

POETRY.

PASTORAL REFLECTIONS.

Oh! should my life be spared to age,
Though age brings with it pain,
My youth seems that did my youth engage,
Yet with me then remain.

May still the landscape smile for me,
That smiles on all around,
And let me, seated 'neath some tree,
As now, be often found.

Whose spreading branches overhead,
A canopy doth lend,
And feel, though life with me hath sped,
Joys with my sorrow blend.

May still the sight of cheerful youth,
My heart's blood stir with glee,
And still the force of simple truth,
Its blessings bring to me.

And though the failing limb should need
The aid of my good staff,
Still may I seek the woodland shade,
The chrystal streamlet quaff.

There in the glass of Memory dwell
Upon the varied past,
And through a sigh my heart may swell,
Still let the vision last.

May sweet Religion lend her aid
To cheer life's waning hour,
And on the rock of ages stand,
May I then feel its power;—

Its power to smoothe the brow of care,
And cheer the pilgrim's way,
To light up all the cells of thought,
As in youth's blithesome day.

FROM CANADA PAPERS.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we give publicity to the following reply of His Excellency the Governor General, to the address of the house of Assembly, on the subject of Hunters, Lodges. The deputation from the Assembly, who presented the address to His Excellency, were Messrs. Boulton and Cartwright, the prominent advocates of the bill to disfranchise certain persons, upon their guilt being discovered by the oath of the parties themselves; and the reply of His Excellency is just such as under the circumstances, was required. So much was it felt, that upon a motion being made in the House, to print the reply for the use of members, it was opposed by Mr. Boulton, and we believe three others, who had no desire that the public should know the conclusion which their strenuous efforts to establish an inquisition in the province had been brought to. The following is His Excellency's reply:—

In answer to the address of the House of Assembly, requesting His Excellency to lay before that House, if not inconsistent with the public service all such information, as may have been communicated to the executive government of this province, or to either of the crown officers, touching the formation, within any district of this province, of secret societies, commonly known by the name of 'Hunters,' or 'Hunters' Lodges,' or of the combination of bodies of men leagued together under illegal oaths, with a view to the subversion of our constitution, and the separation of this colony from the parent state, the Governor General has to state, that he has no information upon these subjects, which he deems it expedient to communicate to the House of Assembly. He has to state, that he has no information upon these subjects, which he deems it expedient to communicate to the House of Assembly. He has to state, that he has no information upon these subjects, which he deems it expedient to communicate to the House of Assembly.

We have received His Excellency's message, and have barely space left to subjoin it. As His Excellency is reported to have said to the Bishop and his Clergy, so it will be admitted that great concessions must be made by all parties. Our most earnest wish is, that the question may be settled in some way, and it is to be hoped the Legislature will make one more effort, to come to such terms as are likely to meet the wishes of the people here, and also secure the concurrence of the Imperial Parliament in the measure, which by the constitutional act is essential to its final adoption. The question we understand, is to be taken up to-morrow in the House.

C. POULETT THOMSON.

Pursuant to his notice, the Governor General now begs to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the state of the Clergy Reserves.

As will appear from his Message to the House of Assembly, of the 23d ultimo, Her Majesty was compelled to withhold her royal assent to a bill passed last Session, for re-investing the Clergy Reserves conditionally in the Imperial Legislature, and Her Majesty's Government were desirous that the Provincial Legislature should itself afford a solution of this much debated and very complicated question.

The Governor-General does not conceal from himself the difficulties by which this subject is surrounded. The frequent agitation of it in both Houses—the various opinions which have been announced upon it—and the different schemes which have been unsuccessfully brought forward, render the settlement of it, even in this Province, a work of great embarrassment; but it becomes yet more difficult to arrive at a final solution, from the peculiar position in which the question stands as contradistinguished from other subjects which may engage the attention of the Legislature,—since, not only is the assent of the Crown required to whatever may be ultimately determined upon here, but the decision of the Provincial Parliament is open to rejection, by address from either House of Parliament in England.

Still, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the circumstances of the present time imperiously demand a settlement of this long-agitated question. The probable approach of the Union of the two Provinces would at once suggest the expediency of bringing to a determination, before that event shall occur, a matter so peculiarly affecting Upper Canada,—nor is it less necessary, with a view to remove a source of unceasing excitement and discord within the Province, the protracted existence of which opposes a bar to that tranquillity so necessary for its prosperity.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, the Governor-General has given to the subject all the attention in his power, and he has directed a measure to be prepared, to which he earnestly invites the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the anxious hope that it may lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment.

He proposes that the remainder of the land should be sold, and the annual proceeds of the whole fund, when realized, be distributed, according to terms which will be clearly defined, between the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and such other religious persuasions as are recognized by the law of Upper Canada, for the support of religious instruction within the Province, and for the promotion, there, of the great and sacred objects for which these different bodies are established and associated.

He trusts that there will be found, in such a plan, a just regard to the objects for which this property was destined, tempered by a due consideration of the state of society and of the feelings which have grown up in this Province and in the Legislature upon the question; and he confidently recommends it for adoption, as the measure which, in his opinion, will afford the surest prospect, if assented to by the Legislature here, of proving final, and, if final, of conducting to the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this Province generally.

Toronto, 6th January, 1840.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. Mr. Murdoch, the chief secretary, brought down several messages to the house of assembly—among others, one referring to the bills reserved for the royal assent, in which His Excellency took occasion to call the attention of the house to the propriety of their proceeding with the public business, and not leaving important questions to the end of the session, to be then hurried through the house. To this our correspondent Cato refers. The message not having been printed, we have not been able to procure a copy of it. Mr. Gowan remarked that the message was a very unusual one. Mr. Bockus thought it extraordinary, and would have it referred to a select committee. Mr. Thorburn considered the message proper. Bills had passed the house in a very irregular manner, and the desire of the government was, that they might in future have an opportunity of considering bills, before the prorogation of parliament. Mr. Sherwood was for deferring the question—a vote of thanks to His Excellency for delivering the messages—till to-morrow. Mr. Parke supported the message; it was not the object of the government to find fault, the Governor General only required that time should be afforded, for deliberation, so that the executive might not be forced into hasty decisions on bills. The Attorney General reminded the house, that frequently bills had passed in a very faulty and irregular manner.

Mr. Prince was decidedly of opinion that the message was no breach of privilege.

There was another message however, to which no allusion whatever had been made. He referred to that which implied that we should have to bear the expense of the rebellion as well as of the attacks which had been made upon us by the Americans. That message inflicts a gross injustice upon the inhabitants of this province. The Governor General is a member of the British government and of the privy council; can we thank him for telling us that we shall be obliged to pay the expenses which have been incurred in preserving and defending the country from a lawless set of invaders? He hoped the message would be deleted in to-morrow morning. Mr. Parke rose and said he would detain the house only a minute or two. The hon. member for Essex (Mr. Prince) complains that the British government refused to sanction the bill fixing on them the payment of losses sustained by the late rebellion, &c. Did it escape that hon. member that the reasons given were, that the principle could not be admitted without an application to parliament, and the bill arrived too late for parliamentary interference. Several other members spoke, and on the following day the question was again taken up, and a vote of thanks in the usual way voted to His Excellency for his several messages.

From the Toronto British Colonist, Jan. 8.

We observe by the Niagara Chronicle, that at the meeting held there, on behalf of the Queen's College, subscriptions were entered into, to upwards of £600; and a still larger amount will be subscribed there. An advertisement appears in the Hamilton Gazette, calling a meeting in Hamilton for the same purpose, on to-morrow.

Some day last week, we have been informed, Bishop Strachan and some of his Lordship's clergy, presented to His Excellency the Governor General, an address on the subject of the clergy reserves, still urging an exclusive claim to them, on the part of the Church of England, as the "Established Church" of the province.

We have understood, that the purport of His Excellency's reply was, that great concessions were expected to be made by all parties, on the clergy reserve question, and particularly by the Bishop and his clergy.

From the Toronto Examiner, Jan.

TORONTO, JAN. 8.

The government plan for settling the clergy reserve question, has at length been submitted to the house of assembly, by His Excellency's accommodating tool, Mr. Draper. That His Excellency has taken upon himself a fearful responsibility, must be universally admitted. He has we fear resolved to force upon the country a measure which he ought to know will cause almost general dissatisfaction, and by means of a house of assembly, which he ought equally well to know is not a true representation of the feelings of the people. We are willing to believe that the motives of His Excellency are pure—that he is convinced that the House of Lords will not consent to the alienation of the reserves from religious purposes, and that consequently there is no use in leaving the question to an united legislature. We must however on behalf of the people of this province, protest in the most solemn manner against their wishes and interests being sacrificed to the British House of Lords. His Excellency has repeatedly pledged himself to conduct his government in harmony with the feelings of the people. Relying on these pledges we have hitherto, in common with our political friends given an independent support to the administration of His Excellency; but we are bound to state that the people are anxiously looking for something more than words.

The conduct of the sheriff and magistrates of the home district on the occasion of the Yonge-street riots, has now been for several weeks under the consideration of His Excellency, and no reply has been vouchsafed to the memorialists, although anxiously expect-

ed almost universally throughout the province. Partisan magistrates are still oppressing the people in the most cruel manner, and no redress is afforded. The administration of the government continues precisely as it did under Sir George Arthur, while the wishes of the people are entirely disregarded in the most important subject under the consideration of the legislature. It is our duty to tell His Excellency respectfully, but truly, that the intelligent yeomanry of Upper Canada cannot and will not yield to an administration conducted on these principles.—The magistracy must be reformed.

If His Excellency be sincerely desirous, as we trust he is, to afford redress to the people in this respect, let him issue new commissions of the peace, and appoint to the magistracy the town clerks and commissioners chosen under the old township officers' act. These are men possessing the confidence of the people. In making the foregoing observations, it is far from our intention to excite any distrust of His Excellency's intentions.—We feel however, that without compromising our own character, we can no longer refrain from expressing strongly what we know to be the feelings of the vast majority of the people. It is unnecessary for us to enter upon the sickening detail of the petty tyranny daily and hourly practised upon the independent yeomanry of the province by the partisan magistracy, because we entertain no doubt that His Excellency must be fully aware of its existence. At the annual township meetings held last Monday in Whitechurch and East Gwillimbury, resolutions were carried unanimously, condemning the magistracy, approving of the union, and opposing church endowments. Where we ask were the people, who it is said wish to have the latter question settled before the union—the advocates for second best measures?

Brockville, Jan. 9.—CLERGY RESERVES.—We place before our readers the answer of the Governor General to an address of the house on this important subject. It is stated that His Excellency has in view some plan for their final settlement, and it is hinted that it will be to divide them among all christian denominations, leaving the amount of appropriation to the executive government. This would be little better than bribing the whole priesthood of the province, and make them hangers-on of the executive government; a state of things which would be quite inconsistent with the freedom of the people. We hope something better than this is in contemplation. It would be far more satisfactory to appropriate the reserves to purposes of education or public improvements, or the liquidation of the provincial debt.

DEATH OF A LUNATIC AT THE STATE HOSPITAL.

Capt. Seth Bailey of Fair Haven, died at the State Lunatic Hospital, in Worcester, on the 11th of August, 1839, aged 74 years.

The life of this man has been one of singular delusion and suffering. In early life he was an enterprising ship-master, and accumulated a comfortable estate, with which he purchased a farm, having determined to change his business. He found great difficulty in establishing the boundaries of his farm, which led to altercation and resulted in insanity in 1804.

The first indication of aberration of mind was in September of that year, when he was drawn as a juror and went to the county court to do his duty in the new appointment.—This day a day of great confusion to him, every thing appeared strange to him—and every body acted strange. He repeatedly became blind in the course of the day and 'the men about him appeared to be devils,'—twice he rushed from the court room in great agitation, and the last time made directly for his home, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. According to his own account he was in a state of the utmost confusion, and proceeded at a rapid rate, till he became completely exhausted, when he lay down on the ground and had a trance or fell a sleep; when he awoke he found himself in a burying ground with a young man, well dressed by his side; they proceeded on some miles together, talking by the way, when suddenly the young man vanished and was seen no more!

On arriving home, he appeared greatly agitated and went early to bed; the night was one of great confusion, suffering and watchfulness. In the morning he committed the fatal homicide, which deprived him of a kind and excellent wife and his children of a guardian and protector. From this time till his removal to the State Lunatic Hospital in 1833, he was in a close confinement in the jail of the county of Bristol, a period of more than twenty-eight years. From this day to the day of his death he believed himself to be the 'True God and owner and maker of all things.'

At his trial insanity was fully proved.—It has probably fallen to the lot of few individuals to suffer as this man suffered during his long confinement. To the idle and vicious was subject of great curiosity, and they frequented the window of his gloomy dungeon to provoke him and witness the exhibition of his rage.

In this solitary and miserable abode, according to his own representation, he suffered every thing humanity can bear, and that too without breaking down the energies of his mind, destroying his memory, or obliterating the feelings of kindness and sympathy from his heart. He frequently stated, that for many winters he did not feel the influence of fire, and that for many nights, and sometimes three or four in succession, he walked the whole night to keep himself from freezing.

He used to say that in summer he suffered hardly less from the damp and vitiated atmosphere of his cell, and the herd of vermin that infested his room and bunk of straw, which prevented his sleep and kept him in busy employment night and day. During his long confinement he was rarely if ever shaved, washed, or had a change of apparel.

A year or two before he came to the hospital, he formed an attachment to a cat which occasionally visited his cell; he fed and caressed it so successfully that he won its confidence, and it became the constant companion of his solitude; this cat attended him to the hospital, and always received its meal of the dainty bits of his food before he would partake himself.

When he came to the hospital he was comfortably dressed, shaved and made clean—he was introduced into his neat little room, with a comfortable bed, which he ever after kept in the neatest manner possible.

His appearance and conduct were truly strange,—at first he seemed like a mad man who had known nothing of associates or the comforts of civilized life, he had neither sat

at table to take his meals, nor used knife and fork for the twenty-eight years of his imprisonment; he soon, however, learned the use of these implements, and ever after took his meals at the table with his associates in a quiet and regular manner.

Since he came to the hospital, he has been allowed many indulgences, has been permitted to walk upon the ground and about the village—to look after and feed the poultry, which became quite a favorite employment. He uniformly attended chapel on the Sabbath, carrying his chair for a seat, on the bottom of which he had written with chalk, 'True God owner.'

To the officers of the hospital and to strangers who visited him, and inquired after his welfare, his first reply was 'True God,'—this being acquiesced in, he would converse rationally and intelligibly, and showed an extraordinary knowledge and memory of persons, families and events, which occurred previous to his insanity and even while he was in prison. If his claims to the 'True God' were questioned, he would become greatly excited and violent, and would have no communion with any one who did not acknowledge his dignity and power.

He often alluded to the murder, called his wife 'the mother,' and expressed an opinion that she was in heaven. He often spoke of her by the familiar title, 'girl,' or 'my girl,' and said, 'she is in heaven, where I shall soon meet her.' He retained the kindest feelings towards her, and said they 'lived in love,' and never differed.

He frequently spoke of the confusion of his mind on the day of the murder, and said that 'men acted strangely and appeared to be devils.' At the moment of the fatal act, when his wife offered him something to drink in a punch bowl, which they both tasted, she appeared to him 'very strange,' and all was in a moment 'hurly burly.'

As evidence of his tender regard for his wife, and the fondness with which he cherished her memory, he preserved, through all his excitements and imprisonment, relics of her, of no intrinsic value, which he kept about his person, day and night.

For many years he suffered severely from asthma and could not lie in bed. His death was finally caused by Dropsy, which commenced in February. He bore his sufferings with patience—saying the True God must not complain. He frequently called for his chariot and horses. The last words he uttered were, True God.

British Legion in Spain.—A morning paper gives the following interesting narrative of the adventures of some of the soldiers of the British Legion. It will be seen that a portion of those men, who it was supposed had been murdered by the Carlists in the action at Andoain, in September 1837, have reached their native country. The occurrence is honourable to the gallantry of these brave men, and is also an instance of the happy results of the good treatment of the eight hundred Carlist prisoners, taken by the British Legion at Irun and Fontarabia:—

On the morning of the unfortunate day when the little band of British soldiers, who had been placed in Andoain with orders to hold it to the last, found themselves entirely alone, and unable to resist the superior numbers of the enemy that rushed upon them from all quarters, they made for the church or convent of Andoain, determined there to hold out until they should be relieved.—The gallant Colonel Clarke, who commanded the corps, lost his life when near to the church, Captain Dalrymple, Major Shields, and Captain Shields, were also destroyed in the little town; only twenty-seven men made good their retreat into the church, the doors of which they immediately barricaded with barrels of ammunition and other stores. Fortunately, the place had been loop-holed and provided for defence two days previous, and these determined fellows had thus an opportunity of firing upon their assailants, either from these loop-holes, or from the towers of the church; they had provisions in abundance, but water was wanting; there was, however, plenty of wine. For three days and nights these twenty-seven men defended themselves against the whole of the Carlist force, directing their fire against any body who ventured to approach the church. On the afternoon of the third day, the Carlist General advanced with a flag of truce; a parley was held; the Carlist chief assured them that their gallant defence was witnessed with admiration, and recommended them to surrender, as ultimately they must yield. He assured them that he would use all his influence and authority that their lives should be spared, not only out of respect to the brave manner in which they had behaved themselves, but also on account of the noble consideration with which the Carlists had been treated who were taken prisoners by the English at Irun. The men seeing that no assistance came to them, agreed to surrender on these conditions; the doors were opened, and immediately the Carlists entered, preceded by their officers, who were greatly astonished to find there were no more than twenty-seven men, and these without an officer. The Englishmen were immediately marched to Tolosa, where they were put into prison; but, as our informant assures us, they were well treated in other respects. Nevertheless, the people of the town expressed displeasure that these poor fellows had escaped the unhappy fate of most of their countrymen, who had been so unfortunately as to fall into the hands of the Carlists, and wished that they also should be put to death. The Carlist General, however, honourably fulfilled his pledge, and had them removed from Tolosa to Villafranca, where they were employed in building parapets, cutting wood, and similar duties, under a strong guard. They remained in perfect ignorance of what was doing at a distance, but considered themselves happy in being allowed to go out to their labour by day, although they were shut up at night. One day, greatly to their delight, the same officer who had always protected them, announced to them that he was about to send them away, and that they might return to their own homes. That afternoon their passports were made out and each man was furnished with two dollars for the defraying of his expenses to France. We regret that our informant could not furnish us with the name of the Carlist officer, who was the means of protecting our countrymen from being massacred, as so many others have been; but it is agreeable to pay to him this tribute for the kindness he displayed towards our countrymen.

He was soon afterwards appointed to the "Russell," seventy-four guns, still attached to the North Sea-fleet, under Admiral Duncan, and was entrusted with the important duty of watching the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and, on the 10th of October, 1797, finding the enemy had put to sea, he immediately despatched a laconic letter to Admiral Duncan, stating the fact, and that "when he saw the 'Russell' he would also see the Dutch fleet." On his services on this occasion, and in the memorable battle of Camperdown, which was fought on the 11th, the admiral in his despatches, thus expresses himself—'Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up have been truly meritorious, and I trust will meet their just reward.' For the able manner in which he acquitted himself of this duty, as well as in the victory which followed, he was created a knight banneret. On the 30th of October, when his Majesty George III. sailed from Greenwich to view the North Sea fleet and the prizes at the Nore, Captain Trollope had the honour of steering the royal yacht. At the time of his decease he was Admiral of the Red and G. C. B.

SLEIGHING TIME.—AMERICAN COURTESY.

This must be an everlasting fine country, beyond all doubt, for the folks have nothing to do but to ride about and talk politics. In the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, what grand times they have a slayin over these here mashes with the gals, or playin ball on the ice, or goin to quiltin frolics of nice long winter evenings, and then a drivin home like mad by moonlight. Natur made that season on purpose for contin. A little tidy scrumptious lookin slay, a real clipper of a horse, a string of bells as long as a string of onions round his neck and a sprig on his back, lookin for all the world like a bunch of apples broke off at a gatherin time, and a sweetheart alongside, all muffed up but her eyes and lips—the one lookin right into you and the other talkin right at you—its even a most enough to drive one ravin, taring, distracted mad with pleasure, aint it? And then the dear critters say that the bells make such a din there's no hearin one's self speak; so they put their pretty little mugs up close to your face, and talk, talk, till one can't help lookin right at them instead of the horses, and then whap you both go capzied into a snow-drift together, skius, cushions, and all. And then to see the little critter shake herself when she gets up, like a duck landin from a pond, chatterin away all the time like a canary bird, and you a haw-hawing with pleasure, is fun alive you may depend. In this way a feller gets led on to offer himself as a lover afore he knows where he bees.—Sam Slick.

The number of lives lost since 1816 by accidents of all kinds happening to steamboats as far as ascertained, is 1676; number of persons injured, who have recovered, 443; material accidents in locomotive engines, 24; killed, 27; wounded, 90.

went out on the Prairie (du Chien,) to hunt for cows. He had four dogs with him, and seeing two wolves, he hissed them on and gave chase. One of the wolves was pursued by the dogs to a rock on the side of the bluff, some 160 feet up the steep acclivity, where he took refuge in a crevice, whence the dogs could not oust him. The lad having followed close upon the dogs, and seeing the situation of the wolf, and unwilling to lose the game, tied his horse to a tree and by the aid of the bushes clambered up the steep hill side to a shelf of the rock, on which the wolf travelled to his retreat. One end of this shelf came to the sidling ground, while the other, 10 or 12 feet distant, is 8 or 10 feet from it. The shelf is about 12 or 15 inches wide, and over it hangs a projection like the cornice, the space between the shelf and the projection being only 18 inches. On this shelf the boy crawled on his hands and knees to the crevice in which the wolf had stowed himself away, and finding his tail hanging out, and having no weapon whatever to kill him with, he laid hold of the tail and pulled back.

As soon as he could, the wolf turned and snapped at his hand; to avoid which the boy tumbled him off the shelf; when the dogs seized him ere he reached the ground, and a tumbling, rolling over fight ensued to the bottom of the hill. The boy, in the mean time backed out of his dangerous position till he could nearly reach the ground, with his hands holding the edge of the shelf, when he fell, feet foremost, and hurried down to the place of slaughter. When he reached the dogs, the wolf was not quite dead, and, to aid in the matter, he laid his head upon a rock, and with a club finished the work of death upon his prey.

The next thing was to get him home as a trophy of his victory. The wolf was one of the largest and fattest kind of prairie wolves, and too heavy for a lad of his size to place upon the horse, but to overcome this difficulty, he dragged the wolf to a rock, and placing his horse by the side of it, with some difficulty succeeded in placing his booty across the horse; and mounting behind it, rode home in as much triumph as the elder Putnam did with the wolf he killed in her den. If Putnam's wolf were the largest and most difficult to be got at, his age, and his being armed for the fight, gave him an advantage over a lad of 11 years of age, and without weapons, which would probably render the case very nearly parallel.

Prairie du Chien, Nov. 5, 1839.

THE LATE SIR HENRY TROLLOPE.

This gallant officer whose distressing suicide it has been our painful duty to record was descended from an ancient and distinguished baronet's family in Lincolnshire. He was made a post-captain on the 4th of June, 1781. In July, 1796, when in command of the "Glutton," of fifty-four guns he sailed from Yarmouth-roads to join the North Sea fleet off the Texel. He discovered, on the 15th near Helvoet, a French squadron, consisting of six large frigates, a brig and a cutter, mounting altogether 206 guns. Not intimidated however, by their vast superiority, Captain Trollope instantly bore down and commenced a furious attack, surrounded by the enemy, and so near that her yard-arms were nearly touching those of her antagonist. In twenty minutes, from the heavy fire of her carronades so peculiarly adapted for close action, the enemy were compelled to sheer off, the "Glutton" being unable to follow from the disabled state of her masts and rigging, though she had only two wounded—viz., Captain Strangeways and a corporal of the marines. The merchants of London presented Captain Trollope with a piece of plate, value one hundred guineas, for his daring exploit.

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