

MISCELLANY.

SHIPWRECKS.—Aberdeen, Nov. 8.—We regret to state the loss of the fine brig Sir William Wallace, Anderson, of this place, bound for Stornoway and Aberdeen, from Quebec, near the Island of Lewis, the largest of the Hebrides, in one of the most tremendous storms, accompanied with the most violent showers, of hail and snow, remembered by the oldest inhabitant at this early season. The Sir William Wallace made the land on Wednesday the 22nd ult., the wind blowing a hurricane right on the shore, when every possible exertion was made by Captain Anderson & his crew to clear it on either tack, but, unhappily without effect. As affording the only chance of saving the ship and crew, Captain Anderson ran the vessel into a small bay, the safest and only place of shelter among that cluster of Islands, such as would have been selected by the most experienced native, and brought her to anchor. Such, however, was the extreme violence of the gale on the morning of Friday the 21st, that one of the lower anchors broke, with upwards of a hundred fathoms of chain out; and the other two not being sufficient to ride the vessel, which had now driven close to the rocks, as the last and only alternative, they were slipped and the vessel ran into the best place which presented itself, about half past two o'clock A. M. After undergoing incredible hardships, exposed as they were to the fury of the storm, with a tremendous sea making a complete and almost incessant breach over the vessel for two days, so as to destroy the provisions, the crew was so completely exhausted with exertion and privation, that they were in the greatest danger of perishing, as, on their perilous situation being discovered in the morning, no assistance could be afforded from the shore. At this awful crisis, a cask, with a rope attached to it, was launched from the vessel, and, having drifted towards the rocks, was secured by the natives, and the rope made fast; and a seaman having by this means reached the shore, one of the ship's boats, with the remaining part of the crew, was, with great difficulty and danger, warped to the land, when the inhabitants rendered such valuable assistance, that their praiseworthy exertions, at the risk of their own lives, is, in a great measure, attributed the safety of the ship-wrecked mariners. The vessel, having struck a ledge of rocks before reaching the shore, had a great part of her keel torn away, and is otherwise so much damaged as to be a total wreck, but a considerable part of the cargo was expected to be saved.

About half past six o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the fourth current, the fishermen at Rattray discovered a vessel on shore on that dangerous reef, called Rattray Brigs, about eight miles north from Peterhead, and about three quarters of a mile from the land. Information having been sent to the Coast Guard station, the officer was instantly on the beach with his crew. It was blowing a heavy gale of wind from S. S. W. and the surf was so tremendous that no boat could venture off. Blue and other lights were continued to be burnt by the Coast Guard until midnight, but no light could be described from the vessel, nor any signs of the crew being on board. Soon after midnight the vessel had driven over the reef into deep water, so that the tops of her masts were barely visible. A boat was sent out, when it was found that the ill-fated vessel was a schooner of about sixty tons burden. The main boom with a small part of the main-sail attached, was brought on shore—the boom has the appearance of being old, and is painted black—it had before been painted white—and both colours are in several places worn off. The main-sail has had lately a new bolt-rope and breath of new canvas put into the lee-leach off it. Both topmasts are broken; the main had a vane with an arrow point made of wood and dark-red or purple bunting, both main masts are painted white, and the topsail-yard is black. The main-topmast appears to have been made from a small spar, with no more than the bark taken off, and the mainboom has a mark on it, as if the sheet had been formerly about a foot further outward. The mast-heads are occasionally to be seen and it is to be inferred that the vessel has not broken up. A pumpbrake has come on shore, with the word "Boston" branded on each side of it. Steps have been taken by the Vice-Admiral Depute at Peterhead to secure such parts of the wreck as may drift on shore, but from the situation the ship lies in, very little can be done to save anything by other means.

GIN DRINKING.—A London paper says, that to supply one "gin palace," in that metropolis, 9 horses drawing 3 large waggons, loaded with the baneful liquor, are seen every quarter of the year, progressing in a sort of procession, and that it is boasted that on a Saturday night, a guinea a minute has been taken across the bar! No wonder that the progress of political reform is slow, when the money that should be expended to improve their own minds and educate their children, and prepare them for the enjoyment of rational liberty, is thus abused to bind still faster the fetters of mental and moral degradation.—People's Press.

NATURE VS. STIMULENTS.—For repairing the vital energy of the human system consumed by daily expenditure, God has made a well adapted provision. Does that provision consist in superadded stimulation? A reflecting child may see that the supposition is absurd. In what, then, does it consist? In ways and means, the very contrary from stimulation; in ways and means whose object is to arrest the progress of excited energy, to calm, to soothe, to bring back the circulation and the irritability to the state of quiet, in which *stetis alone can body and mind accumulate new power.* These ways and means are food and rest; food, such as individual experience ascertains to be most congenial and nutritious; and rest, in its two natural forms: first, that of short cessations during the day, from severe labor, in a recumbent position, or at least with the legs supported in a horizontal position; and, secondly, that of tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.—Dr. Pyc Smith.

HAT ALMANAC.—We have seen almanacs of all sorts, political, comical, scientific—and dear knows how many more—but a Hat Almanac is a form of the genus we never could have imagined or conceived. It is, however, very simple and very useful, being made on a sheet of paper in a circular form, and intended for pasting in the crown of a hat—whereby at all convenient times out of doors, we can instantly ascertain the times and the seasons by merely uncovering the cranium. Honor, however, to whom honor is due. This ingenious time teller, is not an American invention. It is one of a similar batch of curiosities lately published in London, and of which a copy was given in the Athenaeum. It would have been candid to have said this.—N. Y. Com. Adr.

PRIZE RACE.—John C. Stevens, Esq. of No. 14, Bareilly some time since offered a prize of \$1000 to the person who should perform the pedestrian feat of ten miles in an hour. The proposition not having been properly understood, Mr. Stevens explains it as follows:—

"On some one day of the last fortnight in April next, (says Mr. S.) I will give a purse of one thousand dollars, to be counted for on foot—the distance ten miles, and time allowed to perform it is one hour; they will be started together, on some one of the days above mentioned, at the hour and on the ground selected by me, in the vicinity of the city of New York. The purse will be given to the winner or winners in the proportion and upon the terms which follow, viz:—\$500 to the man who shall be first in the race, and in accomplishing the ten miles within the hour; \$200 to the second, and \$300 to the third."

shall be third. Should one man only, of the number who may start, succeed in performing the distance in the prescribed time, he alone will be entitled to the whole sum. No springs or unusual contrivances to be used.

"According to the conditions of the wager, I may start any number, of any color or nation (though I hope to see it done and won by an American,) it being only stipulated that the man should be in this country at the time the bet was made, (the 1st May last.) Those who intend to compete for it, must give me notice of such intention by the 1st of April next, together with some such evidence of their fitness and ability to perform what they undertake, as shall, in my judgment, render their success possible, if not probable."—ib.

In this city, at sundown last evening, the Bay and Harbor presented a cheerful view; the whole surface of the water was covered with floes, and immense cakes of floating ice, some of them piled so high as to resemble hills or piles of snow,—all moving in rapid succession with the changing currents of the wind and tide, and thus every moment varying the scene. It appeared a moving Panorama, and by the help of the imagination almost any winter picture could be fancied. Not a boat, vessel or steamboat, could be seen in any direction,—a circumstance rarely occurring in this harbor. Great difficulty was experienced by the steamboats; passing during the afternoon, to Jersey and Brooklyn; but strange as it may appear, they came up and went down to Staten Island during the day, as usual; and it is a singular fact, that while the River at particular seasons has been blocked up so as to prevent the Ferry Boats from crossing, the navigation to Staten Island has not been interrupted. Since the memorable winter of 1780, when cannon were brought to the city from that Island on the ice.—ib.

THE INDEMNITY.—One of the New York papers having expressed an opinion, on the strength of recent letters from Paris, that an appropriation would be made for carrying the treaty into effect, the National Intelligencer expresses a contrary opinion, drawn from a gentleman of high respectability in the French capital:—

"The general impression here is that the Chambers will refuse the appropriation for the payment of the twenty-five millions (of francs.) I have talked with many of the Deputies, and almost all are of that opinion. The question will be brought up early, and will be made a Ministerial one; and, if the appropriation be not made the Ministry will go out."—ib.

PROVINCIAL.

Downing Street, 21st November, 1834.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that, although some circumstances obliged his predecessors to lay returning a definitive answer to his letter of the 14th ultimo, the subject of it appears not to have escaped his attention. His notice, indeed, had been drawn from several quarters to the gratification which would be experienced in the principal British possessions in North America, if they were provided with sets of the works published in England, with so much care and at so much expense, by the Record Commission. It is almost needless to say that a strong wish was felt to seize so suitable an occasion of offering to his Majesty's subjects in north America a token of the regard felt for them by the Government of the mother country, and also of furnishing them with the means of cherishing that interest which it is to be hoped they may long retain, in the history and institutions of this kingdom. An application, therefore, was made on the subject to the Commissioners of Records, and I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that they will be ready to supply a number of their publications to afford a copy to each British colony on the continent of North America. Measures will be taken to forward them without delay to the Officer administering the Government in the several provinces, and to them will be confided the duty of selecting the place of deposit in each, which must of course, be a public library of sufficient permanence, security and extent to ensure the safe keeping of the records, and to justify the donation. I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,  
R. W. HAY.

John Bainbridge, Esq. Henry Bliss, Esq.,  
King's Bench Walk, Temple.

From the Montreal Gazette.

By a later communication from Mr. Bliss, the indefatigable Commercial Agent in London, it will be seen that the sum of Montreal to a copy of the Record Commissioners' publications have been most liberally acquiesced in by His Majesty's Government, who, it will be seen intended to present two copies to Lower Canada, and one each to the Sister Provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

"King's Bench Walk, Temple,  
London 20th Nov. 1834.

Gentlemen,—Upon further communication with the Colonial Department, respecting the proposed donation of the Works published by the Record Commission, I am happy to find and acquaint you, that it formed part of the plan of His Majesty's Government to give two copies to the Province of Lower Canada, one to be deposited at Quebec, and the other at Montreal.

Downing Street, 25th Nov. 1834.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. on the subject of the contemplated donation of the Works of the Record Commissioners to the Colonies on the Continent of North America, and with reference to the remarks which it contains respecting Montreal, I am desirous to acquaint you, that the presentation of a copy to that wealthy and flourishing city, in addition to a copy for the seat of Government in Lower Canada, formed part of the plan of His Majesty's Government on this subject. Five copies in all are available, of which it is proposed to send two to Lower Canada, one to Upper Canada, one to New Brunswick, and one to Nova Scotia. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Your most obedient servant,  
R. W. HAY.

Henry Bliss, Esq.  
"King's Bench Walk Temple."

FIRE.—A most destructive fire broke out on Saturday evening last, at about seven, in the premises occupied by Mr. William Sharp, as a livery stable, at the foot of St Gabriel Street, and in rear of the Champ de Mars. From the combustible nature of the buildings, and the great quantity of hay and straw with which they were filled, the fire made most rapid progress in its destructive course, and in a very short time, reduced to ashes a very extensive range of stabling which had been erected by Mr. Sharp. Extraordinary exertions were made by Mr. Sharp and some gentlemen who volunteered their efficient aid, in rescuing the horses from the devouring element. Of twenty-eight that were in the stables at the commencement of the fire, twenty-one were saved, of which fifteen belonged to Mr. Sharp, and one each to Ermatinger, Mr. R. P. Blyden, of Long Point, the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. Joseph Farouque, and Dr. W. Jones—and seven were consumed, of which two belonged to Mr. Robert Johnson of Machiche, and one each to Assist. Com. Gen. Price, Mr. John Orr, Mr. Colin McDougall, Mr. Sharp and the Rev. Mr. Vignault, of Chambly. The whole might in all probability have been saved, had it not been for the obstinate refusal of Mr. Price's horse to leave the stable; Mr. Sharp had three times succeeded in dragging him to the door, but was as often pulled back by the animal. He fell with this horse at the last attempt, and was nearly suffocated by the increasing volumes of smoke, but was providentially pulled out from the building by one of his men. A quantity of harness and carriage furniture was destroyed, but all the carriages both summer and winter, were saved. The residence of Mr. Sharp, immediately adjoining the fire, has suffered a little from the flames. His furniture, as well as that of Mr. Augustine Perrault, who lived next door, was removed in good time, but not without suffering considerable damage. We learn that Mr. Sharp's loss, which may probably amount to about £250, was wholly unprotected by insurance. Mr. Perrault, the proprietor, had £100 insured on his premises and will be fully covered.

The origin of this fire is stated to have arisen from one of the boys employed on the premises, pulling up too quickly one of the iron lamps generally suspended in the stable; a spark communicated to the loft above, and the flames spread with a rapidity beyond conception.

We do not recollect to have seen an occasion, when the Fire Clubs, hitherto of so much utility to the public, were so inefficient. Their funds have been long ago exhausted, and they had notified the public, that they must soon cease as a corps. On Saturday evening, as far as personal exertions went they were freely given, but there being no water at hand, and no funds to pay the carters, their engines were comparatively idle. We hope this circumstance will induce the public to awaken from its lethargy, and come promptly forward with that support to which these companies are justly and deservedly entitled.

We agree with our brother of the *Harald*, in expressing a just sense of indignation at the shocking disclosure made during the evening of some human bodies, which had been concealed in the adjoining premises by some juvenile disciples of Esculapius. We freely admit that there is an absolute necessity for medical men obtaining a correct knowledge of the human frame, but these examinations of the dead ought to be conducted in a manner not to harrow up the feelings of the living, nor to expose to the public gaze, the revolting picture of the mangled remains of their fellow-beings. We trust that the lesson which experience ought now to teach the young medical men of this city, will serve as a salutary caution for the future, and under this hope, we refrain from mentioning names, or bringing before other circumstance connected with this affair.—ib.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A man named Coyne, or Coyne, a pedlar, is supposed to have been murdered in the vicinity of Chatham, under the following circumstances. Coyne, it appears, after a long sickness had proceeded to London, L. D. where he obtained from Mr. O'Brien, Merchant, of that town, a pack of goods amounting in value to about two hundred dollars. With this pack he returned to Chatham, disposing of about seventy dollars worth of the goods upon the way. In Chatham, he put up at the house of Michael Smith, with whom he was acquainted. He told Mr. Smith of the amount of credit he had received from Mr. O'Brien, and the sales he had made on the way from London, and expressed a determination to proceed the next day to Baldoon in prosecution of his calling. A person present, supposed to be a deserter from the United States' Service, who heard the conversation, said that he also intended to go to Baldoon, he would accompany Coyne, and assist him to carry his pack through the uninhabited part of the way, and that when he reached the settlement he could procure means to convey it from one house to another.—Smith in whose presence this proposal was made, took an opportunity to advise Coyne not to go in company with this person, as he was a stranger whom no one there knew, and appeared to be a worthless fellow; but Coyne would not be dissuaded as he wished to avail himself of help to carry the pack. Accordingly, on the following morning, Sunday, he started for Baldoon, in company with the supposed deserter. It is to be observed that the deserter for so we shall call him, on leaving Chatham was in a state of entire destitution—having no money and scarcely sufficient clothes to cover him. In the course of a short time he appeared again in Chatham, where he purchased good clothing, and made himself noted by his extravagance in treating his associates, frolicking, &c. &c. Some suspicion was very naturally excited, that he had not come honestly by the money which he had expended so lavishly, and when interrogated upon the subject, he stated that he had received it from Mr. McGregor, of Baldoon, on whom he had called for a sum of money which he owed him for labor. In the course of a few days persons on whom Coyne had intended to call, arrived at Chatham, and reported that he had not been seen or heard of at Baldoon, or upon the way to that place. A strong suspicion was immediately awakened that the unfortunate man had been robbed and murdered by the deserter; and his suspicion was reduced almost to a certainty by the following facts:—Mr. Patrick Tobin, also a pedlar, had been at Sandwich about this time, and was entirely ignorant of Coyne having gone to Baldoon, or that any fears were entertained of his safety.—On Mr. Tobin's return for Chatham, at a tavern where he stopped to refresh, he found a man peddling goods in a most unbusiness-like manner—as if he was utterly unacquainted with their value. On Mr. Tobin questioning the man as to where he purchased his goods, he replied that he bought them of Mr. Read, of Chatham. When Mr. Tobin arrived at Chatham, he informed Mr. Read of the circumstance, who assured him that he had not sold any such goods. On being made acquainted with Coyne's disappearance, and the fears entertained that he had been murdered, Mr. Tobin called upon Mr. Smith, who described most minutely, the articles contained in Coyne's pack, with which those in possession of the person met by Mr. Tobin, exactly corresponded. In addition to these facts, a certificate was received from Mr. McGregor of Baldoon, that the deserter had not been at his house, that he had neither owned nor paid him any money.

The fate of poor Coyne now appeared certain—yet no means were taken to pursue and secure the person in possession of his effects—although Mr. Tobin's description of him identified him with the deserter who left Chatham in a state of destitution, and to whom so much suspicion had already attached. Large parties have since been in search of Coyne, but hitherto, without success. No trace can be found of him since he left Chatham in company with the deserter—and not a doubt now remains on the mind of any one, but that he has been murdered and robbed by his treacherous companion.—Sandwich Emigrant.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF COYNE.—On the 24th Dec. information was received that a person was then at the Ferry, Sandwich, who had been accused on the Sunday previous in Detroit, as being the murderer of Coyne. This man was interrogated on the subject; he called himself Bird, denied all knowledge of Coyne, Smith, or Tobin, but admitted that he had been in Chatham and Baldoon and that he had been charged with the murder by one McCoy, of the latter place. On being brought before Francois Baby, Esq. he took an opportunity to escape. After some search he was found secreted under the floor of a stable, and carried before Charles Elliot and Francois Baby, Esquires, who, as they were not satisfied with the account he gave of himself, committed him for further examination. Mr. Read, who fortunately happened to be at Sandwich, identified the accused as the person known in Chatham as the deserter. On Thursday and Friday afternoon, these Gentlemen were unrelenting in their investigation of every circumstance which could throw any light on this mysterious business. Last Sunday he was brought up for further examination, and recommitted until Tuesday. After his recommitment such testi-

mony was produced as will justify the Magistrates in committing him fully for trial at the next Assizes. What that testimony was we can not state, lest we might create an improper prejudice against the accused.—ib.

UNFORTUNATE AFFRAY.—A most unfortunate affray took place on Wednesday evening last, in the City of Detroit, between Mr. Avery, of the firm of Whiting & Avery, of that city, and Sheldon McKnight, Esq. Editor of the Democratic Free Press, which terminated in the death of Mr. Avery. We have not heard the particulars from any person present at the occurrence, but learn from second hand that Messrs. Avery and McKnight met on the above evening at a place of public resort, called the "Recess," where an altercation took place between them on the all engrossing subject of politics; Mr. Avery being an anti-Jackson and Mr. McKnight a Jackson-man. From politics the altercation digressed to a private affair, which we do not feel ourselves at liberty to repeat, when Mr. A. gave Mr. McK. the lie, and was struck by the latter with the edge of his open hand, and knocked down. After being raised up, he walked home and went to bed.—In the morning Mrs. Avery discovered that he could not speak—medical aid was immediately procured, but in vain. He expired in a short time after his situation was discovered. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and on examination it was found that his skull had been fractured by the fall, and that a quantity of extravasated blood had lodged in the brain, and produced death. The Jury returned as their verdict that "deceased died of a fracture of the skull, from a fall occasioned by a blow given by Sheldon McKnight." Mr. McKnight on learning the death of Mr. Avery, immediately surrendered himself to the proper authorities, and has since been admitted to bail.

Mr. Avery was a gentleman highly esteemed for his amiable disposition, integrity and candour, and his death is deeply and generally deplored by the inhabitants of Detroit. We have given this statement as it was given to us, to correct many exaggerated reports which have gone abroad. Should we undesignedly, have done either party injustice, we will, on better information, cheerfully correct the error. We can not close this article without expressing our unfeigned regret for both parties. Indeed we know not which of the two to pity most—the deceased or the survivor. We feel assured that Mr. McKnight had not the slightest intention of killing or seriously injuring Mr. Avery, yet the reflection that, though in an unguarded moment, he has deprived a fellow being of life, will, we doubt not, render his fate little to be envied beyond that of the deceased.—ib.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. MORLEY OF CHATHAM.—Just as our paper was going to press, W. G. Hall, Esq. shewed us a letter from the Rev. Mr. Rolph, announcing that the Rev. Mr. Morley was found dead in his bed, this morning, at Ankersburg.—ib.

FIRE.—On Friday morning last, a fire broke out in Henrietta Street, in this City; and, notwithstanding the cluster of small wooden buildings, the efficiency of the Fireman stopped its progress with the destruction of five or six houses.—Christian Guardian.

On Friday morning we made the royal sanction of the Emigrant tax bill the subject of a few animadversions on the perpetually fluctuating policy of the Colonial Office; but we forget to add that Mr. Spring Rice, by so tardily sanctioning a bill, which will expire on the first of next May, has infamously stamped his Majesty's approbation on a dead letter. The new law is, at least so far a dead letter, that it can affect only one or two of the earliest ships of the ensuing spring.—Montreal Herald.

An attempt of the most unparalleled audacity & desperation was made yesterday morning about the hour of eight o'clock, by four prisoners confined in the condemned cells of the gaol, to effect their escape, but which was frustrated by the vigilance of a serjeant of the 24th Regiment, who accidentally discovered a person lying on a bar of a window on the ground floor, to which was cautiously attached a looking-glass, which would reflect the approach of the Sentry, as he past in the direction of the operator. An alarm was instantly given, and every attempt to force the inner door of the passage which led to the cells, situated on the right and left of the large hall, proved abortive. Several individuals who came to the window, had sealed water thrown on them by the inmates of the cells. A strong body of the main guard and a reinforcement from the garrison, under the command of Lieutenant James of the 24th Regiment, immediately surrounded the gaol. Forcing the heavy outside iron door, proved, by common exertion, fruitless, and resource was made to Mr. Spears, who attended, and for some time failed of making an aperture, for the tenants had contrived to have had false rivets to their chains, and by a simultaneous manoeuvre, commenced raising the doors (four inch thick, plumb and studded,) and applying them as a barrier against the main door, they then commenced turning up, by the aid of the repudiated chain, the flooring, demolishing a wooden partition and erecting a barrier which for two hours defied all physical strength to overcome. It may be proper here to mention, that it has been the practice every morning to open the cell doors, and leave them in that position till evening, when the prisoners returned to their cell, to enable them to receive the influence of a stove, common to all the cells which stands in the hall or passage, consequently, the tenants were at large, all reliance being placed in the strength of their chains and the impossibility of defeating the vigilance of Captain Holland. A small passage in the iron door, scarcely permitting the entrance of a man, was effected, and Mr. Spears singly dashed in, opposed as he was by a repetition of endeavors on the part of the prisoners to supply the breach with boards, as it was increasing. He was immediately followed by Lieutenant James, and a part of the guard, and the culprits discovering no medium of escape, surrendered. The whole affair was effected in two hours, or perhaps less, and so great a scene of demolition as the cells and hall present, must be seen to be credited. The Sheriff and several of the magistrates were on the spot, and the desperate and determined intention of the prisoners, and the incredible facility they exercised in erecting the barricade, for a considerable time left the possibility of entrance a question. The result, however, superseded the necessity of firing into the cell through the windows, although such at one time appeared to be an indispensable duty. The whole destruction was the work of four persons—Keillerstein, Lance, Perrault, and Lenox. Upon capitulation Lalene was found invested with his chain, and a person of the name of Vaillencour was also found in bed, under the care of the medical attendant of the hospital, and surrounded with drugs. Some of these criminals have been from twelve to eighteen months in gaol—friendless, and consequently rendered desperate by the privations of those comforts that are excluded from the convicted felon—a fact which calls loudly for the adoption of some system that may be calculated to render existence tolerable, even under the iron sway of prison discipline.—ib.

Under the head of Upper Canada will be found an interesting correspondence between the provincial Governor and Mr. Shirreff, a gentleman already favourably known to the public as the writer of a sensible pamphlet on emigration.

The subjects, which are touched in the letters, are the systematic setting of the country on the Ottawa, and the connecting of that river with lake Huron.—In regard to the latter object, a glance at the map must convince every one, that the Ottawa will ultimately become the principal outlet of the north-western regions. The proposed tract has long been, and in the face of the rapid navigation of Ontario and Erie, still continues to be, the channel of communication between Montreal and the stations of the Hudson's Bay Company. How happily is Montreal situated. Whether the St. Lawrence or the Ottawa gain the victory, our own city will come in for the spoils. Kingston and Prescott look terrible things at each other as to the respective merits of the Rideau Canal and its unfinished competitor, Montreal quietly enjoys the sport; nor will she be very deeply interested when Nipissing and Ontario, brimfull of jealousy, shall throw cold water on each other.—ib.

We have to congratulate our readers, upon the removal of the business of the Canada Island Forwarding and Insurance Company, to Prescott. We entertain not the smallest doubt, but that all parties concerned, will speedily discover the advantages and convenience arising from concentrating, as much as possible, this branch of business; and certainly, (we may feel a little partial,) Prescott appears in every respect, better adapted for the general transshipping port than Brockville.

Hiram Norton, Esq. has been appointed Agent for the Company.

A dissolution has taken place in the Forwarding establishments lately carried on here under the firm of Crane, Hooker & Co.—Messrs. Hooker and Henderson being about to re-establish a separate concern, under the firm of Hooker & Henderson as heretofore.—Prescott Vanguard.

TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,  
That admirably situated House and Shop, in Store Street, late in the occupation of Dr. Moore. Apply to the Editor.  
Kingston, Dec. 9th, 1834.