...arious quality. New was offered generally at a decline of 5s. per quarter, and at this reduction there was some quantity left unsold. ... on account of its scarcity, did not participate in so great a depression, but is about 2s. cheaper. There was hardly a sale reported in ..., and the supply is very large; but as there is no doubt of the duty shortly coming to a low point, holders are unwilling to make a ..., and are generally landing in bond.

We have a fair supply of Irish oats, but the ... is coastwise, and from Scotland are only .... The dealers refrain from purchasing except for their immediate wants and we have a small retail sale at 1s. per quarter decline since ... Monday.

THOMAS OSBORNE & SON.

From the Morning Post, of August ...

Monday Evening.—The corn market, as had been foreseen, was greatly depressed to-day; the new English wheats brought forward sell... at a heavy reduction on the price quoted ... day week. The corn jobbers are always ... to resist a coming decline with an obstinacy common to monopolists, but the appearance of things to day furnished the surest evidence of the difficulty in which they have placed themselves by a too ready belief in the insufficiency of the home supply. The arrival at market of samples of new wheat, and the uninterrupted continuance of fine weather, must put an end to all apprehensions for the present season.

The British Queen.—This vessel, which, as our readers know, has been purchased by the Belgian Government, is so nearly ready for sea that she will, as expected, sail for Antwerp to-morrow. She is intended to ply between Antwerp and New-York, calling off Cowes or Southampton, going and returning. She is under the command of Mr. Keane, who has received a commission in the Belgian service.—[Liverpool Albion of Aug. 30.

FROM THE CONTINENT.

Nothing of importance or of great interest appears to have occurred out of England. In France the taking of the census was going on quietly enough.—... between France and Belgium is, it is said, being abandoned by the French Government. The removal of the sick in the French hospital at Mahon was in progress, the station being about to be given up to the Spanish Government.

Accounts have been received from Portugal that an extensive conspiracy against the liberal institutions of that Kingdom and of Spain was in progress, and that it was even said that communications had been made on the subject by the Government of Portugal to that of Spain. It is further said that a hostile feeling is growing up between the two Governments, which may lead to an early explosion.

The reports of an anticipated revolution in the Northern Spanish provinces, or of an attempt at one, vague enough indeed, which we received by the last arrival, appear to have been altogether unfounded. The capital and the whole kingdom were quite tranquil.

The Duke of Wellington's Umbrella.—A fancy fair for charitable purposes was held last week at Cross-deep, between Twickenham and Teddington, by some of the ladies resident in that neighbourhood. The Duke of Wellington having been present, had gone away, leaving his umbrella behind him, whereupon Lady P—— immediately said, "Who will give 20 guineas for the Duke's umbrella?" In one moment a purchaser was found, and on his Grace's return the fact was communicated to him, when he good naturedly remarked, "I'll soon supply you with umbrellas if you sell them so much to the advantage of the charity."—[Standard.

Female Duellists.—The morning before last, at an early hour, a Garde Champetre, on duty in the environs of Montmartre, heard two pistol shots, and running to the spot whence the sound proceeded, to his astonishment saw two young and pretty women reloading their pistols, which they had just discharged in a duel. The man interposed to put an end to the combat, and, under pretext of escorting the fair duellists through the barrier, accompanied them thither, and immediately gave them in charge. They passed several hours in the guard-house before they were released.—Galignani.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The returns lately published by order of the House of Commons relative to the public debt of Great Britain, state that the unredeemed capital of the public funded debt, on the 5th of January, 1838, was £770,476,892; in 1831, £757,486,996; and in 1841, £766,371,725, that the amount of Exchequer bills outstanding in the same years was respectively £27,546,850, £27,271,650, and £22,271,850, the second amount including the issue under the act of 11th George IV. cap. 26, to pay off the proprietors of the 4 per cent Annuities, amounting on the 5th of January, 1831, to £1,662,930; that the amount of terminable annuities, whether for lives or years was for these years respectively £2,610,751, £3,297,375, and £4,114,021; that the sums required to defray the charge of the interest and management of the permanent public debt during these periods were £25,779,115, £24,367,378, and £24,442,333; and that the sums paid or required to defray the interest on Exchequer bills for these years were £873,236, £679,[illegible], and £818,648. The amount of all payments made out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland, other than on account of interest and management of the national debt and the civil list, was for the year ending the 5th Jan. 1828, £1,6[illegible],172; for the year ending the same month in 1831, £1,62[illegible],911; and for the year ending 1841, £2,352,391.

From the London Gazette.

DOWNING-STREET, August 27.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut. General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., K. C. B., and Lieut. General Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K. C. B., ... to be Knights Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

August 25.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments:

James FitzGibbon, Esq. to be Clerk of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

... Esq. to be Deputy Inspector General ... in the Province of Canada.

... Esq. to be Commissioner of ... Province of Canada.

... Esq. to be President of the ... Province of Canada.

... Esq. to be President of the Executive Council in the Province of Canada.

Thomas Parke, Esq. to be Surveyor General of the Province of Canada.

R. A. Tucker, Esq. to be Registrar of the Province of Canada.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 20.

34th Foot—Major W. Ogilvy from half pay ..., to be Major vice G. Ruxton, who ...; Brevet Major C. E. Bridges to be ..., vice Ogilvy, who ...; ... H. ... vice ..., by purchase; ... to be ..., vice Hutton; ... from the Royal ... to be Ensign by purchase, ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... Surgeon, vice ..., promoted in the 96th Foot.

Unattached—Capt J. Alves from the 74th Foot, to be Major, without purchase. Lieut P Hennessy from the 20th Foot, to be Captain without purchase.

Hospital Staff—C Thompson, M B to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Swettenham appointed to the Ceylon Rifle Regiment; J Fraser, M D to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Caw, deceased.

Memorandum—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Corps which has been ordered to be formed for permanent service in North America, and directed to be armed, clothed, equipped, and trained as a Rifle Corps, being styled the "Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment."

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 27.

2d Regt Drags—Asst Surg J Wedderburn, fm the Coldstream Ft Gds to be Asst Surg v Monro, who exc.

13th Lt Drags—Lt E R Read to be Capt by pur v Byng who rets; Cor C Deacon to be Lt by pur v Read; Ens W Greenham from the 33d Ft to be Cor by pur v Deacon.

Coldstream Ft Gds—Asst Surg J Monro, M D fm the 2d Drags to be Asst Surg v Wedderburn, who exc.

1st Regt Ft—J Wasp, Gent to be Ens without pur v Turner, whose appointment has been cancelled.

3d Ft—Ens F F Maule to be Lieut by pur v Daniel, who rets; R W Woods, Gent to be Ens by pur v Maule.

33d Ft—Maj J M Harty to be Lt Col without pur v Knight dec; Brev Mj G Whannell to be Maj v Harty; Lt I J Smith to be Capt v Whannell; Ens R G Wale to be Lieut v Smith, Sergt Maj W Greenham, fm 13th Lt Drags to be Ens v Wale.

37th Foot—Brevet Col W Balvaird, fm h p unat to be Lt Col v W Smelt, who exc; Maj J Bradshaw to be Lt Col by pur v Balvaird, who rets; Capt G. W Francklyn to be Maj by pur v Bradshaw; Lt J Grignon to be Capt by pur v Francklyn; Ens H J Curteis to be Lt by pur v Grignon; G A J M'Clintock, Gent to be Ens by pur v Curteis.

40th Foot—Lt J Watson, from h p 89th Ft to be Lt v Miller, prom; Ens E H Eager to be Lt by pur v Watson, who rets; J Cormick, Gent to be Ens by pur v Eager; Asst Surg J H Brummell fm the Staff, to be Asst Sur v Hadley, app to the Rifle Brigade.

54th—Lieut B Moffatt to be Capt by pur vice Parr, who rets; Lieut E Peel from half pay Unattached, to be Lieut vice Uriah Bond, who exc: Ens J A Skurray to be Lieut by pur vice Moffatt; F Fane, gent to be Ens by pur vice Skurray.

60th Foot—Sec Lieut the Hon A C L Fitzroy to be First Lieut by pur vice Lovett, who rets; W P Salmon, gent to be Sec Lieut by pur vice Fitzroy.

68th Foot—Asst Surg D Lucas, from the Staff, to be Asst Sur vice Leslie, who exc.

82d Foot—Lieut J Mockler, from the 6th Ft to be paymaster, vice S Holdsworth, who has ret upon half pay.

93d Foot—Capt R W Shinkwin, from half pay 31st Ft to be Capt vice T P Williamson, who exc; Lieut Lord C G Russell to be Capt by pur vice Shinkwin, who rets; Ens T M Crawford to be Lieut by pur v Lord C G Russell; A A Duncan, gent to be Ens by pur vice Crawford.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut Col B J Smith, from half pay unat to be Lieut Col vice J C Hope, who exc; Major C Buller to be Lieut Col by pur vice Smith who rets; Capt W Sullivan to be Maj by pur vice Buller; Lieut W H Bradford to be Capt by pur vice Sullivan; Sec Lieut Sir T Munro, Bart, to be First Lieut by pur vice Bradford; A Latour, gent to be Sec Lieut by pur vice Sir T Munro.

Royal Canadian Regiment—Asst Surg A McGrigor, from the 32d Regt to be Asst Surg; Asst Surg J Millar, M D, from the Staff to be Asst Surg.

Hospital Staff—To be Asst Surgs to the Forces—Asst Surg A Leslie, from the 68th Foot, vice Lucas, who exc; R J Cole, M D, vice Millar, app to the Royal Canadian Regt; R DeLisle, gent vice Brummel app to the 40th Ft.

THREE THURSDAYS IN ONE WEEK.

[*From an old MS in French.*]

Of all the paradoxes there is none more surprising or more calculated to disturb the mind than that which asserts the possibility of having three Thursdays in one week. It is, notwithstanding, possible, and during the last century it was demonstrated more than once. Circumnavigators in their voyages round the world have discovered the fact. The ancients never entertained an idea of the possibility of such a thing. It was a matter of astonishment to Seamen sailing eastward round the world, to find on their return to the place from whence they commenced their voyage that they had gained a day. It was Thursday with them, and Wednesday at the place of their arrival.

On the contrary, those who sailed Westward round the world, counted on their return, one day less to have passed than those did who had continued all the while at the place from whence the ship set out, so that it was Wednesday with the circumnavigators, and Thursday at the place of their arrival. As the pilots and others kept journals, and paid strict attention to every occurrence during the voyage, they were in the first instance at a loss to account for the difference they found between the journals, of those who sailed East, and those who had taken a Westerly course. They accused each other of negligence and the dispute led to a strong contest. Several able mathematicians at last discovered the cause. They found that the difference in time was occasioned by the laws of nature, and not the fault of navigators.

The reason will be easily seen. Every 15 degrees upon the quarter is equal to one hour of time, and the vessel sailing East is always approaching sunrising. When they have sailed 15 degrees East from the meridian of London, it will be noon one hour sooner than those of London. When they reach the meridian of Cairo, 30 degrees East of London, they will have noon two hours sooner than those at London, so that when they have gone 360 degrees and it will be noon, according to their reckoning, 24 hours or a whole day sooner than those who stay at London, or, Thursday to them when it is but Wednesday noon in England.

On the other hand, if a ship set out for London and ... westward, when they come to the meridian of the Canary Islands, 15 degrees west of London, their noon will be an hour later than at London.—At 30 degrees west, it will be noon two hours later than at London, and when they get round to London, again through the 24 meridians, their natural day will be 24 hours later than at London, or Wednesday noon with them, whilst it is Thursday noon at London. In this affair it is not necessary a ship should encounter the whole upon the equator, it is sufficient if she passes through the several meridians as all navigators must who go round the globe eastward or westward.

For example: Suppose a traveller embarks at Rochelle to go to the East Indies, when he shall arrive at the distance of 180 degrees, East longitude, half the circumference of the earth, it will be midnight there and noon at Rochelle. If ... [illegible] ... he will ... twenty-four hours upon ... Rochelle. If it is Wednesday at Rochelle when he ... it will then be Thursday with him. The next day is Thursday at Rochelle. Then there are two Thursdays in a week. To find a third in this same week, we must dispatch another navigator, to sail from East to West. When he has reached 180 degrees of longitude he will find himself opposite to that at Rochelle, and it will be Tuesday midnight when they will have noon of Wednesday at Rochelle. And, as the thing is very ..., if those who sailed East and who sailed West ... at Rochelle, they would find a difference of twenty-four hours between their reckoning. The Wednesday at Rochelle is Thursday to those who went to the East, because they gained a day. Secondly, the Friday of Rochelle is Thursday to those who sailed West, because they have lost a day. The Thursday at Rochelle is the third. Thus, according to time, there are three Thursdays in one week.

The following amusing description of the row that took place in the United States' House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, is from an Extra of the New York Herald of Sunday last:—

Mr. Wise advanced across the Hall towards the seat of Mr. Stanley, and leaned down as if to speak to him. On the instant Mr. Stanley arose, and he and Mr. Wise were thus brought face to face. Mr. Wise then shook his finger violently at Mr. Stanley, which Mr. Stanley as promptly and as expeditiously returned. After a few words in an under tone, they again shook their fingers, one at the other. Mr. Wise advanced a few feet towards the door, and in turning his back to Mr. Stanley, beckoned him to follow. Mr. Stanley immediately threw aside his head, and flung out his arms with a sudden movement, as if disdaining to accept of Mr. Wise's invitation. Mr. Wise then turned round and proceeded in the direction of his seat; but as soon as he reached Mr. Stanley, he again spoke to him, and the shaking of their fingers, one at the other, was again renewed. All this occupied a very brief period: so short in fact that it was scarcely perceived before the denouement. It was understood that warm words ensued between the two honorable gentlemen, which were only heard by a few gentlemen who were seated near them. Mr. Morgan of New York, and Mr. Dawson of Georgia, were amongst those gentlemen, and not anticipating any rencontre, they playfully remarked, "boys, keep cool." Mr. Wise, however, failing in his attempt to induce Mr. Stanley to accompany him out of the House, said, the gentleman from North Carolina was contemptible and beneath his notice. Mr. Stanley retorted, that the gentleman from Virginia was "a liar," and then Mr. Wise struck at Mr. Stanley, but the latter gentleman parried the blow, receiving but a slight slap on the face; but he returned to the attack with vigor and skill, and "slap, slap, slap," resounded through the House, as the honorable pugilists "pummelled" each other in the most approved manner of the Fives Court.

In an instant the whole House presented the appearance of a street fight—most of the members rushed to the scene of action, and crowded round the combatants, some jumping from desk to desk, over the heads of other members, and others elbowing their way in the crowd, uttering exclamations of all descriptions, the prevailing cries being "order," "order," "order," "go it Stanley," "give it him Stanley," and Stanley, in dutiful obedience, did "go it" merrily. He had seized the collar of the gentleman from Virginia with his sinister hand, and with his dexter hand dexterously belabored his antagonist, who was thrown with his back against a desk. In the general melee, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, the denouncer of the Presidential "wretch" who vetoed the Bank Bill, and Colonel Butler of Kentucky came in collision, and the strife was fierce and vigorous. Ultimately Col. Butler seized Mr. Arnold by the throat, threw him with the small of his back on the arm of a chair, and choked him until his face became as purple as Mr. Botts' during the reading of the veto message, and his tongue protruded down to his cravat. The Speaker screamed out "order," the Clerk of the house seized the Sergeant-at-Arms' mace and ran about the house with the ponderous instrument on his shoulder, like a Roman battle axe, screaming "order, gentlemen, order." Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, stood on the top of one of the desks, and with uplifted hands cried, "for the honor of your country and for the love of God, come to order"—"order be damned" was responded by some one, "Go into them—let 'em have it." "Send for the Sergeant at Arms," "order," "order," screamed a hundred voices. The Sergeant at Arms appeared, and cried "order," as lustily as the lustiest. "Go among them, and we will support you to the sacrifice of our heart's blood," exclaimed one gentleman to the Sergeant at Arms; but the gentleman's courage appeared to have evaporated long since, and his heart's blood with it.

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis elbowed his way to the scene of action, to separate the combatants. But still the strife was fierce and desperate. Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Proffit cleared the desks at a hop skip, and a jump, into the midst of the affray; neighbor clutched neighbor, and they struggled, pushed, roared, and cursed each other in perfect desperation. The beating of the Speaker's hammer, and his demands to come to order, were disregarded, and the suppressed screams of terror of the ladies in the gallery, whose statue-like attitudes and livid features betrayed the alarm which the scene occasioned, were unheard. "Vat a precious row," coolly remarked a recent importation from the vicinity of Bow Bells, as he passed complacently from the gallery to the struggle below, and a precious row it was, so long as it lasted. Ultimately Colonel Butler relaxed his gripe of Mr. Arnold's throat, Mr. Dawson threw Mr. Stanley across his knees with the aid of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, with ponderous arm cleared the decks and kept back Mr. Wise, "Gentlemen that wish to restore order, take your seats" cried General Ward, with the blandest accents of a gentleman, but the courageous determination of a gallant soldier, and the general voice was like oil on the troubled waters. His advice was taken, and to the General the credit is due of destroying a most interesting tableau. The members jumped down from the desks—those who had been in the thickest of the fight adjusted their deranged apparel—Mr. Wise, (who to use the language of a gentleman who witnessed the scene from the gallery, presented a most horrible, ghastly and death-like expression of countenance,) returned to his seat—the crisis had passed.

From the Boston Morning Post Extra of Sept. 20.

AWFUL MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

Yesterday forenoon a most hellish murder was committed in the Cambridge alms house, (Cambridgeport,) on the person of a young woman named Sarah Stevenson, by a man named William H. Britton. He plunged a large carving knife in between her right fore-shoulder and breast, ... through her heart and lungs, and out under her left shoulderblade.

Britton, as a pauper, became an inmate of the Alms House in September, 1840, being aged and somewhat infirm. He possessed some literary acquirements, and was employed as a teacher to the children in the establishment. In June last, Miss Stevenson, then laboring under a painful disease, became an inmate of the house, and after she had improved in health in some degree, she undertook to learn to write under the instructions of Britton. In consequence of the familiar intercourse naturally arising thus, Britton conceived a violent passion for her, and proposed to marry her.

She declined on account of his age and inability to support a family. He pressed his suit and she laid the subject before Mrs. Valentine, the wife of superintendent, who at once advised her to avoid Britton as much as she could and told her, whenever he entered her room, to leave it, and come to his private apartment. She ... this advice for some weeks. One Sunday morning he entered her room, and she then left it, and went into one occupied by two other women.

He did not immediately follow her, but she began to read to her companions from a New Testament, which Mrs. Valentine had presented to her. While thus engaged Britton entered, and said to the other two women, "... this your room?" Before they returned any ... answer he drew the carving knife from under his shirt bosom, advanced to the deceased, seized her round the body and flung her on the bed. One of the women caught hold of him, but he turned upon her with the uplifted knife, like a tiger, and she quailed before him. The other woman then grasped him round the body, but was driven off in the same manner as the first one. The deceased in the mean time was exclaiming—"Don't kill me! Don't kill me!" He first made a violent pass at her throat, but she partly stopped the knife with her right hand in which it cut a horrible gash, four inches long, but only barely scratched her throat. He then struck at her above stated, and drove the knife clear through the body.

In the spasmodic agony of the moment, she sprang from the bed, advanced toward the door, and fell dead on the threshold. Mrs. Valentine had rushed up to her assistance, and as she fell, bent over to raise her, but Britton also struck at her, and forced her to keep back. "*Murder*" was cried in every quarter of the building, and reached the ear of James Forrister, teamster in the yard, who ran up stairs, and seized Britton while in the act of bending over his murdered victim. When seized, he dropped the hand like a child.

A coroner's inquest was immediately held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned. After a sort examination before Justice Chamberlain, at which he confessed the deed, he was conveyed to the jail at East Cambridge.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, about twenty years of age—quite handsome, and very intelligent, and exceedingly desirous of mental improvement. She was much respected on account of her excellent conduct, notwithstanding her poverty.

Britton is 57 years of age, a native of Halifax, N. S., out of which port he sailed many years as master of a vessel. During the last war he was taken by an American privateer, commanded by Capt. Crowningshield, and carried in a prisoner to Salem. He was a widower, his wife having been dead nine years, and during this period he has also buried two women-grown daughters.

Desperate Affair.—On Thursday last, while Mr. Seymour Patterson was passing along the street in Wallingford, he was hailed by two young men named Delos Allen and Henry Rice, each of whom presented a musket and ordered him to stop, or be shot down in the street. Mr. P. failing instantly to obey this unceremonious summons, was immediately fired at by each of the young men in quick succession, part of the charge from one of the guns taking effect and wounding him in the face, though not dangerously. Allen and Rice were immediately secured, and on Saturday morning, after a hearing before Mr. Justice Pomeroy, were ordered to find bonds for their appearance at the next county court, for want of which they were committed to the jail of this city. Rum was undoubtedly the exciting cause of this desperate offence, as it appeared that the young men had been drinking freely at the time of the attack.—[New Haven Herald.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Sept. 11.

The City.—The Mob.—The committee of public safety, appointed on Sunday last, have announced that "*the peace of the City is entirely restored.*" They acknowledge the prompt aid received from the Governor, the military, the citizens, and the public officers—deplore the exaggerated rumours afloat, and particularly in reference to personal violence upon colored females, which they say upon enquiry, they "are inclined to think are in a great measure without foundation." They have disposed of "the colored persons who have been placed in the county jail," as follows:—38 discharged on certificate of nativity—110 discharged upon filing bond under the act of 1837, or placed in the hands of respectable securities for that purpose—28 discharged as non-resident undertaking to return to their homes—26 were discharged by an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—about 73 remain for further disposition.—Besides these a number of children were discharged.

The causes which have produced the disgraceful mob which has overrun our city are not yet fully ascertained, and perhaps may never be; but we incline to delay yet a little while, for a more certain detail of facts, from which to elicit the causes of the outbreak. A few days may bring to light many facts connected with the late excesses, not known or credited.

From the ..., of Sept. 16.

Attempt to Burn a Church.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, an attempt was made to burn the Reform Presbyterian Church, on George, between Race and Elm streets. The incendiaries had taken a quantity of shavings into the church, which they entered from a back window, placed them in a small cupboard under the pulpit, and communicated fire thereto. The people occupying an adjoining house discovered the flames in time to save the church and probably much other property in the neighborhood. We understand that on Monday night last the windows of the church were broken, no doubt with a view to farther violence. Through the windows then broken the incendiaries entered.

Riot.—A serious riot took place in this city on Tuesday evening, 14th inst. In the early part of the night information was given at the watch house of an assault committed on a woman in a disorderly house on Bank alley, between Main and Walnut streets. Some of the watchmen immediately went to preserve the peace, and when in the house they were attacked, and three of them, Captain ...vann, Lieutenant J. B. Dowlin and Robt. Coppin, wounded; the last two dangerous and were insensible at daylight. Mr. Saffin, the marshal, was as usual, immediately in the discharge of his duty, and proceeded to arrest the men, who are supposed to be butchers. They were traced over the canal and about 2 o'clock one man was arrested, after considerable resistance, and making threats to shoot the police with a pistol ... held.

Falls that didn't happen.—... all the world has ... about ... go over the Falls. At the ... the vessel was towed ... into the stream ... and then cut adrift. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... between Navy Island and the Canadian shore. We learn that last night some persons unknown got a cannon on the Island and fired several times at the vessels, with what effect we are unable to say.—[Buffalo Commercial.

The same paper informs us that 65 kegs of powder were stolen from the magazine near Lockport, on Friday night last.

General Scott was at Lewiston last week, and superintended the mounting of the cannon on Fort Niagara.

The following paragraph appears in several of the United States papers:

"AN OLD M'LEOD CASE.—We are informed that some time about the year 1791, 95, or 96, a gentleman, a citizen of Vermont, by the name of M'Lean, was arrested in Canada for alleged hostile intentions against the British Provinces, he was tried, condemned and hung in Montreal, without any attempt on the part of the American Government for his release. We do not remember to have seen any account of the case; if the particulars could be ascertained and republished, they would be interesting at the same time. Our informant says he has a distinct recollection of hearing the fact mentioned many years ago, by a gentleman who was in Canada at the time of the execution."—[Salem Register, Sept. 9.

[The individual above alluded to, was convicted of the crime of high treason, in having endeavoured to excite a rebellion and to assist the Republic of France in an intended invasion of Canada, in the year 1798; one of his plans being to take the city of Quebec by surprise and deliver it into the hands of the enemy. He was tried at Quebec on the 7th July of that year, and condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered; which sentence he underwent outside the walls of the garrison, on the 21st. of the same month. We guess there is about as much similarity between his case and that of Mr. M'Leod, as between a horse-chesnut and a chesnut-horse.—[Quebec Gazette.

British Exploring Expedition to the South Pole. It is our pleasing task to announce the safe return to our port of H. M. discovery ships Erebus and Terror, Captains Ross and Crozier, after a voyage of six months to the antarctic pole. The expedition has been crowned with the most complete success, for though they reached not the exact position of the magnetic pole, owing to the immense barriers of ice and ice-covered mountains that intervened, they were enabled to fix it at about 100 miles distance from them, as nearly as could be ascertained from the observation of the needle. The Erebus and Terror left Hobart Town on the 12th November, 1840, and arrived at the Auckland Islands on the 20th; having completed the necessary observations there they sailed on the 12th Dec. for Campbell Island, which they reached the following day, and having furnished the requisite observations in the south harbour of that island, they sailed for the antarctic region on the 17th, and entered the main pack of the ice on the 5th January, 1841, in latitude 66 45 S., and longitude 174 12 E. They reached this field of ice on the 9th, in latitude 68 15 S., and longitude 176 22 E. On the 10th they discovered land, and took possession of it on the 12th, in the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Latitude 71 56 S., longitude 171 17 E. This land was traced, extending in a continuous line to the southward as far as the 79th degree. On the 28th January, in latitude 77 31 S., and longitude 167 00 E., they saw a large volcano, to which the appropriate name of Mount Erebus was given, and that of Mount Terror to another mountain in its neighbourhood. Mount Erebus was emitting dense clouds of smoke. On the 2d February they reached the latitude of 78 04 S., in longitude 173 12 W., when the ships were finally stopped by an immense barrier of ice 150 feet high, beyond which it was found impossible to penetrate, and as the season was likely to become more severe, and the ships to be detained in the ice, without the possibility of effecting anything until it broke up, Captain Ross resolved to return, and consequently both ships sailed from thence for this port on the 18th February. As soon as the season promises a chance of additional success, Captain Ross will again explore the antarctic regions. The barrier of ice which impeded their future progress was traced for 300 miles eastward. This expedition has penetrated four degrees farther south than that of the French or Americans. The positions marked by the French were found to be correct, but some extraordinary mistake appears to have affected the American calculations, for the Erebus and Terror sailed over the positions marked on their chart as land, which is upwards of 300 miles from the latitude and longitude in which the Americans have laid it down. The appearance of these inhospitable regions is represented as one continued scene of valleys of ice and mountains of snow. That which, however, cannot fail to excite surprise, is the discovery of a volcanic mountain in such a latitude. The effect of a burning mountain in a desert of ice and snow must have been extremely strange, if not terrific, and will no doubt, in England, furnish the subject of many a panoramic painting. We have heard that seals and sperm whales were seen in abundance. The officers and crew are all in the enjoyment of excellent health, and have not sustained a single casualty.—[Hobart Town Courier of April 18.

Correspondence of the National Gazette.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Army of the United States, dated

"Hancock Barracks, Moulton, (Me.) Sept. 9, 1841.

"Companies H. and C., first regiment of Artillery, marched from this place on Tuesday, the 7th inst., the former for Fort Fairfield, on the Arostook, the latter for Fort Kent, (so to be called,) near the mouth of Fish River.

"We were not aware of the tremendous excitement on the lines in our neighborhood, until enlightened by the press at a distance. We are within a mile and a half of the New Brunswick line, and are in constant communication with Major Graham's camp, two miles distant, who has no difficulty whatever, nor does he anticipate any. Major Graham leaves here in a few days to establish a station north of Mars Hill, about forty miles north of the present station, and expects to be able to look back along the line that distance."

Female Doctor.—The following anecdote appears in the Oriental Observer:—We have recently heard from Aidin that a young man, living with the Primate, and exercising the honorable profession of a doctor, obtained the affections of the lovely daughter of his host, whose father was desirous of concluding a marriage between them. Happy were the prospects of the bride, when the term approached which should see her enter the arena of married life; but alas! the doctor would not fix the day, and neither prayer, bribe, nor entreaty would turn him from his inflexibility. At length the father, irritated at the slight, sought, redress from the authorities, who demanded the reason of the doctor's refusal, and that he should fix a period for the wedding. These reasons the doctor declined to give except to the favourite midwife of the Governor, and upon being interrogated by her, he was discovered to be 'a Venus in all her loveliness.'"

FROM HAVANA.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia National Gazette, writing from Havana, on the 25th of August, says, a rumor was circulating that England had demanded from the Spanish Government a fulfilment of the treaty of 1828, for the suppression of the slave trade, and required the Government of Cuba to give up all slaves imported since that date.

Also that 6000 troops were to embark immediately at Cadiz for Cuba, and that the fortifications of the island were to be put in a state of efficiency.

It was reported also that the Canary Islands, had declared themselves independent of Spain.

A Tunnel through the Alps.—"The King of Sardinia," says the Courier de Lyon, "does not appear disposed to abandon the project of cutting a tunnel through the Alps, in order to facilitate the communications between France and Italy. The necessity for abandoning the present road over Mount Cenis is allowed; the new projected road will pass by Oulx, following the course of Doire, ... a narrow valley in a northwesterly direction, leading directly to the foot of an elevated rock, through which a tunnel can be readily cut, ... length will not be more than 25,000 feet. This tunnel will come out in a valley which joins the pass of ... and the present road below St. Michael."

... Steamers to Bremen.—The Bunker Hill Aurora says:—"We understand that Mr. Charles Keutgen is now in this city, acting as agent of the "Bremen American Steam Company."—This Company, we are told, propose to establish a line of Steamships between Bremen and the United States, touching at the Isle of Wight, or perhaps some port in England. They have already obtained the necessary funds, and are ready to commence the construction of the first ship. Mr. Keutgen has also been at New York, with a view to ascertain what accommodation he can obtain there, and is now pursuing similar investigations at Boston. The probability is that the line will come to this port."

A Curiosity.—One day this week, in working a burr block at the Burr Mill Stone Factory in this city, two honey bees were found in a cavity opened by breaking off a piece of the stone.—They were torpid, but soon showed signs of life and flew away. As they were enclosed in a perfectly air tight part of the stone, they must have come from France; but how or when they were thus enclosed, we leave for the solution of naturalists. As to the fact, there can be no doubt.—[Roch. Democrat.

Chronicle & Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

Funeral of LORD SYDENHAM.

The rites of sepulture were yesterday performed over the remains of the late Governor General. Upon this melancholy occasion crowds of persons flocked into Kingston from the neighbouring Country, and with the town population lined the road in dense masses from Alwington House to St. George's Church, the numbers collected amounting at a low calculation to between six and seven thousand.

At eleven o'clock the procession left Alwington House in the following order.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AND SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, PALL BEARERS.

THE BODY.

DRAGOON GUARDS. DRAGOON GUARDS.

upon a frame erected on a Gun Carriage, drawn by six horses, with Artillery Drivers.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GOVERNMENT AND MR. BARING.

THE STAFF OF THE LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE STAFF OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE MEDICAL GENTLEMEN WHO ATTENDED THE LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE JUDGES—PYKE, HAGERMAN, AND MACLEAN.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. Robertson,	Messrs. Roblin,
" Simpson,	" Gilchrist,
" Derbishire,	" Smith,
" Small,	" Cartwright,
" Hincks,	" Dunlop,

De Salaberry.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE DISTRICT AND STAFF.

THE COMMODORE.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

THE HIGH SHERIFF.

THE MAYOR OF KINGSTON AND COMMON COUNCIL.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

THE CLERGY.

THE BAR.

THE GRAND JURY.

OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

DEPUTATIONS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES.

GENTLEMEN,

INHABITANTS OF KINGSTON.

&c. &c. &c.

The Procession on entering town, was headed by the Band of the 14th Regt. who added much to the solemnity of the occasion, by performing Handel's sublime requiem.

The Bells of the different churches tolled from an early hour in the Morning, and minute guns were fired by the Royal Artillery stationed on the Common until after the interment.

The Gallery of St. George's Church having been reserved for the Ladies was filled at an early hour, the Body of the Church was left for those forming the Procession.

The Funeral service of the Church of England at all times sublime, this melancholy occasion rendered peculiarly solemn, eliciting the strongest emotions from all present—was read by the Archdeacon assisted by the Revd. R. D. Cartwright and the Revd. W. A. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council, and Domestic Chaplain to his late Excellency the Governor General.

After the Domine Refugium, the following beautiful Anthem was chanted by the Choir.

Unveil thy bosom faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust,
And give these sacred relics room,
To slumber in the silent dust!

Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear,
Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes
Shall reach the tranquil sleeper here,
Or wake him from his last repose.

So Jesus slept;—God's dying Son
Pass'd through the grave and bless'd the bed,
So may we rest, till from His Throne,
The morning break and pierce the shade.

Break from His Throne, illustrious morn!
Attend, O Earth, His sov'reign word!
And thou, O Grave! restore thy form,
In trembling hope, to meet his Lord!

The Military, composed of the Royal Artillery, the Kingston Volunteer Artillery, Magrath's troop of Dragoons, the Dragoon Guards, the 14th and 43d Regiments of Infantry, in chain order, lined the road from the Common to St. George's Church. On the approach of the corpse each soldier rested on his arms reversed, presenting an effect worthy of the occasion.

All places of business were closed during the day, and every countenance wore an expresion of sadness—and although thousands came to pay their last tribute to the illustrious dead, all passed off without accident, and in the most perfect order.

Lord Sydenham came to this country charged with the execution of a commission of surpassing difficulty and delicacy. During the two years that he laboured incessantly through good and evil report, and through the anguish of a sick bed, he met and conquered every obstacle that rancorous political prejudice and self-interest, superadded to the insidious workings of secret political conspiracy could present to the attainment of his object. His experience in the great world of Imperial politics armed him at all points—he was never unprepared. He knew too well human nature, and the springs of action and motives of public men, to be taken unawares by any event or combination of influences calculated to thwart his measures, or drive him from his course. If to this experience we add the ... personal qualities known to all who labored with Lord Sydenham,—a firm and settled purpose, an unvarying resolution, indefatigable application to business, and, sustaining all, an inexhaustible energy in promoting the execution of his plans, we shall have the secret of his mastery over men and over events. All who have marked the recent progress of public affairs in this country will be impressed with the conviction that had the directing mind been endowed with qualities of any lower grade,—had the "man at the helm" possessed less firm hand, than were displayed in the administration of the Nobleman whose melancholy decease we have just witnessed, the Union would not have weathered the storms and rude buffets to which it has been exposed.

Yesterday, immediately after the funeral, His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Jackson was Sworn in as Administrator of the Government at Alwington House in presence of the Judges, Executive Council, Heads of Departments, such Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly as were in town, and Members of the Bar.

Private Letters received in Town from London, mention that Sir Thomas Freemantle, Secretary of the Treasury, is to be the successor of the late lamented Lord Sydenham, in the Government of British North America.

THE BAR.

The members of the Bar residing in this District held a meeting in the Court House in this place on Wednesday the 22d day of September, 1841, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions. We hope the example will be followed by the learned profession throughout the Province, in paying this mark of respect to the illustrious individual, whose loss they, in common with the rest of the inhabitants of Canada, have so much reason to deplore.

Resolved—That the members of the Bar do attend the funeral of the late Governor General, as a body, in their robes.

Resolved—That as a mark of respect for the memory of the late distinguished Representative of Her Majesty in this Province, the profession wear mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved—That the Attorney General be requested to communicate these resolutions, in order that a place may be assigned to the Bar in the procession.

Signed by J. S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Queen's Counsel, and eighteen other Barristers.

New Edition of Walker's Dictionary.—We have just received a copy of a new addition of this useful work, recently issued from the press of Messrs. Armour & Ramsay. It is neatly printed upon handsome paper, reflecting great credit upon the spirited and enterprising publishers.

* We shall publish the excellent charge of his Honor the Chief Justice, to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the present Assizes, on Wednesday.

We regret to learn that Mr. Lafontaine has been returned for the 4th Riding of York.

Destructive Fire in St. Thomas.—On the 17th instant twenty-five houses were consumed by fire in the Town of St. Thomas, besides much valuable property.

A fire occurred in the village of Ancaster a few days since, by which 7 or 8 houses were destroyed.

A diabolical attempt has lately been made by some of the frontier ruffians to destroy H. M. Steamer "*Minos*" at Chippawa. Capt. Sandom left this port in the "Traveller" on Tuesday last, with a party of Marines, in order to investigate this nefarious transaction.

War with America.—If McLeod is tried War is inevitable—and that he will be ... of a doubt.—Hostile preparations are making by both the British and Americans—and since that dire calamity, "War", must ultimately take place, the sooner the crisis arrives the better—for the result we have no fears—for it has been said—and said truly, by one of the most eminent statesmen England ever saw, that—"*where the British Flag waves, Foreign Dominion shall not come!*" Such an event would greatly increase the price of all British and Foreign Manufactured Goods. Some of us are old enough to recollect the effect on the prices of those goods produced by the late War—Printed Calicoes for instance, such as are now selling in our Stores for 9d. per yard, at that time could not be procured for less than 2s. 6d., Broad Cloths which were then 40s., can now be had for 15s.,—therefore we would recommend our friends, immediately to enter some of our well filled stores and make their purchases, and we perceive by an advertisement which has appeared in our columns, that Dykes, & Co. have imported one of the largest and cheapest Stocks of Goods ever brought into an establishment in Kingston.—[Communicated.

We find the following notice in the Toronto Patriot, and our readers will perceive by an advertisement in another part of this paper, that the Messrs. Mead have a few Pianos for sale at the store of John H. Greer, Esq. These instruments are of a superior description, and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

TORONTO, August 27, 1841.

To Messrs. J. & J. MEAD:

WE, the undersigned, in returning our best thanks to Messrs. Mead, of this city, for the use of one of their Piano Fortes, at our Concert, beg to remark, that from the number of instruments which we are in the habit of using, we have found none better; and recommend them to the public with great pleasure, as possessing our entire confidence.

EDMUND SEGUIN,
C. M. MANVERS,
ANNE SEGUIN,

From our Second Edition of Wednesday.

Kingston, 21st September, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,

It will, I am sure, be satisfactory to yourself and the other Members of the Legislature, to be made acquainted with the terms of the Speech which had been prepared by the late Governor General, to be delivered on the prorogation of the Legislature; but which his lamented illness prevented. It was the last public document ever dictated by him, and breathes throughout those sentiments of attachment to this country, and of anxiety for its advancement which he ever felt and expressed.—The last few words—the concluding prayer for the happiness of Canada—were dictated on Friday morning, at a time when the hand of death was upon him.

As this document is entirely of a public nature, you are of course at liberty to communicate it to the other members of the Legislative Council, or to the public, in any way you may think most proper.

I have the honor to be,
My dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
T. W. C. MURDOCH.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council, &c. &c. &c.

COPY.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, it affords me the highest gratification to be able to congratulate you on the important results of your labours during the present Session.

Called together under a new Constitution, and representing interests so various and extended, it was impossible but that difficulties should arise on your first meeting, but those difficulties have been overcome by your prudence, while the new measures which you have ... and the improvements which you have introduced into the existing Law will remain as a monument of your industry ...