The Poetry of the Bible.—The poetry of the Bible is that of imagination and of faith; it is abstract and disembodied; it is not the poetry of form, but of power; not of multitude, but of immensity. It does not divide into many, but aggrandizes into one. Its ideas of nature are like its ideas of God. It is not the poetry of social life, but of solitude; each man seems alone in the world, with the original forms of nature, the rocks, the earth, and the sky. It is not the poetry of action, or of heroic enterprise, but of faith in a supreme Providence, and resignation to the power that governs the universe. As the idea of God was removed further from his sensible and scattered polytheism, it became more profound and intense as it became more universal, for the infinite is present to everything:—"if we fly into the utmost parts of the earth, it is there also; if we turn to the east or to the west, we cannot escape from it." Man is thus aggrandized into the image of his Maker. The history of the patriarchs is of this kind; they are founders of a chosen race of people, the inheritors of the earth; they exist in the generations which are to come after them. Their poetry, like their religion, is vast, unformed, obscure, and infinite; a vision is upon it: an invisible hand is suspended over it. The spirit of Christian religion consists in the glory hereafter to be revealed; but in the Hebrew dispensation, Providence took an immediate share in the affairs of this life. Jacob's dream arose out of this intimate communication with heaven and earth; it was this that let down, in the night of the youthful patriarch, a golden ladder from the sky to the earth, with angels ascending and descending upon it, and shed a light upon the lonely place, which can never pass away. The story of Ruth, again, is as if all the depth of natural affection in the human race was developed in her breast. There are descriptions in the book of Job more profound of imagery, more intense passion, than anything in Homer, as that of the state of his prosperity, and of the vision that came upon him by night. The metaphors in the Old Testament are boldly figurative. Things were collected more into masses, and gave a greater momentum to the imagination.—[Hazlitt.

The Alpine Horn is an instrument made of the bark of the cherry tree, and like a speaking trumpet, is used to convey sounds to a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the summit of the Alps, the shepherd who inhabits the highest peak of these mountains takes his horn, and cries with a loud voice, "Praised be the Lord." As soon as the neighboring shepherds hear him, they leave their huts and repeat those words. The sounds are prolonged many minutes, while the echoes of the mountains and grottos of the rocks repeat the name of God.—Imagination cannot picture any thing more solemn or sublime than this scene. During the silence that succeeds, the shepherds bend their knees, and pray in the open air, and then retire to the huts to rest. The sunlight gilding the tops of these stupendous mountains, upon which the blue vault of heaven seems to rest, the magnificent scenery around and the voices of the shepherds sounding from rock to rock the praises of the Almighty, must fill the mind of every traveller with enthusiasm and awe.

DEATH OF MRS. BLENNERHASSET.

Mrs. Blennerhassett, whose personal charms in early life have been rendered enduring by the eloquence of Mr. Wirt, in the famous passage of his address to a jury, died in New York yesterday, aged 70 years.

In going down to Ohio some years ago we stopped at a princely island residence, then a waste, tarried up with a party of friends one of whom, if my memory is faithful to Ohio, was familiar with the family at the time of Col. Burr's first introduction. We reached the island, according to this witness, on a fine spring morning, in a small boat, with a messenger, whom he dispatched with a note to the lady of the mansion, in truth, understanding a "scrubbers" to be Calypso and her nymphs might have envied.

"We were hospitably received, and the favor of being permitted to wander among the grounds of Mr. Blennerhassett."

This of course brought a cordial welcome, and proved the beginning of the end. Not a vestige of the dwelling remains and nearly every trace of the garden is obliterated.—[Newark Daily Advertiser.

Days of the Pilgrims: How the Old Colony Girls Managed Matters in those Days.—Capt. Miles Standish, who came out in the May Flower, and was elected by the pilgrims to be their military leader, was small and very prompt, which caused it to be said of him that he was "a little pot and soon hot." In a very short time after the death of his wife who came with him from England, the captain was led to think that if he could obtain Miss Priscilla Mullins, a daughter of Mr. William Mullins, the match in his family would be happily repaired. He therefore, according to the custom of those times, sent to ask Mr. Mullins' consent to visit his daughter. John Alden the messenger, went and faithfully communicated the wishes of the captain. The old gentleman did not object, as he might have done, on account of the recent death of Mrs. Standish.

He said that it was perfectly agreeable to him, but that his daughter must also be consulted. The damsel was accordingly called into the room, and John Alden, who is said to have been a man of most excellent form, with a fair and ruddy complexion, in a very courteous and prepossessing manner, delivered his errand. Priscilla listened with attention and at last, after a considerable pause, fixing her eyes upon him, with an open and pleasant countenance said: "*prithee John why don't you speak for yourself?*" The rest of the story is well known. We think we can look which indicated more thankfulness than indifference would permit him otherwise at that time to express. However, he soon renewed his visit, and it was not long before their nuptials were celebrated in ample form. What report he made to his constituent, after the first interview, tradition does not unfold; but it is said that the captain never forgave him to the day of his death. The connection thus formed, it is presumed, was happy, for from it sprung all the Aldens, little and great, in the United States, as we are informed by one of the family, in the third volume of his "Collections."—[Boston Transcript.

A man named Edward Crummie, of Brooklyn, a Butcher, residing in Stanton street, was yesterday arrested, together with a young Irish girl, charged with a conspiracy to cause the death of his wife. It appeared from the statement furnished to our Reporter at the Police Office in Brooklyn, that Crummie was married to his second wife about four or five months ago; but he had been previously attached to the girl (whose name we could not learn,) who is charged as conspiring with him, and his intercourse was kept up with her notwithstanding his marriage. Some days ago, the girl with the connivance of Crummie, endeavored to procure the services of a negro, to whom she promised two hundred dollars if he would murder Mrs. Crummie, and he was advised to commit the deed on Saturday night as she was going to market.

The negro pretending to accede to her terms, went at once to the Police Office and disclosed the plot, when he was directed to go on and obey the instructions of the girl and Crummie, and that when the proper time arrived, the parties would be arrested. As he did not perform his share of the transaction as speedily as was desired, the girl gave him a sovereign by way of earnest, and promised him the balance as soon as his work was done. As the giving of the money afforded ample evidence of the truth of the negro's story, Crummie and the girl were yesterday arrested, and committed for examination.—[N. Y. Com.

Important from Texas.—News was received in New Orleans on the 4th inst., by the Picayune, to the effect that President Houston has convened a special sitting of Congress for the 27th June. Judge Terrell, the Attorney General, has been sent to the East to concentrate the troops in that section. Two Mexicans were recently captured on the other side of Corpus Christi and brought to Galveston. They were well treated, and immediately liberated by Gen. Houston. This is as it should be—for whatever indignities may have been heaped upon Texan prisoners of late in portions of Mexico, there is little to be gained and no satisfaction to be obtained by retaliating upon persons who had no hand in the outrages. The special call for an extraordinary session of Congress in Texas undoubtedly has reference to the much talked of invasion of Mexico, and the present state of affairs in the single star Republic.

It is generally known, says a London paper, that a will will be revoked, if the testator, (whether he be fully aware of the cutting it, and of the consequences he intends or not;) and if the testator wishes to remove it, he can only do so by destroying it in the same way as it was originally revoked or by means of a codicil similarly executed expressing an intention to revive. Before the act came into operation on the 1st of January last, it was held the burning of a mark were sufficient to revoke a will.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Pacific, and the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, in narrow circumstances, yet clinging to a city life, dispirited, and hopeless, who might obtain a livelihood, health and happiness for themselves and families, if they could but manfully shake off the trammels of prejudice and enter on a farmer's life. Good land farms, according to its location, from a dollar, or less, to hundreds, and a very moderate capital will procure a freehold for a farmer in an eligible situation. With yet less capital to start with, a man can obtain an advantageous lease, and with only a couple of hundred dollars he can commence the business by working on shares. In the vicinity of a populous city, a small garden, devoted to fruits and vegetables, will support a family handsomely. In one of the reports of the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, we find it stated that the sales of the produce of seven acres of land, in the neighborhood of Boston, amounted in one year to twenty five hundred dollars. As yet the exact capacity of production of an acre of ground, has not yet been ascertained—for agriculture is a progressive science, and each year witnesses some new discovery and triumph. The beginner in farming must of course expect moderate profits, and not look for an Eldorado in his lot or patch. In this as in other pursuits, patient toil is requisite for the production of great results. But happily farming differs from other pursuits in this respect, that its labor increases the capacity of labor, and he who toils, by toil which wastes the strength, hollows the cheek, and pales the brow. Many a sickly man who has vainly tried the panaceas and prescriptions of medical art, has been restored to health by an active country life and pure air. Who has not heard of Lewis Cornaro who, with a constitution shattered at forty, restored it completely by a temperate life in the country, by his own labor brought under cultivation a considerable tract of land, and attained extreme old age with a vigorous intellect? To an enterprising man we know of no pursuit which holds out so many inducements as agriculture, and we trust the day is not far distant when the prejudices which have prevented so many from pursuing the honorable life of the farmer will be all—[illegible]

From the Patriot.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAKE SIMCOE COUNTRY.

With the drive through the beautiful country on either side of the great North Road (Yonge Street,) we need hardly dwell upon it. The crops, though late, were luxuriant, and bid fair out to the farmer promises a large return, and good prices. Gentlemen's seats and handsome farm houses cheered the sight until we reached the "Oak Ridges." We there found the road naturally very good, though a gravel track, and arrived at the "Pannacle Inn"—after attaining a height of 802 feet above the waters of Ontario—having passed a picturesque little sheet of water called "Bond Lake" on the right, and to the [illegible] surroundings a little beyond the "Pannacle" the road gradually descends until the eye at length rests upon a rich and wooded extensive region, consisting of hill and dale, thickly covered with rich [illegible] of the most valuable description. Before us lay the beautiful picture, stretching fifteen or twenty miles, and [illegible] to the right we saw and the extended [illegible] of the lake of Simcoe, and Hawkestone. The inn [illegible] of Brunswick, a large brick house and comfortable outbuildings belonging to the wealth of the owners. Among these stands conspicuous the handsome residence of Captain Irving. At Holland Landing [illegible] we came to a pretty little village, with mills, shops, &c., and were conducted by [illegible] to Rogers's hotel, after a pleasant [illegible] The following morning at seven [illegible] on board the well-appointed steam boat [illegible] Simcoe, [illegible] the great lake [illegible] Holland [illegible]

[illegible] are extremely curious: in one instance the angle of the Elbow was so acute that the head of the boat was within a few points of the compass of the house from which we started. This prairie abounds with wild duck, and on its margin are found woodcock and snipe, in numbers to gratify the most fastidious sportsman. Emerging from this crooked stream, we struck boldly into the transparent waters of old Simcoe. On the East shore of the lake, and seven miles from the mouth of the river, we stopped at Roach's Point, a pretty little settlement, with an inn, store, &c. The farms we passed coming to this place, studded thickly the whole shore, and the wheat crops particularly were remarkable for their fine appearance. Leaving this place, we passed close to Snake Island, a pretty spot, containing 400 acres, or thereabouts. Here the Government has erected twenty or more comfortable cottages for Indian families, who pass their time happily and profitably in cultivating their farms, in hunting and in fishing. A Church, with a tin-covered spire, is soon to be built for them; this will greatly add to the present cheering aspect of their little hamlet.—Twelve miles from Roach's Point, after running by scores of fine farms and fields waving with luxuriant wheat, we came to Jackson's Landing, a sheltered, pretty little nook, with a shore so bold that the steamer could any where lay alongside it. A little in the rear of this harbour, is a populous settlement on the road leading to Toronto. Near the Landing is the fine farm and pretty stone cottage, with green verandah, of Capt. Boucher, R. N. A mile beyond this, the spire of a neat Church rears its head above the rich surrounding foliage. A resident clergyman is in charge. Near the Church, on a pretty jutting point, stands the handsome residence of Mrs. Sibbald, surrounded apparently by that neatness and comfort which render a country life desirable. Capt. Lee's fine farm, and one belonging to Mr. Campbell, (late of the North American Hotel,) adjoin that of Mrs. Sibbald. The forest is here pierced every quarter of a mile by a pretty clearing, with its dwelling, barns and out-houses around it, until we arrive at Beavertown or Little Talbot, where the lesser branch of the Talbot river falls into the lake. We passed between the main shore and Georgina Island, a naturally beautiful spot, six miles in length, and containing perhaps 2,000 acres. It belongs, like all the other Islands, to the Indians, and is taken care of by the Government for their use as a hunting and fishing station.

Beavertown, or *Beaverton*, is a flourishing little place, contains two saw-mills and a grist-mill, and is supported by a fine settlement in the rear: the water would drive extensive machinery. Opposite this village is another Indian Island, containing about 1,200 acres. Beyond this we passed the mouth of the Great Talbot river, over which a bridge was visible from the boat. We now came to Chewett's Point, in the township of Mara, and then stretched across a deep bay, to Creighton Point. This is a beautiful strip of land, containing upwards of 900 acres, covered with fine forest trees,—among which the elm, the ash, the oak and the maple predominate. On this Point the Indians made, every spring, many thousands of pounds of maple sugar. This beautiful Point, together with the whole frontage, until we passed through the Narrows (probably fifteen miles along the line of shore,) is the property of Capt. Creighton, of Toronto, who purchased it as long since as 1831. We now rapidly approached the beautiful entrance to the far-famed Narrows.

Lake Simcoe is in length about forty-five miles, and varies in breadth from two to twenty miles; perhaps the widest part is between Thorah and the county town, Barrie. The basin which contains this limpid lake is formed of secondary lime stone, alternating with clay and marl. At Holland Landing the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the hill, where Thorne's Mill now stands. This hill branches off to the North at the Landing, and passing by the rear of Barrie, skirts the lake until it arrives at the Narrows, where, passing in rear of the little village of Orillia, it shoots away towards the Northwest. On the East side of the Lake, the soil is said to be richer than that on the West. This may be occasioned by the westerly winds causing the *debris* of the West bank to be deposited on the shore. The country rises gradually from the water on the East shore of the lake, until it attains an elevation of 200 feet. The circumference of Lake Simcoe being 120 miles, it is natural to suppose so large a body of water would make for itself a channel in some direction. This has been effected at the Narrows, where the hills begin to recede from the lake. At this point there is a perceptible current toward the North, which, increasing as it flows through this contracted highway, acquires the velocity of three or four miles per hour, until it becomes mingled with the waters of the pretty Lake Couchiching. Lake Coo-cha-sing is 40 miles in circumference, and forms at its N. W. extremity the river Severn. Here its waters, mingled with those of Lake Simcoe, are hurried over rocky precipices and rapids, until finally they reach the surface of Lake Huron. The Narrows, from shore to shore, are only 300 yards. The bottom is a greasy marl, through which the water has worn a channel nine feet deep, and only thirty feet in width.—We saw shoals of large fish as we passed through, the transparency of the water enabling us to distinguish the class they belonged to at a depth of several feet. The steamer at length landed us within the little lake, at the village of Orillia. A comfortable inn and clean beds induced us to prolong our stay three days. At Orillia, a good road conducts the traveller to Coldwater, on Lake Huron. At Coldwater, the sportsman may "joy to hear," that eighteen couple of snipe have been shot, "by one who knows how," before breakfast. In the townships [illegible] were open for settlement, at prices varying from 8s. 6d. to 15s. and 20s. per acre. About 2,000 bushels of surplus wheat were purchased last winter at Mr. Dallas's fine mills, near the Narrows, for which he paid (and is now paying) 3s. cash per bushel. At Holland Landing, 10,000 bushels were brought from the circuit of the lake, and produced the same price. So superior in quality is the wheat grown around the Lake, that it is much sought after for seed. In the Indian Village, in Lake Couchiching, are quarries of free-stone, lime-stone of several shades and kinds, and abundance of fire-stone. These quarries are worked without the use of gunpowder, and produce slabs of an extraordinary size. The day is probably not far off when all the pretty points of the Narrows will be studded with the cottages of gentlemen, attracted hither by the healthiness of the climate, the beauty of the scenery, or the richness of the soil. Shooting they will have in abundance, and the waters abound with maskinonge, the white-fish, salmon-trout, black-bass, and herrings of a very fine and large kind; the smaller fish are also plentiful.

The steamer, including her numerous "landings," performed the trip from the Narrows to Holland Landing in six hours, and the drive to town, when the roads are dry, will occupy five more: thus might a gentleman residing there leave his house at eight o'clock in the morning, and with his own horse drive into town to dinner at seven.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Killaly has spent nearly a week in this Town and neighbourhood, and he has set the wheels of our public improvements in motion in good earnest. The different Engineers have their hands full in all directions. The London and Port Sarnia Road, a distance of 60 miles, is chopped out the whole length of the road, and of the full width, and the whole will be grubbed two rods wide in the centre before ten days have elapsed. Contracts are taken for the ditching, draining and forming the entire line, so as to prepare it for planking next summer. A more splendid 60 miles of road will not be found on the continent of British North America, or a line more travelled. A one horse waggon, with two Americans in it, passed through the line on Friday last, and a regular stage will be established very shortly. The London and Port Stanley Road and Harbor are also under contract, and it is said will be completed and planked within the year.

The Road from London to Brantford, east, is also determined on, and its improvement will proceed simultaneously with the others.

Port Burwell is also in course of repair, and the line of road from thence to the interior of the Brock District is surveyed and reported upon, and will proceed with all possible despatch.

The labor of the President of the Board has been immense; he has been in the office every day from morning till night—we do not envy him in his extent of responsibility, and the difficult task he necessarily has in dealing with the prejudices of interested applications made to him on the subject of the choice of the different lines of road.—[London Inquirer.

We have to chronicle the arrival in our harbour of a schooner from the upper lakes, the *Prince of Wales*, a vessel built by the Niagara Dock Company, for A. Ennis, Esq. She made her passage from Brantford, we believe, without breaking bulk, and will return to the same port, passing through the Rideau and Ottawa Canals. This is the best feat of the kind.—She leaves the Canal Wharf this afternoon at four.—[Commercial Messenger.

From the St. Catharines Journal.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

[illegible] the progress of the Canal [illegible] the latter [illegible] new stone locks on the Welland [illegible] locks, we have to state, that new stone locks, 122 feet long by 26 wide, are to be constructed throughout the entire length of the Welland Canal, from Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, to Port Colborne, on Lake Erie; six are to be put under immediate contract, the tenders for which are now before the Board of Public Works; the rest are to be proceeded with as soon as the necessary surveys can be made, and to which the others will continue to be added, until the whole are completed.

The "Junction" is where the Feeder, from the Grand River, 21 miles long, intersects the Welland Canal, on the summit level, between the two lakes; it is here the "guard lock" is to be built, to regulate the levels both ways.

Five miles below Dunnville, (where the feeder leaves the Grand River,) at Broad creek, is to be a lateral or branch cut, connecting the feeder with the Grand River, which, it enters a short distance from the mouth, and which has been named Port Maitland. About midway, on this branch cut, is to be built the "ship lock," 180 by 45 feet, which is more immediately for Government purposes, and where it is contemplated, we believe, to construct a Dry Dock.

Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1842.

We have nothing later from England. The Royal Mail Steamer of the 4th of July, has we have no doubt, ere now arrived at Boston, and the news by her will, we have no doubt, reach us here in a day or two.

The "Unicorn" Steamer has proceeded to Halifax to receive Lady Bagot and the Governor General's family, who are expected to arrive in the 4th of July packet, and convey them to Quebec.

New appointments.—We learn from Lower Canada that the Hon. E. Caron, Mayor of Quebec, has been appointed Solicitor General Canada East, with a seat in the Executive Council,—and that Mr. Parent, M. P. P. and Editor of the "*Canadian*," has also been honoured with a seat at the Executive Council Board.

Kingston, 19th July, 1842.

We understand that the Rev. Superintendent of Education for Canada West, has this day commenced his annual visitations of the several Municipal Districts in his section of the Province. His plan is to meet with all the Teachers in each District, in their respective District Towns, and at least one Common School Commissioner from each Township—and to spend two days with them on educational business. These visits so far as we have learned are to be in the following order.

Brockville	on Tuesday & Wednesday	19 & 20 July.
Cornwall	on Friday and Saturday	22 & 23 do.
L'Original	on Tuesday & Wednesday	26 & 27 do.
Bytown	on Friday and Saturday	29 & 30 do.
Perth	on Wednesday & Thursday	3 & 4 Aug.
Kingston	on Tuesday & Wednesday	9 & 10 do.
Picton	on Friday and Saturday	12 & 13 do.
Belleville	on Tuesday & Wednesday	16 & 17 do.
Cobourg	on Tuesday & Wednesday	23 & 24 do.
Peterboro'	on Friday and Saturday	26 & 27 do.
Toronto	on Wednesday and Thursday 1st September.	31st August and
Hamilton	on Monday & Tuesday	5 & 6 do.
Niagara	on Thursday & Friday	8 & 9 do.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Trustees of this [illegible] dren's Church in the City [illegible] inst. by special appointment [illegible] Hamilton presiding. One of the meeting was to take [illegible] ment of a Professor of Natural [illegible] matics. It would appear [illegible] ter, thirteen of the Trustees [illegible] election of Professors, at [illegible] Meeting of the Synod of [illegible] Montreal, it was found more [illegible] there than at Kingston, [illegible] ing members of the Synod.

We learn that the Trustees [illegible] to the Rev. Principal Liddell [illegible] conjunction with the College [illegible] neral Assembly, to select [illegible] the Natural Philosophy Chair [illegible] authorities had it in view to appoint a Professor of Moral Philosophy on this occasion, but were prevented by finding that the funds of the Institution would not admit of it at present. We hope, however, that this obstacle will be speedily removed by the exertions of the friends and well wishers of the Institution. We also understand that from the same cause the commencement of Building the College is postponed for this season. We have great pleasure, however, in stating that, during the recess more ample accommodation for the classes will be provided against the commencement of the second Session in October next.

THE ARMY.

Yesterday morning, three Companies and Head Quarters of the 6th Regt. arrived here from Amherstburgh, en route for Chambly, which is to be their station for the next year. The 1st Division of this corps proceeded to Montreal last week by the River, and were only five days reaching that city from Amherstburgh. The 89th were stationed in this country during the last war, and distinguished themselves on several occasions under the gallant Colonel Morrison.

Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, reviewed the 1st Batt. of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on Monday last, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of his Regt., indeed we have seldom or ever seen a corps in finer order, and Colonel Torrens may feel justly proud in attaining the command of this superb body of men. The colours of the Regt. were covered with the names of almost every action that has been fought, from that of Minden to the crowning one of Waterloo.

Yesterday Sir Richard Armstrong accompanied by his Staff went to Fort Henry and made his half yearly inspection of the Kingston Militia Artillery, commanded by Captain Jackson. The General saw them perform several manœuvres which were done in a style worthy of veteran troops, and clearly proved that our gallant Militia are capable of attaining the highest state of efficiency.—This Company furnish detachments at Fort Niagara and Amherstburgh, to which latter station a reinforcement of ten gunners will proceed in the course of a few days.

Detachments of the 1st, 14th, 87th Regt. and 93d Highlanders, passed through here last week on their way from England to join their respective corps in this Province.

In reference to the late unfortunate accident of the "Shamrock" steamer, the Montreal Herald proposes that an Engineer of experience should be appointed by Government, whose duty should be to see that the Machinery of each boat plying on our waters was good—sufficient, to examine into the qualifications of the Engineers, the proper complement of men, &c. &c. That this officer should be obliged to inspect and report at stated intervals, and that his salary should be paid from the proprietors of the boats, &c. A [illegible] of this kind would have [illegible] tendency [illegible] would introduce a Bill to [illegible]

Lord Morpeth.—This distinguished Nobleman arrived in Town on Saturday evening last, from Quebec, and took up his quarters at Daley's. Many of the principal Inhabitants of the Town waited upon his Lordship on Monday. He left Town on Monday evening in the Royal Mail Steamer Princess Royal for Toronto, on a visit we understand to the Manitoulin Islands and the upper portions of the Province.

George William Frederick Howard, Viscount Morpeth is the eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle,—was appointed Secretary for Ireland in 1835,—and represented the western division of Yorkshire in Parliament since 1830 till the last general Election.

The Hon. Francis Hincks with his family, arrived here from Toronto on Sunday morning last, and has assumed the duties of his situation as Inspector General.

Among the recent arrivals at Daley's we observe *The MacNab*.

The St. Maurice election has terminated in the return of Mr. Turcotte by a majority of 200 over Dr. Malhiot.

The New York Spirit of the Times of Saturday last, contains a spirited Engraving of the Gold Cup or piece of Plate won at Ascot on the 9th June, by Mr. Ordes, Bee Wing, beating The Nob, St. Francis, Eringo, and Lancecost. It is cast in silver from the design of Mr. Cutterill. The subject is the capture of John of Luxembourg's Banner by the Black Prince at the Battle of Cressy.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

DOCTORS WILL DIFFER.

The Toronto Herald approves of the conduct of Mr. Sherwood, in accepting the vacant office of Solicitor General. He thinks that under all the circumstances, he would not have been justified in rejecting the office—and adds:—"*It is our opinion, based on the general tenor of the proceedings of the Governor General, that it is the policy of the Colonial Department to abolish, as far as possible, all political distinctions in the Government of Canada, and to conduct affairs by an amalgamation of all parties.*"

The Church, on the other hand, "*is of opinion, that events will not justify the correctness of the decision arrived at by the honorable and learned Solicitor General.*"

This discrepancy of opinion in these two high Conservative journals, reminds us of a medical case which we met with some time since. It was in substance as follows:—It so happened, once upon a time, that a young lady, fair and rich, lay upon a bed of sickness. Her malady, which was of a very complicated character, puzzled the medical advisers amazingly, eight or nine of whom were in constant attendance. Things continued in this way [illegible] at length the guardian of the girl resolved upon calling in additional medical assistance. He accordingly sent for a very worthy and excellent practitioner, in whose soundness of judgement he thought he could rely—and asked to be allowed to introduce him to the medical council of the sufferer, a list of whose names had been previously placed in his hands. The Doctor pondered over the names for a few moments, and then suddenly turned round to the guardian and addressed him thus:—"Sir, this medical council of yours I find, is composed of such a rascally set that I will have nothing to do with them. I cannot act in concert with them." So saying his hat, he was going away, when the guardian mildly observed that he could not turn off his council all at once—and that in the meantime the patient might be lost. The Doctor answered that she might die and be d—d—he would have nothing to do with her while she was attended by such fellows as now surrounded her—especially that notorious quack, Mr. ——.

The guardian, who was a fine specimen of the old English gentleman, full of benevolence and generous feelings, took a few strides across the room, and determined to send for another doctor, a person of some celebrity in the city in which he resided. The guardian opened his mind fully to this gentleman, explaining to him the difficulties by which he was surrounded. The Doctor—a second Abernethy—answered with great candour that the petty jealousies of medical men was proverbial, but that for his own part, he would soar above such small considerations, and make it his business to effect the recovery of the patient. "And to save time, Mr. Guardian, on leaving home I put a small vial of the elixir of "*Conservation*" in my pocket, a few drops of which, mixed occasionally in the drink of the sufferer, will work wonders in restoring her to perfect health and beauty." After this he was introduced to the medical council, by whom he was received with great courtesy. He had the tact, however, to conceal the little bottle in his waistcoat pocket, so as not to alarm his new friends.

This is the medical case, and we leave it to the reader to judge which of the doctors acted the most magnanimous part.

ESCULAPIUS.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding all the good news some days ago, this vexatious and most annoying question seems to be as far from adjustment as ever. Every thing seems to be thrown aback. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express avers that the rumors referred to, have had no foundation; that the reported exchange of territory, by which the St. Johns would have been the boundary from its mouth to its source, is so far from having been made, that Lord Ashburton is stated to have received instructions, *forbidding him to yield an inch of the territory claimed by the British*; and the writer adds:

There, have, however, been no negociations upon the Boundary Question, and my apprehensions are that none can be made by Lord Ashburton, unless his instructions, which now the his hands, give him more freedom of action. From the information I have upon this subject, I am inclined to believe that the Ambassador of the British Government can do no more than to give an equivalent in money for the territory. This proposition is too delicate a one to submit directly, but under the color of paying the expenses incurred, I presume it has been hinted at. The British Government will pay for the whole of the territory in dispute, and ask only for so much as may serve her purposes of uniting the two British Provinces, now separated by a strip of land which forms a part of the territory in dispute.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Colborne District, held in the Court House at Peterboro', pursuant to requisition on Wednesday, July 13th, 1842. W. S. Conger, Esq. Sheriff, in the Chair,—John Lucas, Esq. Secretary.

On the motion of the Hon. T. A. Stewart, seconded by James Wallis, Esq.,

It was Resolved—That the serious disadvantages under which the Inhabitants of this section of the Country are labouring, from the delay in the completion of the public works which have been so long in progress, and in the opening an easier and more commercial communication with Lake Ontario by means of a Plank Road, imperatively call upon them to adopt such measures as may be in their power, for urging the commencement and completion of the works in question, and other obtaining relief from their present isolated and depressed condition.

On the motion of Charles Reynolds, Esq. seconded by E. A. Meyler, Esq.

It was Resolved,—That for this object a committee be appointed to communicate with His Excellency the Governor General and the Board of Works, and to procure information on this important subject, and to report the result of their enquiries to an adjourned meeting and that the Hon. T. A. Stewart, John Gilchrist, John Hutchison, B. Y. McKye, John Darcus, James Hall and James Wallis, Esqrs. do compose such committee.

On the motion of James Hall, Esq. seconded by T. Draill, Esq.,

It was Resolved,—That this Meeting do adjourn until the 26th inst., then to assemble for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee.

On the motion of B. Y. McKyes, Esq. seconded by John R. Benson, Esq.,

It was Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretary.

W. S. CONGER,
Chairman.

JOHN DARCUS,
Secretary.

From the Commercial Messenger.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.

We are glad to learn that the Beauharnois Canal has been commenced, and that already some two hundred laborers are employed upon it. This will set the matter at rest, we fancy, as, hope being extinct, it will be philosophically determined upon by the partizans of the north shore, to let the Government ruin the country its own way.

A number of gentlemen resident on the northern side, made a most patriotic and argumentative appeal to the Governor General, praying him to abandon the southern side, as being impracticable,—and too near the Yankees, whose first object, in the event of war, these wiseacres say, will be to take possession of the Beauharnois Canal. They infer that we will suffer them to do so—but as we have before remarked, there would be two parties to such an arrangement as that. The dissentients could hardly have hit upon a more absurd attempt at argument than this; and Sir Charles has given them a very proper answer to their silly and selfish proposition. He says that the southern shore is equally entitled to protection with the northern, and that he cannot contemplate the possibility of Her Majesty's troops being driven by the enemy into or beyond the St. Lawrence. He is quite right; or at any rate, the chances of such a mishap are not sufficient to excuse the wanton waste of much useful money, at a time when the probabilities of war are daily and hourly diminishing, and when confidence in our arms is certainly not on the decrease.

If the other objections be as easily demolished as this one, upon which so much stress is laid, the public will have good reason to be satisfied with the choice of route. We subjoin His Excellency's reply to the address:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have considered with much attention the arguments which you urge against the construction on the South shore of the St. Lawrence of the Canal which is to connect the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis.

In respect to the physical difficulties on which you insist, I can assure you that, previously to adopting my decision, I had before me the report of a competent Engineer, totally unconnected with this Province, and therefore free from all local bias.

From his Report, confirmed by the opinion of the Chairman of the Board of Works, I gather that a Canal can be made both more cheaply and more easily on the South, than on the North shore, and that you are mistaken in your estimate of the physical obstructions to such a work. Incompetent myself to pronounce an opinion on a question of this nature, I must rely, and I do so with confidence, on the representations I receive from those whose professional reputation is involved in the correctness of their statements, and who can have no personal motive to mislead me.

With [illegible] I [illegible] such calamity. Should hostilities unfortunately arise between Great Britain and the United States, it would be the duty of the Government of this Province to protect Her Majesty's subjects living on the South no less than those on the North shore of the St. Lawrence, and the whole power of Great Britain would be put forth to do so. I cannot contemplate the possibility that Her Majesty's troops might be driven from the South side of the St. Lawrence, but even were such a misfortune to occur, the communication between Upper and Lower Canada by the Rideau Canal would remain open, and the enemy would derive no greater facilities for his operations by a possession of the Canal now in question. The munificence of Great Britain has provided the Rideau line of communication as a defence in time of war, and so long as that remains open, the intercourse between the Upper and Lower parts of the St. Lawrence cannot be cut off.

Under these circumstances, I must decline to interfere with the decision already taken in this matter. I cannot consent to impose on the Province the unnecessary additional expense of making the Canal on the North side, with a view to future possible hostilities; nor do I see any reason for delaying the commencement of the work till the meeting of the Legislature, whereby we should lose the whole of the present season.

From the Quebec Correspondent of the Montreal Gazette.

QUEBEC, *July* 16, 1842.

There is but little I can find of interest sufficient for a letter, but, I trust, the long agony of such insufferable dullness is nearly over. There is now some appearance of a more vivacious state of things being about to commence. The new Timber Bonding regulations at home, seems to have had its intended effect—to have infused a portion of new life into business; and give an impulse to trade, which, it is hoped, will prove extensively and lastingly advantageous.

Some ten days ago, there were here upwards of 20 sail of vessels, seeking freight and finding none; and with little prospect of obtaining it on almost any terms: freight is now looking up a little; some ships have been taken up at 33s. to London and to Hull, and 35s. to Liverpool. Of the price of timber I cannot, to-day, quote any definite price, but may state, that is rather on the rise, and not likely to go lower. The only business lately done to any extent, is in spruce deals. Some activity is looked for in the operations next week, the effects of which I shall apprize you. There is no alteration in provisions; and ashes are again a shade lower—say pots, 28s.; pearls, 28s. 3d.

The Red Buoy, off St. Johns, and the Black Buoy off St. Roche, are both reported missing. Captain Young, the superintendant of Pilots, proceeds, immediately to replace them.

The body lately picked up, and carried to Grosse Isle, which it was imagined had been the subject of foul play, from the circumstance of a rope having been found round its neck, has been ascertained to be that of a person, who sometime since fell overboard, and was drowned, from an emigrant ship—had been placed round its neck, for the convenience of towing—from some cause, it was not taken to the place intended, but was left where found by the Grosse Isle boat.

Another of those striking lessons on the shortness and uncertainty of human life, has been forced on our attention, this morning, by the funeral of young Hollis Patton, the second son of Wm. Patton, Esq. Respect for the parents as well as personal regard for the youth himself, brought together all the gentry of the town: a more numerous train of real mourners has scarcely ever been seen here. He was a most amiable and much beloved youth; of striking personal beauty and gentlemanly appearance: foremost among his fellows in scholastic acquirements, and was, indeed, a star among the youngsters of this city.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Monday, July 18.

Ashes.—Since our notice of the 11th, the market has continued inactive, with a slight decline in both pots and pearls. We quote the former at 28s to 28s 3d, the latter being the highest rate obtained on Saturday, and pearls at 28s 6d to 29s, though we know of one instance in which they were offered at 29s, and refused.

Flour.—The sales during the past week have been but trifling in amount, buyers and sellers having as yet been unable to agree as to what the market rate ought to be, considering the recent news from England. On Friday an offer to take either one or four thousand barrels Canada flour, Milton brand, at 33s, was refused; on Saturday a sale of one thousand bls. of the same brand was made at 32s 9d. We heard of another sale on Saturday of five hundred bls. Canada fine, the terms of which have not transpired, but we have reason to believe they were something under the last named rate. The price of American is also tending downwards, the most favourite brands now commanding no more than 32s 3d.

Wheat has come forward but sparingly. On Friday a sale of fifteen hundred bushels Canada white was made at 7s 3d, and on Saturday one thousand bushels red, were sold at 7s, but both purchases were made to complete shipments, and do not afford a criterion of the future price of the article. We continue our quotations of 7s, as nominal.

Provisions remain as before, mess pork excepted, which is improving in demand, and may now be quoted [illegible] $40.

BIRTH,

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., Mrs. Capt. James Swanson, of a Son.

In Pittsburgh on Friday last, Mrs. James Crawford, of a Son.

Yesterday morning the wife of Mr. John Lambert of this town *of a daughter.*

DIED,

On Monday 18th inst., William John, eldest son of Dr. James Y. Allen of this town, aged 4 years.

In this city on the ninth inst. after a long and severe illness, Daniel Farley Esquire, Barrister, late of Clifton, England.

Suddenly, on Friday morning, Thos. Fleming, Esq., aged 42 years. Mr. Fleming was the oldest son of the late Dr. Fleming, Hospital Staff, and brother to the Rev. C. B. Fleming of Melbourne, E. T.

At Quebec on the 14th inst:—in his 16th year, after a severe illness of sixteen days, Horatio Rollo, second son of Wm. Patton, Esq., of that city. He was a youth of great promise, and is deeply lamented by his family and friends.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS for England will be closed at this Office on the following days viz., via Halifax on Monday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. and via Boston on Wednesday the 27th inst at four o'clock P. M

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston, 19th July, 1842. } 6di

WILLIAM HALE,
PORTRAIT, SIGN. & ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER,
ONE DOOR ABOVE THE FRONTENAC HOTEL
STORE ST. KINGSTON. 6z

NOTICE.

AN Instalment of Ten per cent. on the unpaid Capital Stock of the Kingston Marine Railway Co., as last allotted, is hereby called