MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Tobago Gazette. EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE AT TOBAGO

On the night of Saturday last, the 18th of February, being in bed in my own house, at midnight I heard a knock at my door, which being repeated, I was induced to get out of bed and open it, when I discovered two persons at the door, one of whom I immediately recognized to be Mr. Frederick Robinson, the son of His Excellency Sir F. P. Robinson. Some conversation commenced be ly recognized to be Mr. Frederick Robinson, the son of His Excellency Sir F. P. Robinson. Some conversation commenced between us, which was interrupted by the circumstance of a dog entering the house, and which Mr. Robinson claimed as his, and to whom I made a remark, that my house was no place for dogs, and gave it a kick with my foot—upon which Mr. R. immediately said—"Kick my dog Sir, kick me:" and at the same instant seized me by the collar with one hand, and with the other, raised a large stick and aimed a blow at my head.—A scuffle ensued, as a matter of course and I lost footing and fall on my back. He then with his knee on my chest wih one hand grappled my throat, and with the other tried to release the stick from the hold I had taken of it, to prevent his using it, in which I was assisted by a female who had come to my assistance—but finding he could not effect his purpose with the stick, he called out to the person accompanying him—"Grant give him the pistol in his face"—on which Grant immediately presented a pistol at me, but the same person who had assisted in holding the stick, prevented my receiving the contents, by pushing the barrel of it in another direction, when it was instantly discharged. Grant then said—"Robinson have you another ball?" to which Robinson answered "Yes, look in my pocket for it;" Grant then put his hand in the pocket, and took out a ball and reloaded the pistol—but dreading, (as I imagine) the arrival of a neighbour whom my servant had gone to call to my assistance, they took to their heels; finding myself at liberty, I immediately started to my bed room, seized my sword, and pursued them to the gate, but before I could get up to them, they effected their escape through some broken rails of the gate.

Such are the brief particulars of the case, sir, and however much your readers may I

dollars. Since then the dollar is considered 5s. currency, in all dealing at St. John's and with the Colonies; but in the puschase of bills, both by the Merchants and at the Commissariat, they are received and paid, as if by common consent, at 5s. sterling; and the premium is enhanced accordingly. If a bill is purchased therefore at 20 per cent. premium 480 dollars will pay for it; if the dollar fell to 4s. 6d. Sterling—its real value—the premium would be about 11 1-9 per cent. or, according to our mode of calculation, the bil would be purchased at par.

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We have seen a letter from a house at St.
John's which furnishes the folk wing information:—"The operation of the new Colonial Acts from the obscurity of language in which they are worded will take some time before they are reduced to a uniform and permanent system. While your authorities at Halifax admit American vessels to an entry under the 6 Geo. chap. 114, our Collector here refuses them admittance to entry under the same Act, until English Colonial vessels are received in the ports of the United States, upon the footing of the most favoured nation. They are now admitted here under the provisions of the Act 2, Geo. 4th, cap. 44, and to land only such goods as they might have imported under that Act. Although this Act is included in the geneneral repeal Bill (6 Geo. 4, cap. 105.) it is argued that its operation does not cease till the 5th July ensuing; by which time it is supposed, some reciprocal arrangement will have been made between the two Governments. In the meantime, however, an opening is offered to B. Shipping to bring hither all articles the produce of the United States, under the new act, and also provisions, &c., which they can import for the use of the fisheries, duty free.

The warehouse or to be brought in the ship it arrived in from the West Indies, accompanied by the original cocket and certificate under the penalty of paying the Foreign duties on it. The same act also prohibits the importation of Foreign Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Cocoa or Coffee into this Island, on any terms or from any port not even from warehouse.

The right however is allowed to us here of treathousing R. W. India produce to Great

And the property of the control of t

nent; who fell with a the heart of his opponent; who fell with a groan, and expired instantly. Capt. R. greatly agitated, called immediately on Lieut. Col. Burke, and informed him of the

Several witnesses were adduced, well cquainted with Capt R. and who spoke of im, as an excellent officer, and a man of illd, gentlemanly character.

him, as an excellent onter, that mild, gentlemanly character.

The Hon A. R. Tucker, Chief Judge, summed up the whole with great perspicuity, in his charge to the Jury; who after having offered a qualified decision, not approved of by the Court, retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict of Not Guilty; which appeared to give very general satisfaction.

LOWER CANADA.

STANSTEAD, May 18th, 1826.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Magistrates, militia officers, and seventy three of the principal inhabitants of the Township of Stanstead convened at Stanstead union meeting house, on the 6th instant, to take into consideration the conduct of the Custom House officers attached to the Custom House at the port of Sherbrooke, Augustin Hibbard was called to the Chair, and John Farnsworth appointed Secretary, after which

been the act of any resident of this township, nor with the intention of rescuing any pro-

perty seized.

12th. That S. H. Dickerson, J. Farsworth,
Ph's. Hibbard, Esq. A. Patton, and John
Chamberlain, be a Committee to draft a
Memorial to His Excellency the Governor. in Chief representing the grievances com-plained of in the foregoing resolves and

praying for redress.

13th. That the above resesolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary in behalf of this meeting, and that the Secretary cause the same to be published in the British Colonist.

Austin Hibbard, Chairman. John Farnsworth, Secretary.

From the Montreal Herald, May 31.

On Monday last, the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, arrived in Town from London, via New-York; his Lordship was accompanied by his domestic Chaplain the Rev. C. Morgell; and left town this morning for Quebec.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. several members of the Montreal District committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, waited on his Lordship, and presented him with the following address:

To the Honourable and Right Reverend

Sherbrooke, Augustin Hibbard was called to the Chair, and John Farnsworth appointed Secretary, after which the following Resolutions were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the principal inhabitants of this Township, ever mindful of their duty as faithful and loyal subjects, are at all times ready and willing to submit to the laws of the Government, and those clothed with authority to enforce the same.

2d. That in the opinion of this meeting, at all times when any public officer invested with authority to enforce the law, shall convert their power into oppression or evasion, as best suits their private interest; it is the undeniable right of the people, as well as their duty to their King and country to represent in a humble and respectful manner.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

We, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Montreal District committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, request permission to offer to Knowledge, request permission to offer to Your Lordship our respectful and cordial congratulations on your return to Canada to preside over that Church, of which you have shewn yourself during so long a period, (in a less distinguished, though scarcely less important, office) the able supporter and zealous Minister. In your Lordship we recognize that indefatigable and disinterested Missionary who, sacraficing to the sacred at their duty to their King and country to represent in a humble and respectful manner to pour in a strange country and, under the blessing of God, made the wilderness to blossom as a rose.

been acting for several years past; that of establishing the fear and the worship of Gotod; that of promoting the erection of churches, and of houses for their ministers; and, in short, by donations, by collections, by the most active exertions, whether in Canada or in England, straining every nerve to assist the well being, the mental improvement, the spiritual edification of those friendly and valuable provinces, so happily connected with this country. Ever ready to dispense the blessings of christianity, the special missionary went forth, and traversed many thousand miles to animate, to encourage, to instruct and comfort the Christian families around him, wheresoever they might be scattered! In journeyings often, in perils of water, in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, wandering across the trackless desert or penetrating the gloomy forest, that he might communicate to them who were walking in darkness the means of salvation, the light of life. He literally might be said to have upon him the care of all the churches; and (as in the instance of his great prototype) he strove abundantly to render the Gentiles fellow-heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the Gospel. Bright and glorious is the prospect now before him, in the ripening harvest to which he is called."

QUEBEC, May 25.

The official report laid before Congress of passengers arrived from foreign parts in the United States, gives the number 12,361. This includes all other passengers as well as settlers. The number of settlers, only, arrived at Quebec last year, was 8973; one fourth area probable aviraged in the land. fourth more probably arrived in the lower Provinces. Upwards of a fourth more persons emigrate from Great Britain to her N. A. Colonies than do the United States from all parts of the world.

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