guns and fishing rods of different dimensions, accompanied by the broad sword, partisan, and dagger, borne by his ancertor in the civil wars. Against the wall was posted 'King Charles's Golden Rules,' 'Vincent Wing's Almanack,' and a portrait of the Duke of Marlborough, and in his window lay 'Baker's Chronicle,' 'Fox's Book of Martyrs, 'Glanvil on Apparitions,' 'Quincy's Dispensatory,' 'The Complete Justice,' and a book of Farriery. In the corner, by the fire side, stood a large wooden two-armed chair, with a cushion; and within the chimney corner were a couple of seats. Here at Christmas he entertained his tenants, assembled round a glowing fire, made of the roots of trees, and other great logs. The best parlour, which, was never opened but on particular occasion, was furnished with Turkey worked chairs, and hung round with portraits of his ancestors—the men in the character of shepherds, with their crooks, dressed in full court suits, and huge full-bottomed perukes (such as the judges wear now;) others in full suits of armour, playing on the lute. The females, likewise, were dressed as shepherdesses, with a lamb and crook, all habited in high head dresses and flowing robes.

"These men and their houses are now no more; the luxury of the times having obliged them to quit the country, to become dependents on the great, or members of some profession. The venerable mansion is, in the mean time, suffered to tumble down, or is partly upheld as a farm house, till, after a few years, the estate is sold to the steward of some neighbouring lord, or else to some nabob, government contractor, or limb of the law."

NATURAL HISTORY.

Frogs.—The following fact relative to the winter quarter of frogs may, perhaps, be acceptable. In draining a bog or springy piece of ground in the winter 1813 14 (during the frost), I discovered a large quantity, some hundreds I suppose, imbedded about three feet below the surface in the head or source of a more than usually strong surface, in the head or source of a more than usually strong spring. Upon being uncovered they appeared very inactive, but not torpid or motionless, and attempted to bury themselves again in the sand, which, from the flowing of the water, was so easily separated as to admit a pole of considerable length to run down it with a slight pressure. The cavity in which they were, and which apparently was formed by them, was so placed that the water of the spring flowed through it, and prevented their feeling the effects of the frost. In cleaning ditches or stagnant ponds during the winter, I have never seen any but at the bottom of ponds, in which, I am told, they are common. Are we not to infer from this that they instinctively seek springs, as the water is less liable to freeze; and, as they were in the instance mentioned capable of moving, that they do not hybernate or become torpid during the winter, but that they respire in the water, or in their hiding places? I have never observed them in ditches or pools until near their spawning time, viz. after a few warm days in February or March, when their "*croaking* is considered the precursor of spring and provocative of sport" to boys; after which the embryo frogs appear as black spots in a large mass of gelatinous matter.

Magazine of Nat. Hist.

Ten Years.—We are astonished when we contemplate the changes which have been effected within ten years! How rapidly the sweeping tide of time rolls on!—The morning of life passes off like a dream, and we look round in vain for the companions of our youthful days. Where are the gay, the beautiful, the happy with whom we once sported in the buoyancy of youth and sprightliness of enjoyment! They were here; we knew them; we loved them; we sailed with them down time's sunny stream with pleasures fragile bark; but where are they now? Alas! they have gone before us: the whirlwind of death drove them rapidly onward, and they are now sailing upon eternity's wide shoreless sea! The scenes of our childhood, too fade away, and soon, not a vestige of them is left as a token that they have existed.—Time's supendous wheel is ever rolling on. Ten years more, and where will we be!—Our present friends, our present companions, will they still be here? No; that is improbable, the grave, perhaps will have swallowed them; or they may be scattered far away; strangers and in a strange land. Ten years and the aspect of things to many, very many, will be changed. The pale, emaciated miser, that now bends over his heap of useless gold, (the wrecks of ruined families and the last remains of forlorn wretchedness,) where will he be! He and the beggar whom he drives from his door will have gone to their long homes; his wealth will have passed into other hands. Ten years and the student that is now poring over volumes, and seeking with such avidity for knowledge, will have acquired, and perhaps have forgotten it. The lovely maiden, whose mind and person are just matured; she is beautiful, she is happy; pleasure beams in her countenance, and joy sparkles in her eye; with a light foot and lighter heart she steps upon life's slippery stage; but alas! ten years and this lovely being will indeed be changed; the bright, fascinating smile no longer plays upon her cheek; her laughing eye speaks deeper of misery now, than ever it did of pleasure.—Ten years, and what is now beautiful will have faded like the morning flower! Ten years and many that sport in the sunshine of prosperity, will be wrapped in misfortune's gloomiest shade. Ten years and the man of business will have settled "his final account," the fool will have grown wise, and the wise will have discovered his ignorance. The Athiest will have found out his mistake, and the Christian will have realized his hopes.

SUMMARY.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Hamilton, Capt. Bunker, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th ultimo. She therefore brings advices thirteen days later than were received the other day via Boston.

[The packet ship Britannia, Marshall, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of February.]

The King continues in excellent health, taking daily walks, and looks remarkably well. On the 28th of January he held a court, after which the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, and Aberdeen, and Mr. Peel dined with him. A cabinet council was held at Windsor on the 2d February.

The Ministry.—Mr. Herris, it appears is to be made President of the Board of Trade, in the place of Mr. Fitzgerald, who retires from ill health; and Lord Chandos is to succeed Mr. Herries as Master of the Mint. It is stated that Mr. George Bankes had resigned, or was about to resign the Secretaryship of the Board of Controul, and that he was to be succeeded by Mr. Wortley, the son of Lord Wharncliffe. Lord Mountcharles, one of the Lords of the Treasury, had either resigned or been removed from office, and no person as yet had been appointed to succeed him. It was reported in the Government circles, that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Huskisson have agreed to support Ministers, and that Lord Ellenborough will not go out to make room for Lord Palmerston. The Court Circular says—"it appears that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough have not been particularly cordial for some time past."

Mr. Ryder, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, is, it is said, to be translated to the Bishopric of St. Asaph. Mr. Ryder is the brother of the Earl of Harrowby, who is the father-in-law of Mr. Wortley.

It is understood that the appointment of Mr. Bankes as a Commissioner of the Board of Controul is temporary. Another post is preparing for him.

The Session of Parliament was to open on the 4th of February. His Majesty will not give personal attendance on this occasion, and the important business of the Session will consequently be opened by Royal Commission. It was understood, says the Liverpool Courier of the 3d, that the address in answer to the King's speech in the House of Lords, is to be moved by the Duke of Buccleugh, and seconded by Lord Gleagall. An abundance of petitions are likely to be laid before Parliament on the subject of the distresses of the country.

It is stated, however, by the adherents of the present Ministers that the Duke of Wellington is resolved to meet Parliament, and resist to the uttermost, every proposal, either for a reduction of taxation or a change in the pauperising and revolutionary system.

Mr. Tierney, the independent member of Parliament, died very suddenly, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, 25th January.—Only five minutes before he breathed his last he franked a letter for a particular friend.

M. A. Shee, Esq. has been elected President of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late Sir T. Lawrence. Sir Thomas' will is not yet proved, but it is known that the invaluable collection of drawings by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Guido, and the other old masters, which cost upwards of £37,000, are to be offered to the king for £18,000; and, in case of refusal, to Mr, Peel Lord Dudley, the Royal Academy, and some others, at £20,000. If they should all refuse to purchase, they are to be sold by auction at the end of one year.

It is confidently asserted that Ministers fully intend to renew the East India Company's Charter.

Great distress prevails throughout the united kingdom; and there appeared to be a levy *en masse* in most of the counties to petition parliament for a reduction of taxes.

It is stated that two hundred suicides have been committed in London, and within the bills of mortality during the last twelve months, all resulting from habitual intoxication. There were 93 coroner's inquests taken the month of January, including 24 cases of death by burning.

A meeting had been held at Birmingham, professedly to form a Union Society, from 12,000 to 15,000 persons were present, and hundreds were compelled to retire disappointed. The proceedings lasted from ten in the morning until dusk.

A fire took place in Newcastle on the night of January 29th, which destroyed property to the amount of £25,000.

An important decision has been given in the Court of King's Bench, in the case of "Handey v. Henson," where an apothecary or general practitioner is declared legally entitled to charge for his visits separately from his medicines.

State of Trade.—The Manchester Chronicle states that during the preceding week there had been a steady demand for all kinds of manufactured Goods, with the exception of power-loom printing cloth, which is still in limited request. A favorable impulse to the trade, it is expected, will be experienced when the disappearance of the frost shall enable the country buyers to make their purchases.

The Weather.—In England, and a great portion of the Continent of Europe, the severity of the winter continued excessive at last dates. On the coast of England and Ireland, there had been a great deal of severe weather. The principal streets in London, on 1st Feb. were frequently blocked up, owing to the very dangerous state of the road, which, from the fall of snow, and the intensity of the frost, were rendered exceedingly difficult. On Ludgate-hill, in particular, as well as Snow-hill and Holborn-hill, it was with the utmost difficulty the horses could either go up or down. In Fish-street-hill and along Thames-street the stoppage was very frequent, and even for foot passengers it was dangerous to attempt to walk with any rapidity.

The Winchester, 52 gun ship, with the flag of Vice Admiral Colpoys, was about to sail for Teneriffe and Barbadoes, where she is expected to meet with Admiral Fleming, who will then return to England. The command to which Vice Admiral Colpoys has been appointed comprehends Jamaica and Halifax, hitherto separate stations. The Winchester was to take out two Consuls. As Admiral Fleming has appeared to intermeddle a good deal in the affairs of Colombia of late, his return may not, in the end, prove injurious to that country.

Disastrous accounts had been received from the Colony at Swan's River. Capt. Sterling, who went out as Governor, having found the project of making a settlement there quite impracticable, had sailed for the Mauritius.

Ireland.—The contested election for the county of Limerick commenced last Tuesday, January 26th. The candidates are Mr. Massy Dawson and Colonel O'Grady; and such was the uproar on that day, that the High Sheriff adjourned the Court until Wednesday. A correspondent informs us, "that there was not a square yard in the entire Court House which was not the arena of tremendous boxes, and smashing of limbs." The troops were all under arms, and the artillery mounted. Since the celebrated siege of Limerick, there has not been known such a commotion in the town. O'Grady was finally successful.

The four Irish Spiritual Peers at the coming session of Parliament, are, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Raphoe, Limerick, and Dromore.

Informations have been filed by his Majesty's Attorney General against Henry Grattan, Esq. M. P. and Edward Duffy, the printer and publisher of the Freeman's Journal.

The Perishing Poor.—The Cork Reporter says, "there are at this moment and have been for several weeks past, above 2400 individuals eking out a miserable existence upon finely-textured soup, produced by the contributions of the benevolent in and about Bandon. They consist, for the greater part, of those who, but a few months since, were engaged in different departments of manufacture, but are now, in consequence of the deplorable state of the cotton trade, actually reduced to beggary and starvation.

France.—Advices from the French capital are to the 30th of January. Preparations were actively making for the opening of the French Chambers. It was believed that the speeches of both the English and French king would be very similar—particularly in the recommendations of retrenchment. The Budget is already prepared.—A diminution of the imports of salt and liquors, great amelioration in the finances, also the suppression of the lottery, and a system of economy in the army are proposed.

The King has raised to the dignity of Peers of the kingdom, Messrs. the duke de Cereste, the marquis de Tourzel, the marquis de Puivett, count de la Bourdonnaye, the baron de Vitrolles, count Bugnot, and lieut. gen. count Vallee. He has also made a "Consullative committee" of five in the department of war.

From an official account of the revenue of France, just published, it appears that there was a diminution of 11 millions of francs, (nearly half a million sterling,) in the last three months of the year 1829. December was the most disastrous month of the whole period, the falling off being four millions, which may be thus distributed; in the customs, 568,000f.; in the duty on salt 1,000,000f., in that on tobacco 500,000f.; and in the lottery, 1,300,000f. It is remarkable that the diminution has chiefly taken place in articles of general consumption, thus proving that France is suffering at this moment in every branch of her industry.

Spain.—According to the letters from Madrid, the Spanish government had been endeavoring to raise a loan, through the medium of some of the French Capitalists, with a view to fit out another expedition against South America. As the parties, however made the recognition of the bonds of the cortes a *sine qua non*, the matter had fallen to the ground.

Portugal.—The old Queen of Portugal died on the 7th Jan. at the age of 54.

A London paper of February 2d, contains an article from Florence, stating that the Emperor of Brazil has requested Lord Cochrane to resume the command of the fleet, for the purpose of making an attack on Portugal. We know not what degree of credit this statement is entitled to. Should it prove true, the reign of Don Miguel will be short; for a proper expedition, under a less experienced and determined commander than Lord Cochrane, would create a diversion in favor of the Emperor, which must prove destructive to the usurper.

The Netherlands.—It is affirmed that Mr. Preble has special instructions respecting the differences between Great Britain and the United States, relative to the boundary of Canada, which are to be decided by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.—All the documents and memorials of both parties are to be delivered to his Majesty, as arbitrator, on the 2d April, who will probably give his decision within three months.

Russia.—An Imperial Manifesto, published on the 1st of January, announces the important measure of a reduction of the interests of sums borrowed from the banks of the empire, or placed in those instalments. The interests on both is reduced to one per cent, so that the debtors of these banks will pay to them henceforth only five per cent. instead of six, and the bank will have to pay only four per cent, instead of five, on the sums deposited in them. Of course the proprietors of the latter will be at full liberty to withdraw them whenever they please.

Sovereign of Greece.—We understand that all the arrangements respecting the sovereignty of Greece are nearly completed, and that his Royal Highness, Prince Leopold, will certainly become the ruler of that country We hear, however, that he will not have the title of king, but that of sovereign prince. It has not transpired with certainty whether Count Capo d'Istrias is to remain as prime minister, or to retire altogether from Greece.

COLONIAL.

CIVIL LIST OF L. CANADA.

The house in Committee, on the Civil List, passed the four following Resolutions:

1. Resolved,—That before entering upon the consideration of the Estimate submitted of the Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province for the current year, it is expedient to declare that this house proceeds thereon only in the confident hope that an adjustment of the Financial Question which has given rise to so much controversy in this Province, will be speedily effected, in a manner satisfactory to this House, and that the inherent right of the people of this Province to controul, by means of their Representatives, the application and expenditure of all monies levied in the Province for the public use thereof, will be fully acknowledged and permanently established.

2. Resolved,—That it is further expedient to declare that this House enters upon the consideration of the said Estimates, in the hope that the grievances complained of by the inhabitants of this Province, in their humble petitions to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and reported on by a Committee of the House of Commons on the 22d July, 1828, will be fully redressed, and that His Majesty's Government will give their entire effect to the recommendations of the said Committee; but particularly that a more independent character and closer connexion with the interests of the Colony be given to the Legislative Council of the Province, and that the Judges cease to be involved in the political business of said Council, and to hold seats in the Executive Council, to the end that His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Colony be secured in the inestimable benefits of a Constitutional Legislative power, co operating for its peace, welfare and government, and administration of Justice enlightened and independent, and in no way exposed to the suspicions of political bias or interested considerations.

3. Resolved,—That it is expedient to declare that the duties of this House cannot be fully and successfully performed, and the people whom they represent be sufficiently secured against the abuses of power in high public officers, without a competent and independent tribunal within the Province, before whom impeachments by this House may be heard and determined according to Parliamentary usage, and a real and efficient responsibility and accountability be established in high public trust.

4. Resolved,—That it is expedient to declare that this house proceeds on the consideration of the said Estimates, with an intimate conviction of the earnest efforts of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to establish an impartial, conciliatory and constitutional system of Government in this Province, and to remedy, as far as depends upon him, the grievances and abuses of which His Majesty's subjects in this Province and this House have had reason to complain.

And also the Resolution granting His Excellency's Salary: to sit again to-morrow.

The Assembly of Nova Scotia have named John Bainbridge, Esq. Agent of the province in London. £25,000 have been appropriated for the Roads. It appears that orders from the Board of Customs in London had been given to prevent the attendance in the Legislature of members elect, who were sub-collectors of Customs, and an Address to the President for information had been voted in consequence by the Assembly.

The advices received at Halifax lead us to believe that nothing would be done by H. M. Ministers with respect to opening the West India trade, until representations were received from the British North American Colonies.

We are happy to find that the exertions in Lower Canada to establish a steam boat to run between Quebec and Halifax, have excited more interest in the Lower Provinces than was some time ago supposed it had.

A meeting took place at Charlotte-Town, (Prince Edward Island) on the 5th ult., when a committee was appointed to solicit legislative aid (provided the boat touched Charlotte-Town) and to correspond with the Committee at Quebec; expressing a desire also that shares might be submitted to the inhabitants.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick have actually voted £200, to be paid the first year and £100, for the three successive years, provided the boat will each trip enter and clear at Miramichi.

The attention of the inhabitants of Halifax was further called to the subject by several articles in the newspapers, and it appears probable that the former sum voted will be renewed by the Nova Scotia Legislature.

We are glad to find that the Legislature of New-Brunswick has voted £1000 for a Light House on St. Paul, on condition that Canada, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island contribute in the proportions mentioned in this paper.

It appears that a disagreement has arisen between the Assembly and the Legislative Council of New-Brunswick on the subject of the right to affix conditions to money bills.

Seven or eight timber ships came into St. Johns, (N. B.) in the week ending 22d February; a very early period of arrival. It is supposed the high prices of timber at home led to this adventure. The intelligence brought by them is to the 12th January.

Quebec Gazette.

The March Criminal Term for Montreal terminated on Wednesday. The public have seen with surprise the continuation of the cases for perjury at Sorel and riot at the last Montreal election. These cases were of the character which the Report of the House of Commons on the Civil Government of Canada recommended an inquiry into, and which from the subsequent conduct of the Provincial Government, we may undoubtedly consider it was intended to discontinue. We believe the impression in the public is that this was the wish of the Administrator-in-Chief- The cases of perjury, may be deemed personally irritating to the Crown Officer, in whose hands is the prosecution of offences. The case of riot was one of not uncommon occurence at Montreal, where parties run high in elections; and none of the cases at first sight were deserving of much public attention. The persons accused have, however, been harassed for three successive years, and the Province put to very heavy expense, a part of which is paid to the Crown Officer prosecuting.—And after all this expense, the harassing of the parties, and the irritating and not "conciliatory" conduct towards the people of the Province, the parties have been acquitted by Juries of the country, chosen too in a manner considered by many as contrary to the English practice, and in their formation such as might be considered unfavorable to the accused.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the whole of proceedings in these cases, which are published at length in the Montreal Journals. They deserve the most serious consideration.—*ib.*

We understand that the Militia bill has passed the Council this afternoon. It is therefore nearly certain that it will become a law. The question of the old Ordinances was left untouched, a qualification as to provided; and in conformity with it, the present commissions will be annulled and new officers named; only one muster on the 29th June is required.—*ib.*

The Bill before the Assembly for the introduction of a sounder currency, provides that hereafter the British Sovereign will pass current at 23s. 1d; the half Sovereign 11s. 6½d; the British Crown at 5s. 10d.; half do. 2s. 11d; British shilling at 1s.; sixpence at 7d. The Spanish dollar, half, quarter and eighth at the present value, as also the dollar and half dol. of the United States and French Crown—authorizes the expense of importing British Copper Coin—prohibits the circulation of the Spanish Shilling and Freuch half crown, the Receiver General to reedem them at their current value and to sell them as bullion, the Province bearing the depreciations.

Halifax, February, 17.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

At two o'clock, on Thursday, his Honor the President proceeded to the Province Building, and being seated in the Council Chamber, summoned the Assembly, upon the attendance of which, the Session was opened with the following Speech.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland's state of health requiring a change of climate during our winter months, and the administration of the Government having, in consequence, devolved on me during his absence, in conformity to His Majesty's instructions, I have convened you, as early as the increase of public business would admit of.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

I have directed the Public Accounts to be prepared, and they will be laid before you for inspection without delay.

You will perceive in them, that the extensive appropriations of the last Session have been applied to the purpose for which they were granted.

The Revenues derived from the Customs, under the Imperial Acts, have been more productive in the past year than the preceding one, and regularly paid over to the Treasurer; there has been little variation in the receipts of the Excise.

The usual estimates will be presented to you and I rely on your continued attention and liberality, in making suitable provision for the support of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I have nothing at present to lay before you from His Majesty's Colonial Secretary but if any despatches should arrive, or other circumstances which may require it I shall communicate with you by message, in the course of the Session.

I regret to observe, that notwithstanding the encouragement afforded by the Legislature to our Fisheries, it has not produced the general benefit that was anticipated; those concerned in that branch of our Commerce have not met with that return, which their enterprise, and exertions, reasonably entitled them to expect; from which it may be presumed, that the supply is too abundant for the consumption of the markets to which our fish are sent.

I am not sufficiently informed, to state to you the improvement that has taken place, under the late act for the establishing and regulating English Schools, but from the calls that have been made for the Provincial aid, they must have increased, and it is to be hoped with beneficial effects.

I have have much satisfaction in acquainting you that the liberal grants of the Legislature, towards carrying on the works of the Shubenacadie Canal, have enabled that Company to increase their exertions during the last season, and has likewise been a means to induce His Majesty's Government to recommend a Loan from His Treasury of £20,000 in aid of the exertions made here to accomplish this important work; and the Company's Agents in London are actively engaged, in procuring private subscriptions for the same purpose, in which they have sanguine expectations of succeeding.

With undiminished inclination to promote the prosperity of the Province, in all its interests, I shall cordially afford my aid in such measures as have those objects in view; to attain which I recommend harmony in your proceedings, and as much expedition, as the nature of the business that shall come under your consideration will admit of.

Mr. Hartshorne moved, that a Commissioner be sent for to swear in the new members; and Judge Haliburton having attended accordingly, the usual oaths were administered to Messrs. Barry and Johnson, and they took their seats without any opposition; thereby, we are persuaded, fully meeting the wishes of every well regulated mind in this community.

The Herald.

KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1830.

English dates to the 4th of February will be found in our preceding columns. We are happy to find that His Majesty continues to enjoy good health. It will be seen that Mr. Tierney, whose Parliamentary services are well known, died suddenly on the 25th of January.

Errata.—In the Report of the Executive Committee of the Ernest Town and Kingston Road Society published last week, several errors occurred. For "Mr. Arch. Kater" read Mr. Arch. *Cuten*. The Statement of monies received, &c. should be as follows:

Am't of old debts received by Collector,	£41	0	11
Amount of old debts from the Society,	50	19	8½
Interest on do	1	3	0
Amount allowed your Collector,	3	17	10
	£56	0	6½
Amount paid out,	36	0	6½
Due at the Bank,	£20	0	0
Cash on hand,	5	0	4½
Remains uncollected and unpaid,	£14	19	7½

Instead of "Your Committee feel it their duty to embrace the public opportunity" &c. read your committee feel it their duty to embrace *this* public opportunity.

Instead of "Bulkley Water" Secretary, read Bulkley *Waters*.

Contents *of the Irish Shield for February*.

History of Ireland, Chap. 17 & 18—Irish Topography, No. 10—Corrydon and Corinnus, *a Pastoral Idyl*—Rise and Progress of the Drama, No. 2—The Poet's Garret—Public Edifices of Dublin, No. 7—Ossianic Fragments, No. 10—A Tale of Sorrrow—What has Emancipation done for Ireland?—Daniel O'Connell and Thomas Jefferson—The New-York Stage—*Original Patchwork*, (the Duke of Lauzun—Singular combat of Rival Lovers—Calumny—Preparation of Turkish Beauties)—*Original Poetry* (Song of the Princess Moriat, by Carolan—Sonnet from the Italian—Indian Song—Lines by Adam Kidd, Esq.)—Notice to Correspondents.

Montreal Bank.—A very interesting debate took place in the Assembly of Lower Canada on the 9th instant, respecting the renewal of the Montreal Bank Charter, which expires in 1832. One ground of complaint was, that the annual statements laid before the Legislature were so imperfect that it was impossible to know whether the Institution remained in a prosperous state or not. The same objection has been urged against the Bank of Upper Canada, the Directors of which have refused to give the information required by the House of Assembly of this Province; but in the Bill for the Incorporation of the *Commercial Bank*, ample provision was made for the furnishing of satisfactory statements, and yet this Bill expired in the Legislative Council. Mr. Young moved, "that the Directors of the Montreal Bank be ordered to lay before the House—The amount of Government Exchange purchased from private individuals in each month, from the 1st May, 1821, to 1st March, 1830; the rates of such purchases; the rate at which the Bank sold exchange during the same period, with amount sold in each month; the monthly account of discounts, distinguishing those at Montreal and Quebec; the date when the Bank ceased to discount altogether, or restricted its discounts, and the amount of cash in the vaults on the 1st & 15th of each month" —which motion prevailed, Yeas, 18—Nays 9—and so the debate was postponed.

Currency.—We beg leave to direct the attention of the Public to the notice of a Bill which is before the Legislature of Lower Canada relative to the currency. Should it become a Law, *French Half Crowns* and *Pistareens* will be redeemed by the Receiver General of the sister Province at their full value—therefore the holders of those Coins ought not to part with them at 2s. 6d. and 10d, as we believe has been the case for a few days past

The Anti-masonic mania continues to rage in the State of New York with unabated fury. We suppose it is near election time, and the *choice spirits* are preparing to thrust out of office all who have the honesty to support an ancient and honourable Institution. It is worthy of remark that two *seceding Masons*, named Gray, have been lately indicted for murder, and that Solomon Southwick, the great antimasonick Candidate for Governor of the State of New-York, is a defaulter to the Post Office department in the sum of $6,853 38 !!!

ST. PATRICKS DAY.

The festivals of the Tutelar Saints of our present United Kingdoms have generally been celebrated in Kingston, in a manner which has at once evinced an honest and emulative pride, and a high sense of propriety and decorum. Often as we have been gratified with these periodical exhibitions of kind, and irrepressible feelings, we should be wanting in those generous sentiments, by the unrestrained expression of which, we were so cheered and exhilarated, were we to refrain from declaring, that on no occasion, have we experienced more sincere and deep felt gratification, than on the recent celebration of the day so cherished in the heart of every true Hibernian. At six o'clock about sixty persons sat down at the Wellington Hotel, to as sumptuous an entertainment as the Province ever afforded. Its uncommon profusion, and admirable display of taste in all its arrangements; the promptitude with which every one was served. and the anxiety manifested to make each feel at home, were so many demonstrations of no ordinary skill in the worthy Host and Hostess, and of ability and zeal, in Messrs. Cassady and Foster, the Stewards. The Wines were of the best, and did not fail to do the honest thing, of aiding each man's tongue, to boast with suitable animation, of the genial and rapturous glow that warmed his heart. The Rev. Mr. Handcock, of the Church of England, and the Representatives for the County of Frontenac and the town of Kingston, were guests. The Chair and Vice presidency were ably filled by Wm. H. Gray, Esq. and Doctor Dormer. By the kind permission of Col. Douglass, part of the excellent Band of the 79th Regt. were in attendance.

The following were the principal Toasts, as they were partly given from the Chair, and partly volunteered.

1st. The day we celebrate, Irish men in every clime, consecrate it to the remembrance of their country—*Air—St. Patrick's day*.

2nd. The memory of St. Patrick, he planted the Christian faith in Ireland, Churches, Colleges, Academies and common Schools followed—*A dirge*.

3rd. The King, George 4th, God bless him—*God save the King*.

4th. Duke of Clarence and the Navy—*Rule Britannia*

5th. Lord Hill and the Army—*British Grenediers*,

6th. Duke of Sussex and Royal Family—*it was in the stilly night*.

8th. Daniel O'Connell, M. P. the unbinding advocate of his country—may seven millions of Irish people be the monuments that shall hand down his virtues, and worth to posterity—*Garion sea Gloria*.

9th. The Marqu's of Anglesea, the friend of Ireland—*See the conquering hero*.

10th. The Bishop of Norwich, and colleagues, who voted in favor of Emancipation—*Meeting of the Waters*.

11th. Richard Shiel Esq. the Eloquent Statesman and Patriot—*Erin go Bragh*.

12th. The memory of the illustrious dead, Curren and Gratten—*Roslin Castle*.

13th. John Lawless, and the Forty Shilling free Holders of Ireland—*Carolan's receipt for drinking Whiskey*.

14th. Sir James Kempt, and province of Lower Canada—*Boat Song*.

15th. Sir John Colborne, and prosperity to the Upper Province—*Morgan Ratler*.

16th. Hon. Captain Byng, and Naval department of Kingston—*Cheer up my lads*.

17th. Colonel Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, a truly Irish heart—*Bumper Squire Jones*.

18th. Colonel Douglass, and Garrison of Kingston—*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled*.

19th. The Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle, may they form a chain as strong as adamant, against intolerence and oppression—*Exile of Erin*.

20th. May the brows of patriots, be wreathed with Shamrocks, and the heads of traitors softened with Shillelas—*Sprig of Shillela*.

21st. Lady Morgan, the pride and ornament of her country, whose genius is the theme of the World's admiration.—*Molly Ashtore*.

22nd. Thomas Moore Esq may his Harp, resound with the requiem of Irish oppression—*Bards Legacy*.

23rd. The green fields of Erin—*Cushla ma cree*.

24th. The Fair. Though last, not least in our dear remembrance, the only solace of our life—*An Irishman's heart for the Ladies*.

In the course of the evening the following Song composed by Mr. Dalton for the occasion, was sung in excellent style by Messrs. Burns and Hickey.

SONG.

SHE OF PEERLESS GREEN.

Studded with gems of richest hues,
Europa's seas are seen;
But none their splendour more diffuse
Than she of peerless green.

Her sons so brave! her daughters fair!
None fairer e'er were seen;
If any gem's beyond compare,
'Tis she of peerless green.

As Star that glimmer'd in the East,
With radiance serene,
With sacred fire illumed each breast,
So she of peerless green,

Has warmed each heart in freedom's cause,
Whose torch aloft's now seen;
That man returns to nature's laws,
Is due to her in green.

May Rose and Thistle ne'er be found,
Without Shamrock between;
They'd droop and wither if not bound,
With her of peerless green.

Now, fill the glass with sparkling wine,
The brightest ever seen;
In Nectar, as we toast the Nine,
We'll toast the Isle so green.

Mirth and good humour prevailed till half past four in the morning, when all departed to their homes in peace, and will doubtless long remember with satisfaction, the innocent hilarity, and friendship-begetting harmony of St. Patrick's Day, 1830.

ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT PATRICK.

Wednesday last being the anniversary of St. Patrick, several of the sons of Hibernia and their friends met at the Inn of Mr. Stephen T. Bowerman (formerly kept by Mr. Heermans,) in the Village of Hallowell, to celebrate the memory of the Patron Saint of Ireland. The Company partook of an excellent Dinner prepared by Mr. Bowerman for the occasion. Arch'd. McFaul Esq. presided, and Mr. J. W. Ellison acted as Vice-President. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were given from the Chair, and drank with enthusiasm.

1. The day we celebrate and all who honour it.

2. His Majesty King George the Fourth—God bless him.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/57

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