thousand Protestants 1,534 churches and chapels are allotted and upheld by the State.

These facts give irrisistible force to the observation, of the sheer futility of attempting to compel any people to adopt a modification of their religious creed by any other means than those of persuasion & reason.

With so vast an apparatus of beneficies, churches, and glebe-houses, after three centuries of unceasing and deversified efforts to propagate Protestantism in Ireland, what has actually been accomplished? Upwards of six millions and a half of the population are Roman Catholics.

The Presbyterians in Ireland amount to no less than 643,256, a number very little short of those belong to the Establishment. Other Protestant Dissenters are set down at 21,808.

The only other point to which we shall now advert, is the amount of population to be found in the various beneficies. There are, in all, only twelve livings in which the number of Protestants exceeds 5000.—Through descending gradations, we at length come to those in which there are more than 100 of a population, and not more than 200,—of these there are 224; of those ranging between 50 and a 100, there are 16; between 20 and 50, there are 124; between 1 and 20, there are 99; and there are 41 beneficies which do not contain a single member of the Church.

If we go even so low as to allow that 200 of a population may be entitled to the benefits of a Church Establishment, we have the revenues of 648 benefices in Ireland, at the disposal of the Legislature, to be applied without religious distinctions to the education of the people generally.

These results, which are purely statistical, and whose accuracy may be relied on, afford a species of guide to the legislator of the most valuable kind, while they furnish those whose minds have not been made up on this question with the most dispassionate evidence. The entire matter in dispute is now in a fair way of being finally set at rest. The Irish Church measure, it will be seen by the late intelligence, has been introduced in Parliament.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

[The following is an official abstract of the Municipal Corporation Bill introduced by Lord John Russell.]

The Bill is entitled, "A bill to provide for Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales." It rescites, that divers Bodies Corporate at sundry times have been constituted within the Cities, Towns & Boroughs of England and Wales, to the intent that the same might for ever be and remain well and quietly governed; but that, partly by defects in the Charters by which the said Bodies Corporate have been constituted, partly by neglect and abuse of the privileges by such Charters granted and confirmed to the Inhabitants of the said Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, and partly by change of circumstances since the said Charters were granted, the Bodies Corporate, for the most part, have not of long time been are and not now useful and efficient instruments of Local Government; and first it enacts the Repeal of all Acts, Charters, and Customs inconsistent with the Bill.

The bill commences with the usual interpretation Clause, defining the construction of certain terms. It then provides as follows:

1. That after the first Election of Councillors, the Body Corporate shall take and bear the name of "The Mayor and Burgesses of" (City and Borough,) and be constituted a Corporation.

2. That the Boundaries of Certain Cities and Boroughs, in certain sections of Schedules (A.) and (B.) of the Bill, shall be the Boundaries settled by the Parliamentary Boundary Act, 2 and 3 William IV., c. 64; and that the Boundaries of certain other sections in the said Schedules shall be settled by the King in Council, determined by a Commission.

3. That the Municipal Constituency shall be Occupiers of Houses, Warehouses, Counting-houses, or Shops, rated for three years to the Relief of the Poor of the Borough, and who have paid all Rates due for six months before the revision, and who shall be entitled to be Burgesses, excluding all who, within Twelve Months of Registration, shall have received parochial relief or other alms, or any other charitable allowance from any fund entrusted to the Charitable Trustees of such Borough thereinafter mentioned; and that all Occupiers whose Landlords are rated or rateable to the Poor may claim to be rated, as in the English Reform Bill; and any person coming to inhabit after the rate for the current year is made, may claim to be put upon it.

4. The Burgesses who cease to be Occupiers within the Borough, or neglect to pay their rates shall be omitted from the Burgess Roll; but within two years may be restored at the next revision of the Burgess Poll; and that after the passing of the Act no Person shall be elected, admitted, or enrolled a Citizen, Freeman, Liveryman or Burgess, or by any name, a Member of any Body Corporate, in respect of any right or title other than that of being a settled rate payer within such Borough, according to the meaning and provisions of the Bill.

5. That Burgesses shall not have individual benefit from Common lands and Public Stock, &c, who were not entitled thereunto before the passing of the Act.

6. That all exclusive rights of trading shall be abolished.

7. That Overseers make out Alphabetical Lists of Persons entitled to vote by certain forms; that persons omitted in the Lists may give notice of Claim, and Lists of Claimants and persons objected to, to be published; power to the Mayor to revise the Lists, and, upon due proof, to insert and expunge Names, with certain powers to rectify mistakes in the Lists; publication of the Lists provided for as in the Reform Bill, and all expenses of Registration and Lists to defrayed out of the Borough Fund.

8. That a Mayor and Town Council be chosen in every borough; the Mayor to be elected by the Council; the Councillors to be chosen by the Burgesses on the Twenty-fifth day of October next; One-third of the Council to go out of office annually; any ex-Councillor to be capable of re-election.

9. The larger class of Towns (those with a Population of 25,000), to be divided into Wards; the mode of voting to be by ticket or voting paper, containing the Christian Names and Surnames of the Persons for whom each Burgess votes, with their respective places of abode and description, signed by the Burgess; all Elections to be concluded in one day, and Polling Booths in the discretion of the Mayor; no inquiry of the Voter, except as to his indentity, and whether he has voted before at the same election; The Register to be final.

10. All existing Mayors and Aldermen, and Councils, to go out of Office on election of New Councils under the act.

11. Mayor to be annually elected by the Council.

12. No qualification for Mayor, Council, or other Municipal Officers, other than that of Burgess: Fines for refusal of Office; any public Officer becoming Bankrupt, or declared Insolvent, to vacate office.

13. The Mayor to be a Justice of the Peace for the Borough and for the County, and to act as a Returning Officer at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament during the term of his Mayoralty.

14. Power to the Town Council to appoint Town Clerk, Treasurer, and other officers: to take security for the due discharge of their official duties, and to determine Salaries.

15. Treasurers to pay no money but by order in writing of a quorum of the Town Council, countersigned by Town Clerk, with summary powers against Officers for not accounting.

16. Town Councils of Cities and Towns which are Counties to name a Sheriff, and in certain Boroughs to appoint a Coroner.

17. Town Clerks and Officers removed under the provisions of the Act to receive Compensation if they can agree to the same with the Town Councils; in case of non-agreement, the Lords of the Treasury to determine amount.

18. Town Councils to nominate Sub-committees.

19. All Licenses of Publicans and Victuallers to be granted by Town Councils.

20. Town Councils to appoint Charitable Trustees to administer all Charity Funds vested in Municipal Corporations; such Trustees to appoint a Secretary and Treasury.

21. Town Councils to be trustees of all acts of which Corporators are ex officio Trustees.

22. A Police Committee to consist of Mayor and Councilmen; such Committe to appoint Constables for the Borough; Constables to be for the County as well as Borough; powers of Constables defined.

23. Borough Magistrates to appoint annually a certain number of Persons to act as Special Constables in case of need to be called out on Warrant of Magistrates when they shall deem ordinary Police insufficient.

24. Limited powers of Rate for Municipal purposes; all Corporate Property and all Fines to be received on account of Borough Fund.

25. Power of Bye Laws vested in the Town Council

26. Burgesses annually to choose two Auditors (not to be Members of Council, nor to be Town Clerk, Treasurer, or charitable Trustee), and Mayor to choose a third; the three half-yearly to examine and audit Borough Accounts; all Accounts to be annually published.

27. Town Council of certain Boroughs to nominate persons for a Commission of Justices of the Peace, such Commission to be confirmed by the Crown; and any Town Council petitioning for stipendiary Magistrates, the Crown to appoint such.

28. Recorders (barristers-at-law of five year's standing) to be appointed by the Crown in certain Boroughs, if Town Councils petition for Quarter Sessions; with powers to such Recorders to act for more than one Borough. Recorder not to be Councillor or Police Magistrate; Recorder to be sole Judge; in his absence the Mayor, &c.

29. All Capital Jurisdiction abolished, and Criminal Jurisdiction limited to that of Quarter Sessions.

30. County Justices of the Peace to have jurisdiction in all Boroughs which have not a seperate Court of Sessions of the Peace under the act, with provisions as to County Rates, and apportionment of the expenses of prosecutions at the Assizes and County Quarter Sessions.

31 Civil Jurisdiction extended, and generally regulated.—32. Burgesses to be Jurors.—33. Fees regulated, and tables to be published.

No really enlightened man ventures to question the intentions, or integrity, of the Cabinet of which Lord Melbourne is the head,—but it appears to possess no claims upon the confidence of the wealthier and more intelligent classess. Even the Whigs of the Old School distrust the capacity of Ministers to fill their situation in a manner adequate to the exigencies of the country. Encumbered as they are with the necessary support of a party in the country, whose principles they cannot respect, and whose supposed views are utterly at variance with the mainteanance of many of those institutions which are still fondly cherished by those who make up what is recognised as patriotic and enlightened opinion, they are unable to assume a dignified and consistent position in Parliament, or before the country. I do not think that the secession of Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham deducted materially from their numbers,—but it deprived them of a great moral weight. Both of these Statesmen in the present crisis conduct themselves with more reserve than Sir Robert Peel; and were Ministers to shake off the restraint of their present connections, I think they might command the confidence and occasional co-operation of his Lordship and Sir James.

One advantage Sir Robert Peel eminently possesses. His powerful array of partisans act together with singular unanimity; and the greater number are personally, as well as politically, attached to him.—The late George Canning paid more than one beautiful tribute to his character.—And, unlike that lamented Statesman, Sir Robert is under no necessity to canvass for, or to court a dubious support, for he is now assured of his station in the political world.—[London Correspondence of the Montreal Ccurier.]

The election for Oldham, caused by the death of that remarkable man, Cobbett, took place on Monday and Tuesday of the present week. There were three candidates brought to the poll—at one period no less than sixteen were announced!—and the election terminated in the return of Mr. Lees, a conservative. The progressing influence of sound constitutional principles is very strikingly developed in the return to parliament of a man so thoroughly opposed in every political feature to the late representative of Oldham. The defeated candidates were Mr. F. O'Connor, who resigned after the first day's poll, and Mr. John M. Cobbett, son of the late Member.

The Municipal Reform Bill. as it is termed by the whig-radical prints, has nearly gone through the committee of the Lower House. The Ministry have continued to carry through the measure, without hitherto sustaining a defeat, all the amendments have been negatived. Whether they will be equally fortunate in the House of Lords, remains to be seen—I think they will not. The measure will be introduced into the Upper House during the course of next week—most probably the latter part. The present session of Parliament is likely to prove of more than ordinary duration. The Bill for appropriating the Church property of Ireland to the purposes of the State, which is the important measure of the session, has scarcely advanced a stage. It was only introduced into the House last week, by the Secretary for Ireland, Lord Morpeth. Its discussion will occupy in both Houses little short of six weeks. The Houses cannot, I think, rise—looking at the great extent of business before them—before the last week in August, or beginning of September.—[ib,]

The Timber Committee goes on; hitherto all Paulet Thompson's own evidence. To day Mr. Neilson is summoned. Things look worse, because, although no evidence on the colonial side of the question has been received, it is said that it is decided to take 5s. off the Baltic timber, and put 5s. on the Colonial timber, and that Deals are to pay by the cube—if so, good bye to the greater part of your timber and pine deal trade, and farewell to the *spruce* deal business.

Mr. Dunn, the Receiver-General of Upper Canada, is arrived to negotiate a loan of £400,000, for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, guaranteed on the produce of the duties of the Province. He will find that agitation and folly have worked their way on the public mind, and that Canadian Bonds at 5 per cent. will no longer be worth 106. Indeed I do not believe they will find customers at par!—It is whispered that one banking house connected with Canada, and other houses to whom he has applied, show no great willingness to jump into the thing. The fact is, that times are seriously changed on the Stock Exchange since the Spanish blow up.—[Correspondence of the Farmers' Advocate, June 30.]

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The *Ami de la Religion* publishes the following letter from M. Maubant, who has gone as Missionary to Corea, addressed to an ecclesiastic of Paris, on the 9th of January, from Biu-Kian-Fou in China, on his road to Corea:—'I have now travelled nearly 200 leagues over Chinese territory. My couriers and myself take great care to conceal ourselves. We have, thank God, thus far succeeded. No one from whom I have wished to disguise myself has recognised me. For about 40 leagues I have been able to travel openly like the Chinese, and it appears that I may do so in future. M. Laribe, with whom I have passed several days, has travelled, and contines to travel thus on his mission. He has visited the capital of the province, and several other public places, accompanied by some of his Christians. He read me a letter from M. Rameaux, a brother missionary, in the adjoining province of Hou Pe, where the venerable M. Clet was strangled. M. Rameaux states that he was recognised on board the junks. The second time the sailors or some other persons threatened to deliver him up to the magistrates, unless he gave them several thousand piasters but two inferior mandarins belonging to Pekin protected him, not only saved him from being denounced and paying his money but made him presents and took means on his leaving the boat to send him safely on his way. This treatment was no doubt encouraging; however, in Fo-Kien, a Dominican missionary, whom I saw at the house of the Apostolic vicar of the province, was seized three days afterward and thrown into prison, where he has now been, for nearly a month, and no one can tell what will be his fate. I shall take my departure in a few days for Pekin, and thence proceed to Corea by Lae Tung, where probably I shall be obliged to remain some time. M. de Capse, the Apostolic vicar of Corea, has reached that kingdom by this time, if nothing has happened to prevent him. He was to enter on the day after Christmas-day, at least the christians of Corea had so arranged it. I hope to be at Lae Tung about June or July. The place at which we assume the dress of the Coreans, is about twenty days journey from Pekin, and I have yet about 400 leagues to travel before I reach that capital."

THE AERIAL SHIP.—This singular traveller upon the pathless fields of air, is being fitted out for a journey to Paris, at Victoria road, Kensington. A more unwieldly or ungraceful entity never moved on or in any element. The whale and elephant are beaten hollow by it in point of form and grace; yet, like both one and the other, it may be able to make more rapid way than man or horse. The ordinary balloon is, from its shape, wholy at the mercy of the winds, as a tub is of the waves; the aerial ship is capable of direction, although like its namesake of the deep, it must also depend for its velocity on old father Æolus. Its inventors, wisely turning to nature for a model, found one in the fish; &, in fact, their work should be called the aerial leviathan, or the great air serpant. Its body is oblong, some hundred and sixty feet,—sixty feet high, *uninflated*; and forty wide. The portable gas cylinder would convey an idea of its shape to any one who has not seen the likeness of it in miniature, which is displayed about town. At either end it runs off to a point. This vast reservoir of gas is made of cotton fabric, thoroughly varnished, so as to be air tight. Suppose it to ascend into the air, being filled with gas, and specifically lighter than the atmosphere, it would naturally lie lengthwise in the direction of the wind, its greater lateral surface yielding until its end should lie before the wind's eye. As long as the wind remained in the same quarter, it would move on without gyration. If the wind should prove only slightly contrary, the inventors of this machine hope to keep their course by means of two wings or fins at each side of the vessel of broad superficies and light construction, and also by means of a fan-tail, intended to act after the manner of a fish. The tail is fastened, not to the great air cylinder itself, but to the machine in which the voyagers take their places, and which, being made of net-work and as little solid materials as possible, is suspended beneath and very close to the former. It is long and narrow, and holds the machinery for moving the wings or fins. But say that the wind prove very contrary, and there can be no doubt that in the atmosphere currents are frequent and fitful, then nothing is left the voyagers but to decend towards the earth. It may be remarked that by a partial descent an unfavourable may be changed for a favourable current. One of the most satisfactory parts of the whole machine is that which renders ascent and descent perfectly easy. Here again the economy of the fish's construction is had recourse to. Within the vessel is an air-balloon to correspond with the air-bladder of fishes. This can be filled or exhausted at pleasure by every simple means. If it be filled with atmospheric air the gas in the cylinder may be compressed to such a degree, that what with the ballast in the boat the whole machine becomes specifically heavier than the air around it, and it descends accordingly. An inflator of simple construction is carried in the boat. Thus the air ship comes as near the earth as its crew desire. Should they wish to ascend, the air balloon is exhausted—the gas expands—the cylinder is of less specific gravity than the air, and it rises. The result of the whole experiment seems to us to amount to this: The air ship will, with a fair wind, go rapidly to any distance its crew desire—but it is liable to frequent delays. In either case it is safe. It cannot be turned to any useful purpose, inasmuch as vast as is its bulk, it can but accommodate some twenty persons—one half crew and one half passengers. The passengers can never pay for the expenses of the immense quantity of gas which is requite to fill the cylinder. Thus, uncertainty—great, though not so great as that in a common balloon—and expense must, upon a general calculation, countervail the advantages of its occasional velocity. Exhibition before, and at starting, may contribute to its outlay, but that only while it is a novelty. The present speculators calculate on being ready for their voyage by the end of this month. They are but making an experiment, in which they deserve encouragement. Some three years ago they made their first trial in a smaller machine, and sailed from Paris, one hundred and twenty-seven miles across France. Why they did not then proceed with their undertaking is a mystery. We should hope that their Argonautics will not end in their obtaining a golden fleece without the trouble of sailing.

PARKER'S CEMENT.—We took a stroll up town yesterday afternoon, to what used to be Greenwich village, out of town, for the purpose of going over the establishment of the *American Cement Company*, in Amos street, where experiments have been for some time in progress, of the qualities of this newly discovered material, and have been attended with such complete success that the company is now ready to undertake orders with a perfect assurance of giving satisfaction. The valuable properties of the cement are, the facility with which it may be moulded into any required form, the rapidity with which it hardens, its durability, and its power to resist the action of fire, air, and water. Its tenacity is so great, and it begins to indurate so quickly, that the object may be taken from the mould the instant it has acquired its form, and in a very few days it becomes hard enough to resist a very considerable force; in the course of a month it is as firm as free stone, grows harder and harder, in the lapse of time, until at length fire may be struck from it as from a flint, and it rings sharp and clear, on being struck, like porphyry. The most curious exhibition of its capabilities is in the shape of an office—a square huilding about fifteen feet each side, or perhaps larger, with pediment and pillars in front, door and windows, all in one piece—moulded entirely of the *cement*, and stained in imitation of blue granite, which in appearance and hardness it much resembles. Besides, there were cisterns, well-curbs, vats, tunnels for aqueducts, &c. &c.; and for all these purposes the cement appears admirably suitable; more especially as it is stated that it can be applied to them at much less expense than that of stone, or even brick and mortar.—That it is impervious to water is shown by a vat, sunk in the yard, which has been kept full of salt water for more than three months; and we were informed by one of the gentlemen interested, that experiment had proved it capable of resisting fire, to the extent of two fierce burnings. There can be no doubt that for all uses of stone or marble in which polish and elegant appearance are no object, it must prove an exceedingly valuable invention. We understand that Mr. Parker has already introduced it in England, where it takes perfectly.

[N. Y. Paper.]

A RECRUIT.—"Shouler arms!" exclaimed the Captain, in a voice intended to resemble thunder; but the execution of the order was anything but simultaneous; and one man it was observed, was still standing at ease. Upon being challenged by the Captain, and asked why he had not 'shouldered' along with the rest, 'What the deil's a' the haste, (quoth he,)—canna ye wait till a body tak' a snuff!'"

Foote being at a table next to gentleman who had helped himself to a very large piece of Bread—after he had taken a mouthful or two, Foote took up the bread, and cut a piece off. 'Sir,' said the gentleman 'that is my bread.' 'I beg a thousand pardons, sir, said Foote, 'I protest I took it for the loaf.'

A blacksmith at Alabama having been slandered, was advised to apply to the Courts for redress. He replied with true wisdom, 'I shall never sue any body for slander; I can go into my shop, and work out a better character in six weeks, than I can get in the court house in a year.

Provincial Extracts.

From the Canadian Emigrant.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Town of Chatham, formed out of a reservation of 400 acress of land, part of the Townships of Raleigh and Harwich, is situated on the south side of the River Thames where a large and deep creek empties into that river forming a fork of land which is reserved for a garrison. This town was formerly selected by Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, as an advantgeous situation, either in a military or mercantile point of view, at the same time that he chose the present site of the Town of London, and the flourishing state of the latter, now containing above 1000 souls, evinces his discrimination, and may be prophetic of what Chatham may ultimately arrive at, being far better situated for trade and navigation than London.

In 1830 Chatham contained but one frame house and five log houses. A stranger might then pass through and safely ask, "Where is Chatham?"—but now the case is altered, for in Chatham we may now view 4 merchant shops, 2 with excellent wharves where large schooners load and unload; 1 carding machine, horse power; 54 frame houses, 33 log houses, hewed and unhewed, and it contains a population of about 400 souls. Adjoining the town is an excellent steam saw mill, capable of sawing 7,000 feet each 24 hours; whilst walnut, cherry, curled and common maple, poplar, whitewood, basswood, and ash timber, exist in abundance. There is also a grist mill, with two run of stones, (one burr,) capable of grinding 150 bushels of wheat daily.

This town being in the neighbourhood of an excellent soil, inferior to none in the Province, producing tobacco, hemp, wheat, barley, Indian corn, pease, &c. in abundance, the trade is considerable. It is in contemplation to erect a steam mill, for flouring, carding, fulling, &c. and a brewery on a respectable scale is being established. In favourable seasons the exports of wheat may be estimated at 22,000 bushels—barley, 4,000 bushels, exclusive of other grain. A steamboat called the Cynthia, with an engine of 25 horse power, will be in operation shortly to ply between this town and Sandwich, Detroit, Amherstburgh &c., which will thereby afford facilities to Emigrants arriving from Buffalo, Chippawa, or Port Stanley, to view the country on cheap terms, the want of which hitherto has been a great bar to the improvement not only of this town but of the surrounding country.

HEART-RENDING EVENT.—The most distressing accident we almost ever heard of is stated to have occurred near Colborne, on Saturday last, under the following circumstances:—

Henry Tanner, a young Englishman, residing on a farm in that neighbourhood with his mother, and her younger children, (*who had, but three weeks ago only, arrived from England to join him*) going into the house from his labour, found the children playing with a pair of percussion pistols.—Having a cap in his pocket, he thought to amuse them by snapping it off; when a friend cautioned him not to point the pistol towards the children, lest by possibility it might be loaded. On this he turned his hand behind him, *not thinking of his mother being seated in that direction, and pulled the trigger. The pistol was loaded, and the ball passed directly through her chest!* The poor woman, we are told, stood up for a moment, on receiving the wound, and exclaiming, "Oh! Henry! what have you done?" fell dead at his feet. The poor fellow himself, as may be expected, has been in a state of frenzy ever since, and it is thought, will never recover his senses again. An inquest was held on the body on Monday—verdict accordingly.—[Cobourg Star.]

We are happy to have it in our power to lend additional satisfaction to the perusal of the following proceedings; by the information that the Directors, so judiciously chosen by the Stockholders of the Cobourg Rail-Road Company, have with equal alacrity and judgment, already engaged an experienced practical Engineer, for the necessary survey, in the person of *N. H. Baird, Esq*, formerly of Montreal, but now more immediately identified with our interests as a resident of Cobourg. Mr. Baird will commence operations, we understand, in about ten days.—[ib.]

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

Mr. Attorney General and Mrs. Ogden's Fete Champetre and Ball, on Lord and Lady Aylmer's departure, was attended yesterday, during one of the most beautifully serene, cool, and moonlit evenings of this season, by a more brilliant and more numerous assemblage than there has very probably ever been in Quebec. There were about five hundred persons present. The Attorney General's own residence had been converted into a wardrobe and into card and refreshment rooms, and the ball and supper were in a very large building in front, lofty, and peculiarly cool, from its being merely defended from the external atmosphere by awnings of canvas. The entrance was erected apart, and faced the road, ornamented with evergreens, & containing the word "Aylmer" formed by the most brilliant variegated lamps. On entering a carpeted way, and by a flight of steps, the visitor immediately stepped into the ball-room. It was observed filled with the magnificent parade of a moving company, in the various female and military and civil customes, and a splendid crimson and gilt sofa was placed on an elevation to the right. The room was lighted by tasteful chandeliers, and its sides and roof were covered by the national flags of almost every nation, festooned in such a manner as to display them, and form a splendid ensemble. The orchestra was placed in a covered way, between the residence and the ball-room. As the company arrived, they were all introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden.

Lord and Lady Aylmer arrived about ten o'clock amidst the discharge of fireworks from the lawn, and the peal of the national air by the excellent band of the 66th Regt. The company was then all united, and composed of most of the Staff and Regimental Officers, those of the Belvidera, a number of American travellers, and citizens of all classes. The coup d'œil was grand. Among the strangers were—Miss Clinton, daughter of the late Governor Dewitt Clinton, whose aged widow was prevented from attending by a slight indisposition; the late Lieutenant Governor of the Bahamas, Colonel Balfour; Lieut. Brooke, R. N., son of Sir P Brooke, the gallant Captain of the Shannon: Lord William Russel, brother of Lord John Russel, (also Lieutenant on board the Belvidera,) was prevented from attending.—The ball was opened by a contradance, in which Lord Aylmer led off with Mrs Ogden, and Mr. Ogden with Lady Aylmer. After this, the company continued till near two in one incessant round of the different dances.

About that hour, the curtains which divided the supper room from the ball room were drawn, and displayed a table most profusely served with every possible delicacy, and laid out with great elegance and splendour. The company approached it, and Lord Aylmer took the head of the table.—After a short interval, His Excellency gave the health of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, which was drank with enthusiasm, for the unostentatious, sincere, and hearty reception they gave to every one present; Lord and Lady Aylmer soon returned to the ball, and their healths were then drank with loud and repeated cheers. Dancing was resumed, and their Excellencies had not left their truly hospitable hosts long after

"The grey-eyed morn smiled on the frowning night."

Thomas A. Young, Esquire, the Secretary to the Committee of Citizens to promote the Maine Rail-Way has received from Captain YULE, of the Royal Engineers, a letter dated Saturday last. That gentleman who has taken a warm interest in his mission, had then taken a reconnaissance of the whole of the River de Loup to the frontier, and found the route better even than he expected—the greatest facilities for a rail-way existing. Capt. Yule engaged on Saturday two canoe-men and was going to the Chaudiere to make the reconnaissance of the route down which Colonel Long came on his way to Quebec. The latter pursued his route towards the Kennebec.

[Quebec Gazette.]

The three chiefs of the Huron Tribe of Aborigines, who had been in London, arrived here on Tuesday, and waited on the Governor-in Chief, to whom they had letters. They have, as usual, been very kindly received in England, and have had personal interviews with His Majesty, and from him and his Government have received presents of value, with articles of use for themselves and their tribe. The grand chief nearly lost his life in London by an attack of the small pox. They have left town for Upper Canada on their way home.

[ib.]

We understand that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has fixed the 1st September as the day on which it will be convenient for him to attend a Ball, which the citizens of Quebec are to give His Excellency and Lady Aylmer.—[ib.]

H. M. S. *Belvidera* sails to-morrow for Bermuda. She has, we understand, been up for a few seamen, to make up her complement, which it is thought would be made here sooner than in the small West India ports.

Captain STRONG and the officers of the *Belvidera*, give a ball on board of the vessel this evening.—[ib.]

Cook, who was committed to the Common Jail of this District last spring for robbing the mail bag, died yesterday in prison. He has left a poor and helpless family, consisting of a wife and four children, behind him in jail. [Cornwall Observer-]

Capt. Back, R. N. left this yesterday afternoon for New York, where he will embark in the 16th packet for Liverpool. During his short stay in town, every attention was shown the adventurous voyager in the Arctic regions by the principal inhabitants of this city. On the departure of the steamer for Laprairie a hearty cheer for Captain Back was given by several gentlemen who were on the wharf at the moment, and politely acknowledged by that gentleman.—[Montreal Gazette.]

The Herald,

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1835.

Our advices from London are to the 13th of June, but the information is only of secondary importance. The election for Oldham, to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Cobbett's death, has resulted in the return of Mr. Lees, a conservative.

On several occasions we have shewn the necessity of improving the system of Agriculture pursued in this Province, that its abundant resources may be brought into more vigorous action, and that its general prosperity may be placed on a wider and more permanent basis. For on a skilful and prosperous Agriculture the welfare of this country must ever mainly depend.

But we have other sources of national wealth and prosperity, which are yet but imperfectly known and feebly employed—in our *mineral treasures*.

At the last session of the provincial Parliament an act was passed, chartering a company to work the Salt works at St. Catherines. We have heard but little of the company's proceedings since then, but we hope that they will vigorously push their enterprize, and render the Province independent of the States for that necessary article—salt.

In the same part of the country are extensive beds of gypsum, or plaster of Paris, sufficient to supply both Provinces for hundreds of years. We believe that this plaster is not pure enough for plasterer's work; but whether this defect arises from the material, or from the preparation, we cannot tell. If the latter, it ought to be remedied; if the former, our merchants and mechanics should endeavour to obtain the article direct from Nova Scotia, where it abounds, and is of the most excellent quality; for at present considerable quantities are imported from the States.

The Patriot says that quarries of superior stone for grindstones, equal to Newcastle stones, may be worked at Stony Creek. If these quarries were worked, they would supply Canada with the finest grindstones, and thus keep at home the money which now goes to pay for imported articles. We doubt not that good beds of stone for millstones may be found and worked to advantage. At Mille Roche there are quarries of the finest black marble, which is manufactured into chimney pieces and other ornamental works, and which is worthy of being more extensively used in Canada to the exclusion of marble from the States. In England the black marble of Westmoreland is in great demand, even in first rate houses, and for tombs and grave stones.

But what we had chiefly in view when we began this article, is, to call the public attention to the *Marmora Iron Works*, which, though they have hitherto proved a ruinous concern, deserve a better fate than to be abandoned in despair. We know not who are the proprietors of those works, nor in what state the affairs are in at present; but we have often wondered that among the many schemes that have been devised for improving the Province, there was none for bringing these iron works once more into play. When we consider the immense amount of heavy iron ware that is annually imported into the country, it must be evident that to manufacture these articles ourselves would be one of the greatest savings that could be made to the Province. It seems to be the height of infatuation to import iron from Europe when we may make it equally good at our own doors. We think that the difficulties which have heretofore obstructed the operation of these works, may be overcome, and that the undertaking may yet be made both a private and a public benefit. If a rail-way were laid down for the transport of the castings to water conveyance, one principal difficulty would be overcome. At all events, the subject deserves immediate consideration from all who desire the improvement of the Province.

When we look into our various exchange papers from most parts of the Province, we are led to suppose that the Editorial Brotherhood have agreed to slumber for a while; so little original matter meets our eye. The

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