The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1836.

When we, the other day, expressed regret that His Majesty's answer to the Assembly's Address of last Session, did not go far enough, as it left matters precisely as it found them, we did not at the time imagine that the Assembly, in pursuance of its former reckless policy, would sanction such a document as we yesterday published, which most necessarily force the Government into *some decisive measures*, and at the same time furnish ample justification for introducing any checks upon the overgrown pretensions of that branch of the Provincial Legislature. The HomeGovernment can now plead compulsion as well as justice to an oppressed portion of the inhabitants, for a most decided interference in our affairs. Conciliation, after this, to an insulting faction, cannot be thought of. It has doubtless been by forbearance that the Government has been placed on the high vantage ground it now occupies, but longer forbearance will but breed contempt for its authority. Act now it must, and that too with vigour and promptitude, or the people must act for themselves.

No freeman in the province will, we presume, longer submit to be the sport of a selfish faction, to be deprived of his rights, to be tyranised over by vicious laws, and to see the public revenues lying uselessly unemployed in the public coffers, or squandered upon worthless objects. Are the leaders of the majority of the House of Assembly men, notoriously wanting in political honesty, narrow-minded selfish and blinded by national prejudices, is their influence over the unsophisticated *habitans* absolute, and would an elective Legislative Council give them supreme control in the Legislature? Does their hatred of Land Companies and their covert opposition to immigration arise from their dread of an increase of British settlers? Are they not wedded by interest and bigotry to detestable feudal rights, which are fast reducing the country to hopeless beggary? Is not their desire for political changes synonimous with them for personal aggrandisement! If but one answer, and that in the affirmative, can be given to these questions, and that no other can be justly given is capable of the clearest demonstration, we would ask the man who is not a slave of the faction, who has intellect enough to comprehend the degree of vassalage to which the supremacy of that faction would reduce him, and who has a soul that could feel and resent such degradation—him we would call upon,to take, this moment, a determined stand in defence of his rights, and if necessary, to be ready to sacrifice his all in so glorious a cause.

We will yield to none in liberality of principles; equal rights is the birth-right of all—this we have advocated, and shall still contend for; but in proportion to our zealous support of it, is our abhorrence of the infringement of the doctrine. We have ever scorned the debasing war-hoop of national origin. The real and consistent liberal, of whatever nation or tongue, we recognise as our ally. The times demand that all true reformers, all real patriots, should unite and hurl from their usurped eminence the men who are plunging the country into ruin—the men who have brought disgrace upon the name of freedom, and who have made a mockery of the duties of legislators. We dare not hope that their supporters, hitherto, have had their eyes opened by the recent proceedings, and will now cast their leaders off. But we know that the voice of injured justice will not be heard in vain in these Provinces and in the Mother Country.

When we consider that, for years past, our public affairs have been nearly stagnant—that no real reforms have been effected—that the condition of the mass of the population is retrograding—that a considerable amount of public money remains locked up in the Treasury—that the public servants are unpaid, all public improvements at a stand, scarcity and pressure felt in the money market—we are prompted to ask if the people would not be justified in refusing to contribute any more to the hoarded, and at present useless treasure! we are tempted to enquire that since the Legislature has not fulfilled the compact between it and the people, by applying money arising from taxes to its legitimate purposes, if it has a right to look for compliance on the part of the people, in the payment of imposts levied under its authority. Would it not be better for the country that the money should be left in the pockets of the people, than that it should be locked up in the public Treasury! But we must close these remarks for the present.

The division in the House of Assembly on the Bill to render the Legislative Council Elective, was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Amiot, Bardy, Bernard, Bourdon, Berthelot, Bouvere, Blanchere, Blanchard, Blanchet, Bouffard, Cayens, Cherrier, Courtesan, De Bleury, Deligny, Demontels, De Tonnancour, De Witt, Dorion, J. Dorion, T. A. Drolet, Chs. Drolet, J. T. Foelin, Girouard, Grannis, Hebert, Huot Jobin, Kimber, Knight, Lacoume, Lafontaine, Lejeis, Larue, Lefrançois, Letourneux, Meillleur, Methot, Morin, Nelson, O'Callaghan, Perrault, Proulx, Raymond, Rocbrune dit Laroque, Rodier, Roy, Scott, Tourny, Trudel, Viger—51.

Nays—Messieurs Bertrand, Bowman, Clapham, Dubord, Fraser, Marquis, Power, Simon, Stuart, Taché, Tachereau, J. A. Vanfelson—19

We have had an opportunity of inspecting a number of documents relating to proceedings held some years ago against Dr. CHISHOLM, R. A., at the instance of Major COFFIN, and to the result of his appeal to the Home Authorities. There is abundant evidence before us of the infamous and irregular manner in which these proceedings were conducted, and if additional evidence were requisite than a detail of the facts of the case furnishes, it is to be found in the unanimous opinions of the high legal and military authorities, to whom it was submitted, and especially in the fact of Dr. CHISHOLM being not only allowed to resume his former standing in the service, but also of his being appointed to his former station on the Island of St. Helena. Nothing indeed is wanting to stamp the proceedings of the Court Martial with the worst of character.

We do not wish to rake up the disreputable conduct of the prosecutor in this case and that of his abettors by lengthened extracts from the documents before us, but we must be allowed to transcribe the following extract from a *memorandum* which Dr. CHISHOLM submitted to Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN, which sets the matter in a proper light.:—

12. When the charge and arrest were first fastened on me by Major Coffin, I risked my life in proof of my innocence. When brought to trial, I gratuitously risked my all in defence of my character, and the first evidence produced to the Court, by my timid prosecutor, was, the record of my acquittal from the charge which he had himself, *the moment before*, given in against me. Yet, the Court ruined me in the face of that document—(and the Judge Advocate General, Sir John Becket, afterwards submitted *such proceedings* for the sanction of the King!)

Some very silly person, who calls himself "VINDEX," has written a very silly letter to the Editor of this paper, and has published it in the *Montreal Gazette*, for the following reason contained in a postcript:—

"Owing to the confusion naturally arising from the recent conflagration, this communication has been transmitted to the *Montreal Gazette*. I have no doubt, however, that the *Morning Courier* will give it an early insertion."

We scarcely know which to admire most, the modesty of the request that we should publish what appeared in another paper, in which our article that elicited it had not been reprinted, or, the disingenuous, but clumsy artifice, by which the writer seeks to excuse himself for conveying his communication to the *Gazette*. "VINDEX'S" letter is dated on Saturday, and as it was not offered to us, it is difficult to account for his pretended belief that it could not appear, as "the confusion naturally arising from the recent conflagration" did not prevent the publication of the *Courier*. However, this is not the first time that we have been covertly assailed and our confidence abused by a pretended friend, through the columns of a contemporary journal, as "VINDEX" knows. If the letter itself, contained a particle of common sense, we might take the trouble to hold up some of its statements to public ridicule. "Every officer is a gentleman *by birth and education!!*" Here is something new. The sentence to have been true should have stopped at the word "gentleman."

We have all imaginable respect for "military institutions," and are perfectly free to admit, that it rarely happens that injustice is done by Courts Martial; but, as "VINDEX" sagaciously observes, "man is prone to error, and even numbers may err," and we hold that their proceedings are as obnoxious to public censure as those of the civil authorities. Our remarks were limited to a particular Court Martial; they were the result of conviction, and are in accordance with the opinion of every person who has any knowledge of the documentary and other evidence, and it will require something more than "VINDEX'S" vaguering to alter our sentiments.

We cannot resist the temptation to copy the concluding flourish of our sapient friend. Here it is:—

"In these remarks, I may seem hasty—but, as a military man, jealous of any rude attack on military institutions, *I feel called upon to vindicate and sustain the honor of a military tribunal, with the same energy as that displayed in a recent instance, by the grand sagacity of the country.*"

"The same energy!"—the same fiddlestick. We wonder what share the Bacchanalian god had in the concoction of such bantlast! We shall only add, for the comfort of "gentlemen by education," that the "military man" never wore a red coat in his life,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—As the support of the Commanding Officer is a best always considered of itself, permit me, therefore, in justice to Dr. CHISHOLM, to correct a mistake in the letter signed "VINDEX," which appeared in last Saturday's *Gazette*.

The charges upon which Dr. CHISHOLM was arraigned were not preferred by his commanding officer. They were preferred by Major COFFIN, who was officially notified from Quebec shortly after his uncalled-for interference with Dr. C., and after that officer had been relieved *from these charges*, and had resumed his duties (nearly eighteen months before the trial on these same charges) that he (Major COFFIN) was *no longer* to interfere with Dr. C.'s medical duties, or with the management of the Royal Ordnance Hospital under his charge. Lt. Col. Pilto, of the Royal Engineers, was Dr. C.'s commanding officer, who not only came readily forward as such on the trial, and gave powerful testimony in Dr. CHISHOLM'S behalf, but immediately afterwards wrote officially to Quebec, for the information of the Governor Sir JAMES KEMPT, reflecting severely on the extraordinary conduct of the Court Martial, in having refused his lawful request to be allowed to explain the evidence which he had given on the previous day, and to give further testimony in Dr. C.'s favour. These particulars may be seen by "VINDEX" in the same pamphlet to which the *Gazette* was pleased to say they had given a circumstantial perusal.

I would further wish to inform "VINDEX" that the commanding officer, on this occasion, joined the host of friends who accompanied Dr. C. from the Hotel to the Court, and who stood by him at his arraignment. "VINDEX" would do well to take the trouble of perusing the attested letters of the Rev. H. Esson, of Messrs. GRANT, SWEENY, MACDONELL and SCOTT, and the many others who attended the trial. His indignation might afterwards be cause somewhat abated, or, perhaps, directed towards another quarter. If further testimony were necessary, he should read the letter from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord HILL, addressed to Lord AYLMER regarding the Court Martial, wherein his Lordship observes, "it appeared there were certain circumstances belonging to it which might justify a more lenient consideration"—ordering at the same time the redress then given to Dr. CHISHOLM, with his Majesty's pleasure thereon, to be made as public to the Army in Canada, as the trial had been.—The proceedings in Dr. C.'s case were denounced in London as the gravest and most illegal that had ever occurred.

Yours, &c.

Oct. 3. A VETERAN.

"A WOODSMAN," in the *Upper Canada Albion*, suggests, that as the greatest requisites for the speedy growth of any new settlement are roads and mills, that "whenever a new township or tract of country has been surveyed, and is thrown open for location, the Government should devote a suitable sum of money for the purpose of making an accessible road thereto, and building a saw and grist mill in some central or proper situation therein."

Government, we believe, has not done all that it ought and might in the way indicated by "A WOODSMAN." The great bulk of the proceeds arising from the sale of wild lands, is generally devoted to purposes, which can have but a very distant influence, if any, on the prosperity of the purchasers of the soil and actual settlers. We are aware that one stipulation between Government and the Land Companies is, that the latter should expend a moiety of the purchase money in the making of roads, bridges, &c.; but the amount to be thus appropriated should, we conceive, be only limited by that raised by the sale of the lands. Government should not act the part of a greedy speculator. The fostering of new settlements ought to be a subject of more importance to it, as it is to the general prosperity of the country, than a paltry increase of its revenues.

General JACKSON's hobby is the project of an entire metallic currency for the United States. He has certainly effected several reforms in this matter, greatly to the public good, but he is in danger, like all people who allow themselves to be carried away by favourite notions to ride his hobby too fast and far.

The following from the *New York Journal of Commerce* gives a brief view of the state of the United States coinage, and of the contemplated changes:—

COINAGE.—The whole coinage of the United States from 1795 to the present time, amounts to about $31,000,000 in gold, $45,135,682 in silver, and 75,344,515 cents and half cents. Of the gold about $9,000,000 has been coined since the alteration of the standard value in 1834.—The new coinage of the eagle dollar, as well as the gold eagle, will probably be in circulation by the 3d of March next. Within the past seven and a half years, 3,092,112 quarter dollar pieces have been coined, 6,383,850 dimes, and 16,267,700 half dimes. "Government have it in contemplation," says the *Globe*, "to issue three new coins to take the place of the cent, which is too bulky and unsightly for such a use. These are to be made of a mixture of silver and copper—one, the half cent, will be of the size of a silver half dime; the cent piece will be of the size of the ten cent; and the two and a half cent piece will be of the size of a quarter dollar."

The number of saw mills in Maine is computed at from 1,500 to 2,000. The town of Rome alone has 200.

There has been some bloody work in East Florida. A party of mounted Indians on the 27th ultimo, massacred a number of the white inhabitants near Jacksonville, E. F.

A load of screwed hay was purchased in Boston lately, and on opening one of the bundles, it was found to contain two red oak logs and a basket of paving stones.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In answer to the question and communication of your correspondent, "IMPROVEMENT," I would beg leave to offer to your readers the following extract from the prospectus of the "Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad":—

"As much has been paid respecting the obstructions from ice and snow, to Railroads in our climate, and as such objections have now been proved not to exist." [An article from the *Baltimore Gazette* on this subject is inserted, as a satisfactory refutation of all the arguments and surmises that have been advanced against the projected one from St. Andrews to Quebec, on that ground.] "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, including the branch at Washington, has been in operation from its first opening, in all kinds of weather, notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the route, passing as it does through many DEEP CUTS, NARROW DEFILES, and along almost perpendicular cliffs at great elevations, where some drifts and ice accumulate in much greater masses than in the open country. We have seen it stated that more than one thousand men are now employed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad in removing the snow. Now the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been kept open by MACHINERY, invented expressly for the purpose, by which not only snow but solid ice is effectually removed, so that the engines and trains of passengers can advance at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, under the most unfavourable circumstances. As pioneers in the construction of Railroads in the United States, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company deserve the thanks of the whole community for this great achievement, in it goes to establish the important fact, that Railroads CAN be kept open and in full operation in ALL KINDS of weather, by the TIMELY application of proper machinery. The machinery above referred to, consists of a snow plough, which effectually removes the snow, and a drag which rips the ice from the rails, even where two or three inches thick, so that the engine and passenger trains can always pass; and, as full evidence of the efficacy of the plan here in operation, we need only request that the trains of passenger cars to and from Washington and Baltimore, have never, since the opening of that road, lost a single trip, though more unfavourable weather, so far as ice, snow and sleet are concerned, perhaps never occurred in this climate, than has been experienced since that road has been in operation."

Now, Sir, it is to be recollected, that the trips are not so frequent there as on our Railroad, so that were this plan put in operation here, the snow, &c. would not be allowed to accumulate at all, though we are favoured with more of such things than our more Southern neighbours. In conclusion, may I take the liberty of suggesting, that some improvement be used to prevent the sparks from the chimney falling on passengers, and seeting them on fire? Such occurrences never happen on American or other Railroads.

Yours, &c.

Oct. 1. PUSH ALONG-KEEP MOVING.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Sept. 26, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Henry Black, Esq., to be Commissary of the Court of Vice-Admiralty of the Province of Lower Canada.

Charles GIROUX, H. A. Chillas and J. O. Rousseau, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the parish of Nicolet in the County of Nicolet, under the 6th Will. IV, cap. 17.

Robert Easton, Esq. to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor, in all His Majesty's Courts within the Province of Lower Canada.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The first days of this month were warm. On the 4th there was rain and thunder, which was followed by cool weather and frost on the nights of the 6th and 7th. On the 13th the heat returned, the thermometer rising above 80 of Fahrenheit in the shade. On the 20th the thermometer again rose to 75, on the 25th there was heavy thunder, on the night of the 27th frost, and some flights of snow the following day. The weather during the month has been rainy, but not sufficiently to saturate the ground, after the two months' drought which ended 29th July.

The drought and the frost on the nights of the 20th to the 24th August, and the showery weather, promoted the grain crops from ripening in the usual manner. Oats cut after being ripe, grew up from the roots, and have come in ear a second time: new shoots sprung from the ripe oats, and the wheat in some instances, was subject to a second growth. The potatoes were checked above ground, but improved wonderfully in the tubers. Turnips, which promised nothing at an early season, are likely to be an average crop.

The harvesting of the grain crops has been difficult. They were cut partly green to save the ears that were ripe and of a good quality. Perhaps the quantity will fall but little short of an average throughout the district, although in some parts there is nearly a total failure. The straw will be good, and add to the quantity of fodder, which is scarce. With good management this district will have its own food, but nothing to spare.

The upper districts are better off, but have not a sufficient abundance to restore the farmer to the comfortable circumstances from which he has fallen during the unfavorable seasons for several years past.

The pastures have been good since August, and cattle greatly improved, but their numbers must be reduced to meet the scarcity of fodder. The clover and timothy sown with the grain crops this spring, have greatly failed, which will cause an unfavorable effect next year on the farms where the practice of sowing grass seeds is introduced.

Garden produce is better than could be expected. Onions are generally a failure. The orchards are entirely unproductive.

All agricultural produce has risen in the markets; but it is the worst kind of rise—it is from an insufficient supply. The apprehensions expressed in the July report are too much realized. We may now inculcate frugality without the danger of being accused of forbidding evil. Economy must be practised voluntarily, or it will enforce itself. The main hopes of the present chance in the times, is, that the ship yards will give employment during the winter, and the wealthier classes ought to be prepared to assist the distressed, by avoiding all waste.

Quebec, Sept. 30, 1836.

On Wednesday night last, thieves entered the house in St. Louis street, occupied by George Vanfelson, Esq., M.P.P., and carried away articles to the value of £30. It appears that the robbers effected their entrance through one of the bath windows, and managed to enter the bed rooms of Mr. Vanfelson and his daughter without being perceived. The citizens had better be on their guard after tonight, this being the last day of the Criminal Term, when a number of notorious old offenders are generally let loose.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We understand that instructions have been received by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs to admit to entry, free of all duties, the books and philosophical apparatus intended for the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Commercial.

At auction, yesterday, the following sales were made:—

Sugar, Single Refined, 20 tierces { 5 hhds } at 8½d.
Do. Muscovado, very dark, 1 hhd. 57s 6d } remainder
bright 2 do 63s 3d } with-
do. 5 brls 63s 6d } drawn.
Demerara Rum, pr cel 1 @ 4. 12 pnns. 3s 3½d.
7 do 3s 6d.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, *September* 28, 1836.

ASHES.—We have accounts from Havre to 19th August. A little further improvement had been realized on Pearls, and there were no Pots remaining in first hands. In our own market the demand continues good, and receipts of both descriptions rather moderate; Pots further advanced 25 cents; selling at $7,25; Pearls continue steady at $8.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The prices of Western Canal remain as last notice, but the demand has been quite limited; there were sales of common brands, in good order, at $9,25; and a small lot of Troy, $9,12½. Southern also remains without change, with a very moderate business; 200 brls. Howard-street sold at $10; and some Georgetown at the same price. Rye Flour continues steady at $6,25; and Corn Meal in brls $5.

GRAIN.—The market for all descriptions became rather heavy, and Corn declined 3 @ 6 cents; a cargo of 6000 bushels Red Dantzic Wheat, not prime, sold yesterday from the vessel at $1.90, 90 days; two or three other parcels of foreign remain unsold.

PROVISIONS.—There has been an active demand for Beef since our last, partly speculative, and for all descriptions we advance our rates 25 cents ℔ brl. Pork also continues in animated request, and for Mess, which is nearly out of market, we advance our rates to $27 @ $28; Prime, the stock of which is light, advanced to $18 @ $18,50. Butter sells readily, and comes in but slowly; there is no lard of consequence in market. Hams continue very scarce, and sell at 16½ @ 17 cents.

EXCHANGE.—There have been no transactions of consequence in Foreign Bills since our last report.

GEORGETOWN (D. C.) MARKET, SEPT. 27.

FLOUR.—We continue our quotation at $9,25 @ $9,37½, the only transactions were today of 1000 Shenandoah Flour at $9,25, and 50 brls Potomac at $9,33; the receipts are light and demand good.

GRAIN.—Wheat $1,75; we notice a sale today of prime white Corn at 97c.

BALTIMORE MARKET, SEPT. 27.

FLOUR.—In Howard street Flour there are no transactions of moment from stores; retail sales are making at $9,50 and upwards; the waggon price is $9 @ $9,25. A sale of 300 brls. City Mills Flour today at $9 full. A parcel of Extra was sold yesterday for city consumption at $10,50.

GRAIN.—The sales of new Wheats, common to good qualities, range from $1,50 to $1,65.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) MARKET, SEPT. 3.

FLOUR.—Duty 10s. ℔ brl. The market is entirely bare of very fresh superfine flour, which is again much required for bakers. Cornmeal—The demand for Meal has been considerably slackened. Rice—North Carolina at market much wanted. Corn—very scarce. Sugar—sales at 32s. 2d. Coffee—there is very little now to be done in this article. Rum—sales have been made at 5s. for export. Exchange—sales ℔ packet ship *Cater*, 4 & 5 ℔ cent premium.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1836.

Dates from London and Paris to the 24th August inclusive, have been received at New York, by the arrival of the packet ship *Erie*, from Havre, and the transient ship *Ajax*, from Liverpool. The intelligence, which is one day later than by previous arrivals, is not of much moment.

The evils of Spain are increasing in number and virulence.

There is nothing of importance from Britain.

The following items are from New York papers:—

The advices from Spain are of a painfully interesting character. The constitution of 1812 had indeed been proclaimed, but the proclamation seems to be every where attended with violence, tumult, anarchy and bloodshed. The queen acts under the influence of terror, and all against whom the military and another people bear animosity, are obliged to fly for their lives. The members of the late cabinet have also sought safety in a precipitate departure. General Quesada, the commandant of Madrid, has been assassinated by some of the National Guards.

This day proves to be the predominant of the constitution, there was sharp fighting in the streets of Madrid between some of the regular troops and parties of the National Guard, in which several of the former were wounded. The arrival of the Queen and regent from San Ildefonso put an end to these disturbances, but the outstanding state of tranquility was not expected to endure.

There is nothing received from the seat of war except as we remark that the forces of Don Carlos are suffering much from want of provisions, and that numbers of them are leaving the ranks and returning to their homes, in order to get to the harvest.

The quarrel between France and Switzerland, or rather the custom of Basle, seems to be growing serious. We are not advised as to the origin and cause of the difficulty, which appears to be of an individual rather than a national character.

The cholera was still making progress in Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia, but its ravages are much less dreadful than in 1831. In Lombardy it seems to have subsided.

Among those is an announcement of the death of M. Reyneval, French ambassador at Madrid until about two months since, when he solicited his recall; it is said that he will be succeeded by Marshal Molitor.

The French King had gone to Versailles, where his Ministers had daily interviews with him.

Advices from Smyrna to July 26th state that the plague continued in the interval at Alexandria, and on board the fleet. It had also appeared at Damietta, where 10 persons died daily. Also at Beyroot in Syria, with great violence.

Nothing is said of the Plague in Smyrna, from which it is safe to infer that it did not prevail there to any considerable extent.

A telegraphic despatch states that on the 17th, General Lebean, the new commander of the French Legion, attacked and defeated the Carlists, destroyed their works at Esgui, and took possession of their magazines.

The *Courrier de Lyons*, of the 19th, says—"We have a letter from Rome which announces that the son of Lucien Buonaparte, who was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, has been secretly removed."

Ann Boleyn said on the scaffold, that the eighth Harry was the most gentle and merciful Prince that ever reigned over the people of England. So says *history*—and history is, according to Walpole, a great lie.

The Asphodel of Homer was probably a Dandelion, the most unpoetical of modern flowers.

Sterne says that the taste for humor is the gift of God, and the true feeler brings half the entertainment along with him.

Mint is considered by many, a vegetable. It grows after the body in which it finds its roots, is dead. It possibly might be transplanted. We recommend the hint to the wig-makers.

INTERESTING FROM AFRICA.—A late letter from Algiers says, that the affairs of Africa are to be carried on with great vigor. There are to be 30,000 French troops and 8,000 native employés, who will be distributed nearly in the following manner—at Algiers there were to be 9000 troops, and in the neighbourhood 1500, with 1000 more in two entrenched camps. Added to these, there is to be a moveable force of 5000 at Algiers, and 3000 more at Oran. A letter from Oran of the 5th August, says, that the French force is wholly inefficient for the duties required of them.

On Monday the House of Assembly prevented their Address to the Governor in Chief, who made the following reply:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

For the portions of this Address which are directed to me personally, I cannot but thank you. At the same time my sense of public duty, and the warm interest I take in the welfare of the Province, compel me frankly to express to you my deep regret at the conclusion you have come to.

The determination you express never to resume your functions under the existing constitution virtually deprives the country of a domestic legislature, and places it in a situation in which the greatest embarrassment must be felt, until a remedy can be applied by the supreme authority of the empire.

Gentlemen,

Your address shall be transmitted to England with the best possible delay.

Castle of St. Louis,
Quebec, Oct. 3, 1836. }

We learn from Quebec that it was expected that the Provincial *Legislature* would be prorogued yesterday at three, p. m.

It should not be forgotten, that the House of Assembly, in making the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council, the main condition of its longer continuing to preserve even a *show* of discharging its duties, is not contending for the recognition of an abstract principle, but for real power—for an accumulation of influence in the hands of those very individuals, who now lord it over its councils. Were success to crown the House's efforts, nearly the whole of the Legislative authority, and much of the Executive, would be concentrated in the persons of the few who might happen to be the leaders of what, to use the most considerate phraseology, is but a faction, whose strongest cement is identity of origin and prejudices.

The repetition of such truths as that, by the Assembly obtaining all it demanded, the influence of its leaders would become paramount in the affairs of the Province, may be tedious to many of our readers, and is to ourselves irksome, but it cannot be looked upon as useless, so long as the minds of even the smallest number of the portion of the community who think and act for themselves, have not been strung up to that pitch of resolution, that they will neither submit to be domineered over by a faction, nor see the country left without a Legislature. Every man out of the ranks of the majority, must be firmly resolved on this subject. Should the House Government yield, submission or resistance would then be the only alternatives; and to render further concession altogether innocuous, it is requisite that a bold and determined stand should now be made.

Let it not be supposed that we are hostile to the completion of the House of Assembly's projects, from party motives—because of the quarter in which these have originated, or from national prejudice; we solemnly disavow the predominance of any such feelings

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