MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1836.

Yesterday afternoon the Petition that has been in course of signature, in this city, for some days past, was presented to the Royal Commissioners, by a numerous deputation of gentlemen. It had upwards of two thousand signatures. His Excellency the Governor in Chief replied, on the part of the Commission, that the prayers of the petitioners would meet, from them, with the most careful and considerate attention.

Although so much has been both spoken and written on the subject of the petition, we cannot record the fact of this assailed and tempest-tossed document, having at last reached in perfect safety its destination, with a goodly and gallant crew, without saying a word at parting. We shall suppress all feeling of triumph at the "confusion worse confounded" of its open assailants, and the scarcely less galling discomfiture of its secret enemies. The gentlemen who first launched the petition and have superintended its progress, heedless of the secret insinuations and the open slander employed against them, have a vast deal yet to do, before the liberal principles they advocate shall be felt and acted upon by the Government, and the people at large. When this takes place it will then be time for them and all enlightened patriots to triumph and repose under their laurels.

In this day of "commencements," however, it is gratifying to reflect, that upwards of two thousand of the male adult population of this city, have pledged themselves to the liberal principles of the Petition; thus proving that they are no worshipers of prejudice, however hoary by time—that they are free to give to others what they demand for themselves—and that, in contending for reforms in the existing civil arrangements, they contend for benefits which will be participated in by all alike, whatever their origin or religious creed. We consider, then, that two thousand of such individuals, who embrace, unquestionably, a very large portion of the wealth, intelligence, and activity, of our citizens, form a pretty broad and secure foundation, on which the liberal cause has to rest, at what may be truly styled its commencement.

But another view of the subject presents itself, in looking back upon the jarrings the Petition has caused. Is it not truly lamentable that the principles of the Petition, by no means *ultra* in any one respect, should have met with such bitter opposition in a British colony, and in the nineteenth century! Is the fact not disgraceful, as well as lamentable? There is here no reason to triumph.

On Monday evening, old DOWTON made his first appearance in Canada, at our theatre, in the character of *Sir Robert Bramble*. The house, owing chiefly to the circumstance of Mr. KIRK'S lecture being fixed for the same evening, was not a good one, and certainly far inferior to the sterling merits of the admirable old comedian. Those who were present on the old gentleman's first coming forward, rose from their seats and welcomed him with deafening shouts of applause.

DOWTON appears as fresh and vigorous as when we first saw him, twenty years ago. His delineation of the old English gentleman was beautiful. When he is gone, (and Heaven long avert the day,) there is no one on the English or American stage, fit to take his place. His acting is smooth, gentlemanly and full of humour, but never approaches to vulgar. GREENE played *Humphrey Dobbins* very well. Mrs. ROGERS was at home in *Emily Worthington*, and Mr. ROGERS spoke, but did not dress his character well. NICKINSON'S *Ollapod* was a complete failure; this young stager had better take a friend's advice, and not appear in a part without knowing a word of the author. His anxiety to play, appears so great, that he is ready to undertake any character, whether he has studied it or not, and if he perseveres in this course, he will assuredly lose all the well deserved reputation he had acquired as an amateur. WARD was a fair representative of *Frederick*. The evening's entertainments terminated with a very stupid and indelicate farce, translated, we believe, from the French.

We trust to hear good accounts of the business at Quebec, for which city the company left last evening, to play four nights. On their return, it is to be hoped no impediment will offer, to prevent the public giving DOWTON bumpers every night.

The Rev. Mr. KIRK'S Lecture on the subject of Education, on Monday evening, in the American Presbyterian Church, was very numerously attended, and must, we are sure, have yielded the highest satisfaction. We shall not attempt any outline of his remarks. We wish that our fellow-citizens were inoculated with his noble fervour on the important subject he advocates.

It is stated, that the returns of exports from several of the British West India Islands, exhibit a considerable increase, instead of a diminution, as was feared, of their products; and that "It is the opinion of many of the "most intelligent persons interested in West "India property, that the negroes are quite "as valuable to them as they were while "held as slaves, and that the indemnity money they received was clear gain."

An editor in Missouri, in setting forth the claims of a candidate for a State office, states that, among other qualifications, "He is a "high pressure democrat, for Van Bury in "all things, and against him in none. If "elected, he will go teeth and toe-nails, neck "and heels, head and ears, shoulders and "back-bone, body and soul, for his party."

The Commissioners appointed during the last session of the Maryland Legislature, to provide indemnification to the sufferers by the riots in Baltimore, have apportioned among them, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars; to REVERDY JOHNSON has been awarded $40,000.

The New York *Express* notices the arrival at Portland, (Me.) of a vessel, which had on board *eight hhds. of eggs from Labrador*. They are "sea-ducks eggs—large and beautiful."

It is expected that PAGANINI will visit New York next spring.

It is calculated that not less than 60,000 emigrants have arrived at New York, since April last.

Late accounts from Detroit state, that the speculation fever is very much abated.

Nine millions of dollars have accrued at the New York Custom House, during the last two quarters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I hasten to acknowledge, with the utmost frankness, the very material inadvertency into which I fell, in my remarks on the letter of "CLERICUS," which were published in the *Courier* of the 19th instant.

The circumstances, which I am now about to state, will account for it, though I do not desire to offer them as any excuse for my error in that instance. The moment I read "CLERICUS'" letter in the *Herald*, I resolved to make it the subject of animadversion, for reasons which I shall state forthwith. In the multiplicity of my engagements, I allowed several days to pass, without executing my intention, and when I did sit down for that purpose, I found, after a diligent scrutiny of all the *Heralds*, which I could lay my hand upon, at the time, that the one containing said letter was missing.

I ventured consequently, which was not wisely done, to reply to it, from the first impressions, which I had received on a hasty glance over the pages of the paper. In doing so, I have been more severe in my reflections on its unknown author than was warrantable: and I now, therefore, most unreservedly retract whatever censure I have cast upon the writer, grounded upon the unintentional misrepresentation of his statement. I have the greatest pleasure in giving to the editor of the *Herald*, the credit which is justly due to him, for his moderation and forbearance in exposing my misapprehension, and am persuaded that he would consult very much his own credit, and would do no disservice to his cause, were he to observe, in any measure, the same good temper and feeling towards more venial offendings than the one now in question—"*O! si sic omnia!*"

The letter of "CLERICUS" appeared to me to warrant the infliction of a little wholesome chastisement on the writer. I do not think it either a wise or a manly kind of opposition, for an anonymous writer to come forward in opposition to a public and explicit declaration of the principles and opinions of any person or party—when these are not dogmatically propounded and asserted, but calmly and modestly set forth, with the facts and arguments on which they are founded—with a view to cast a slur upon them, by hints or innuendos, which, having little or nothing to do with the merits of the cause, are plainly designed to excite prejudice against it. It is by no means a satisfactory mode of meeting such an exposition of principle or doctrine, as the Prospectus exhibits, to state, that the author is singular in his opinions, that none of his own profession or party *coincide*—that is, agree, with him in every point of his doctrine. This savours very much of the "argumentum ad invidiam." *Authority*, I allow, should have weight in such cases. But it can never properly be urged, until the grounds of the doctrine are fairly sifted and confuted by facts and arguments. Authority is a very ambiguous and unsatisfactory criterion of truth and right.

The editor of the *Herald*, warring with the same equivocal weapon, has been pleased to signify that "a certain influential personage" regards "the Prospectus" as a specimen of the "sapientia insanies." I have no hesitation to reply that, if it is so, then LOCKE and MILTON, and may I add, a recent name, not unworthy to be placed by the side of "those master spirits," the late Dr. BROWN of Edinburgh, are guilty, *as principals*—the writer of the Prospectus is merely *an accomplice after the fact*. He is one of their humble disciples, who follows them, afar off, and who knows not the man living, in this spot of earth, whose authority could weigh the amount of an atom, against such names. It is scarcely too extravagant to say, in the words of an admirer of "the Divine PLATO," to some mean impugner of that mighty Philosopher, "Mehercule cum Platone errare malleum, quam tecum recte sentire."

The authority which may be attached to the opinions of the clergy, either of the Church of England, or of the Church of Scotland, when they are in favor of their own exclusive, or paramount claims, can have only the weight—which is allowed by the world to a man's evidence and statements, when he is pleading his own cause. Self-love and personal interest, are in such cases, an overmatch for truth and impartiality. The right of both the Established Churches, to a share of "the reserved lands," having been expressly recognised by the Government, will dispose the public generally, to attach very little weight to such Clerical Judges, in this controversy. It will, however, add great weight to the opinions of the few, who, regardless of mercenary considerations, have declared in favor of the liberal side of the question.

I know one clergyman in this province, whose opinions will, I am persuaded, weigh, in point of authority, against any of his brethren, who is in favor of "*dispensation to all*." Another, who is perhaps, in learning and eloquence, unsurpassed by any of his brethren in either Province, declared to myself that he coincided perfectly with my views. I do not know any of my brethren in this Province, who dishonour the character of their Church by holding the exclusive claim—or who would object to an equal division of the lands, or rather of their proceeds, among all the leading denominations of Christians. It is a fact, incontrovertible, that though all our Clergy have been aware of the pretensions of other religious sects, to a share of "the public provision," in common with the Established Churches, they have never so much as proposed to offer any objection to said claims. I cannot doubt that if there are, either in this or in the Sister Province, any of my brethren who seriously disapprove of my views, they will manfully state, either by private communication to myself, or by an appeal to the public, their dissent from my doctrines, with the grounds of it. I court no indulgence. I hold myself amenable to all the world, for what I have published. I ask only to be treated with common candour and fairness. I deprecate only that kind of warfare, which is insidious—which aims its blows in the dark—which deals in innuendos, surmises, personalities.

If I am well informed—in the doctrine of equal dispensation to all—I coincide with some of the most distinguished leaders of the Parent Church. In this more important half of my doctrine, on which I have laid the greatest stress, in the Prospectus, I am induced to believe that I shall encounter little or no opposition from the great majority of the Scottish Clergy, either at home or in these Provinces. So far I am shielded, as I think, not only by reason and truth—but, as my adversaries must allow, by high and venerable authority.

On the other ground, I am, perhaps, more liable to assaults *both at home and abroad. To take away all from all*—is a hard saying. I must here lay my account with having arrayed against me the great majority of expectants of the loaves and fishes! I shall briefly state, in my own defence, that I have an inbred national horror against ecclesiastical domination. I remember Scotland—I look with shuddering, at this moment, to Ireland. So far as in me lies, while the breath of God is in my nostrils, I will not cease, with what feeble power I can exert, to strive to the uttermost against the transplantation into this great and glorious and happy country—of one shoot—of one bud of that Upas tree—whose pestilential effluvia have withered and cursed the very air and earth of every land, in which it has been suffered to take root. I know not what may be the feelings of others—mine own I will most frankly avow, to be those of deep, decided, uncompromising hostility to any thing approaching to a dominant church in these Colonies. I am a Scotsman, and I will speak what I hope will find an echo in many Scottish bosoms besides my own. Were it clearly demonstrated that, by the sacrifice of those equal national rights, which we hold, in common with our brethren to the South of the Tweed, any real or important service could be rendered to the Colony, to the Parent Country, or to the Empire there might be some shew of reason and justice in exacting from us—and on our part, there might be magnanimity and patriotism, in giving up our just claim of equal rights, civil and religious. As it is, I think we should inflict, not more dishonor upon ourselves and upon our country, than injury upon the Colony, were we to bate one jot of the most perfect equality. I envy not the Scotsman who is so tame and abject, as to be even cold and indifferent on this subject. It is no virtue in him. "Let no such man be trusted"—Neither his king nor his country will find in him a faithful friend. We have had somewhat too much, in the past, of trifling, at head quarters, with our dearest rights and privileges. We have seen, hitherto, more than enough of tameness and truckling on the part of our countrymen, "in high places," who have looked upon the wrongs and indignities of "their own people," callous to the disgrace reflected thereby upon themselves. We grieve, we blush for those unworthy sons of Scotland, who have shewed towards her expatriated children the hearts of aliens; they have meanly put up with indignities which have left a spot which it will not be easy to wash out from the hands which could easily have averted the blot from their country's fair fame. One word of manly opposition—one frown—would have redeemed their own and their country's honor from the stigma; but "they were dumb—not opening their mouth." But the time is now arrived, when our countrymen, who have not sold their own and their country's honor for sordid pelf, will vindicate for themselves, with hereditary spirit and energy, what their leaders have pusillanimously resigned, if not basely sacrificed, to paltry considerations of personal or party ambition. But we will not give now to party, what is due to our adopted country at large—we will not contend exclusively for equal rights and privileges *to ourselves*—we will make common cause with all—who are exposed to the hazard of ghostly domination. They who would not give a part, a particle, *of free will*, shall, at the mandate of necessity, make over to the common patrimony, what they would have clinched as their peculium. The time is gone by when conditions of surrender would have been listened to—public justice will now arbitrate and decide the question, without respect to persons. "*Tros Tyriusve nullo discrimine agit.*" Another lesson will be read to the world, of the retribution which, sooner or later, waits upon inordinate ambition and exorbitant selfishness.

August 23. ARGUS

The Army.

The following General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards, dated June 20:—

"Lord Hill finds it expedient to revise and extend the benefits of the regulation, under which the soldier of good character is indulged with permission to purchase his discharge upon the recommendation of his Commanding Officer.

"His Lordship is convinced that the popularity of the military service generally, and the success of the recruiting service, cannot fail to be greatly increased by granting that indulgence to as liberal an extent as may be consistent with the maintenance of the efficiency of the Army.

"With that conviction on his mind, Lord Hill earnestly recommends to Commanding Officers of Regiments and depots not to refuse their support to any case of application for discharge for the regulated compensation, in which the applicant's conduct shall be unquestionable.

"The want of a moderate number of men to complete the rank and file of a Regiment ought not, of itself, to be the means of disappointing a deserving soldier of his discharge, there being no difficulty of obtaining recruits at the present low rate of bounty.

"Lord Hill will accordingly watch the future operation of the admirable system of discharge for compensation, and give his decision in favour of every case in which the Commanding Officer shall not submit circumstantial proof of the unworthiness of the applicant, it being always understood that exigencies may arise to render the total suspension of the grant of discharges absolutely necessary, such as the embarkation of a Regiment for active service.

"His Lordship will, on these occasions, ascertain the number of men wanting to complete by reference to the last returns of the Regiment to which the applicant belongs.

"Although the regulation in question was framed to reward the good and efficient soldier only, yet experience has proved that the Army derives great advantage from the occasional discharge for the regulated compensation, of men of indifferent character, and whose habits may have rendered them permanently inefficient, as well as men who have been too long in a state of desertion to be again fit for the ranks.

"All cases of the above nature are to be specially submitted by Commanding Officers for Lord Hill's decision; and His Lordship expects that he shall frequently have it in his power to disencumber Regiments, of men of this description, without prejudice to the discipline of the service.—By Command of the Right Honorable

"GEN. LORD HILL, *Commanding in Chief*.

"JOHN MACDONALD, *Adjutant-General*."

ASSASSINATION.—A terrible event took place lately at St. Petersburgh, on occasion of a wedding. After the ceremony the bridegroom was standing by the side of the bride, at the door of the church, waiting for their carriage, when a man rushed through the crowd and stabbed him with a dagger. It was a colonel whose sister had been seduced by the bridegroom under a promise of marriage. This seems to be the event related somewhat differently in the following article:—"St. Petersburgh, June 18.—The *Gazette* of the senate contains the sentence passed on Nicholas Mathew Pawlow, of the Artillery, who was by his Majesty's command tried by a court-martial, for having on the 8th of May this year wounded the Counseller Arpjelew in the right breast with a dagger. The court found that Pawlow having, for reasons unknown conceived a deadly hatred to M. Arpjelew, had purchased a dagger with the intent to murder him, and having intoxicated himself, went to the church where he was to be married; but not having been able to obtain admission, proceeded to the house of M. Arpjelew, and waited at the door, where he stabbed him as he was stepping out of the carriage, and wounded him dangerously. He was sentenced to be degraded, to have his sword broken over his head, and to be sent to Siberia and hard labour."—*Hamburgh paper.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Texas.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 5th inst. contains a letter from a gentleman recently of that city but now in Texas, which gives some interesting information as to present and future movements. It is dated Velasco, July 20.

"Our army is still at Victoria, upon the river Guadaloupe. Lamar had arrived there agreeably to the last accounts, and presented himself as commander-in chief of the Texan forces; but with all his popularity was unable to obtain the concurrence of the army with the wishes of the cabinet. The question was put to vote, whether he should enjoy the chief command, or Rusk continue in his former capacity, until the arrival of Gen Houston. The matter was decided by an overwhelming majority in favor of the two latter gentlemen; so that Rusk remains brigadier general commanding, and the authority of major general Houston will be recognised so soon as he arrives in camp. Lamar is said to have behaved in his usual disinterested and patriotic manner.

"The army in the field at this time is two thousand strong. The whole country is up and moving on to camp. The old settlers are determined to redeem their injured credit,—undeservedly injured, as the great majority of them could not have acted differently, and secured their families from the blood thirsty violence of a ruthless foe,—and they are now flocking onward, to prove to an invidious world that their arms are as strong, and the spirit of liberty burning as brightly in their hearts, as it ever did in olden time, when the independence of their mother country was in its cradle, and rocking amid the elements of internal discord and foreign recklessness.

"Felix Houston has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General by brevet. Green still enjoys the commission which he appeared to prize so highly in New Orleans. They are both in camp. Santa Anna, the ill-fated and fallen despot, is now at Columbia, and has the pleasing anticipation of being shortly escorted to the army, and there receiving his sentence—a detachment has been ordered in for the purpose. You may hear of a catastrophe before many weeks have elapsed. I anticipate it with positive certainty. Miserable indecision in not having inflicted upon him "death or worse punishment" immediately after his capture, when the act would have been upheld and justified by the whole civilized world.

"Gen. Rusk has ordered the Mexican families on the Guadaloupe, and La Baca, and all those who were likely to afford information to the enemy, to retire upon the Rio Grande, or take themselves off to the Colorado.

"There are said to be no Mexican troops on this side of the Rio Grande. They are preparing to make a desperate effort to heal their wounded honor, and recover possession of this paradise. That they are calling up all their resources, and at this moment straining every nerve for the purpose of making a sudden and formidable descent upon us, is too apparent to need substantiation. I am strongly inclined to believe that their present intention is to make a combined and simultaneous attack by sea and land.

"At all events we should be prepared for the crisis, and surely our friends in the United States will aid us in obtaining a sloop-of-war, or, at least, an eighteen-gun brig. I am obliged to break off here, as the vessel is just getting under weigh."

Governor Burnett has issued his proclamation, declaring the port of Matamoras, with all inlets, estuaries, and passages east of it, in the possession of Mexico, to be in a state of actual blockade. The decree to take effect within three days from the 5th of August, as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, and within twenty days therefrom as to vessels sailing from ports in the United States North of the Gulf of Mexico. As to vessels sailing from Europe, within forty-five days.

An election for senates and representatives is appointed to take place on the first Monday of September, when a considerable change is expected to take place in the organization of the Texan government. Congress is to meet on the third Monday of October. Gen. Stephen F. Austin is a candidate for the presidency; whether others are proposed or not we are not informed. The office cannot be a very desirable one, we should imagine.

A letter to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, dated New Orleans, July 29, discredits the story of a contemplated alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Mexicans and Cherokees. The writer says the story has been got up for effect, and is entirely without foundation. The Cherokees are essentially an agricultural people, possessing fine farms and numerous herds of cattle, and have no *penchant* for war and bloodshed. Besides, if any of the chiefs had left their homes and gone to negociate an alliance at Matamoras, their absence would no doubt have been reported, long before now, by the resident agent, to the head of the war department.

A Texan prisoner who had escaped from Matamoras and arrived at New Orleans, reports that the Mexicans were making active preparations for hostilities, and talked of raising an army of 16,000 men. The troops at Matamoras were about 4000, but much sickness prevailed among them. The commissioners sent by the Texans to negociate an exchange of prisoners, after having received passports for Texas, had been imprisoned and badly treated.

Commercial.

There is no new feature in the Montreal markets since our last.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

22 barrels	Flour,		Larocque, Bernard & Co.
46	do	do	J. G. M'Kinzie & Co.
7	do	do	Burnet & Heward
10	do	do	G. Rhynas
250	do	do	Order
394	do	do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co
40	do	do	M'Pherson & Craneo
122	do	do	Molson, Davies & Co
150	do	do	S. Page
453	do	do	Mittleberger & Platt
128	do	do	J. W. Dunmuth
31	do	Ashes	Bostwick & Holcomb
7	do	do	C. Bowman
31	do	do	T. Follett
22	do	do	P. M'Gill & Co
10	do	do	J. T. Barrett
6	do	do	Carter & M'Donald
3	do	do	W. Christie
8	do	do	D. Valentine
39	do	Pork,	Molson, Davies & Co
128	do	do	Bostwick & Holcomb
3 hhds	Whiskey		C. Bowman
10	do	do	Kay, Whitehead & Co
5	do	do	Mittleberger & Platt
3	do	do	G. Rhynas

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, *August* 20.

ASHES.—Prices for both descriptions remain without variation, and supplies moderate. There is a fair steady demand for Pots at $6; and for Pearls at $8 @ $8,25.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western Canal Flour continues animated, and prices have advanced 12½ cents since our last notice; extensive sales of common brands were made yesterday at $7,25; and some fancy at $7,37½ @ $7,50; some fresh Inspected Ohio, via Canal, sold at $6,75 @ $7, which is also an advance; and Sour, via Canal, $5,50. Southern has been more inquired for, although the transactions continue limited; some Richmond Country sold at $7,62½; and Georgetown, $8 @ $8,25.

FURS AND SKINS.—Public sales of 965 lbs. Coney Fur at $1,25 @ $1,60; 354 lbs. Hares, $1.50 @ $3; 76 lbs. Muskrat, $5 @ $7; 70 lbs. Turkey Backs, $2 @ $3,50; 20 lbs. Otter Backs, $23,50; 636 lbs. Nutria, $4,50 @ $10; and a small lot Backs, $2,25; and 96 lbs. Beaver, $30,50 @ $41,50, 6 mos. Most of the above were stopped. Privately, 40,000 lbs. assorted Shaved, Red and Blue Deer Skins sold at 20½ @ 35½ cts. ℔ lb. 4 mos. Curacoa Goat remain without alteration; there is about 30,000 in importers' hands; 4000 have been disposed of at 53 cents, at which rate they are firmly held.

GRAIN.—A further arrival of new North Carolina Wheat remains unsold; 600 bushels middling quality German, sold at $1,60; and but one parcel of Foreign (2000 bushels, indifferent quality,) remaining; 2000 bushels fair quality Dutch Rye, the last Foreign in market, sold at $1,06, cash, which is a further advance of 6 cents; North River sold at $1,06 @ $1,09.

LEATHER.—A public sale of Sole was made on the 18th instant, at the store of A. Melvin & Co. 5000 sides were disposed of, which went off with spirit at an improvement of about 1 cent ℔ lb. on all descriptions. The supplies and stock are small, and demand animated.

PROVISIONS.—Most of the lower county Prime Pork in market has been bought up at an advance of 50 cents; 850 brls. Prime, and 200 Mess, both lower country, Lewis's inspection, sold yesterday at $17,37½ for the former, and $23,50 for the latter. Mess Beef declined 25 cents. Lard continues in demand, and stock light; sales of best Western and Northern at 15 @ 16 cents.

TALLOW.—The market continues bare of Foreign, and the little American that is manufactured is immediately consumed: the latter is considerably inquired for, and would readily command 9½ cents.

EXCHANGE.—A few sales on England have been made for the London Packet of today at 7½ ℔ cent. cash.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 22.—Bark HAMPSHIRE, TEMPERLY, London, 203 bars Russian iron, 2460 bars Swedish iron, 80 brls blacking, Forsyth, Richardson & Co; 169 pkgs raisins, 150 boxes plums, 1 case 1 bale British goods, 7 qr casks red wine, 2 chests indigo, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co; 1 case wearing apparel, Rev. John Roger; 1 do, Mrs. Pothier; 1 case plated ware, 32d Regiment; 1 case British goods, Mrs. Handcock; 1 do do, Lt. Col. Horton, 15th Regt; 1 do do, Lt. Col. Foster; 21 hhds 2 pipes 52 qr casks port wine, 1 hhd 3 qr casks madeira, 6 pkgs straw hats, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 1 case British goods, H. & C. A. Seymour; 1 cask earthenware, W. H. Draper; 1 case silver plate, S. Bellingham; 14 cases British goods, Atkinson & Co; 1 case apparel, J. Christopher; 12 bags corks, 1 bale carpeting, 11 cases and carrels currants, 1 cask currants, 15 hhds 20 qr casks 25 boxes British goods, 32 chests hyson skin tea, 54 do twankay, Macdonell, Holmes & Co; 4 pipes 2 hhds port wine, 12 baskets 4 cases French wines, 4 cases glass bottles R. F. Maitland & Co; 9 cases port wine, 9 do Spanish white wine, 10 casks painters' colours, Hart Logan & Co; 2 bales 1 case wearing apparel, 5 trunks leather shoes, 5 pkgs working implements, Henderson & Hooker; 1 box plate, 1 roll painted and floor cloth, N. H. Patten; 1 case wearing apparel, F. T. Smith; 1 case gloves, &c, Blackwood & Kinnear; 1 cask 9 cases British goods, Larocque & Co; 1 bale damask, G. Truscott; 2 cases British goods, John B. Forsyth; 1 box do, Mrs. Forsyth; 1 box do, Alex. Kinnear; 1 box do, C. Dorwin; 3 cases stationery, Hart & Co; 1 trunk haberdashery, Gibb & Co; 2 cases cases jewlery, &c. K. Waller; 3 bales British goods, E. Cushing; 3 cases worsted caps, Robertson, Masson & Co; 4 cases 5 casks 1 trunk 11 bales British goods, Millar, Edmondstone & Co; 2 cases British goods, R. Langworthy; 1 case 1 roll British goods, 18 casks bottled beer, 2 cases British goods, Kidd, Cormack & Co; 5 bales 3 cases 2 trunks shoes, 3 cases hats, 1 do shoes and boots, 1 do liceiters, 1 casks hardware, 1 bale woollens, L. Nathan; 1 box old clothes, James Dowie; 1 case wearing apparel, Mr. Pugh; 3 do do, R. Carter; 1 do, Adam Ferrie; 1 do John Scott; 1 do, Lieut Gibson; 1 case 1 copper British goods, W. & J. Mitchell; 1 pianoforte, 1 cheaf 1 velise apparel, Capt. Colman, 15th Regt; 3 cases British goods, J. M. Fraser; 11 bales 8 cases British goods, 4 cases do, Admiral Vansittart; 1 case do, Baggett; 1 box wearing apparel, J. C. Turbott; 1 carroteei currants, 1 casks 40 kegs 2 hhds 7 casks 4 cases British goods, W. L. Whiting; 3 trunks bandinnas, 129 chests twankay tea, 12 cases 1 cask 6 bales British goods, 3 cases stationery, P. M'Gill & Co; 1 case books, Hedge and Co; 1 case books, W. Greig; 4 cases 2 bales British goods, R. Armour & Co; 1 box wearing apparel, D. Dowie; 1 bale 1 case British goods, Murray, Newbigging & Co; 2 cases playing cards, Masson, Strang & Co; 2 cases, 1 hhd British goods, Hon. J. Macmulay; 100 boxes candles, 54 hams, A. H. Vass & Co; 2 cases stuffs, 9 bales 3 crates 5 cases British goods, W. Smith & Co; 1 case 1 cask do, B. Shaw & Co; 1 pipe port wine, 4 cases wax candles, 10 casks spirits, 6 casks 13 cases 3 trunks British goods, 1 case playing cards, 82 casks Tuneriffe wine, 700 pkgs passengers' luggage, to order.

— Schr HARRIET, LAVAGNE, Halifax, 100 brls rosin, 97 tons plaster, E. Kellogg & Co.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUG 25, 1836.

We had been flattering ourselves that we were fairly done with the "petition" and its impugners, but the allies of the latter, not considering that silence is their best policy, will not let the matter rest. The *Quebec Gazette* still keeps barking against the Petition. We should very much like to know whether this journal really represents the sentiments of the Constitutionalists of that city, or those of any large portion of them. If the opinions of its conductors find no echo or only a faint and partial one in the community, of whatever importance they may be in themselves, they are, as a measure of public opinion, wholly valueless. We should care little for the dissent from the principles of the petition of the *Gazette* or its conductors—but we should certainly pay some respect to that of any considerable number of Quebec Constitutionalists. Now, the problem which we wish solved is, to determine the proportion which the persons who think in this matter with the *Gazette*, bear to those who do not; in other words, what is the number of Constitutional Reformers in Quebec! The press has enabled us to solve this same problem pretty accurately in regard to Montreal; it is to be regretted that the number, we are sure of, of liberal and enlightened Constitutionalists in Quebec should be classed those, who do not know to the contrary, adherents of the illiberalism and of the *Gazette*. Of the *Mercury* we speak, because it is never so virulent as contemporary, nor has it on this question yet, felt its way sufficiently to change speak out.

The *Gazette*, however, out-does its coadjutors of this city in its opposition to Petition. It sneers at Imperial interference and the abolition of Feudal rights, as well equal favour "to all religious sects." Quebec Constitutionalists so blind to own interests, and to those of their country as to hold or sanction such opinions as these? Is their city and its neighbourhood improving so rapidly under the Feudal regime, they do not wish the system remedied? Are they so ignorant of the impediments in the way of the transfer of real property in Province, as to be indifferent about the establishment of Registry Offices! Are they so much satisfied with the working of Commercial Laws as to desire no reform in them! If they answer in the affirmative, then let the world henceforth know that the *Gazette*, the advocate of existing abuses, truly represents their opinions.

There is one remark in the *Gazette* of Monday, which we shall transcribe for the consideration of the tried and "consistent" of the *Herald*. The editor in speaking of the stir the Petition has created here, intimates that "violent and abusive language, and "even personal altercations are resorted to," "sure sign that it is *not* the public opinion," "predominates with those resorting to it." But who abused and slandered the "Petitioners and hawkers" of the Petition? Who intimidated those who signed it? The "convicted" of the *Herald*. Does the *Quebec Gazette* call this backing its friends?

No one thinks of arguing with the man of the *Herald* now-a-days. The time severe punishment which can be dealt out to a person of his cast, is to publish his declarations. Take the following from yesterday's *Herald*:—

"Of wilful misrepresentation, which, whether it assert the false or suppress the true, is moral perjury, the Rev. Henry Esson is as certainly innocent as almost every one of his scribbling accomplices is certainly guilty."

It may possibly occur to men of *ordinary* minds, that to perpetrate a third slander is no justification of the two preceding ones, but the *extraordinary* dealer in vowels and consonants of the *Herald* thinks differently. Poor fellow! we do not wish to crush him altogether, for we *have* sometimes laughed at his quips and quirks of former days—departed, alas for him! never to return.—*Communicated.*

The following is an extract from a letter dated St. Johns, 16th instant, addressed to the Postmaster of this city, by a gentleman who will verify, if required, its truth:—

"Here is another effect of a want of proper arrangements between the Champlain Steamboats and the Railroad Company; and, as appears to me, of *accommodation* on the part of the latter. The locomotive started this morning for Laprairie, at 5 minutes before 8, as nearly as I could get the Montreal time, and the steamboat had then been in sight more than 5 minutes, and in ten minutes after that was alongside the wharf. The mail contractor stated to those who had the management of the Railroad, that the boat was in sight, but they would not wait, although they had plenty of time to reach Laprairie for the 9 o'clock boat, having come over to St. Johns only the day previous within the half hour; 15 minutes could assuredly have made but little difference in their departure *from* St. Johns. The passengers by the Lake Champlain boat would have been saved the disappointment of remaining at St. Johns till near 3 o'clock, when their object was to reach Montreal as early as possible, and the New York mail would have been delivered at Montreal at 10, A. M., in place of 5 in the afternoon."

The Hon GEORGE MOFFATT and JULES QUESNEL, Esqrs., have, we understand, resigned their office of Commissioners for the improvement of the harbour of Montreal, and that His Excellency the Governor in Chief has accepted their resignation.

Our readers will find PACIFICUS more than usually racy this morning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER

SIR,—The Editor of the *Herald* will, I presume, be aware, ere now, that some part of his gentle animadversions, in his paper of this morning, are "a palpable miss." I hope to be able to convince him—that "he is out," as we say, "at every point"—that all his *arrows, his quiverful*, discharged—at our proper person, marked out and designated to the public eye, in the *ipsissimis literis* of our veritable name—so softly, and with such loving kindness, that had they pierced to the quick, they would have carried with them, nevertheless, so much of the balm, and oil, and honey, in which they were steeped, as to have charmed the fury of pain into pleasantness and peace—all these arrows have fallen most innocent of blood or scar—"*tela inbelia sine ictu.*" "The taxing" of my very meek, modest, patient, patronising friend, him of the *Herald*, "flies, like your wild goose, unclaimed of any man."

The amiable and self-complacent Editor, in the style of PAUL PRY, is all apology, all politeness, hopes there is no offence, and bows and ducks all the while—after respectfully and tenderly hinting, that we have committed offences against truth, candour, justice, and what not? which, in any but ourselves, would have incurred from him, all unused as he is to be severe or uncharitable to his veriest adversaries, all accustomed to be, to the melting mood, no better names, than "wilful misrepresentation, slanderous assertions, moral perjury, *et id genus omne.*" I should be made, indeed, of "impenetrable stuff," if I could for a moment resist such fascination! How overpowering must be the *blandiție* of this modern CHESTERFIELD, when his railing accusations are so delectable—to convert, by the magic of his courtesy, gall and wormwood into honey. Such a man as he "the conqueror of the conquerors of the conquerors of!"

The redoubtable Editor of the *Herald* serving up that kind of literary dish, a ragoo, "*Anglice* "hash"—what HORACE called a "*mixtique decorptum.*" I am to answer at once my crimes and misdemeanors, at once! Pains, a hundred tongues, would scarcely serve me, to panoply, me for the combat to which I am challenged. My offendings, in my multiform characters of "PACIFICUS," "ARGUS," "INVISIBLE SPY" against "PHILALETHES," "CLERICUS," the far darting archer, the APOLLO of our day—against that most immaculate, impeccable" race our Church and State stories, as meek in spirit, as they are strong in reason and in right—are all mustered up!

With regard to my first slanderous assertion, that the Tory party are in one breath calling, on their side for organic changes, and vituperating the same or similar claims, as urged by their political opponents; I meant only to state a fact, which I did not conceive to affect any discredit upon them, but which served my purpose, as a demonstration of the utter futility and absurdity of the charge of Republicanism, pretty plainly levelled at our Democratic skulls.

"I hope there is no offence" to my critic and censor of the *Herald*, in association with the framers of the Petition, by waiving the organic change in the Constitution, for the public and unequivocal pledge, which it is not yet done, of their love of peace, of their from all revolutionary or levelling designs to repel, by this reasoning, a very pointed hint at a late *Herald*, of an alleged Republican spirit in the "getters up of this offence." The milky kindliness of nature of our critic is a little *galled*, by our imputing to the framers for the "union of the two Provinces." Why should this be resented as a reproach? We ourselves aware it—at least the majority in the Whig camp would vote for it, probably, at this moment—but they act upon the maxim that the least of two evils is to be chosen. What dramatist is it that wrote the memorable line "Give half the land for peace?" In our Whig catechism, this maxim holds a very high place in the *Decalogue*. We are loath to suspect the possibility of "thoughtless intemperate haste," of "gratuitous assumption," of rash and wholesale allegations," of wilful misrepresentations," on the part of "an amiable and honest man"—on the part of such a Sir Oracle as the High Priest of our Tory College, when he ventures to assert that the union of the Provinces, so far from having been demanded by our ultras, on the contrary, has been scouted by them, as [illegible] impracticable and dangerous." We [illegible] the production of some document [illegible] expressive of the views of our Tories [illegible] then we found, to our surprise, the [illegible] evidence produced is no more than [illegible] *Gazette*, and the *Montreal Herald* [illegible] against that measure. (By the bye, [illegible] not distant the day, when both these [illegible] staunch advocates of Whiggery, [illegible] the most efficient advocate of religious [illegible] these provinces.) This probation remi[illegible] the story of the man, who brought a single brick as a specimen of a house which he wished to sell. We are to accept the two bricks, as an equivalent for the whole Tory edifice! Oh! most ingenious sir, this won't do! We learned a little logic, in the alma mater of your warlike countryman, DUGALD DALGETTY, as renowned in the military wars of the seventeenth century, as some of his countrymen have since become, in the modern warfare of political and party polemics.

You labour under a mistake altogether, as to the gravity and purport of our argument; this is another instance of that *shiomachia* for which you and others of your *committones*, seem to have as great a fondness as the hero of CERVANTES. The fact that we did not, whatever might be our sentiments in its favour, bring forward the union of the Provinces, as a [illegible] Petition, was stated, along with other [illegible] refutation of your charge against us, [illegible] oblican or levelling doctrines. We [illegible] not think the worse of us for all this [illegible] lovingly done on your part, and [illegible] rit of candour, moderation, and charity [illegible] cked world, and that execrable Whig [illegible] ar, to say nothing of our Whig King [illegible] his credit, "can do no evil"—we [illegible] oked upon us with the magnanimous [illegible] erality and indulgence "of yourself!" [illegible] r Petition might not fare quite so well in the high [illegible