

A SCANDALOUS REPORT—A scandalous report has been some days in circulation at west end, to the following funny effect, viz.—That the four maids of Honor who accompanied her Majesty to Germany are in the same interesting state as the Queen herself! We cannot, of course, believe any thing so derogatory to maiden reputation, until we have some positive pledges of its truth. Should the rumour turn out to be well founded, however, a curious proof will be afforded of the efficacy of the air of Germany on the human constitution. This wonderful efficacy, by the way recognised very strikingly in the arrangements respecting the marriages of the Royal family; for, why, unless the Germans are a strong-backed race, do we seek that country for husbands for our princesses, and wives for the male offspring of our Royal blood? We hinted last week at some "miraculous waters" at Ems from which her Majesty is said to have derived much benefit. It is at least possible that her "maids of honor" also derived benefit at the same auspicious period.—Ceries, this circumstance would not account very satisfactorily for the rumour to which we have adverted; but we do not profess to explain miracles, especially coming in such an unquestionable shape. But we forbear. The reputation of "maids of honor" must not be discussed too narrowly.

CURIOUS ICELANDIC CUSTOM.—The Icelanders have a curious custom, and a most effectual one, of preventing horses from straying, which I believe is entirely peculiar to this Island. Two gentlemen, for instance, are riding without attendants, and wishing to alight for the purpose of visiting some object at a distance from the road, they tie the head of one horse to the tail of the other, and the head of this to the tail of the former. In this state it is utterly impossible that they can move either backward or forward, one pulling one way and the other the other; and therefore, if disposed to move at all, it will be only in a circle, and even there must be an agreement to turn their heads the same way.

About 50 or 60 Orangemen, from Market-hill, Keady, Newtownhamilton, Tandragee, and Portadown, were indicted for walking in procession, &c. on the 12th July last. There were, also, at the same time, two others, Catholics, indicted for walking in procession on St. Patrick's day. The accused, with the exception of two of the Orangemen, M'Cart and M'Cullough, pleaded guilty. Evidence having been gone into, with respect to the latter, a verdict of guilty was recorded. After some consultation with counsel for the crown, the court ruled, that as it was the first offence of this nature charged against those who pleaded guilty, he would only call upon them to enter into recognisances to the amount of £50 each, to appear at the next assizes if called. The others being discharged, M'Cart and M'Cullough, on going into the bar, commenced whistling and singing, aloud, the 'Protestant Boys,' and the 'Boyne Water,' upon which his lordship immediately called on the Clerk to confine them; they were sentenced, the next morning, to be imprisoned three weeks each at hard labour.

AMUSING ANECDOTE.—The Archbishop of Dublin tells us of a horseman who, having lost his way, made a complete circle; when the first round was finished, seeing the marks of a horse's hoofs, and never dreaming that they were those of his own beast, he rejoiced, and said, "This at least shows me that I am in some track?" when the second circuit was finished, the signs of travel were doubled, and he said, "Now, surely I am in a beaten way?" and with the conclusion of every round the marks increased, till he was certain he must be in some well frequented thoroughfare, and approaching a populous town; but he was all the while riding after his horse's tail, and deceived by the track of his own error. So it may be with great men who pursue their own tales in dinner circles, newspapers and reviews, repeating the same error till they become so misguided by it, as to take the impression of their own deviations for proof that they were going right.—*Examiner.*

There is a newspaper war raging at Rochester, between Professor Sim and Doctor Kelsey, the former a lecturer on Phrenology, and the latter an unbeliever in that science. The controversy grew out of a hoax played off upon the Professor by the Doctor, who induced some respectable young men to be locked up in jail and submit their heads to a phrenological examination, as convicts. The Phrenologist detected all sorts of rascally bumps upon the heads of these constructive criminals. The Doctor, therefore, is likely to get the best of the controversy. But the Professor revenges himself by insisting that some of the amateur phrenologists yet find themselves in jail when it will not be so convenient for them to escape!—*Albany Journal.*

CARICATURES.—We have seen the caricature of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, at the shop windows, and cannot but marvel that any of the newspapers should have spoken in their praise—in any single particular. They are coarse, vulgar, witless, and pointless. We love to look upon a good caricature as we love to hear a capital joke, but a bad one is worse than any ordinary abomination. In good sooth, we do not succeed well in the caricature line in this country—nor have the artists of any other country, the French perhaps excepted, ever equalled John Bull in this branch of the fine arts. As for the present batch of caricatures, like the miserable attempts to set the world a-laughing at the incomparable Mrs. Trollope, they are very wretched abortions. Fanny herself would doubtless laugh at a good hit in his way; but to see comically maniaed after this sort is insufferable. It is probable that Johnson might do something of the kind with cleverness; but he is generally too coarse—always excepting his political illustrations of Don Quixote last year, which were very capital. By the way, we have been not a little amazed to see a comparison instituted between these identical vile lithographs, & the etchings of the celebrated German Retsch; the spiritual, masterly outlines of him who illustrated Hamlet, and Schiller's "Bell-song"—so full of truth point and force, and so perfect in execution—to be brought down upon a level with such frightful caricatures as those with which the windows of the print-shops have been garnished for the last few days! It must have been a slip of the pen, and that a very formidable one.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MINISTRY.

London, April 18th.
Public anxiety, which has been so strongly excited during the week on the subject of the nomination of the Members of the Liberal Administration, is at an end. His Majesty yesterday came to town from Windsor and held a Council at which all the old Ministers delivered up their seals of office—with the exception of the late Lord Chancellor, (Lord Lyndhurst,) who was permitted to carry the great seal away with him. The new Ministers, of whom His Majesty had previously approved, were then introduced, and on receiving the seals of office, had the honor of kissing hands, and those who were appointed Privy Counsellors took the oaths and their seat at the Board accordingly.

In the course of the evening the following list of the Ministry was issued, and as far as we have been able to ascertain, it is perfectly accurate. From this it will be seen that the great seal has been put in commission, and that the office of Lord Chancellor is for the present at an end, the situation of Lord Brougham being that of "Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Chairman of the House of Lords." This arrangement had been rumoured for some days, with the view, it was added, of effecting a separation of the judicial and political functions of the Chancellorship.

THE CABINET.

Lord Melbourne, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord John Russell, Secretary for Home Department.

Lord Palmerston, Secretary for Foreign Department.
Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control.
Viscount Duncannon, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests and Privy Seal.
Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, Secretary for Colonial Department.
Lord Holland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord President of Council.
Lord Howick, Secretary at War.
Rt. Hon. C. P. Thompson, President of the Board of Trade.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Brougham—Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Chairman of the House of Lords.
Sir C. Peppys and Sir L. Shadwell—Commissioners of the Great Seal.
Viscount of Devonshire—Postmaster General.
Earl of Malgrave—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Sir G. Grey—Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Lord Plunkett—Chancellor of Ireland.
Sir Henry Parnell—Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy.
Mr. E. J. Stanley and Mr. F. Baring—Secretaries of Treasury.
Mr. R. Gordon—Secretary of the Admiralty.
Hon. Fox Maule—Under Secretary of the Home Department.
Mr. Labouchere—Under Secretary for the Colonies.
Lord Seymour, Mr. R. Stuart, and Mr. W. H. Ord, Lords of the Treasury.
Admiral Adam, Captain Elliott, and Lord Dalmeny—Board of Admiralty.
Colonel Leith Hay—Clerk of the Ordnance.
Mr. Perzin and Mr. O'Loughlin—Attorney and Solicitor General for Ireland.
Mr. Cutlar Ferguson—Judge Advocate.
Mr. Murray—Lord Advocate for Scotland.
Sir J. Campbell and Mr. Rolfe—Attorney and Solicitor General.

We may add that Lord Alberman has been re-appointed to the office of Master of the Horse in the room of the Duke of Dorset. No other appointments have as yet been publicly announced.

An Extraordinary Gazette was issued in the course of the evening, announcing the appointments of the Chief Members of the Privy Council.

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 18.

THE NEW MINISTRY.
Lord Melbourne rose and said—my lords, I rise to address your lordships for the purpose of informing you that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint me the First Lord of the Treasury, and that this day I and my colleagues have received the appointments to our respective offices. With respect to the difficulties under which the administration has been formed—and great and many have they been—some indeed of a peculiarly severe and mortifying nature, it is not now my business to say anything—nor indeed need I say more of the principles upon which administration has been constructed, than that they are those principles of reform and economy which have been to a very great extent admitted and confirmed by all those who profess to be the true friends of the country, and of that kind of reform which seeks to be strengthened and established by the good wishes of the people at large. In reference to those particular subjects which lately engrossed the attention of parliament, and have been alluded to by some noble lords on the other side; I mean those measures which relate to ecclesiastical and civil establishments, and to the duties of the country, that every measure contemplated in reference to that subject, will have for its end and purpose the promotion of true piety throughout the whole and every part of his Majesty's dominions. Those are all the observations which I shall make on the present occasion. In the pressing hurry under which these arrangements have been framed, I apprehend that all the formal business has not been brought before the House of Parliament; and in order that that should be finished, it has been necessary for that house to adjourn to Monday next. Should your lordships think fit to pursue that course, and that it appears necessary to meet on Monday next, I shall be prepared to make that motion—but if not, I shall move the adjournment of the house till May 12. I apprehend, under all the circumstances of the case—considering the great pressure of business that remains to be transacted, and those who are to conduct the business in the other house cannot be in their places before that day—that your lordships will not think the 12th of May too long an adjournment. I shall therefore move that this house at its rising, do adjourn to Tuesday the 12th day of May.

The Duke of Richmond thought it was impossible that their lordships could adjourn for so long a period. He would suggest that their lordships do adjourn to the 30th inst. with the understanding that no public business be transacted until the 12th May. It would be necessary to swear witnesses to be examined before the Committee on Secondary Punishments; and he therefore moved that their Lordships do adjourn to the 30th inst.

Lord Alvanley (who he said he wished to put a question to the noble viscount before the motion of adjournment was put. He wished to know whether the noble Viscount had or had not the powerful aid of Mr. O'Connell and his party. (Cries of hear, hear.) A question like that in ordinary times might very well have been left without an answer—but these were not ordinary times. The same ministry when in power only a few months ago had the most determined opposition of that learned gentleman, and they (the Ministry) denounced the learned gentleman in the King's speech in every thing but by name, and therefore, he now wished to know in what way and on what terms they stood with the hon. and learned gentleman. It was impossible to suppose Mr. O'Connell would have withdrawn his opposition to that administration, unless he was to be pacified in some way. (Hear, hear.) The cause he asked the reason so early was, that the learned gentleman only a few months ago, and for many months before, had lost no opportunity in stating his opinions with regard to the Repeal of the Union, and the necessity of the destruction of that House. The noble Lord then referred to Mr. O'Connell's letter to Lord Duncannon and to some of his speeches to the Anti-Tory Association. He said that such language was not to be considered as mere words of course when coming from such a quarter—coming as they did from the powerful, honorable and learned gentleman; they were pregnant with meaning, and he considered that the noble Viscount under all the circumstances, was bound to afford the House all the information in their power.

Lord Brougham—I wish to know if there was ever—
Lord Alvanley—I merely put a question to the noble lord Melbourne.

Lord Brougham—And that is the very reason I answer it.—(Cheers, and cries of "order.")
Lord Keynon rose to order. The question had been put to the noble and learned lord. Did the noble and learned lord rise to order?

Lord Brougham—Most undoubtedly. According to the strictest forms of the house, I am right in speaking to order. How does the noble lord know that I did not mean to ground a motion upon the course taken by the noble lord (Alvanley)? I interrupted that noble lord to call him to order; but when I got up, I understood the noble lord to say that he had done. Then I did not call him to order, but I craved permission of my noble friend, Melbourne, to allow me to advise him not to give an answer to the question of the noble lord, which irregularity is utterly unprecedented in this house. (Hear.) The measures of the government will show what course my noble friends has taken. Did any one ever hear of a minister being called upon to tell whom the king meant to appoint to office, or what arrangements were in progress with a certain individual, or whether that individual had been gained over to the government? I advise my noble and learned friend not to sanction such questions by giving them an answer.

Lord Wicklow insisted that his noble friend Lord Alvanley was perfectly justified in putting this question, and the noble and learned lord's, Brougham's, rising to order in this unprecedented manner was a most disorderly proceeding.

Viscount Melbourne—Perhaps the noble lord was not greatly out of order in putting this question; but, at the same time, I think that the noble lord might have put the question in plainer terms, and not accompanied his question with a greater number of observations than his usual. The noble lord asks me how I coincide in opinion with Mr. O'Connell? I do not at all coincide with him in opinion, (loud cheers.) It is impossible for any question to receive a simpler answer. The noble lord also asks me whether I entertain the same opinions which I did on a former occasion, which I apprehend to be the question the Coercion Act was under consideration? I answer him that I certainly do entertain the same opinions, and that I persevere in them, (hear, and cheers.) The noble lord also asks me whether I have taken any means to secure the assistance of Mr. O'Connell, and upon what terms? I do not know whether I have the assistance of Mr. O'Connell or not, but I say most distinctly that I have not taken any means to secure it; (cheers) and I most particularly state, that I have entered into no terms whatever, nor have said any thing, from which any inference can be drawn in order to secure that individual's support. To the noble lord's question, therefore I give a most decided negative; and if he has been told anything to the contrary, he has been told what is false and without foundation, (cheers.)

The Duke of Buckingham trusted that the house and the people would be disabused of the impression that was abroad relative to the imputation that had been cast upon the present government, of desiring to conciliate Mr. O'Connell. The noble viscount had distinctly stated that the same principles would be acted upon as he pursued before, when the church question was under consideration, and that he was still determined to promote the interests and extend the usefulness of piety and true religion.—Every one knew the cause which compelled his Majesty's late government to resign—namely, the principle of appropriating Church property to secular purposes. He (the Duke of Buckingham) begged therefore, to ask the noble viscount (Melbourne) distinctly and emphatically, whether he was prepared to bring forward a measure for relief from the grievances from the Irish Tithe System, and appropriating the surplus revenue to other than religious purposes.

Lord Melbourne: It is premature to go into this discussion at present; for if we enter once it, we must take it up as a whole measure, and so consider it. This would be a most inconvenient course now to pursue; but I have no hesitation in declaring to the noble Duke that I hold myself bound, and pledge myself to the House of Commons, to do what is adopted by the House of Commons. The noble lord made this statement with peculiar emphasis, which created a great sensation in the House, and was received with loud cheers.

The Marquis of Londonderry felt himself bound at the present crisis, charged as he was with a petition signed by 60,000 Protestants of the north of Ireland, to make a few observations on the present occasion, and he felt it his duty more incumbent upon him, when he saw who was placed at the head of His Majesty's Government, and considered the opinions and sentiments that had been announced as their intentions respecting the appropriation of Church property. Under the circumstances, however, he begged to give notice, that on Thursday after the recess, he would with the permission of the house, present this petition to their lordships. If he was to go further and follow the example of the noble Marquis opposite in commenting upon the competency of a Ministry, he might ask whether those who had obtained and held office only upon the forbearance of the Conservatives, or by the delusive promises held out to Mr. O'Connell, were competent to carry on the Government. He was glad to hear from the noble viscount that he had given a veto to O'Connell and his radical crew. (A laugh.)

Viscount Melbourne said that he had never used the veto; what he said was that he had taken no means to secure the assistance of Mr. O'Connell, nor had he entered into any terms with him. (Increased cheering.) This he would positively say, he had never used the word veto.

The Marquis of Londonderry explained. He was sure that any Ministerial connection with Mr. O'Connell or his crew, would be the course of the country.

Lord Melbourne observed, with respect to the adjournment of the House, he had no objection to the adoption of the course which was proposed by the noble Duke on the cross benches, (Richmond) provided it was understood that no public business was to be taken before the 12th of May.

The House then adjourned, as we understood, to the 30th of April.

THE ADDRESS OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

Gentlemen.—The acceptance of an office under the Crown, renders it necessary that I should again appeal to the judgment of the independent and public spirited body by whom I have been already three times elected.

Since the last of these elections, a period short in time, but important in events and fruitful in consequences, has elapsed.

Placed, however, undeservedly, at the head of the largest and most powerful opposition which was ever united against a Minister of the Crown, I have endeavored to make the influence which that proud position gave me conducive to the interests of the country.

The attitude assumed by the late ministers, and their professions in favor of reform, to which many, indeed the greater part of them, had always been hostile, offered a tempting occasion for invective and crimination. I have endeavored, as far as possible, to avoid that course. The ministry of Lord Melbourne had contemplated large and, as I believe, necessary improvements in our institutions, in church and state; it was my first and main object to see that these reforms were not endangered or obstructed in their progress by the late ministry.

In conformity with these views, Lord Melbourne proposed and carried an amendment to the Address to the Crown, in which a hope was expressed "that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the right of choosing their representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place without delay our municipal corporations under vigilant popular control, remove all the well founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the church which impair its efficacy in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the establishment in both countries."

With respect to the Municipal Corporations, the report of the Commissioners, which has since appeared, has abundantly confirmed the opinion of the House of Commons. It is clearly proved by experience, that self-elected Corporations tend to violations of trust, pervasions of justice, the abuse of charitable funds, political jobbing, and the injury of the communities for whose benefit they were established. The true remedy for these evils, in my

opinion, was to adapt the principle of free election, known to our ancient laws and established in the reform act, to our municipal corporations. In this principle, Lord Stanley and all the members of Lord Grey's ministry cordially concurred. The late ministry, on the other hand, confined themselves to a vague declaration of their willingness to consider the reform and reform abuses.

We likewise declared that we desired to remove all the well founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters. In conformity with this declaration I voted for an address to the Crown, praying for the grant of a charter to the London University, where the conscientious Dissenter might obtain the literary honors which at Oxford and Cambridge are exclusively confined to those who declare themselves members of the church of England.

With respect to the marriages of Dissenters Sir Robert Peel has introduced a bill founded on a liberal and just principle; but I fear that if it were to pass in its present shape, Protestant Dissenters would still feel that the line drawn between them and the members of the church tended to lower them in public estimation. Some alterations in the bill may, perhaps, remedy this defect, but the establishment of a civil registry of births, deaths and marriages, would afford the best and truest solution for all the difficulties of this subject.

In regard to church rates, the agitation on religious subjects of which these rates are the constant occasion, makes it in every way desirable to abolish an impost which is at once a grievance to Dissenters, and an injury to the church.

With respect to the Church of England, Sir Robert Peel did not hesitate clearly to declare his intention to correct its acknowledged abuses. The opinion which I declared to you in 1832, that the revenues of the Church of England were not too large, but that they ought to be more equitably distributed, seems no longer to be disputed. The application of this principle must be regulated by caution, but not enfeebled by a lurking desire to keep alive the seeds of abuses which we profess to destroy.

With regard to the Church of Ireland, the case is widely different. I refused to assist in making perpetual parochial sinecures where the clergyman and his clerk, week after week, and year after year, formed the whole of the congregation. Besides the general injustice and glaring absurdity of this system, it is easily proved that the maintenance of these ecclesiastical sinecures irritates the people of Ireland, weakens its reputation of the British Crown abroad, and injures the Protestant religion which it is intended to promote.

Let us add to these evils that the present system cannot be maintained except by a large military force, which in case of foreign war must of necessity be greatly augmented. Burdensome to England, sanguinary in Ireland, disturbing the peace of society, and injurious to the religion, it presses to the people as long maintain so vicious a policy.

In place of this system, I proposed that the surplus revenue of the establishment, after providing for the spiritual care of the members of the church, should be devoted to the education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion. It was my object to teach the poor and industrious classes that they have some interest in the church revenue; to inspire them, by means of religious and moral education, with the love of their neighbours and a sense of their duties to the state; finally, to open their minds to great truths, and soften their hearts towards the government which rules them. Then, indeed, might the protestant church hope to diffuse its influence, for it will be judged by its merits and not by its exactions.

These were the chief subjects of debate, and some of them of essential difference between the majority of the House of Commons and the late administration. On some other topics an agreement appeared, which must to many have been unexpected. It was a constant topic of reproach to Lord Grey's ministry, that it did not sufficiently relieve agriculture from its burdens; and the maintenance of the malt tax was pointed out as a glaring instance of this neglect.

Sir Robert Peel held a different opinion, and upon his declaration that his ministry should stand or fall with the malt tax, it at once appeared that the clamor which supposed Lord Grey hostile to the landed interest, and Lord Althorp indifferent to the welfare of the farmer had been a mere factious cry raised without scruple, and abandoned without shame.

Now that I appear to be in the discharge of my duty, they intended any thing further than the relief of the land from some part of the county rate, to which Lord Althorp had last year consented. The only measure actually proposed by the late ministers for the advantage of agriculture, was a bill for the voluntary commutation of tithes.

I have often stated to you that I do not think such a measure would be effectual, and I fear that in those cases where tithes is most grievous, the remedy would be most imperative. To frame a measure just alike to the tithe owner and tithe-payer is undoubtedly difficult, but I see as yet no reason to abandon the attempt.

Such have been the views which have guided my conduct in opposition to the late Ministry. In succeeding to office I shall endeavor faithfully to carry them into effect. By so doing, I am of opinion that I shall be assisting to gather from the reform act its legitimate fruits. As one of those most deeply engaged in framing, proposing, and carrying that great measure, I am bound to declare, that on the one hand I did not intend that it should be the first of a series of organic changes each exceeding its predecessor in importance and rapidity.

Even were the changes mediated, useful in themselves, I am of opinion that the public mind, and the public energies, will be far better occupied in considering and urging practical improvements, than in squaring our ancient institutions to abstract theory, or suiting them to foreign example. On the other hand, I did not intend that the reform act should be a mere toy in the hands of the people, without benefit to themselves or their prosperity.

It was my wish to see the popular influence control and check the exorbitant or corrupt expenses of the State! to see our institutions renewed and purified by clearing them of their defects and restoring their original spirit; to witness the removal of all unnecessary impediments to free thought, writing and action; to hear the interests of all classes weighed, not by the prejudices and partial affections of those who counterfeited the people's voice, and usurped the people's inheritance, but by the legitimate representatives of that people, summoned by the Sovereign to uphold that Monarchy of which they are the formal support, and to be the image of that enlightened nation whose confidence they enjoy.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen your faithful and obliged servant,
J. RUSSELL.

PROVINCIAL.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that at length, a Type Foundry has been established, and is now in full operation in this City, under the management of Mr. T. Guerin, of New York.—This, we believe, is the first introduction into the British Provinces, of so important an appendage to the Press, and one which promises to be a most useful acquisition. The advantages of this establish-

ment to the craft generally, are too obvious to require a further remark than the fact, that types and other printing materials can be now obtained of a quality equal to those imported from Europe and the U. S. at 50 per cent. from the latter than country. We refer our readers to the Advertisement of the Foundry, which combines the manufacture of every material necessary for the press. The Agents of the Establishment are Messrs. Leclere and Jones, to whom all orders may be transmitted, with a certainty of immediate attention.—*Irish Advocate.*

ATTEMPT OF MURDER.—We have to record an outrage of no common nature, perpetrated in this city on last Sunday night. The facts are briefly these. Mr. Hort, a young Gentleman established in Montreal as a Merchant, separated from a friend at the corner of St. James and St. Peter-streets, for the purpose of proceeding to his lodgings at the Exchange Coffee-house. It wanted then about twenty minutes of midnight. Mr. Hort crossed Notre Dame-street and had walked a distance of about fifteen yards from Notre Dame-street in St. Peter-street, when he was arrested by a violent blow from an unseen hand, given with a club or stick. The blow staggered him—he was, however, able to turn round, and on exclaiming—"Gracious God, who has done this?" he discerned a man of middle stature wearing a straw hat who immediately levelled and discharged a fire arm. Providentially the villain missed his aim—but he repeated the blow either with the stick or the fire arm and felled Mr. Hort to the ground. At this moment and before the wretch could complete his hellish purpose some one appeared to be approaching and the murderer fled. Mr. Hort had barely sufficient strength left to reach his hotel. A surgeon was promptly sent for and on examination it was found that Mr. Hort had received a severe wound on the temple. We are however happy to be able to state that the wound has been pronounced not dangerous.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—On the alarm being given at the Hotel, one of the boarders, accompanied by two servants, proceeded to the spot where the murder had been attempted. There, Mr. Hort's hat was found, but no other indication could be observed. The night was extremely dark and there were no lamps lit in the street. Again—at the head of the street and at the corner of Notre Dame street, the Watch was called, and after some time, the watchmen of the neighbouring quarters assembled. It was then ascertained that the watchmen of that particular post was missing. This was as soon as possible reported at the watch house, together with all that was known respecting the crime. The Captain of the Watch was asked "what he would or could do under the circumstances," answered, "nothing to night—all I can do is to report the case to-morrow morning at the Police!"

On the following day, i. e. yesterday as late as 12 o'clock, no report had been made.

reference to life and property, if they continue to submit to their present rule and city government.—*ib.*

ROBBERY.—This morning, between two and three o'clock, a gang of seven or eight thieves entered the house in St. Helen Street, opposite St. Patrick's church, occupied by Mrs. Montgomery, widow of the late Dr. Montgomery. Having entered the house, three of the villains proceeded to secure Mrs. M. with Eliza McLellan and Hugh Fitzpatrick, a youth, her two servants, by covering them with blankets and carpets, threatening their lives if they resisted, while the remainder ransacked the whole building, breaking open every chest and trunk which they discovered. After concluding their search, they returned to the room in which the three men had secured Mrs. M. and the servants, and assisted their companions in binding them more securely; by which means they were prevented for some time from giving the alarm. The person who first bound Mrs. M. was a tall cadaverous man, with large whiskers and spoke French, in which language the whole conversed, occasionally speaking a little broken English. The thieves made their entry through the back yard and went away by the front door which they left open. Among other articles taken away were six or seven dozens new silver spoons, without mark—a silver watch marked "Dr. Montgomery" on the cap—a small box, containing some valuable jewelry, a mourning ring, marked "To the memory of the Rev. Dr. Sparks"—a plain broad gold ring, with Dr. Sparks' name on it,—and a great quantity of other effects, to an extent which Mrs. M. cannot yet ascertain. A more daring and atrocious robbery has seldom been heard of; the time at which it was committed being one of the darkest and absolute time that our vigilant guardians of the night ought to be going their last rounds to see all safe.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We are happy to learn that the two splendid copies of the printed Records, ordered by the Duke of Wellington to be sent to Quebec and Montreal, and originally asked for at the suggestion of the late Mr. Henry Thompson of the Exchange, have safely arrived in the *Cherub* from London. The place of deposit is left to be selected by His Excellency the Governor in Chief.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

The Buenos Ayres Papers received at New-York, contain an account of a most appalling assassination of General Quiroga and Suite on their return home from a mediatory mission to the provinces of Salta and Tucuman. Eleven persons who formed the retinue, some of whom were distinguished individuals, were massacred. The villains secured their retreat with the booty, and have not since been traced.—*Morning Courier.*

A very valuable raft was totally destroyed at the Cedars Rapids, on Wednesday last, in consequence of being driven into the wrong channel; one man on board was unfortunately killed, three others drowned, and one still missing is supposed to have shared the melancholy fate of his companions. The raft belonged to Mr. Peter Fennie. A great proportion of the timber was two feet square.—*Mon. Gazette.*

This town exhibited rather an alarming appearance on Saturday last; it blew a strong gale from N. by W. and about noon a large mass of smoke was seen to arise on the open ground between the pine wood and the church, caused by a large quantity of felled timber, some prepared for building, more lying on the ground, the chips, stumps, and brush, wood having taken fire; in a very short time the Roman Catholic and English houses of worship were completely encompassed by the flames, and were alone saved from destruction by the most unwearied and persevering exertions of the inhabitants who from a sense of common danger, were assembled in great numbers; the roof of the English church at one time took fire, but it was immediately extinguished; the flames continued their course along the ground, and the house of Mr. S. Jones Attorney, became next an object for anxiety, a shed adjoining having been burnt; but the said praiseworthy and strenuous exertions which saved the churches also preserved it; a small log house a little distance in front took fire, and was immediately pulled down; here the flames seemed to have lost a great deal of their force, and their further progress was checked by the wind having abated but not until serious fears were also entertained of the new methodist church now in progress in the direction, which however was also saved. The flames commenced at night, or the wind blew on the town, we much fear that no human exertion could have prevented its destruction.—*London V. Patriot.*