to make that port.—[Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

**Bridge across the Ohio.**—Books were opened at Wheeling on the 7th inst. for a subscription of stock to erect a bridge across the Ohio at that place, and on the 10th the whole stock, \$200,000, was taken up.

**A monstrous Tape Worm.**—Mr. Phineas Heywood states in the Bazar Gazette, that he discharged a Tape Worm a short time since, which measured 54 feet 6 inches in length.

**Melancholy Incident.**—Last evening, soon after leaving Albany, the attention of Captain Bartholomew, of the steam boat Ohio, was attracted by the singular conduct of one of the passengers—a respectable looking man. He stepped up to the officer and observed to Capt. B. that "he had changed his name, and written it Johnson." "But," said he, "I told me to do it at the bar." "I don't care," he continued, "the police officers may search my baggage," and made some further incoherent observations—evidencing mental aberration. When the boat stopped at West Point, he was anxious to go on shore, to deliver himself up to the constables. In passing Tarrytown very early this morning, he threw off his coat and hat, and stabbed himself in the neck under the right ear several times with a pen-knife. The blood flowed profusely, and several of the passengers upon deck seized him, or rather attempted to seize him, by the arms. But he exhibited the muscular power of a man in a frenzy, and although they once had hold of him, he extricated himself, and sprang into the small boat which was running alongside. He now seized an oar, and kept the passengers desirous of arresting him, at bay. He said his name was Johnson, that he was a jeweller in Utica; and that he had been smuggling watches. Finally he climbed over the side of the boat, and let himself down into the river. The boat was under full head-way; the captain was present. Of course the unhappy man was seen no more. He appeared to be about sixty dollars in bills, and a number of engraved cards, of which the following is a copy: "S. Winks & Nephew, Manufacturers and Printers, Manchester, 59 High street." His trunk, which had been opened when we left the boat this morning, was a plain one, covered with light hair, and the letters on the top, in brass nails, are "S. W." or "M. S."—it being difficult to distinguish which.—[N. Y. Com. Adv. of Wednesday.

**Remarkable.**—During the late gale, while the schr. *Laura*, capt. Walker, was in about latitude 50, and to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, about 70 miles from land, she was visited by a large number of land birds. Many were swept by the wind beyond the vessel, and in the endeavor to return on board, fell exhausted in the water and perished. A number came on board and were sheltered in the cabin. 72 were killed and eaten by the sailors. The following birds were identified: red-headed wood-peckers, reed birds, mocking birds, blue jays, stone plovers, large blue herons, and night herons. They remained with the vessel till the gale abated, when such as were able took their departure for the land. At the same time immense flocks of wild geese were seen flying over, some of which manifested a disposition to alight upon the rigging.—[Char. Mercury.

**Texas.**—By the schooner *Halcyon*, (says the New Orleans Bee of the 5th inst.) which arrived yesterday from Matamoros, we have obtained Mexican papers of a late date. They confirm the fact of the Texians having captured the garrison of Goliath; but attribute it to a forced march on their part at midnight during the absence of General Cos., and the sleeping of the Mexicans; while they assert that Cos had afterward rallied his forces, determined to be amply revenged.

It appears almost without a doubt from the tone of the remarks in the government journals that the late gale had taken Acapulco; and had endangered his forces there ready for action. This will produce a diversion in the south in favor of and consonance with the movements of the Texians.

But Santa Anna will have enough to do in his schemes of aggrandizement; and in establishing the central system. Disturbances on an extensive scale have occurred at Pueblo, and even in the City of Mexico many persons of influence and talent have combined to establish the government of 1833, or to adhere at least to the federal system. The legislature of the state of Tamaulipas have refused to hold a session to confirm the late decree of the supreme congress, and have sent deputies to Mexico to that effect. Other states with Guajuato and Jalisco are likely to follow this example; and to favor the movements of the Texians in supporting the Mexican federal system. If the latter should succeed and adhere to that system, the spirit of resistance here

may permeate the legislatures and citizens of most Mexican states.

**The Texas Volunteers.**—A vessel will depart to-morrow for Texas, with nearly two hundred volunteers. She goes direct to New Orleans, which port is to be the rendezvous for four other vessels also with volunteers—immediately after their arrival, they will leave in a body for Texas.—[N. Y. Mercantile Adv.

WEST INDIES.

**Barbados.**—We have received a file of the Barbadian, to the 7th October. The paper of the last date remarks, that "the conduct of the agricultural apprenticed labourers in many parts of the island seems greatly to occupy the public mind at the present moment. It is in the part of charity to make every allowance for those who are in a state of ignorance on the subject of their rights, and seem to misunderstand the position in which they are placed by the law of apprenticeship. We fear, however, there are amongst them, some of superior intelligence, and of a designing mischievous character—who will not understand the law, and who are sowing the seeds of dissension."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LOWER CANADA.

Among the strangers who arrived at the Albion Hotel, on Tuesday last, was the Earl of Selkirk. His Lordship dined at the Castle on Wednesday, and met there Monseigneur Provancher, the Bishop of the North-West Territory, who returned from that place this fall, where his Lordship owns an immense tract of country originally settled by the late Earl.—[Quebec Gazette.

We are sorry to find that the ship *Douglas*, with an extensive general cargo for this port, bore back to England, after running foul of the Ontario, London packet, and that her not coming out will create considerable losses to several importers.—[ib.

The weather has become mild since Friday. Last night and this morning a heavy rain fell, which has nearly barred the fields again, and partially destroyed the winter roads. This afternoon the sky is clear, with a warm sun, and the thermometer at 46° in the shade.—[ib.

The navigation and business will probably be closed by the end of the week. There are about twenty-three vessels in port.

The Estier for Liverpool, and the Favourite for Greenock, came down yesterday from Montreal, in tow of the St. George. The latter will probably be despatched on Wednesday, and the former in a couple of days after.

The City of Waterford, Grandy, sailed this evening, on her third voyage, with a strong fair wind.—[ib.

Long Island challenges the whole world to produce a cabbage equal to one raised by Mr. Stratton, Flushing, weighing 23½ pounds. Canada has already beaten it, in the production of one, weighing thirty-two pounds raised in the vicinity of our own city, by Mr. Campbell. We now challenge the whole world to beat this!—[Montreal Herald.

**Accident.**—On Tuesday night one of the wagons belonging to the Upper Canada line of Stages and Steamboats, was overturned when within about two miles of the Cascades, and a passenger of the name of Jones severely hurt. The other passengers escaped uninjured. Not the slightest blame can be attached to the driver, as the horses were walking at the time the accident occurred. The night was dark, and the wheels on one side gave a sudden jerk into a deep rut, which caused the stage to upset.—[Montreal Courier.

Information has been received, by boats from Prescott, that, during a hurricane on Lake St. Francis, on Monday last, a barge, belonging to Messrs. Henderson, Hooker & Co. laden with 150 barrels of flour, and 40 barrels of ashes, was swamped, and we regret to say, a passenger, (a schoolmaster,) was drowned. The crew swam ashore.—[ib.

From the Quebec Gazette.

The French origin majority of the Assembly, in a dignified consistency with its professions for the independence of the Bench, has just added another example of its officious attacks on the only public officers it has a pretext to interfere with, (having first, however, usurped the right of naming its own servants, in contravention of the Government, as also certain commissions,) by a charge of malversation and of high crimes and misdemeanors, against Mr. Justice Thomson, of Gaspe. This charge is brought forward by a Member of the House, who is a practising lawyer in the Court over which that Judge presides, and whose name is Joseph Francois Delisle. The case has now before it charges against Messrs. Justice Kruger, Gauvin and Thompson, three Justices of "British origin," and it repeats its cries against the partiality of the nominations, while three "French origin" Judges, Messrs. Valieres, Rolland and Panet, have been named out of the last four vacancies. Nothing will content the needy and greedy place-hunters, until they monopolize the Bench, in prosecution of their grand scheme to form a "Nation Canadiane" on this continent. Will they not have a few Englishmen, to expound the English criminal and mercantile laws, which form more than a half, if not three-fourths, of the business of our Courts?

The proceedings respecting the Jesuits' Barracks are characterized by the same inconsistency and national prejudices. The destination of these grants was, in great part, for the conversion of the aborigines; some donations were by individuals, and others were for purposes of education, and the whole was exclusively under Catholic control, and has been appropriated to education alone. The Assembly, while it recognizes the right of the French King to appropriate the lands to one religion, and that religion theirs, denies the right of the English King to do the same with the lands His Majesty came into possession of after the conquest, because he is for Protestants, and not for national purposes. But the right of one and the other is allowed to be held by a full third of the seigniories are allowed to be held by the Catholics, (accounting to themselves) and no claim of restitution is made from them, the Assembly has declared all the English King's lands, his grants and sales of land, doubtful, and with respect to the companies for facilitating its settlement that they are illegal.—the French King having all along done the same, and the Assembly not questioning his right.

Can there be more remarkable proofs of the national character of the Assembly, and the tendency of its opinions to condemn all rights of the English King, and yet to approve the same rights in the French King,—not on grounds of reason and law, but on grounds of interest and power.

The same spirit has shown itself on many other occasions, the honor of the Assembly, has attempted and succeeded in securing the monopoly of these professions, by unjust laws. They profess to raise the character of the professions, by keeping them out of fair competition, by usurping the right of the public to employ whom it pleases, and by forming boards and traps to secure their interests and those of their friends. The Medical Boards of Quebec and Montreal are fair enough examples of this, and the restrictions more lately upon the practice of law had the same object. These gentlemen will give a man an opportunity of buying, when he pleases, a piece of linen, but he must, when his health and life are in question, come exclusively to be killed scientifically, as they conceive, by them.

UPPER CANADA.

**Melancholy Accident.**—Mr. Beswick, late Quartermaster Sergeant of the 15th Regiment, met with his death yesterday from the accidental discharge of his fowling piece.

Mr. B. it appears went out in the morning to the neighborhood of the Don River to shoot Snipe; borrowed a boat and paddle from the keeper of the bridges to cross the stream; and

while getting into the boat, holding his gun in one hand with the muzzle towards him, and the paddle in the other, the gun was so accidentally went off, and the contents by some accident hit the right breast and out at the shoulder blade. He immediately returned into the boiler blade, "I am a dead man," and requesting her to hold up his head; when he fell on the ground and expired in a few minutes.

A Coroner's inquest was immediately held on the body; and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

Mr. Beswick was upwards of thirty years of age in the 15th regiment, in which he bore a high character; and recently obtained his discharge therefrom, with a suitable pension. We understand that the body will be interred this afternoon in the Garrison burial ground, with appropriate military honors by his old comrades in arms.—Mr. B. has left a wife and a son, to deplore his lamentable loss.—[Toronto Recorder, of Thursday.

**Important.**—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman holding a high situation in England to his friend in this country. The writer congratulates his Canadian friend on the commencement of a new era of things, by which every abuse in the Colonial Government will be redressed. We are not at liberty to publish the whole of the letter, but the following is the general substance:

1. Sir John Colborne is to be recalled.
2. A new constitution of the Executive Council, by which that body will be less liable to suspicion, and enjoy more of the confidence of the people.
3. The Clergy Reserves to be at the disposal of the Legislature.
4. The Post Office establishment to be made more efficient, and disconnected from the department at Quebec.—A General Office to be established in Toronto.

In short, whatever is conceded in the Lower is to be applied to the Upper Province as far as the necessity of the case may require. We do not, of course, pledge ourselves to the entire correctness of the above, but from the acknowledged respectability of the parties, we have felt it our duty to publish it. *Non servum, as they say in France.*—[Hamilton Express.

**The late Gale.**—The *Oakville* steamer, in running for the pier, at Oakville, during the storm, got on a ledge of rocks near the harbor, and sunk in ten feet water. She has since been got off with very little damage.—[ib.

COMMERCIAL.

Remarks on the Montreal Markets for the week ending.

Friday Evening, Nov. 20, 1835.

Ashe.—Both sorts have readily found buyers during the week. Prices have fluctuated considerably—the last sales we have heard of were at 31s. 6 for Pors, and 38s. for Pearls. As the only vessel at Quebec, taking Ashe on freight, is said to be full, it is probable that lower rates will be established next week.

Flour.—There has been little doing in this article. Sales have taken place in Canada fine at 26s. 3d. cash, to 27s.—90 days. About 1100 barrels have been shipped this week to the United States, via the Chamby Canal.

Wheat.—There have been no transactions in this market for forward delivery; and the bad state of the roads in the neighborhood, has prevented any from being brought to town by the farmers.

Flaxseed.—Is still in good demand at 6s. per minot.—There has been a brisk demand for Pork for consumption, and at least 700 barrels have been sold during the week, at full prices. In beef there is no change. Butter is in good request, and 8½ has been refused for a large lot. About 400 kegs were shipped for the United States yesterday.

Salt.—The advance in this article is now fully established, a lot of 1500 minots having been sold at 2s. per minot, cash.

West India Produce.—The demand from Upper Canada has nearly ceased—from the country dealers in the Lower Province there has been a tolerable demand for Rum and Sugar. We have heard of no transactions worthy of notice since the sale of part of the *Alcega's* cargo, made by auction on Monday, at which 55 puns, Demerara Rum, proof 1 to 4, brought 3s. 4½d. per gallon, and 5 hds. Trinidad Sugar, 4s. 9d. to 46s., according to quality.

Fish and Fish Oils.—No. 1 Herrings have sold at 20s. 6d. 90 days, and 20s. cash. No. 3 Mackerel is worth 20s. Fish Oils are without alteration.

Exchange.—The Banks still decline drawing on London—we note an advance of ¼ to ½ per cent. on Merchants' Bills, negotiations having been made for the last Packet at 100. We beg our readers to remark, that in quoting Exchange we always give the cash rate.—[Courier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Mexico.**—The republic of Mexico extends from 15 deg. to 42 deg. north latitude, and from 86 deg. to 125 deg. west longitude, forming an area of 1,000,000 square miles. The confederacy is composed of 19 states and four territories; comprising a population of 8,000,000, including 4,000,000 Indians, 1,500,000 Creoles; the remainder mixed breeds. Two of the provinces now at war with Mexico, are Texas and Coahuilla, making an area of 188,000 square miles