Sir Percy Hope.

'O no, not slone,' said Florence, rather annoved, 'Lord St. Clyde--wby, where is-'

The Earl was gone. 'Florence, did Lord St. Clyde propose today?' said Emma to her cousin in the even-

Not quite, but as nearly as possible-I declare I will never speak to Sir Percy Hope

Time! Time! can nothing stay thee? The season was passing rapidly, and Florence had four proposals; of course she had refused them, although they had not been ten-

of the season. Pale, languid, but still delicately beautiful, the spoiled and petted Florence leaned back in her box, deaf to the strains of the Syren Grisri-regardless of the adulation around her, and disgusted with everything in the shape of gayety. She leaned back in her chair and closed her eyes for a second; on opening them, she saw a pair of dark eyes fixed with more than common earnestness on her face. It was Lord St. Clyde-those wild eyes could only belong to him. What possessed Florence at that moment? She did not bow-she did not smile-she merely bent forward and whispered the word of departure to her chaperon; then winding her cashmere round her, she placed her arm within that of Sir Percy Hope and left the box.

The next morning Florence was really unwell. She said 'nut at home,' to every one, and began to tune her herp. String after string gave way as she drew them up. 'Like me, poor harp,' she sighed, 'you are sinking spoiling from neglect.'

Suddenly the door opened, and a visitor was appounced.

'Not at home,' cried Florence hastily. 'Pardon me, for once I disobey,' said : voice, and Lord St. Clyde entered. He continued: - 'I have intruded, I confess, but it is only for a moment. I come, Miss Neville, to wish you,—to bid you a long—and perhaps a last farewell!

'Farewell!' said Florence, dropping her harp key; 'this resolution has been suddenly taken, has it not?"

'No.' replied the Earl; 'I am going to seek in Italy that bappiness which is denied me

'Italy!' exclaimed Florence, turning her eyes like melting sapplices, on the Earl-'dear,

S. Yes, my Lord, Florence was my birth-place and my home for fourteen happy years.' Lord St. Clyde paused-nothing is so awkand quickly rousing himself he said hastily: 'I'will not interropt you any longer. Fare-

well !- perhaps we may meet sgain.' ... 'Perhaps we may-good-bye,' said Florence extending her hand; it was slightly, very slightly pressed, and she was alone. For a moment she felt as if the past was a dream; but glancing on the floor, she saw a white glove-it was the Earl's! She turned away,

Beauty! beauty! murmured she, 'paltry gift! since it could not win St. Clyde !'-And burying that young face in her bands, she fairly burst into a passion of tears.

'Florence! my own, my idolized!' said a voice close to her. She turned, with a real, genuine, unartificial shriek. The Earl of St. Clyde was at her feet.

'Well, Florence,' said Emma Neville to the Countess of St. Clyde, one day, 'you must really give me a lesson on proposals-how

well you managed your husband's-teach me 'No, no, you are quite mistaken,' laughed Florence; 'no one could be more surprised at St. Clyde's proposal than myself, for I had given him up. Act failed, my dear Emma, and nature gained the day in this case. Take care how you make nets, they never answer.

Men are sheekingly sharp-sighted now!'

History of the Highland Bag-pipe .- The history of the bag-pipe is curious and interesting; but such a history does not fall within the scope of this work. Although a very ancient instrument, it does not appear to have been known to the Celtic nations. It was in use among the Trojans, Greeks, and Romans; but how or in what manner it came to be introduced into the Highlands, is a question which cannot be solved. Two suppositions have been started on this point; either that it was brought in by the Romans, or by the northern nations. The latter conjecture appears to be most probable, for we cannot possibly imagine, that if the bag-pipe had been introduced so early as the Roman epoch, no notice should have been taken of that instrument by the more early annalists and poets. But if the bag-pipe was an imported instrument, how does it happen that the great Highland pipe is peculiar to the Highlands, and is perhaps the only national instrument in Europe? If it was introduced by the Romans, or by the people of Scandinavia, how has it happened that no traces of that instrument in its present shape are to be found anywhere except in the Highlands ?. There is, indeed, some plausibility in these interrogatories, but they are easily answered, by supposing what is very probable, that the great bag-pipe, in its present form, is the work of modern improvement, and

that, originally, the instrument was much the same as is still seen in Belgium and Italy. The effects of this national instrument in infancy, been accustomed to its wild and war- piration of the grant are to become government quest was aken, whom he considers of impor- sympathies to his sorrowing family .- [N. Y. Viscount Melborne, to recover damages for moved, ike tones, is truly astonishing. "In halls of toils, to the homes of their love and the hills munitions are always to be transported at half . of their pativity. Its strains were the first price. All materials necessary for the consounded on the ears of infancy, and they are struction of the works are to be admitted free the last to be forgotten in the wanderings of of duty as well as all goods in transit to other ge. Even a Highlander will allow that it places .- [N. Y. Evening Star. is not the gentlest of instruments; but when Yar their mountain homes, what sounds, however melodious, could thrill round the heart like one burst of their own wild native they talk stike to Frenchmen, Spaniards. Ger- from the Times of this morning, has been au- ed the officer to the upper part of the State, mous end Highlanders, for they are common to thorised by him, so far at least as the facts are where it was supposed he had gone, and other but the bag-pipe is sacred to Scotland, concerned. Having been severely censured by efforts were made to obtain his evidence, but India the wild hills and oft frequented streams self that the testimony of certain individuals pointed time for the trial, was compelled to odist church in John street. Upon opening them, and the sweet-hearts and wives that are it was perhaps proper that he should shield here, to how many fields of danger and victo- odium of public exposure. Still we think he ry its proud strains have led? There is not a erred in judgment, although we honor the bebattle that is honorable to Britain in which its nevolent feeling which swayed him, in not known to them as Frank Rivers; a name war blast has not sounded. When every oth- bringing upon the stand the paramour of Roar instrument has been hushed by the confusion sina Townsend. The great object of the de- assumed on his different visits to the unfortu- that his object in going there was to say his and carnage of the scene, it has been borne in- fence was to throw suspicion upon her testi- nate girl. to the thick of the battle, and far in the ad- mony; and to this end her whole force was wance, its bleeding, but devoted bearer, sink- directed. Having the power, therefore, of the District Attorney must have felt abundanting on the earth, has sounded at once encour- sustaining her testimony, by that of one who ly able to fasten conviction upon the prisoner. the bells were again ringing, and fire was disagement to his countrymen and his own coro- passes as a respectable merchant, it seems to Besides the circumstantial evidence of the covered in the large five strory brick building and Mackensie, and signing the most pernicious mach." Many inveresting anecdotes connect- us he should have done so. True, it is said, hatchet, chak, and white on the pantaloons, 38 Gold street, which, with its contents, was and libellous publications and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the use of this instrument on the field the handings of an "office of the pantaloons," and white on the pantaloons, and white on the pantaloons, and libellous publications and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the use of this instrument on the field the handings of an "office of the pantaloons," and white on the pantaloons, and libellous publications and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the pantaloons and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the pantaloons and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the pantaloons and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the pantaloons and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the pantaloons and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the pantaloons and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the pantaloons and otherwise striving to ston to practice Physic, Sorgery and Midwitter than the pantaloon of the pantaloo

you every where, and here you are alone; of the military history of the modern Highlan- deeply to be lamented, ought not to have been as proof of holy writ." He fully expected to cried one of Florence's gay train, the elegant | ders .- [Brown's History of the Highlands of allowed to interpose in the path of duty. As prove the handwriting of the letters and the

> Utica and Schenectady Rail Road .- A locomotive engine, with several loaded cars in to St. Johnsville, a distance of about 50 miles, imposed in vain. The case is a shocking one

gives the following particulars: engineer, and the gantlemen who accompanied route, the speed of the engine was at the rate them. He wrote in disguised hands; but not however, which related to the miniature, he of 40 miles per hour. The time occupied in only this, o careful was he to guard against succeeded in bringing before the jury. Anothpassing from St. Johnsville to Caughnawaga, detection, nat some of his letters were entire- er of the letters, which he expected to have dered by the Earl of St. Clyde. Still she (28 miles) including suppages, was 54 misaid. 'He shall propose,' until the last Opera | nutes. This, considering the trip as an experiment, with a new engine, on a railway just completed, meets-and more than meetsthe most sanguine expectations of its directors and the public, and must be a source of proud gratification to the commissioners and chief engineers under whose direction this road was

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward for the Murderers .- The Subscriber having waited, with great solicitude, to see the constituted authorities of his adopted country offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. JOHN CLARK, recently of Oxfordshire, in his native country, and having been disappointed in his reasonable expectation that such a reward would have been offered, he now, on his personal responsibility, engages to pay to any person or persons who shall apprehend the murderers of his countryman TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY DOL-LARS on their conviction in any Court in the

> JOHN CLEGG, 14 Cherry street, Sign of the Golden Fleece, Philadelphia

Conspiracy and Riot.—In our paper of Saturday last, we gave our sentiments on the subject of mobs, little anticipating it would be our province in such a brief period, to record deeds of violence in our own vicinity, scarcely exceeded for ferocity in the annals of club law, mobocracy, or moral degradation. Last evening the packet boat "Young Red Bird," Capt. Taylor, on her first return trip was about to leave our wharf, whem demonstrations from the old line packet Clinton, Capt. Freeman, induced the Captain of the former to delay his departure; but on assurance that no "muss" was intended, he proceeded, and was immediately followed by the Clinton, but on her coming up Captain T. lay off and let her pass. bright, sunny Italy! my own fair land!'

They, however, kept in company until about 'Is it yours, Miss Neville" said St. Clyde 9 o'clock; when about two miles below Black Rock, the steersman of the Young Red Bird was knocked overboard by a club, handled by a miscreant on board the Clinton. A minute or two afterward the Young Red Bird was ward as a pause in a tete-a-tete; he felt this, dragged alongside the other boat, and boarded by a band of ruffians, armed with clubs, who proceeded to maltreat the passengers, several of whom are severely wounded, among them a lady,-two other females in their fears for life jumped overboard, but fortunately escaped.

Our credible informant had to beg for life, his assurance that he was merely a passenger, being insufficient to screen him from a severe blow, accompanied with a command to "go and leaning on the marble slab of a beautiful on to the other boat." He is ready to depose mirror, she gazed at the faultless reflection of to the above facts. The ruffians then proceeded to the demolition of the beautiful new boat and its furniture. Capt. Taylor is badly

> Ordinary fights, in times of opposition. have generally extenuating circumstances; but here unprotected females, travelling in the faith of to such an outrage, chills the blood, and calls imperatively for the interference of our laws in the majesty, the penalties of which, we hope, will quickly be awarded to the offenders.

> One diabolical feature in this case is, that the perpetrators were designated by wearing a white band or ribbon round their hats, proving the design and its subsequent consequences to have been premeditated.

We learn, since writing the above, that the captain of the Clinton took passage in one of the morning boats for Cleveland .- [Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The Euphrates Expedition .- The letters relative to the Euphrates expedition are to the 20th of March inclusive. The two steamers, after great trouble and extraordinary difficulty had been got affoat manned and equipped, without any loss to the machinery. The larger one, the Euphrates, has made a rapid trip to Bir, and there saluted the Sultan's authority with 21 guns, to the astonishment of the natives. This test has decided the good qualities of the Euphrates for the service for which she was constructed. The Tigris was detained for some stores, lately carried to Syria by His Majesty's ship Colombine; but it was expected that in a day or two Colonel Chesney, with both steamers, would commence his course down the stream.

Atlantic and Pacific .- The exclusive right to carry passengers and goods across the Isthmus of Darien, by means of artificial navigation with certain exceptions, has been granted | he was not called. by the Republic of New Grenada, to Mr. Charles Biddle for fifty years, who is to construct a railway or macadamized road from the head of the Chagres river to the city of Panama, leaving another road for the transportation of mules and horses. Extensive grants have been made to Mr. Biddle on which he may settle emigrants who shall be exempted from certain contributions for twenty years. Two steamboats or any other kind of vessel are to be maintained during the whole year on the river, and the whole line is to be travelled over in fourteen hours, under the penalty of fine of \$10,000. The works are to be completproperty. The right to make whatever charge joy, and in scenes of mourning it has prevail- they think proper rests with the company, It has animated her (Scotland's) warriors who are, however, to give notice of every in battle, and welcomed them back after their | change to the Government, whose troops and

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE CASE OF YOUNG ROBINSON.

Caledonia; the friends that are thinking of | could have no effect whatever upon the case, | proceed without him.

'Ah, Miss Neville, I have been looking for of battle will be given, when we come to treat | cd; but the was a misfortune which, however | was evidence which appeared to be "strong himself, the District Attorney was not to knowledged by persons who properly, perhaps, blame. He did all he could to secure his at- felt that they had a right to doubts when aftendance; jut even had he been found, fines | terward speaking of them on oath, on the train, went on Tuesday last from Schenectady and penaltus would have been threatened and trial. These letters, it will be remembered, in three hours. The Montgomery Republican in all its aspects. It was a severe trial for the District Atorney; but we are satisfied that "The engine is one of great power, and | he endeavoed faithfully to perform his duty. worked well, to the gratification of the chief There is me fact in regard to the letters, was not able to bring them forward as eviwhich is not understood by the public, and dence. Some were not proved, and others he him on the trip. On some portion of the which accounts for the difficulty in proving was not allowed to read. One of the letters, ly printed with the pen-a work of great la- identified, is something like it, and is writbor-in the Roman character. Still, Mr. Phonix sais, that in the formation of the letter e there was a marked and manifest correspondence throughout the letters and journal. THE LATE TRIAL.

The lare disclosures in regard to Richard P. Robinson, his letter to Gray relative to the latthe public gind to become again in some meaidea that ofe so well brought up, one so young and possessing so many real advantages in life, could lave reached the degree of depravi-

ty which is appears to have attained. The indury is repeatedly made, if Robinson did not murder Helen Jewett, who is the murderer? Did the District Attorney, it has been asked do his duty in conducting the trial-could be have produced witnesses whose testimony vould have been unanswerable, yet forebore to do-did he exert himself with that energy which belongs to his character, or urgability for which he is justly famed? We answer unequivocally and decidedly, that he did -that the pterests of the people were well taken care of by him, and that a sincere desire to perform his duty to the public, blending with his oficial duties that proper degree of merciful feeling which should ever be the accompaniment of justice, seemed to govern his every action throughout that long and arduous

It has been asked, and naturally so, why the men that were in the house on the night of the murder were not brought forward. It was also insinuafed on the trial, by the prisoner's or to applaud what his truly talented counsel counsel, that the person who was in Mrs. might say in his favor. It was in vain that by which priunate circumstance the murder was discovered, and the fire that had been kindled in Ellen Jewett's room prevented from extending and destroying others, could tell, if they pleased, who had committed the mur-

We have taken some pains to ascertain the facts in the case, and feel certain that no person coud have conducted the trial with more ability or with more care than were exhibited house that night, besides the girls, there were Frank Livers, two strangers, (genteel in their | necessary, however, for the District Attorney appearance, whose names were not known. and who were supposed to be from the south.) a young man, (a clerk in the city.) and two others, (young merchants of respectability.) Immediately on the alarm being given, as is natural to suppose, they all fled, alike to prevent exposure as to avoid the dangerous scene. The gentleman that was with Mrs. Townsend is one of the latter, a single man of good good name, one that stands well with his fel- been there that night. low men. The district attorney endeavored a respectable public conveyance, to be subject to procure his evidence. He declared that he could state nothing, he knew that Mrs. Townsend got up and in a short time he heard the that surpassed, in eloquence or energy, the fialarm, but left the house immediately on the watchmen coming in, or as soon as he possibly could. He said he could do no good-to bring him on the stand would injure himself and his business-and he prayed the district attorned to spare him the disagreeable task. A consultation was held. It was found as he had stated, that his testimony could be of no service, that to bring him on the stand would have no effect in subserving the arm of justice, and that it would be cruelty to inflict upon him the stail that he tright possibly endure. It is for him, of having worn his miniature round feared that too many men visit such placesthis case would have been blazoned to the said Mr. P. "would have : howled forth its laworld, and the blow could not easily have mentation.' been recovered from. He was not brought

The youig men whose names were unas soon as lossible. The young man spoken | the public the real facts in the case. of as a clek, was also in one of the rooms, and was rused from bed by the alarm .- He

tance on a fial. The District Attorney has no | Com. Adv. power of the kind. He can subporna and he can fine fer non-attendances, but there his power ends.

that the law enabled him to do to secure the Gazette: attendance of this witness, but the gentleman said that worlds could not tempt him to come on that stand. Although a single man, there were circumstances in his case that rendered it peculiarly trying for him to do so. The District Atiorney sent an officer to his store to For ages, here, his painted bow has smiled, From a full and free conversation with Mr. subpoena him, and endeavor to induce him to pipe? The feelings which other instruments | Phonix, the District Attorney, held on Sotur- appear. The officer was told that he had left awaken, are general and undefined, because day, we presume that the following article, the city. The District Attorney then despatchand speaks a language which Scotchmen only the public on the painful subject in question, equally in vain. The Coroner had not bound feel. It talks to them of home and all the the public prosecutor is entitled to the benefit him over, as he was not a witness on the inpast, and brings before the burning shores of of these explanations. Having satisfied him- quest, and the District Attorney, at the ap-

Townsend, Elizabeth Salters, and Emma French declared to be Richard P. Robinson. which it was acknowledged by others he had

Without any of those witnesses, however, assumed, was that of an insane man.

to the other material witness, who absented journal, and which had been privately ac-Helen was in possession of an important sedepriving her of life. The District Attorney has stood the test of fire. ten in a disguised hand, but, from certain of the characters, no doubt is entertained of its coming from the same hand that the others did. It was to the following effect.

(He calls her in it Dear Nelly, &c. as usual.) The letter commences by asserting that Helen was in possession of a very important seter's wife, and other circumstances has caused | cret in relation to him, and he puts interrogatories to her as to whether she will betray him. sure excited, and to revolt with horror at the Will you expose me to the world, he sayswill you cut my throat? If you persist in what you threaten, I know my course. It shall be short and sweet-no, not sweet-bitter! bit-

Perhaps there never was a case in which the public prosecutor had more to contend with than our District Atttorney had on that trial. For some time previous to its taking place, among other expedients resorted to, colored prints, pretending to be likenesses of Richard P. Robinson and Helen Jewett, were placed ed the prosecution with the eloquence and the in the windows of all our print shops, and in belfry. every public place where people would allow them to remain. These pictured Robinson as a beautiful modest youth, one apparently incapable of crime, and Helen on the other hand as a coarse looking, brazen eyed shrew, that would do any thing. Neither of them, we understand, looked any thing like original, and we need not say, were too probably placed there for a certain effect. The minds of our young men in particular, run in consequence strongly in favor of the prisoner; the court room was filled with his friends, ready to hiss any thing said by the prosecution against him, Townsends room that night, and the one that the court endeavored at all times to preserve Mrs. T. let in at three o'clock in the morning, order; the feeling would show itself whenever an opportunity offered. This, imperceptibly, had its effect on the jury. Besides this, the court did every thing that it consistently could suppressed at the request of his counsel, and the whole put together, truly made up hill work for the exertions of the prosecuting at-

In regard to the witnesses it will be conceded we believe, it must have been truly painby Mr. Phænix and Mr. Morris. In the ful to the feelings, and was injurious to the reputation of the young man who had been at six perons (men.) The one spoken of as the house, to be called upon to stand. It was to bring forward those that he did, (and his heart must have bled at the manner in which some of them implored to be excused) in order to strengthen the circumstantial evidence-in particular that of the cloak, the handkerchief, and the miniature. On this account he brought no more forward of either sex than would have been serviceable on the trial. Gray, if he had brought him, would probably have gone for business standing, and with the exception of his friend, and the porter in Mr. Furlong's the cloud that this might throw around his store probably testify to a young man having

The speeches made by the prisoner's counsel were master pieces of eloginence, but as we have already said, we never heard any thing nal charge of the District Attorney. When he spoke of the deed committed in the quiet of night, when the city was enrapped in slumber its effects upon the community, &c. his language was startlingly effective-his manner in speaking of the unnatural coldness of the prisoner, too, on being brought to the house, and told that one whom he had loved and caressed was horribly murdered, was thrilling in its effect. He described the marble and unfeeling apperance of Robinson, spoke of her affection her neck. He asked if thhe appearance was bein safety is in concealment. The name, in | natural or assumed. "Why even a dog,"

But our object is not to ceulogise the District Attorney. It is merely to show the transaction in its true light. Varrious unfounded reknown, hal remained in the room with their ports have been spread about the the country, girls until ne alarm, when they also got away and it became absolutely mecessary to give to

Death of John B. Yates .- A letter from Chitcould state othing as to the facts farther than | tinango announces the deccease at that place of that the alarm was given, and that he fled, as John B. Yates, Esq. late of this city. Mr. early as posible, terrified at the sound of fire | Yates was of an ancient aind highly respectaand murder that prevailed. He was of res- ble family in this state, and a brother of the pectable conexions, plead, with tears, not to late Governor Yates. He was a man of great be broughton the stand, as it would be said, activity and enterprize, off bandsome talents, destroy bin in the estimation of his employ- an ardent friend, and an excellent neighbor. ers and he friends. It was found that his Forward in every work of public enterprize testimony would be of no possible service, and and of private benevolence, beloved by his friends, and the life and cornament of the so-The fifth that we shall speak of is a young | cial circle, his loss will be deeply felt and sinmerchant it the lower part of the city. One cerely mourned by not a feew. He was an inwho stands well in the community, and whose | telligent member of the latte legislature, altho' evidence would have borne very considerable ill health in some degrees injured his usefulweight. He was the one that Mrs. Town- ness. Mr. Yates was oncee a representative of send let in at 3 o'clock in the morning, and his native county of Schennectady in Congress, could, as he stated, have testified to seeing the | and has filled various public stations. As one lamp in the back room, and hearing Mrs. | of the original firm of Yaates & McIntyre, in Townsend give the alarm of fire and of mur- | the lottery agencies of this and other states, he der a few minutes after he came in and went | became universally known as a man who comto Elizabeit Salter's chamber. (The latter | bined with excellent busisness capacities the testified to his effect on the trial.) It will be strictest regard to credit anod high personal and remembered that there is a defect in the law official integrity. Knowing his many virtues, the forfeiture of the exclusive rights, and a relative to compelling the attendance of wit- and having long numbered him among our nesses. The coroner has power to bind over personal friends, we hasten to bestow a pasarousing the feelings of those who have, from ed in 3 years, from April 1836, and at the ex- any that my have been present when an in- sing tribute to his memory, and to tender our

> The following impromptlu was inscribed on the Traveller's Register, at Niagara Falls, 2 In the present instance he did every thing few days ago, by the Editor of the Philadelphia

NIAGARA .. Here speaks the voice of God. LET MAN BE DUMB, Nor with vain aspirings hither come. That voice impels these hollow sounding floods. Mocking the changes and the chance of time-Eternal-beautiful-serene-sublime!

WILLIS (GAYLORD CLARK. Tuesday morning, June 28, 1836.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

DESTRUCTIVE |FIRES. About half past nine last evening fire was discovered in the basement story of the Meththe doors several of the bentches were in flames, The sixth young man was the person who and the floor was strewed with chips and weeping for them there; and need it be told their characters as far as possible from the had been with Helen Jewett, and whom Mrs. shavings. A person was discovered on one of the benches on his knees, who gave his name as John Patrick Kelly, and stated that he was Here we have the facts of their bad faith, of their denied having set fire to the church; and stated prayers. His manner, whiich may have been

Within a short time from the above alarm, with the use of this instrument on the field the happiness of an "affianced" was concern- confession, handkerchief, migiature, &c. there entirely destroyed, as also the building next heap the most unjust aspersions upon Sir Francis fery in this Province.

floor, and three stables in the rear. The fol- Head and bring the present administration into dislowing are the particulars, as far as we have been able to ascertain them:

No. 38 first story-Occupied by George Dearborn, Publisher; stock entirely destroyed -loss estimated at \$25,000-supposed to be hearly insured in Boston and this city. This morning, upon opening the safe, his valuable were said to contain matter which proved that | stereotype plates, amounting in value to over \$50,000, were found to be in the most perfect cret, and that there was a strong motive for brder. This is the second time that this safe

Second Story-Occupied by A. Pell & Brothers, as a type foundry. Nothing saved and but partially insured. They also occupied the fifth story as a casting room.

Third Story-Occupied by Scatcherd & Adams, printers. Loss about \$12,000. Insured in one of the Hartford offices to the amount of \$4,000. Fourth Story-Occupied by Fenwick & Fiora, bookbinders. The amount of their loss

we have not been able to ascertain, but it was

probably from two to five thousand dollars. No insurance. The building was probably worth about \$8000, and was uninsured. It was the pro-

berty of Mr. Crugar. No. 40-This building was owned and occupied by Thomas Bloomer, carpenter-loss from six to seven thousand dollars-not insured. This is either the fifth or sixth time that Mr. Bloomer has been burnt out; and what is most singular, in no case has the fire ever | vince, but they are hardly compatible with the situsoriginated on his own premises.

The stables destroyed were those of Messrs. John Rathbone, A. Wynes, and Clark & Brown. The Baptist Church, on the opposite side, was several times on fige, and damaged to about the amount of fifty dollars. It was saved by means of a hose carried up through the

The extensive establishment of Messrs. Hoe & Co. adjoining the church, was several times in imminent danger, but was saved by means of a force pump in his yard, to which is attached a hose, and connected with the steam engine of the establishment.

The total amount of loss will not, we believe, vary far from \$75,000-about one-half of which is insured.

The fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary, as the flames were observed to break out almost simultaneously in four places, viz: in the hasement of Mr. Dearborn, in Mr. Bloomer's building, a carpenter's shop in Eden Alley, and in Mr. Rathbone's stable.

The Courier of this morning says, "after the lower story was enveloped in flames, an individual who lodged in the fifth, was awoke, are liable to violent opposition from its own memand finding it impossible to escape by the beis. The conduct of Sir Francis was mirrover stairs, got out of the window, and saved his in exact accordance with the spirit of Lord Glento favor the prisoner, allowed evidence to be life by sliding down the water pipe into the

Another morning paper says that a lad who slept in the rooms of Mr. Dearborn, lept from the second story window, and was considerainjured, though not dangerously

A third .- During the conflagration in Gold street, several engines were ordered off to a fire which broke out in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Lawall, 190 Franklin street, and which in the course of a short time extended to the following houses, which were entirely destroyed:

192 Franklin street, occupied by R. Ville-188 Tenanted by J. H. Garnes, H. Simpson and a colored family.

186 Occupied by Mrs. Foster, Mr. De Noyes and a colored family. 194 The grocery store of D. E. Ruckel. 493 Green wich street, a chandler's shop and

two houses in the rear, one of them the work-

shop of Mr. Martin, shoemaker.—[Courier.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1836.

We are indebted to Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 15th for the following: We were favored vesterday with Greenock

papers of the 8th June, received by the Cor-

They contain London dates of the 6th June. Morbing of much importance had occurred since our former dates of the S1st May, Lord Melbourne was in his place in the House of Peers on the 2d and 6th June. Lord Stanley's measure, proposed in the commons

as a substitute for the Irish Tithe Bill, was lost on a division 300 to 261, majority 39 in favor of Ministers, who have determined both in respect to the Irish Tithe and Corporation Bills, to follow the course adopted with respect to the English Corporation Bill, namely, to submit a modification of their plans so as, if possible, to meet the views of the Lords .-In the mean time, agitation is continued with vigor in Ireland, and partially in England and Scotland. There was no immediate prospect of a

change of Ministry. They had declared against Mr. O'Connell's proposed motion to effect an alteration in the Constitution of the House of Lords. If the motion is made and urged to a division, the minority will not ex-

The affairs of Spain remained nearly in their former state. General Cordova had marched back his army to Victoria and gone to Madrid. The Carlists had attacked General Evans' position at St. Sebastian, but were repulsed .-The affair does not appear to have been se-

Political agitation apart, every thing remained prosperous in England and Scotland. In Ireland there were apprehensions of a failure of the crops. The price of wheat in the London Corn Market on the 6th was \$4s. a

The Earl of Errol has succeeded the Duke of Gordon as Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeen-

The action brought by Mr Norton against in the room of George Ridout, Esquire, recrim. con. is set down for trial in the Court of Common Pleas for the Middlesex sittings after this Term. The damages are laid at £10. 000. It is expected that the trial will take place on the 19th or 20th inst. A Special Jury is summoned for the occasion.

Sir Robert Peel had been balloted on the above Jury, but his name was struck out by the Defendant's Solicitor.

His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head has found it necessary, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, to dismiss from office certain gentlemen, who, while holding situations under the government, have been plotting and scheming against the present administration. It is a matter of regret, of surprise that men who have received especial marks of royal favor and been distinguished by important offices should have so far forgotten what they owed to their Sovereign as to act a treacherous part towards the Government which they were bound in all bonor to support and defend!! Yet strange as it may be, it is nevertheless true, and that too, to an extent which admits of neither extenuation nor example. prostitution, of their apostacy before us crying sloud for a disproving frown from an injured, insulted administration. Here we have Dr. Baldwin while Judge of the Surrogate Court for the Home District. Geo. Ridout, Esquire, while Judge of the District Court for Niagara, joining the ranks with O'Grady

repute! The moral turpitude, the political deligquency of these office-holders being fully unveiled. it followed as a matter of course that they had forfeited the confidence of the Government and must be dismissed from office. Their removal became a matter of expediency, of justice, and we are happy to see that although Sir Francis was slow in the dia charge of this duty that yet he has not neglected it.

We do not contend that men holding office under Government are not to be allowed to think for themselves, but it is plain to us that when they think differently from, and find themselves in opposition to the measures of the Administration, they must retire, This is the only proper course. We would allow them to follow out their own views, but not in opposition to the Government under which they hold sit. uations. Dr. Baldwin is at liberty to figure as a prominent member of the Alliance Society, but be cannot, at the same time, figure as an office-holder under the very administration against which he is contending. He is welcome, since it is congenial with his feelings, to enter into the secret councils of the unfaithful, and in the midnight assembly plot mischief against the public weal, but he cannot at the same time be holding the office of Surrogate, for which he thus proves himself unworthy. These extra politica! labors on his part may appear very deserving in the eyes of the radical faction in this Protion he held, and the consequent obligations which he owed to the country. When men in the confidence of the Government determine to adopt the party views and violent proceedings pursued by the delinquents before us, let them resign their situations, or be sent adrift sans ceremonie.

us. It is needless to enter at large into the enquiry to show the propriety of the course pursued by Sir Francis.-This must be plain to all. No person unless blinded by prejudice will deny the fact, that it would be alike dangerous and unreasonable, impolitic and unwise to allow men to hold offices under the Government, and yet be at heart and in practice hostile to it. Admit the practice of this monstrous anomaly and one member of the Government may be at war with another, and throughout the different departments no two agree. This would be agitation, excitement and confusion, with a vengeance. Under such circumstances what Goremment could stand? What harmony could there be in the present administration, when its measures elg's Despatch, and to act upon it was a duty which Sir Francis could not neglect, and in the rigid performance of which, the safety of the Government

It is quite unnecessary to argue the matter before

Commercial Bank of the Midland District, -On Friday last, John B. Marks, Esq. was elected a director of this Institution in room of

and the tranquillity of the country are alike interest-

Dr. Sampson, resigned. On Monday some of the stock of this prosperous establishment was sold at 15 per cent.

We are happy to observe by the Official Ga-

zette that application will be made at the eosuing session of the Provincial Parliament for the extension of the capital of the Commercial Bank to the extent of £500,000.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Bytonon Gazette and Ottawa and Rideau Advertiser, a very neatly printed paper, published at Bytown, and ably edited by Dr. Christie. We congratulate the Ottawa District on the appearance of this excellent Journal.

We have also received the " Upper Canada Argus" a new paper published at Cornwall, by Mr. Wm. W. Wyman; this paper appears to be in the radical interest, but as far as we can judge, the constitutional cause has nothing to fear from this mighty weapon in the hands of the enemy.

For the Chronicle. The spirited Constitutionalists of Quebec, have determined to celebrate the glorious vietory lately achieved by Sir Francis Bond Bead and the people of Upper Canada, by a Public Dinner; and they have selected as a most appropriate day, next Monday, being the 25th July, the anniversary of the battle of Lunor's

Now, why ought not the good people of Kingston to rejoice with their brethren in Lower Canada, and in their "flowing cups freshly remember" the heart-stirring triumph of true British principles. Let us all unite in commemorating the 25th July, by a General Pub-

WHY NOT?

From the U. C. Gazette. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, 16th July, 1836. The Lieutenant Govenor has been pleased to

appoint the Honourable Robert Baldwin Sullivan, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known, in the room of the Honourable Poter Robinson, resigned. His Excellency has been further pleased to

appoint John G. Spragge, Esq. to be Surrogate, the Home District, in the room of William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, removed :. And Robert E. Burns, Esquire, to be Judge of the District Court, of the Niagara District,

From the U.C. Gazette.

Government House, 4th July, 1836.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant a license to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in this Prove ince, to Robert Todd Reynolds, Doctor of Medicine of McGill College in Lower Canada.

Government House, 5th July, 1836.

His Excellency the Licutenant Governor has been pleased to grant a license to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in this Province, to Charles M'Cosker, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow-he having undergone the usual examination before the Medical board of this Prov-

Government House 6th July, 1836.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governot has been pleased to grant a license to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in this Province, to William Tarrant, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Licentiate at Apothecaries' Hell, London.

Toronto, July 8th 1836. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governot has been pleased to make the following ar pointment, viz. James Meagher, Esq. of King