The Upper Canada Herald,

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS H. BENTLEY, AT HIS OFFICE, STORE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.



RIES, VOL. XXII.

CE.
s the Public that he will
be any property lander
or such as shall be planless the same is deliv.
with a List or proper
articles and number of
the amount of charge
other property lack

delivery of the pro-

E OF HAND.

TRADE

be disposed of an excel-rade, in the DRY Goods LINE, in Store Street in Kingston, being again Post Office, coming a

taken at a fair valuation

f the purchaser;—not sed at Auction, at rel ill be required down, the nths, with security, posing of the business, in the of the Proprietor.

NTON, A. B. & c. H.

E SUBSCRIBERS. Tobacco,

" Maccaboy Snuff,

y superior Cigars. GH FRASER & Co.

i just received a consign a Kegs & Boxes, which the Package Low is

ell selected assortment entest styles—which will on Wednesday the 60 LLINS & HAINES

RAW BONNETS. Sale by the Subscrib, an excellent assorts sets of the most appro LLINS & HAINES.

AND OTHERS. ED PATENT PUMP

erald, ERY TUESDAY

. BENTLEY,

advance, and sevented if sent by mail.

6, first insertion, and 7 on. Ten lines and und 10d. each subseque es, 4d. per line for the fi

ENTS.

ATUS.

ANGINGS.

H. CALDER

J. LINTON

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1840. [T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

the their choice between the Quarto and the me. But a few sets of the Quarto, from now remain on band in the office, and we herefore, not be able long to supply them. is —Three dollars a year in advance, for fitten of Fire dollars, to two copies. In better smut be free, or post-paid, or they aim dead in the post-office.

orized Ageats, and may retain 25 per cent on utscription price, (\$3,) for commissions, if ned in New York or Eastern money; or 50 on each, if in notes of other solvent banks,

J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, No. 30 Ann Street.

NATURE'S GENTLEMAN. BY ELIZA COCK.

we dub as gentleman ?- the knave, the

MEST, CHRAPEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST OFFREHENSIVE NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Though few of such may gem the earth, yet such rare gems there are, Each shining in his hallowed sphere as virtue? polar star, Though human hearts too oft are found all gross

corrupt, and dark, (et—yet some bosoms breathe and buin, lit by Promethean spark;

A PROPOSITION.

r's devote too much time to Manual Labo

at all times, reason seems to require that some portion of every day be devoted to the study of the principles on which these obligations rest.

2 Injellectual Education. Independent of that discipline of mind and that general information which every farmer should possess, no man can master the science of agriculture without much study and reflection. In farming, as in most other pursuits, theory and practice should be united.—
The farmer must not only labour, but he must read and reflect; and for these he must have time.—
The day has gone by when it was a sufficient excuse for following an observed practice because our fathers and grandfathers did so. When the nature of our soil is under investigation, when the Press is teeming with information, spplicable to all the various departments of agriculture, and when every man can contribute something to the general stock of information, has the intellect no claims upon the time of the farmer? When science is laying her treasures at his feet, can he shut his eyes to the advantages which are in prospect, and deny himself time to read, and to apply the principles of science and the discoveries of art to the processing the processing the processing the processing the processing the processing the contribute something to the general information which is pre-tendence of the study of the boats and men) were set on foot to bring off crew and passengers, and the same quantities at the various departments of agriculture, and when every man can contribute something to the general information which every find an also went on shore within a few yards distances of the other week. This morning her for a vessel at anchor, bear which, said also went on shore within a few yards distances of the other week. This morning her for a vessel at anchor, bear which, said also went on shore withing, as active means as could be taken (considering the paucity of the boats and men) were set on foot to bring off crew and passengers, and the same quantities at the paucity of the boats and men) we

upon the time of the farmer? When science is laying suit upon the time of the farmer? When science is laying her treasures at his feet, can he shut his teek.

It is parchment sciol of titled line—the ribband at the knee, and still suffice to ratify and grant such high degree and still suffice to ratify and grant such high degree is laying her treasures at his feet, can he shut his eyes to the advantages which are in prospect, and deny himself time to read, and to apply the principles of science and the discoveries of art to the practical purposs of lite? If there be any obligation which is pre-eminently binding upon the farmer, it is to avail himself of those helps which the agri ultural press is placing within his reach.

3. The means of support. It is a very plain duty which binds a man to furnish for himself and family an adequate supply of food and clothing, and a duty which farmers seldom overlook. It is in the performance of this that they consume much of the time that should be devoted to other purposes; or rather this furnishes the excuse which the series of art to the farmer, it is to avail himself of those helps which the agri ultural press is placing within his reach.

3. The means of support. It is a very plain duty which farmers seldom overlook. It is in the performance of this that they consume much of the time that should be devoted to other purposes, or rather this furnishes the excuse which are in prospect, and deny himself time to read, and to apply the principles of science and the discoveries of art to the farmer, it is to avail himself of those helps which the agri ultural press is placing within his reach.

3. The means of support. It is a very plain duty which farmer in prospect, and deny himself time to read, and to apply the principles of science and the discoveries of art to the farmer. stwand part, showers beauty, grace and light, upon the man and heart; sees; or rather this furnishes the excuse which they offer for the neglect of the others. The common practice in New England seems to be to employ, for two-thirds of the year, almost the whole time, except what is necessarily consumed in sleep, in the labours of the field. The deadening influence which this wavelength of the control of the property of the standard seems to be to employ, for two-thirds of the year, almost the whole time, except what is necessarily consumed in sleep, in the labours of the field. The deadening influence which this wavelength of the control of the property of the property of the control of the property of the p ind and gloom:

all focus pour her welcome store, and useful

blacks it with a bounteous hand and scatters

the sare it with a bounteous hand and scatters

the sare it with a bounteous hand and scatters

the sare it with a bounteous hand and scatters

the sare sent is rightly and the same sent is rightly une sent is rightly spent, and serves the mitting toil, can sit down and spend an evening in vigorous thought, or even in such reading as red by Nature's gentleman—the good, the let kind.

But it is said that this is a matter of necessity—

but it is said that this is a matter of necessity—that all this labour only furnishes the bare means of subsustence. Doubtless many really believe this; but it is a reflection upon the goodness of the Creator to suppose that he would mock man by giving him faculties capable of improvement, and then placing him in circumstances which preclude their use. If men were less eager in their desires of gain, and more willing to follow nature rather than fashion in their manner of living, they would find less necessity for constant labor. But were there no means for lessening the expenses of a family, it by no means follows that the present system must be pursued. It is not a necessary consequence, that if the farmer spends more time in intellectual pursuits, he must diminish his income. Agriculture is not yet so far advanced that stidy can afford no additional aids. Experience shows that those who labor the most hours are not the mest successful, even in acquiring wealth.—It is not love the revel scene, or heed the laws of health. One great objection to the present system of labor is that it with the young:

The inference is plain, that intellectual labor is no less profitable to the farmer than manual labor.

Of course no conclusion can be drawn from what has been advanced, in favor of idleness. Constant toil is infinitely preferable to sloth; but a division of labour between the mind and body is that the young:

The inference is plain, that intellectual labor is no less profitable to the farmer than manual labor.

Of course no conclusion can be drawn from what has been advanced, in favor of idleness. Constant toil is infinitely preferable to sloth; but a division of labour between the mind and body is the time that the present system of labor is that it shortens life. By statistics which have been col-

Obedi nice to the laws of health. One great objection to the present system of labor is that it shortens life. By statistics which have been collected at different times, it appears that the average life among farmers is but little, if any greater than among professional men. Taking into consideration the known difference between active and sedentary habits in their effect upon the human constitution no other satisfactory solution of this word, and the scattered ruins fell from a higher point than the summat of the present standing itagement. "The heat of the fire which produced such a more point than that the farmer shortens life as much by over exertion, as the professional man does by neglect of exercise. Indeed how often do we find farmers at the age of forty or fifty with the stiff joints and decrepid forms which belong to those of three score and tan? This is the legatimate effect of transgressing the laws of health.

But besides the violation which is done to nature, this endless toil defeats its own object. The man who gains ten years for laber by neglecting to cul-tivate his mind, and wears himself out before the "debt of nature" is due, cannot surely be a great

after.
These considerations, it is believed are sufficint to establish the affirmative of the proposition at
the head of this article.
OBSERVATOR. Keene, Jan. 13, 1840.

From the Bombay Times of Jane 18.

The Lord William Bentinck, Captain Ord, with ne hundred and fifty troops and passengers on loast, had been beating off the month of the harmour for two or three days, but was prevented enering by the violence of the weather. On the flernoon of the 17th she was seen standing.

one hundred and fifty troops and passengers on board, had been beating off the mouth of the harbour for two or three days, but was prevented entering by the violence of the weather. On the afternoon of the 17th she was seen standing across the opening of Back Bay in gallant style, and every hope was entertained, if she could stand on five minutes longer, of her weathering the S. W. prong of the lighthouse. Unhappily, an immense sea forged over, and she struck heavily on the recks, at ten minutes past four. P. M. Heavy squalls of wind and rain soon drove-her masts over her side, and a quarter of an hour after the commencement of the occurrence she was a complete unmanageable wreck. The crew and passengers were seen to crowd forward to the forecastle.

Three ladies were on board, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Eskford and Miss Robertson, also a maid servant, and some soldiers' wives and children. Captain C. Benbow was in command of the troops, and Dr. Fraser, Mr. Manson (a cadet), and several other passengers, whose names we are not able yet to learn, were on board. She first hosted out her gig, which rode gallantly for a while, but was soon engulphed. Her launca was then got alongside, and in a moment she shared the fate of the other boat. Having nothing to hoist her out by, the long boat appeared to be pushed over the side by main force. She also sunk, nover to rise. The cries of the unfortunates were distinctly audible in the lulls of the wind, and filled every spectator on shore with horror and distress. No hand could be held out to save.

Thousands of anxious spectators were assembled at the lighthouse during the evening, and perhaps a more painful and intense interest was never excited in the society of Bombay. By twelve o'clock at night, are the shore of the transmission of these points, reached the shore; but at half-past three the vessel finally went to pieces. Another raft had been prepared, on which the ladies, seven children, and the pasting the surviyors, also two officers of the vessel.

The Captain and his son

Yesterday, at 3 P. M. about ebb tide, the Castlereagh, went to pieces, and the crew and passengers were seen drifting on shore on pieces of the wreck. Capt. N. Gregor (late of the Hannah) Mr. Webster, of the American press, and some others, at considerable personal risk, picked up the commander, Capt. Tonks, clinging to a small plank, and in a sinking state. Out of nearly two hundred souls, it is feared that not more than seventy are saved. Ensign Grant, one of the passengers was a survivor, but of the rest we have no certain accounts.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

The following account of the Tower of Babel is from Sir Robert K. Porter's Travel's in Western Asia, between the years 1817 and 1820, as quoted by Professor Sillman, in the last number of his Journal of Science.

by Professor Silliman, in the last number of his Journal of Science.

This is an immense pile of ruins—at its base it measures 3,082 feet (in circuit,)— with 450 feet; it presents two stages of hills; the first about 90 feet high, cloven into a deep ravine by the rain, and intersected by the furrows of ages. To the base of the second ascent is about 200 feet from the bottom of the entire pile, and from the base of this ruin to the top is 25 feet. On the western side, the entire mass rises at once from the plann in one stupendous though irregular pyramidal hill, broken in the slope of its sweeping acclivities by time and violence. The south and north fronta are particularly abrupt, towards the point of the brick ruins on the north side, there are large piles of ruins of fine and solid brick work, projecting from among immense masses of tubbish at the base; the fine bricks were evidently part of the facing of this side. The tower-like ruin, or the extreme summit, is a solid mass 58 feet broad, made of the most beautiful brick masonry, and presenting the apparent angle of some structure, or windly of a stress share the remains of which made of the most beautiful brick masonry, and presenting the apparent angle of some structure, originally of a square shape, the remains of which stand on the east to the height of 35 feet, and to the south 22 feet. Is is rent from the top to nearly half way down; the remains of the masonry are furpace burnt bricks; they are united by a calcareous cement about a quarter of, an inch thick, having in it a layer of straw, and so hard that it cannot be separated. The base of the structure was not altered, but the piles of fine bricks thrown down were vitrified with the various colors, and they gave the tinging sound belonging to the xitrifications of glass in the manufactures; the lines of cement are visible and distinct, and are vitrified. The consuming power appears to have acted from above, and the scattered ruins fell from a higher point than the summit of the present standing fragment.

"The heat of the fire which produced such amazing effect must have burned with the force of

THE JOLLY MILLER OF THE WIND-MILL -- A

gare him an invitation to taste his malt, while they conversed upon his meal.

INTELLECTUALITY OF ANIMALS AS DISTINCT FROM INSTINCT,—Wolves hunt with great cunning, and concert warlike stratagems. A gentleman, walking in the fields, perceived a wolf that seemed to be watching a flock of sheep. He told the shepherd, and advised him to set his dog upon him. 'Not so,' answered the shepherd; 'yonder wolf is there only to divert my attention, and another wolf, turking on the other side, only watches the moment when I shall let loose my dog upon this to carry off one of my sheep.' The gentleman, willing to be satisfied of, the fact, promised to pay for the sheep, and the thing happened just as the shepherd had foretolds. Does not so well concerted a stratagem evidently suppose that the two wolves had any the strate of the strate in this manner without the help of speech?

A sparrow possessed himself of a swallow's nest, the swallow called for help to expel him; a thousand swallows flew immediately to attack the sparrow, who being covered on every side, and presenting only his large beak at the strat entrance of his nest, was invulnerable, and made the boldest assailant repent his rashness. After a quarter of an hour's combat, the swallows disappeared; the sparrow thought himself a conqueros, and the spectators judged that the swallows had abandoned the undertaking. Not at all; they soon returned to the charge and each being provided with a little of that tempered eath of which they make their nests, they all fell at once upon the sparrow and enclosed nim in the nest, to perish there, since they could not drive him thetace.

[Father Bougeant.]

From the St. Louis Gazette:

From the St, Louis Gazette:

Mastodon.—We last night paid a visit to Mr. Koch's Mastodon—and only regret that his skeleton cannot be accommodated with lodgings better suited to his enormous dimensions. He is now in a glass case about nine feet high, and fifteen feet long. The bones are all exhibited, entirely in their proper connection. The bones of the legs and thighs are in their proper position, as also the terrific looking head and jaws. The vertebrae are, however, in three separate places, each, including the tail, about ten feet long. The entire length of the animal is thirty feet—his height fifteen feet. If we recollect that the bulkiest animal known—the elephant—is only nine feet high, and about fifteen feet long, we shall get at some idea of the enormous proportions of this huge animal.

Dr. Horner, well known as one of the most d's-Dr. Horner, well known as one of the most of stinguished anatomists, it we mistake not, in Philadelphia, has been, within a few days, a frequent visitor at Mr. Koch's rooms, and has examined with a great deal of care the numerous remains on exhibition there. He is, if we are rightly informed, of opinion that Mr. Koch has succeeded in brunging to light a specimen of the Tetracaulodon, of Godman—a species whose existence was doubted at the time when that distinguished naturalist announced it.

ed at the time when that distinguished naturalist announced it.

Dr. Homer has been greatly interested by the vertebrae of the animal—which must in so many respects have resembled the human, and which Mr. Koch has taken the liberty to designate as a giant fourteen feet high. If it be the spinal column of a man, he must have been at least fourteen feet high. And if there were "gi nts in those days," it is no more than we have read of. We presume, however, that the bones in question are a very equivocal guide in this case. We cannot close this statement, without expressing our surprise that Mr. Koch's rich additions to the Fauna of this country have excited so little interest at the east. That gentleman, by his indefatigable researches, has contributed more toward clearing up doubtful points, connected with the subject of fossil remains, than almost any other living man in the country. Doubtless, Cuvier, if he were now on the stage, and apprised of Mr. Koch's labors and enthusiasm, would not have been insensible to either. But his recent rare and rich discoveries make about as little impression on all that learned sensibilities of our eastern savans, as if they had been the remains of some stray poodle or grimalkin. So we judge, at any rate, from the notices of the newspapers. Some of them of the "penny wise" ordes, think it good matter for a pun, and others, from whom something better might be expected, despatch it in the briefest possible manner.

The Jolly Miller of The Wish-Mill—A formation of the stranger of the stranger

which feed upon the herbs and grass? Certainly said Alexander. Ah, said the chief, it is for these innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sum to shine, the rain to fall, and the grass to grow in your country.

cles, and ell that and other sorts of things—remarked that it was very common to heaf a teacher say to one of his juveniles, "Sit up straight;" but he thought "Throw your shoulders back?" would be a much better throse for Powing to out the National Guards. No more of the insurbut he thought "Throw your shoulders back" would be a much better, phrase for Dominie to make use of, and the Professor is, in this matter, undoubtedly more than half right. Let' all children be trained to throw their shoulders back, and keep them back, and round shoulders and tenderlungs would not be so plenty as they now are.—When the shoulders are thrown back, it is impossible for the person to whom they belong, either to sit as though he was "doubled up," ready to be "put by," or to walk along through the streets "or elsewhere," with his head projecting like that of an old gander, as though he was anxious that it should "get there" two or three minutes in advance of his heels.—[Boston Transcript.]

MULTUM IN PARVO. -- An officer in the French

army, named Rinderhagen, has invented a travelling chest, for officers, which must be "mighty convanient," and exhibits in a remarkable degree the efficiency of contrivance in making the most of a little space. It is thus described by the Army and Navy Chionicle.

It is cubical in shape, two feet eight inches in length, one foot four inches in breadth, and one foot ten inches in height; and is made to contain a tent, in which 14 men can stand upright, and move about with ease; together with 16 portmanteaus and an eating board; a bed with hollow uprights of castiron, packed in a small tent, which serves both for canopy and curtains, as well as for a work noom; an hair mattrass, with sheet and coverlid; one table, 2ft. Sin. long and 2ft. wide, and another 1ft. 4in. square, of a quadrangular shape, available, also as a backgammon or chessboard; a secretaire, and a board for laying down maps and plans 1ft. 5in. long, and 1ft. 3in. wide; a set of chess, backgammon, dominoes, and pack of cards; a carpet-bag for clothes and other wearing apparel; a receptacle for boots and shoes, and five strong boxes, in which £1,000, of coin may be deposited. The chest also contains a contrivance for giving its owner the use of a sleeping room, study, or sitting-room. The whole may be uppacked and made ready for use in a few minutes.

maps and plans 1ft. 5in. long, and 1ft. 3in. wide; a set of chess, backgammon, dominoes, and pack of cards; a carpet-bag for clothes and other wearing apparel; a receptacle for soots and shoes; and five strong boxes, in which £1,600, of coin may be deposited. The chest also contains a contrivance for giving its owner the use of a sleeping room, study, or sitting-room. Five whole may be unpacked and made ready for use in a few minutes.

Simplicity.—It is related of the distinguished divine, John Wesley, that on nie occasion he addressed a body of children at a Sunday school, for a quarter of an hour, in words of one syllable only. He intended it as appattern for his preachers. How many elergymen in the publit, as well as fecturers in our Sabbath and other schools, are in the habit of addressing their audience in language altogether unsuited to their capacity. We once heard a sermion preached before a body of two or three hundred sailors, who were about proceeding to sea; but instead of containing some excellent practical rules of piety and morality, which they could understand, and advice calculated to be of service to them here and hereafter, it consisted of a learned, logical, and metaphy sical exposition of the document; couched in language and embodying ideas incomprehensible to all who were net deeply versed in theological subjects. Such a serunon was not calculated to benefit the hearers, or to increase their love for religion. Our public speakers, generally, are sadly deficient in simplicity: and thus voluntarily dispense with a powerful aid.—[Boston Merc. Journal.]

to dissolve. Thinking it would be betteril bioken into fr gments, we gave it several vigorous blows with a hammer; when to our utter attohishment, the exterior coating of potash fell off, and regicaled to our admiring gaze a magnificent specimen of red sandstone, from ome quarry in the neighborhood of the far-famed "City of Notions" and wooden nutmers. The same operation was tried upon another and then another, with the same vesualt. These enduring monuments of Yankee probity he at our office for the inspection of the cuoity lie at our office for the inspection of the

From the N Y: Commercial Advertis LATER FROM ENGLAND.

gust, and London to the evening of the 6th of the same month.

We are indebted to Capt. White for a file of late papers, which, with his usual attention to the wants of the press, he has furnished us with.

The principal news of interest by the arrival is that of a mad sont of an attempt by Louis Napoleon, at an insurrectionary movement, the particulars of which will be found below.

The duty on wheat is reduced to 13s. 8d. per quarter and on flour to 8s. 23d. per barrel. There had been but few sales of wheat and flour in bond for the three days ending Aug. 7: The seles of free wheat that had been made were at a decline of 2 a 3d. per 70 pounds, and free flour was 1s. per barrel cheaper. United States flour was quoted 36 a 37s. for sweet, and 34 a 25s. for sour.

The Bombay Gazette, of June 5, states that ted 36 a 37s. for sweet, and 34 a 25s. for sour.

The Bombay Gazette, of June 5, states that
3000 camels, escorted by 80 infantry and 40 horse,
under the command of Lieutenant Clarke, of the
tregular horse, were teturning to Lleuree from
Kahan, an outpost on the hills, when they were
attacked by about 3000 men. Lieut. Clarke was
killed, and most of his detachment cut to pieces.

The Bömbay Gazette announces the arrival of
five transports off Penang on the 28th April.

The Arabs had made rather a savage attack upon Aden, but they were repulsed with much

We have just received by a special courier the following important intelligence of an event which appears to have taken place late last night in France:—

Last night a steamer arrived off Boulogne, and

out the National Guards. No more of the insurgents have been atrested.

Boulorne-sur atta, Aug. 6.

This morning one of those and attempts at revolution which have characterised the French since the d-ys of the first and of the memorable July, disturbed the inhabitants of this peaceful town from its slumbers. The facts, as I have collected them, are as follows:

The City of Edinburg steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, wishired by Prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for fourteen days. In this he embarked with fifty six followers, eight horses, and two curriages; in the Thames, on Wedhesday fast; this morning; about 2 o'clock, they reached the coast of France, off Wimiroux, about three miles from Boulogne.

The surprise of captain and crew may/be-imaligned to see the whole of his passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens, but enmilitaire, some as lancers, some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil-skin coverfing on their lasts, with the tumber 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburg had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident. The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the prince left the vessel, he ordered the cartan to cruise off the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have about ready manned to come off for them should they signalize to that effect. Among those landed I have been able to collect the names of the General Montholan, Colonel Vandrey, Colonel Parquin, and Colonel Delaborde.

When all had landed they marched into the town by the Place Navarin, Rue des Carreux, Rue Simoneau, into the Graude Rue, shouting—

FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.

McPherson, Esq. P. M.
J. McKay, Esq. P. M.
J. McKay, Esq. P. M.
W. Anderson, Esq. P. J.
Ir. E. W. Roberts,
raham Marsh, Esq.
Griffis, Esq. P. M.
In Allen, Esq. P. M.
In Allen, Esq. P. M.
In Allen, Esq. P. M.
In McMurray, Esq. P. M.
In Hint, Esq. P. M.
H. Blacker, Esq. P. M.
H. Blacker, Esq. P. M.
H. Halk, Esq. P. M.
In Love,
In Love,
In Love,
In Love,
In Lowe,
In McDonald,
In McDonald,
In Bottom,
In Lowe,
In Lowe,
In Lowe,
In McDonald,
In Bottom,
In Bottom,
In Lowe,
In Lowe,
In McDonald,
In Bottom,
In McDonald,
In Lowe,
In McDonald,
In Lowe,
In McDonald,
In Lowe,
In McDonald,
In H. Bottom,
In McDonald,
In H. Bottom,
In McDonald,
In Lowe,
In McDonald,
In McDonald,
In H. Bottom,
In McDonald,
In H. Bottom,
In McDonald,
In H. Bottom,
In McDonald,
In McD