

command of Lieut. Col. Monins, who lately joined from England, but was with the Regiment during its West India service.

The harbour of St. John is open all the year round, and in it, the tide ebbs and flows from sixteen to twenty four feet. At its entrance is Partridge Island, on which is a lighthouse, a signal station, and a bell, which is kept ringing during foggy weather, a matter of not unfrequent occurrence in the Bay of Fundy.

#### TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH OF QUEBEC.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants, held on Saturday last after Vespers, in the St. Joseph Chapel, the following rules and regulations, reported by a Committee, were adopted:—

Resolved, 1.—That the Society shall consist of two classes, the first of total abstinence, the second of partial abstinence.

2.—That the members of the first class shall take the following engagement:—

"I promise to abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks, excepting when prescribed as medicine, and to induce all others, by my advice and example, to follow the same practice."

3.—That the members of the second class take the following engagement:—

"I promise to avoid intemperance, and to abstain entirely, if necessary, from intoxicating drinks, and further induce others, by my advice and example, to do the same."

4.—That frequenting places where intoxicating drinks are sold, or using them, otherwise than at meals, be held as a violation of the engagements.

6.—That every person arrived at the age of discretion, and not of notoriously bad character, may be admitted as a member.

7.—That every member shall receive a printed certificate of admission, signed by the President and one of the Secretaries.

8.—That the officers of the Society consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and two Secretaries.

9.—That the Curate of Quebec be *ex officio* President; the Honble. Judge Panet and the Rev. Mr. Antoine Parant, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Thomas Amiot and A. B. Sirois, Secretaries.

10.—That the management of the Society be confided to a Committee of twelve members, to be chosen annually, on the first Sunday in October, and that the officers be members of the Committee.

THOMAS AMIOT, Sec'y.  
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1840.

From the Montreal Herald.

#### TRIAL OF PETER TANSEY FOR MURDER.

Among the trials which took place last criminal session, the trial of Peter Tansey, for the murder of John Doherty, took the lead in point of interest, as well from the facts of the case, as from the exertions made by the principal witnesses for the prosecution to convict, and by the counsel of the prisoner, to acquit, him.—The facts, as extracted in evidence, were briefly these:—

The prisoner, a military pensioner, formerly a private in the 90th Regiment, had been previous to April, 1837, living with his wife and daughter on land granted him by Government in the township of Rawdon. Some time before, the deceased had arrived there, and, finding the prisoner's daughter an engaging young woman and an only child, conceived the wish of marrying her. For this purpose, he represented himself as having money in one of the banks, and as being in easy circumstances, although he was really worth nothing. The prisoner, an aged man, saw in the deceased an eligible match for his daughter, while the daughter favourably impressed by his manly bearing and handsome person, was equally well disposed towards him; so that, about the period in question, they were married.

As the bridegroom had neither house nor farm, the old man took them into his, permitting, by a sort of marriage contract, the deceased to cultivate half of the farm during his lifetime, (but without the power of selling it) and directing it to descend to the issue of the marriage after Doherty's death. For a year after the marriage, the parties lived in tolerable amity at the house of the prisoner, and at his expense; but about that period, the young couple having had a little girl, and wishing to have a household of their own, it was determined to build a house for them on the prisoners farm and a few yards from his, which was accordingly done, the old man aiding both by money, labour and materials, in the construction, and despoiling himself of many of his most valuable effects, to make them comfortable. Here the young people resided about a year, on as good terms as married people generally do, when the parents of the deceased, with his brothers and sisters arrived at Rawdon from Europe. As this family were indigent, much of their support was derived from the household of the deceased, which naturally produced some displeasure on the part of his wife, who now approached her second confinement, and was discontented to see diverted to another channel that which was becoming more and more necessary for the subsistence of her own family; a feeling not a little increased by the demeanour of her husband's relations to herself, one of his brothers having, in her presence, advised her husband to "pound her to pieces."

Thus situated, the deceased conceived the project of bullying the prisoner out of all his property and appropriating it to himself, and commenced a series of acts of terrorism by which he proposed to be able to effect his object. At the christening of a second child (a boy) on the 22d of December last, at the prisoner's house, the deceased took occasion, from the prisoner having expressed a natural wish that the boy should be called after himself to hasten a quarrel on him, which ended in the deceased kicking the outer door to pieces, and declaring that he would "tear the old villain limb from limb."—In two days after, the prisoner, in further pursuance of his plan, and acting the desperate, entered the prisoner's house with a bottle in his hand, fiercely demanded of the prisoner whether that property was his, (deceased's) and receiving for answer that it was not, exclaimed, "War or peace, death or life, at the moment!" with such ferocity of look and manner, that the old man, feigning some excuse, went out of the house, and when outside, fled barefoot in all the haste of terror, for refuge to the house of a neighbour, named John Sadler. Thither he was pursued by the deceased, who being opposed by one Arthur Hamilton in his attempt to search the house for the prisoner, smashed against a stove the spirit bottle [which he had brought with him] and plucked the jagged fragment, which he retained in his hand, into Hamilton's thigh.

It further appeared in evidence that, in January last, the deceased abandoned his house, wife and children, carrying off every article and means of subsistence, except a few potatoes and two cows, and went to live with his parents. To crown this stage of his misdeeds, he came to this city and had the prisoner indicted

for stealing those two cows, which, [always kept in a stable used in common by both families.] the wife of the deceased had been obliged to sell in order to have the means of procuring medical attendance for herself, then in ill-health at her father's, whither she had removed a few days after her husband had deserted her. In February following, seeing that what he already had done was insufficient to accomplish his object, he went to the prisoner's house, and demanded his eldest child; whom the old man taking in his arms and tenderly kissing, while his aged wife hastily collected his wearing apparel, delivered to him, declaring, that he had no right or wish to refuse him as his demand was lawful. (This part of the evidence, as shewing much good and just feeling, made a visible impression in the prisoner's favor, the bench appearing particularly to note it.) The deceased, disappointed at this easy acquiescence, carried off the child, swearing that he would take a life or lose one before a hoe or grain should be put in the ground. Persisting with increased determination, in his purpose, the deceased resolved not only himself to terrify the prisoner through the medium of others, for a few days before the fatal event he stopped one McCurdy on a road where he (the deceased) was working, and repeated the threat that he would take a life or lose one before a hoe should be put in the ground. At length on the 11th of May last, the deceased went to prisoner's garden, where the latter was working, and which the prisoner had, with much labour fenced in, and without any preliminary set to tearing down the fence. The prisoner initiated at this unprovoked aggression, knowing from experience, that no persuasion or remonstrance would avail, and hoping that intimidation might do what all other means had failed to effect, went into his house for his musket.

The wife of the deceased alarmed at the idea of a contest arising between her husband and her father, one of whom she knew to be ferocious and the other persecuted beyond all power of endurance, hastily approached the former, and laying her hands affectionately on his shoulders entreated him to desist, remarking to him that her father was willing that he should continue to cultivate half the farm as formerly; but he rudely pushed her from him and recommenced tearing down the fence. By this time the old man had come out, and, still further provoked by the usage which he had seen his daughter receive, advanced to him and told him that if he did not cease destroying his property and his labour he would shoot him. But the deceased, instead of desisting seized a large fence rail and sprang at the prisoner as if about to strike him. The prisoner retreated a few paces, but being closely followed, and finding himself advanced in years and without assistance near, this pursued by an athletic young man, of whose violence he had experienced so many proofs, and who had so often threatened to take his life, thought that there was but one way of preserving his own, and fired. The ball penetrated the breast of his unfortunate assailant, he sprang up into the air, and, after his descent, reeled round several times, fell insensible and in a few minutes was a corpse.

The prisoner, astounded at the event, immediately went in search of a magistrate in order to deliver himself up, and met on the way two men, named Duffy and McCarty, to whom he declared that he had "murdered" his son-in-law.—In answer to whose enquiries he readily acknowledged that deceased had not previously "assaulted" him, and by whom he was conducted before a Justice of the Peace. The prisoner's wife, a woman in years, remained at the spot, but paralysed by terror lost her self-possession. Her daughter, however, had the presence of mind and resolution (her husband's house being locked, and she forgetting to look in his pocket for the key, and her father's house being too distant for her strength to drag the body thither) to draw it to a little unoccupied stable on the premises, where conscious that it was necessary to cover a corpse, but too bewildered to go in search of the usual means, she covered his face with one of her baby's frocks and his body with some rice straw, and where it was found by the relations of deceased. It was upon the proof of the foregoing facts, that the jury after a short absence brought in verdict of "Not Guilty," which seemed to be received by the audience with much satisfaction. The father declared that when he supported his murdered child on his bosom, the corpse looked up in his face, and that where his son's blood fell, the grass had never grown, nor ever would.

#### FROM THE LONDON SPECTATOR.

The art of swindling seems to be in a more advanced state in France than even in this country: of which the following example is now going the rounds of the journals. "An elegantly dressed lady presented herself, a few days since, at an extensive shop in the Rue des Fosses Montmartre, at Paris, and asked to see one of their handsome shawls. After making choice of one of the most elegant articles in the *magasin*, she requested the clerk who waited on her to carry the shawl to the house of her husband, M. Desirabode, the eminent dentist in the Palais Royal. The lady then withdrew, with a most gracious salutation. The young man shortly afterwards proceeded to the dentist's house, and was shown into an antechamber, when he was told that M. Desirabode was engaged. Presently the fine lady made her appearance: "Ah, you are there, Sir," she said. "Mon Dieu! I was just going out, despairing of your arrival. Give me the shawl that I may show it to my husband; he will come and pay you for it presently." The lady took the shawl, re-entered the adjoining apartment, of which she left the door open, and the clerk heard her make use of these words—"Here is the young man about whom I spoke to you: may I beg that you will not keep him long, for he wants to return to his shop?" The lady then made her appearance at the door, pointed out the clerk to M. Desirabode with her finger, and took her departure with a familiar nod of the head to the dentist.

"I am at your service Sir," said Desirabode; and arranging his instruments, he put some casual questions to the young man. Presently the conversation turned upon dental surgery; and, in answer to a question from Desirabode, the young man confessed that he sometimes suffered from a tooth on the left side. The dentist approached, and more rapidly than thought, removed at once both tooth and twinge. The clerk was thunderstruck; and the dentist said with a smile, "Your sister informed me where the troublesome tooth lay." It will readily be believed that these words increased, instead of diminishing, the clerk's astonishment. A long and provoking explanation ensued; from which it transpired, that the seductive stranger waited upon M. Desirabode, and entreated him to remove by surprise an unsound tooth from her brother's left jaw, she having brought him to the dentist's house under the pretext of showing a shawl to his wife. The poor clerk returned to his shop in a state of the utmost confusion, minus both shawl and money, and also with a tooth less in his head.

The authorities have instituted a search after the ingenious culprit, but hitherto without success.

#### From the Albion.

#### REUNION ON BOARD THE BRITISH QUEEN.

We observed in a New York paper, a report of a champagne and speechifying fête on board the Steam Ship British Queen, on which occasion Colonel Maxwell is declared to have made a speech on the Boundary Question. We had the good fortune to be present, and listened with infinite delight to Mr. Le Gar, General Mercer, General Starkweather, and others, and when it came to the talented John Neale, of Maine, he certainly made an animated address, wherein, he touched at some length on the Boundary dispute, at the same time informing the company that the distinguished officer whom he was about to propose, had commanded at that period on the disputed frontier; he then gave "Colonel Maxwell and her Majesty's Service."

The Colonel instantly rose and returned thanks for the high and very gratifying honor conferred on himself as well as the service to which he belonged, and as every preceding speaker had said something about the British Queen, he commenced by observing, that whilst the real British Queen (whom God preserve) was big with England's hope (here there was long loud and continued cheering) the one on this side was filled with some of the choicest spirits of America. He then talked of the great link now thrown across the Atlantic, that was to reconnect parent and child, and bind them in the closest bonds of friendship and affection, for that they were originally brothers' children, John the elder having remained at home whilst Brother Jonathan had come to the west, where he had shown pluck and perseverance, and was now rich and independent; and although this, like all family feuds had been long, furious and vindictive, now that the olive branch had been exchanged, he thought that friendship and reciprocal good feeling would progress as rapidly as former animosities had been engendered.—The Colonel then added he certainly had had the honor of having a difficult, delicate, and responsible part assigned to him during the border troubles, and acting under the instructions of his friend Sir John Harvey, he had done his utmost to preserve peace between two great countries. This might militate against his calling, and his interest as a soldier—but he preferred on this occasion, proving himself a patriot. He would not allude further to the Maine question than by begging to waive the subject!!!

He thus proceeded with fun and humour to elicited bursts of applause—but that he said one word connected with politics, or with the dispute in question, is an error. The Colonel's whole object being to exhibit to the best advantage, the friendly feelings that he rejoiced to think were rapidly spreading through both countries—he made also a happy allusion to the knowledge of phrenology—with the numerous talented looking skulls and gifted foreheads he had beheld in the hold of the British Queen that day—all unanimously praising her splendid, solid, yet simple machinery, and admitting it could not be equalled in any other part of the world. This tribute to the science and talent of his country had thrilled through his ears and rushed to his heart!!!

#### ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

#### QUEBEC, Sept. 20.

Mr. Buckingham's Lecture on Temperance.—Last evening, in the Hall of the House of Assembly, Mr. Buckingham gave a Lecture on Temperance, which attracted one of the most numerous and respectable audiences ever assembled in Quebec. For some time previous to the hour appointed for the opening of the doors, they were besieged by a large party, and long before the lecture commenced, nearly every seat in the spacious hall was occupied. At a few minutes past 8 Mr. Buckingham entered the hall, and having, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting through the crowd to the Speaker's chair, presented himself to the audience, and was received with a cordial burst of applause. The talented gentleman then commenced his lecture, and for upwards of two hours and a half, riveted the attention of every one present. Want of time prevents us from saying more at the present moment, but on a future occasion, we may return to Mr. Buckingham's lecture, which presented too many valuable facts and arguments to be passed over with a hasty notice.

Execution of a Seaman for Murder.—A melancholy event took place yesterday in the Harbour of Quebec, the seaman who was convicted of murdering a Sergeant of Marines on board H. M. S. Cleopatra, having undergone the extreme penalty of Martial Law. This we believe, is the first time that such an occurrence has come to pass in this port and a painful interest excited in the minds of the inhabitants of Quebec. We are unable, even if we were willing, to gratify the curiosity of those who entertain a morbid desire to learn minute particulars of the last moments of a fellow being, who has deserved the awful sentence incurred by a flagrant breach of Divine and human law; and we therefore confine ourselves to a record of the following facts.

Some time before the hour appointed for execution, two boats from each of the other four of Her Majesty's Ships now in port proceeded to within a short distance of the Cleopatra, which had hoisted the signal for punishment, and took up their several stations; two boats were also furnished by the Cleopatra, thus making the whole number of boats ten, which, by stemming the tide with their oars remained stationary opposite the bow of the latter vessel. A large number of the inhabitants had assembled on the wharves, the ramparts, and other places commanding a view of the ships of war, and, as the dread hour, eight o'clock, approached, the most intense anxiety was depicted on every countenance. At about five minutes before 8, the crews of the Winchester, 50, flag ship of Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey; Vestal, 26; Crocodile, 26; and Pilot, 16; ascended the rigging of their respective vessels in order to be witnesses of the terrible example about to be made of one who, by his crimes had rendered himself unworthy of being any longer entitled to be one of their fellow seamen. Precisely as "eight bells" struck; a gun was fired from the starboard bow of the Cleopatra and, on the clearing away of the smoke, the unfortunate culprit was discovered above, in the agonies of death suspended from the fore-yard-arm. His sufferings were of short duration, the absence of all motion soon told that all was over, and that his spirit had departed for that world, where, it has been sincerely prayed, he may meet with mercy.

We learn that on Saturday night last the deceased attempted suicide by putting the string of his drawers round his neck and pulling it tight in a slip knot. He had very nearly succeeded in his purpose ere he was discovered, and deterred from adding the crime of self-murder to those already on his head.

The name of the culprit was Robert Collins, and if anything than the sentence of the Court were required to convince us that he deserved his doom it is to be found in the following remarkable circumstance:—When the Court enquired if there was any one who could speak in favour of the prisoner's character and general conduct, not one officer—not a ship-mate—not even a mess-mate was found to offer a word in his behalf. This, we are informed, is a very unusual if not an unprecedented occurrence at a Court Martial; for a sailor, even if he knows he cannot save him, will step out before the Court and give an old ship-mate a fair word at parting, that he may not leave the world without one white spot in his character.

Antioch, the Orontes, and Aleppo. From thence he proceeded into Mesopotamia; crossed the Euphrates at Bir; visited Ortah, near Hamath, the Ur of the Chaldees, the birth-place of Abraham, the Patarch, and Edessa of the Greeks; journeyed to Diarbek, or the Black City, in the heart of Asia Minor; from thence to Mardin on the mountains; and by the Great Desert of Sinjar to Mosul on the Tigris; inspected the Ruins of Ninevah, Arbela, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia;—made extensive researches on the Ruins of Babylon, identified the Hanging Gardens, and the Palace, and discovered a portion of the ancient Wall; ascended to the summit of the Tower of Babel; now still erect in the Plain of Shinar, and at length reposed in the celebrated City of Bagdad, on the banks of the Tigris.

#### THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

The first October mail has doubtless arrived at Halifax before this; and if a steamer was at Windsor on Friday, we may receive it here this evening or to-morrow. But it is quite uncertain which way it will arrive.

We are happy to find that the Post Office affairs have attracted the notice of the Governor General; and that His Excellency has consulted with Mr. STAYNER, the Deputy Postmaster General at Quebec, to whom he will doubtless communicate his views upon the subject, and avail himself of the information and experience of that intelligent officer.

#### MR. BUCKINGHAM.

In our last we gave notice that JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, Esquire, late a member of the Imperial Parliament, would deliver Lectures on Palestine, during the present week; but which he has been prevented doing, by the detention of the steamer on her passage from Windsor, and there being no day-boat from St. John, since his arrival there on Thursday evening. Mr. BUCKINGHAM has therefore decided upon commencing his course in that city; and will probably deliver the Lectures already advertised, during the evenings of the three last days in next week;—of which timely notice will be given.

Dr. BIRNEY having kindly allowed St. Paul's church to be used for the occasion, it was originally intended to deliver the Lectures there; but owing to its unfinished state, and with his most ready and willing acquiescence, it has been decided that the Wesleyan Chapel would be preferable, both in point of comfort and convenience. The Lectures, with the permission of the Trustees, therefore, will be delivered in that building.

Of the character and tendency of those Lectures, it is unnecessary here to speak; as they must be highly acceptable to every cultivated, enquiring and pious mind. They refer to the Land of Canaan of Scripture—the promised Land. Several of the places that are we presume to be treated of, will be found in the brief sketch of Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S history, that will be found below; and the subject cannot fail to recommend itself to every person of scriptural or classical reading.

When Mr. BUCKINGHAM who is now at St. John, left his native country on his present extensive tour; we scarcely dare flatter ourselves that this remote portion of the Queen's dominions, would come within the scope of his travels. It was with much satisfaction therefore, we noticed his arrival in the Canadas, and subsequently heard of his determination to visit New Brunswick.

During the progress of this gentleman thro' the United States, he has been the object of much public attention; and recently in the Canadas the Public Journals have teemed with communications and remarks, which must have created in the minds of those who perused them, sentiments highly favourable both as to his talents as a Public Lecturer, and the subject of which he discourses.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM however has other claims to public attention and respect, as the following brief record of his life will amply testify.—At the early age of nine years he embraced a maritime life; before he had completed his tenth year he was a captive, marched several hundred miles barefoot through Spain; and subsequently at the early age of twenty-one, obtained a maritime command.

In the year 1813 he abandoned a seafaring life, with a view of settling himself at Malta as a merchant, for which he was well fitted by his knowledge of Arabian, Greek, and the French and Italian languages. This he was prevented from accomplishing, owing to the plague raging at Vallette when he arrived off that port; and he proceeded to Smyrna, where he remained a considerable time.

He subsequently became acquainted with Mohammed Ali the present warlike ruler of Egypt, with whom says Mr. B. "I had the pleasure of passing many successive evenings in his Divan, after all his public offices, excepting only his confidential Secretary, were dismissed, and there, with a set of Arowsmith's charts, which I exhibited to him, explaining the relative positions and productions of various countries—the winds, seasons, monsoons, currents, rocks, shoals, &c. as well as the theory and practice of navigation and hydrography;—all of which afforded him such delight, that we often morning; and I at length succeeded in having transmitted, upon a duplicate set of Arowsmith's charts traced by my own hand for the purpose, all the information of importance, written in the Arabic language and character."

The Pacha being called away into Arabia by a war then raging, Mr. BUCKINGHAM proceeded to Cairo, ascended the Nile as far as Nubia beyond the Cataracts, and was prevented from proceeding farther by blindness, caused by an attack of ophthalmia. On his descent, he crossed the Desert to the shores of the Red Sea. Having been robbed by a party of mutinous soldiery, whom he met in the middle of the desert, and by whom he was plundered and left naked, he descended the Nile and reached Cairo; thence travelled the isthmus of Suez, and visited every part of Lower Egypt and the Delta, habited as an Egyptian, speaking the language and mixing freely with the people of the country. He then set out for Suez, and "continued the voyage under most disastrous circumstances to Jeddah, from thence to Mocha and ultimately to India."

Having arrived at Bombay, he again turned his attention to maritime pursuits, and was appointed to the command of a fine new frigate belonging to the Maam of Muscat; but while engaged in fitting her out was compelled to leave India, because he had not obtained a licence from the Company to remain there.

He accordingly returned to Egypt, and again set to India, as the bearer of a treaty, which had been entered into between the Pacha, the British Consul and himself. He "left Alexandria in the close of the year 1815, for the coast of Syria, landed at Bairout, proceeded by Tyre, Sidon, Acre, and Jaffa, to Jerusalem;—was compelled, by various circumstances, but more especially the disturbed state of the country, to traverse nearly the whole of Palestine, and the countries east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, the Hauran, and the Decapolis;—reached Damascus;—passed several weeks in the agreeable and hospitable society of Lady Hester Stanhope;—visited Basbeck, Lebanon, Tripoly,

Antioch, the Orontes, and Aleppo. From thence he proceeded into Mesopotamia; crossed the Euphrates at Bir; visited Ortah, near Hamath, the Ur of the Chaldees, the birth-place of Abraham, the Patarch, and Edessa of the Greeks; journeyed to Diarbek, or the Black City, in the heart of Asia Minor; from thence to Mardin on the mountains; and by the Great Desert of Sinjar to Mosul on the Tigris; inspected the Ruins of Ninevah, Arbela, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia;—made extensive researches on the Ruins of Babylon, identified the Hanging Gardens, and the Palace, and discovered a portion of the ancient Wall; ascended to the summit of the Tower of Babel; now still erect in the Plain of Shinar, and at length reposed in the celebrated City of Bagdad, on the banks of the Tigris.

After a short stay here he proceeded into Persia, crossing the chain of Mount Zagros, and going by Kermanshah to Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana; Ispaha, the most magnificent of all the Oriental cities; the ruins of Persepolis; and by Shiraz and Shapur to Bushire. At this point he embarked in an East India Company's ship of war, bound on an expedition against the Wahabees, the Arab pirates of the Persian Gulph; visited their port at Ras-el-Khyma; went on shore with the Commodore of the squadron, and acted as his Arabian interpreter; assisted afterwards in the bombardment of the town; and finally reached Bombay at the end of 1816, having been nearly twelve months in performing this long and perilous journey."

The issue of his second mission not being successful, Mr. BUCKINGHAM was induced to commence the publication of a Journal in Calcutta, but having given offence by the freedom of his remarks, was a second time compelled to quit the country,—having previously sold one-fourth of his paper for £10,000, and to sacrifice a prospective property of £100,000, and an annual income of £8000 sterling.

On his return to England, Mr. BUCKINGHAM was engaged in the publication of several talented literary works; and the renewal of the East India Company's charter coming under the consideration of Parliament, he made the tour of Great Britain, addressed various meetings, and called public attention to the state of the Eastern trade, and the monopoly which that body then enjoyed. The result was, such a feeling was created, that the Imperial Legislature refused to renew the charter; and what ever may have been Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S motives, he had ample revenge for the wrongs he had endured; and which was doubtless rendered the more acceptable, because it extended to British subjects, the enjoyment of equal privileges and rights.

The arrangement of the Lectures then delivered, have been since improved and modified, so as to admit of several short courses of three Lectures each; that on PALESTINE which it is proposed to deliver here being one of them.—The price of admission will be as satisfied by regulated so as to meet the ability of this community generally, and to convey highly interesting information to all classes of society; who will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity that is now afforded, of enjoying the greatest literary treat, which was ever offered in this Province.

THE LIBEL CASE.—It will probably be in the recollection of our readers, that an action for libel was instituted last spring against the publishers of the Chronicle; and which it was reported had been discontinued. It will be tried however during the October term, a Special Jury having been struck for that purpose. At the present moment therefore, any remarks with reference to the merits of the case would be premature; and hence we consider the article in the last number of the Chronicle, which has for its object to bias the minds of the Jury as extremely indelicate and improper; and equally incorrect as respects the communication, for which the ostensible publishers of that paper are under prosecution.

As we have before stated, we shall report the trial; and need scarcely add, that that duty shall be performed faithfully and impartially.

FALL PLOUGHING.—We hope our friends throughout the Province, are busily engaged in ploughing, the advantage of which is now very generally acknowledged. Taking a stroll a few mornings since, we observed some very neat ploughing in a field belonging to the hon. Col. SHORE, and near his residence; which we recommend as a pattern to our young friends, who have never profited by competition, or the example of good workmen around them.

TEA.—It will be seen by an article on our first page, that whatever may be the result to the Chinese empire, of the present hostile demonstration against it; yet the trade in tea must soon resume its usual vigour, and abundant supplies will be obtained.

Meantime the price of the article here has advanced to a most enormous extent, the commonest tea being retailed at four shillings and six pence per pound; and we hope this circumstance will induce the population of this country generally, to abandon the extravagant use of an article, which from being a luxury has become almost a necessary of life.

It is the custom in both these Provinces, to drink tea three times a day. Now the use of it at dinner at all events is superfluous, and even injurious to health, as medical men declare that hot drinks in the middle of the day, have an injurious effect upon the constitution.

Then again, the frequent and daily use of tea in large families where there are children, is wrong. We speak of country places, where milk can be procured in abundance; and which with bread, or oat or Indian meal, is not only a more nutritious beverage, but more conducive to the health of the child.

If parents therefore would generally abandon the use of tea at dinner, and substitute milk as a diet for their children; a large sum which now goes for tea and sugar would be saved, and a better description of food would be substituted instead of a foreign production; for the use of which they at present are saddled with a burthensome and unnecessary tax.

While upon this subject we feel that we cannot too forcibly impress upon the minds of our readers, the great importance of introducing oatmeal into their families as an article of diet; we find that a barrel of oatmeal saves about four barrels of superfine flour, out of eighteen,—probably one fourth. It is a description of food of which persons grow very fond, and has become an article of very general use throughout Nova Scotia; where they make it into bread, porridge, and baked puddings; and by mixing it with skimmed milk and baking the cake before the fire, then splitting it open and spreading it with fresh butter, it absolutely becomes a luxury and treat, for the most fastidious taste.

Another Letter from the Montreal Gazette on Charlotte County will appear next week.