Saratoga Springs for holding a
e Convention on the 4th of next

n. PETER ROBINSON has resigned
f Commissioner of Crown Lands,
ence of the precarious state of his

George steamer arrived yesterday
om Quebec with 50 cabin and 600
assengers, and the barge *Hesione*

EDITOR
ny last
to give
e real
aters,
s which
s a tri
ds and
ttach h
s a. W
d dislike,
ith antipathy, we can form a pretty good
their character; and to those, who have
uman nature with any attention, it will re-
gument to prove, that such natural and in-
ndencies and leanings of the mind are all
determine the cast and the complexion of
e principles. So much is this the case,
regard to the great bulk of mankind, you
that their interests, affections, and natural
inclinations being given, it is the easiest
world to tell, in a great measure, their opi-
to name their party. Proceeding upon this
I had begun to trace to its source, in the
nstitution and habits of our Tories, that ve-
tred of Whigs, to which no other rational
n my view, can be given, than that it springs
ecided hostil
already m
of mind
hy with
and, w
tified w
and su
LEGUAN
the Eng
Jews.
or the b
rigid an insol
f humanity—the man whose soul is so dead
ar and dignity of our common nature, as not
wn into a generous sympathy with such
—as not to feel an almost irresistible impulse
rd to support them—as not to feel his heart,
constrained to yield the tribute of its fervent
—of its most fervent benedictions to their
and advocates.
lless ourselves wholly incapable of recon-
a strenuous opposition of Tories to the
nt measures, which have been originated
ported by this distinguished party, with
s, which we have formed of wisdom,
or benevolence. Parliamentary and Mun-
orm, cannot, one should think, be reprobated
end of liberty, by any professed admirer of
titution of
in which
n any s
native sy
pal, it m
e—for t
e thing
done
here fo
bled us
mocked
ry who have
hends of every measure, whose object was the
emancipation of the Dissenters, such as the
f the Test Act—the amendment of the Mar-
for their relief—the opening of our Univer-
them by the annulment of every religious test
rely, in all these respects, entitled to our
gratitude; and does not that man, I pray
ll or any of these instances, feels not the force
claims to the homage of every lover of free-
of mankind, betray a spirit—a soul which
either of true wisdom, of sterling patriotism,
pure hearty benevolence. A truly British
ats not in his bosom. The Whigs, in our day,
hat achieved the great, the glorious triumph
ing into practical effect those liberal ideas of
hey have so long been the able and eloquent
ers and advo
of Brita
ent, wi
given
racter
way
nations
ve hear
housand
ve reform
e like the
formed Hous
t, would be a nauseous compound of all that
vulgar, vicious—a rude, Radical, Republican
egislators—the arm of law and government,
uld have us to believe, would be paralysed—
n of Britain and Ireland repealed—O'CONNELL
—King WILLIAM discrowned—trade, manu-
and commerce ruined—and that too, strange
by a plethora of freedom—by a privilege of
al extension—by the absence of all exclu-
striction—and in a word, Britain utterly disor-
it was said, would soon be beheld weeping
ruins of her glorious and venerable Constitu-
object of scorn, or at best, of commiseration
he and to the civilised world. We will not—
not, stop to remark, that none of all these ca-
and disasters, to which our country was so
foreboding
ne to p
and these
are sty
versal
ey Prop
eir den
faith
conclus
r, from
led to the
hate the Whigs not without a cause,—
ate the men, the party, because they hate their
ne; and you have only to look to these men
n order to decide, what manner of spirit they
—if opposition to all that is liberal, enlight-
philanthropic, can deprive a political body
est, confidence and sympathy, we know not by
nsure, by what right, the Tories of our day can
can hold them. They are the genuine off-
of the ancient Devotees—to the object doctrines
divine right and passive obedience, and their
t adherence to all that is exclusive and illiber-
the midst of the redundant light, which accumu-
experience has shed upon the dark places of

the field of human knowledge, is a more marvellous and unaccountable phenomenon, and throws a deeper shade of ignominy over their name and character than the wildest and most extravagant delirations of their predecessors, who lived in the twilight of a semi-barbarous age. We do not, by any means, intend by these general strictures upon the spirit and character of the Tory party, to apply them indiscriminately, or unqualifiedly, to all who may adopt that name, or attach themselves to that political school. It must not be forgotten in our days, that new, and essentially different significations, are to be attached to old names and terms, in more instances than we perhaps are, on any side, prepared to admit. We know, and we rejoice to
[illegible] that great and splendid virtues may coexist
infirmities of the intellectual and moral
hile we strongly and feelingly condemn
d principles of the Tory party in general,
ardonable to doubt that many who range
nder its banners, have little in common with
ly—they are men who dread the growing
form as likely to beget a tendency to dan-
vations, and who think it wisdom to arrest
party, as they call them, not from dislike
ilish maxims of policy, but from a sincere
guard against anarchy and the subversion of
social order and unity.

July 20. A. WHIG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER

SIR,—I resume the subject of the last communication, which, it must be confessed, is far too extensive for any one letter to compass.

I have already asserted that the aim of every true Constitutionalist must, in this country, be Reform. Our speeches at public meetings, our resolutions passed with unanimity, set forth a tremendous array of grievances, of which we demand the Reform. Our political adversaries in this Colony, have also set forth grievances of which they demand Reform, although, it must be confessed, their nature and extent are not so clearly defined, as are the grievances of the Constitutionalists. If then there has been this unyielding Reform, we seem at length to have arrived. [illegible] any years of blind controversy, at one point of union. But no sooner have the British [illegible] been roused, by the general cry for Reform, unwilling again to legislate for this Colony [illegible], they send out a Commission for the purpose of [illegible] on the spot the best possible information. [illegible] no sooner have they taken this first rational [illegible] step, than the British Press!! [illegible] gives and scurrilous sneers, against the persons they should have hailed as the first harbingers of Reform. "*Libera scripta manet*, &c. Then how shall the British Government, possessed of this damatory evidence of inconsistency, give credit to its Anglo Canadian subjects for sincerity, when they cried out Reform? How shall we persuade our fellow colonists that we court investigation, when we insulted those whose mission is solely to hear purport before they had even entered upon the first duties of their office? What a mockery it is for us to call on the French Canadians to rally round that Constitutional form of Government, and to revere that King, whose representative has been treated with studied insult, by a part of the British Press! from the very moment he set his foot upon our shores.

If the indecent licentiousness of the press had achieved the only object which, by the consent of all [illegible] men, can be assigned to it, the Commission, disgusted by its vulgarity, would have suspended operations—and they might have consoled themselves with the Government at home, that the [illegible] British population here were so exclusively [illegible] limited to their own peculiar interest, [illegible] shunned the test of investigation. That [illegible] not been the effect produced, proves beyond [illegible] prediction, that the Commission which has [illegible] antonly libelled by the *Herald*, was the [illegible] which the Government could have devised—[illegible] the Commissioners had been on the spot [illegible] where alone they could distinguish between the assumed tone and the real influence of the *Herald*, they, in common with other men, must have come to the conclusion, which the Government in England may come to, that the views of the British part of the Canadian population are most exclusive and unpatriotic—[illegible] gardless and subversive, of the rights of the French Canadian population—illiberal—intolerant.

If such were really the political views, and the prevailing sentiments of the traduced British population of this colony, no more effectual method for their humiliation could be adopted, than the course pursued by the self-constituted oracle of this city. It is not permitted, even to the ignorant and the illiterate, in every mob of any country, to utter such unfounded abuse, such deceptive, yet unauthorised assertion—it is, however, it's forgiven, because they are often [illegible] of fathoming their subject, and of arriving [illegible] on founded upon reflection, and good principle. [illegible] may be the dupes of excitement. But [illegible] editor of a journal has ventured to assume [illegible] superiority, yet daily takes up his pen for its [illegible] purpose of vilifying those vested with [illegible] rity, and traducing his superiors—and all the [illegible] his education, in defiance of his conscience [illegible] I know not where such a man is to look for [illegible] It is a system of levelling, consistent only [illegible] *ultra-destructive*. Since, however, it is [illegible] we, Constitutionalists, must not suffer our honest [illegible] to be lost, through the raving fanaticism of a deluded individual.

Your's, &c.

LEGION

July 20.

Lower Canada.

The drought still continues in this District with very little appearance of mitigation. It is to be hoped that our friends in England will send us a few more ship loads of bonded grain in exchange for our timber, and that the Member for Bath who truly represents the Representatives of Lower Canada, will give his consent that we should continue to enjoy a [illegible] only trade, by means of which we shall be able to keep ourselves alive. Perhaps our neighbors in Upper Canada and on the upper waters of St. Lawrence will be able to send [illegible] in their rafts, before the close of the [illegible] h, some hay, straw and other necessaries, as we understand they have not been [illegible] ffected as the District of Quebec. The [illegible] ands and the woods, in many places, [illegible] fire, and the soil and every thing [illegible] rally burning up. The nights are on [illegible] re is no moisture in the ground to [illegible] ted to form dew. The scarcity of wa[illegible] one of the least of the evils which at p[illegible] ent afflict the farmer.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers:—"The Races come off on Thursday week and will continue two days. Since the first took place, the public have not been offered such sport, as is promised during the coming week. Under the direction of the Stewards the course has been placed in uncommonly fine order, and from a variety of circumstances it is expected a greater number of horses will be assembled than on any previous occasion in Three Rivers. There are at present some of no ordinary fame at the different stables, and during the course of the week and the following the number will probably increase. The purses already made up will be worth contending for, and from the number of

character of the horses the sport cannot fail to be universally exciting. Should Mr. Ward visit Three Rivers during the Races, we have no doubt but that a 'short season' would '*tell well.*'"—*Ib.*

Lower Ports.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the greater part of the week has been excessively warm—the thermometer standing at noon, on Wednesday last, at 110 in an exposed situation. What has added to the heat, is the extensive fires that have been raging in the woods, which, on the afternoon of the above mentioned day, assumed a very threatening appearance, and the people wisely made preparations for any emergency, by placing quilts and other vessels near their dwellings, which they filled with water. On Friday night we had a thunder storm, which was accompanied with a heavy fall of rain, this damped the fires considerably—but yesterday the settlements were again enveloped in smoke. Every thing in the fields looked parched and withered for want of moisture.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

THE WEATHER.—We have seldom much to say about the weather, particularly when we can say so little in its favour, as has been lately the case. The season is extremely backward, and on midsummer day, an evening seat by the fire was by no means uncomfortable. The unlaid meadows are parched, and the present appearance of the grass gives a miserable prospect of the hay harvest.—Potatoes, where care has been taken to procure good seed, look well. In another column will be found extracts from the United States reports, which gives very opposite accounts of the crops; and in the South, it appears, they have had heavy rains. Here the weather has been remarkably dry; during the whole spring we have had only a few showers, and vegetation is weak and tardy for want of moisture.—*St. Andrews' N. B.*

STEAM PLOUGH.—Late English papers give the following description of a Steam Plough, invented by a Mr. Heathcote, of Tiverton:—"Some experiments were tried on Friday week at Red Moss, near Bolton, in this county, in the presence of Mr. Handly, M. P. for Lincolnshire, Mr Chapman, M. P. for Westmeathe, Mr. Smith of Deanston, and other men interested in agriculture, with a complete and very powerful steam-plough, constructed by Mr. Heathcote, M. P. for Tiverton. About six acres of raw moss were turned up in a few hours, and turned up in a most extraordinary style, sods eighteen inches in breadth and nine inches in thickness being cut from the furrow, and completely reversed in position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the surface had been before. The possibility of ploughing by steam has thus been established, though, as the employment of the steam plough, in preference to one drawn by horses, will depend on the comparative cost of the two powers, and on that of the implements used, and as there are not at present any sufficient data for judging what the difference of the cost will be, it is not possible to say how far steam is likely to be applied to this department of agriculture. The plough of Mr. Heathcote, though a very powerful machine, appears to us to be much too complex and costly for common agricultural purposes, though we have little doubt that it might be used not only with effect but advantage, in reclaiming large portions of moss land, such as the bogs of Ireland. Indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Heathcote himself, that it would not at present answer to employ it in reclaiming a smaller portion of bog than 1500 or 2000 acres, though it may be probably cheapened and simplified, so as to make it ultimately useful on a smaller scale."

SPAIN.—We annex the official report by Gen. Evans, of the attack by the Carlists on his lines near St. Sebastian, June 5th.—"The despatch is dated on the 6th:—"It is with the greatest pleasure that I have the honor to announce to your Excellency that the enemy, having been reinforced by several battalions from Navarre and Castile, made an attack this morning before day-break upon all our advanced posts at St. Sebastian, but were repulsed and driven back at every point with great loss. The battle commenced at half past two in the morning, and the firing did not cease till between 11 and 12. The attack upon our troops, posted on the left of the Urumea, under Brigadier General Shaw, was repelled so warmly that it was not renewed. A little before day, three detachments of a demi-company of the 2d and 9th English Regiments, were driven back in the space of ten minutes to the right of our centre. These three detachments, however, soon recovered their positions under the direction of their brave leaders, Lieut. Colonels Church and Cannon. Thus the positions of our advanced posts were taken and retaken, and this occurred sometimes to several of them. The attack was nevertheless sustained with perseverance against the position of Alza, on our left, where were stationed Brigadier Gen. Chichester with his brigade, as well as on the left of the position of Annetta, occupied by the brigade of Colonel Van Halen, consisting of two battalions of the 2d Spanish Light Infantry, and a battalion from Saragossa, supported by the battalion of Royal English marines under Major Owen, whose brilliant and imposing attitude merits particular notice. No attack was directed against the post, held by Colonel Araoz. The fire of the guns and rockets from the ships and forts commanded by Lord John Hay, Adam Ribera, and Commodore Ribera, made great ravage among the ranks of the enemy opposed to our left. The inaction of the main body of the army of her Majesty at Vittoria, and which, according to appearances, will continue for some time, afforded the enemy an opportunity for directing all his forces against us, and induces me to think it not prudent to follow up the defeat of the enemy by pursuing him beyond my present positions. I judge by the number of killed left by the enemy on the field of battle, that his loss greatly exceeds that which he experienced on the 5th of May, ours does not go beyond 200 men. For some days desertion has manifested itself in the enemy's ranks; today 25 Carlists have come over with their arms. I cannot signalize too much to your Excellency the powerful and generous assistance afforded us by Lord John Hay, with His Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this coast. I cannot but express my gratitude to Brigadier Gen. Jauregny, Commander of the English and Spanish Regiments of the Centre, against which the enemy so often miscarried in his attempts at attack, for his courage, sang-froid, and skill. I also owe much to the bravery of Gen Chichester, as well as to the happy manner in which he conducted the defence of the position of Alza, which was attacked with so much obstinacy.

LACY EVANS."

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* of the 17th instant, from a Supplement from which we extract the above report, adds:—"The enemy had 13 battalions at the attack of the Anglo-Spanish lines; it was particularly upon the position of Alza, which was the weakest, that the action was warmest and most fatal. It is asserted that 200 wounded have entered St. Sebastian. We learn from Catalonia that the Chief Burgos has been captured with 30 of his men, and is to be shot."

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

630 bris Flour. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

211 do do - J. Torrance & Co.
426 do do - Shuter & Glennon.
150 do do - M'Donald, Holmes & Co.
118 do do - Kay, Whitehead & Co.
231 do do - J. W. Dunscombe.
100 do do - W. Bredbury.
7 do do - B. Hart & Co.
465 do do - Fisher, Hunter & Co.
12 do Ashes, - T. Follett
74 do do - Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
10 do do - Playfair, M'Lean & Co.
14 do do - C. M'Donald.
8 do do - J. Donald, Jun.
20 do do - Mittleberger & Platt.
7 do do - W. Kerr & Co.
4 do do - C. Bowman.
6 do do - A. Millar & Co.
1 do do - W. Stephens.
29 do do - J. Torrance & Co.
10 do do - M. Rourke.
6 do do - P. M'Gill & Co.
60 do do - B. Hart & Co.
1 do do - G. Bostwick.
2 do do - W. Christie.
3 do do - J. Phillips.
17 do Pork, - J. Torrance & Co.
5 do do - M. Rourke.
2 do do - Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
12 do Whiskey, - C. Bowman.
58 bush Peas, - W. L. Whiting & Co.
336 do do - C. M'Ilwraith.
1800 do Wheat, - Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
5 hhds Tobacco, - Molson, Davies & Co.

We have received our regular advices by the 8th June packet. The additional commercial information which this arrival furnishes is unimportant, and confined to the following items:

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, JUNE 6.

The stock of Pine Timber in this market is estimated at somewhat beyond 1,000,000 feet, while the stock at the corresponding period last year was little more than 200,000 feet. We experienced a steady demand with a fair prospect of a continuance; the excess, however, in the amount of stock is likely to prevent any material improvement in prices. Quebec Staves have latterly varied very little; good Standard Staves all pipe lengths are worth £55 @ £60 ₩ m. Common specifications £50 ₩ m. Puncheon Staves of first quality, bring £17 @ £18 ₩ m., and inferior Staves £14 @ £15 ₩ m. Ash hogshead Staves of good quality are still in request, and readily sell at £8 @ £9 10s. ₩ m. We continue to experience a very limited supply of Timber from the Baltic; the arrivals during the past fortnight have been one cargo from Dantzic. Prices have consequently advanced, and good middling Timber is now selling at 2s. 4d ₩ foot; this, however, is only in retail quantities. Deals, particularly those of first quality, are become scarce, and being in tolerable demand, improved prices have been obtained. Good Archangel red wood Deals are worth £18 10s. ₩ standard hundred, and Swedish red wood Deals £15 10s. ₩ standard hundred.

ASHES.—About 200 to 250 barrels Montreal Pot Ashes have been sold at 36s. @ 36s 6d, with some small parcels of Pearl at 47s @ 47s 6d ₩ cwt.

OIL.—Olive.—There has been a fair inquiry, and 10 tuns of Gallipoli have been sold at £64 @ £62 10s, and 20 tuns of Genoa and Trieste at £59 @ £60 ₩ tun. No transactions are reported in Fish Oils in consequence of accounts received from Newfoundland, that the Seal Fishery had been unsuccessful, and was likely to prove much less than the usual average. Linseed Oil has declined 1s @ 1s 6d ₩ cwt. Pale Rape is in moderate request at the quotations. Palm is sought after, 750 tuns having been sold at £37 10s @ £38 ₩ tun.

TALLOW.—The market has advanced 1s @ 1s 6d ₩ cwt. for St. Petersburg Yellow Candle, and 500 casks have been sold at 45s @ 46s 6d ₩ cwt.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 15.

Bark Lochiel, Bewes, Ipswich, Lemesurier & Co. ballast, 234 settlers.
Brig Westmoreland, Robb, do do.
Ship Rochachild, Laidley, New York, Sharples, do. June 16.
Brig Falcon, M'Minn, Amsterdam, Symes & Ross, do.
Barge Heroine, Rood, Cape Breton, J. Dyde, coals
Bark British Merchant, Birnie, New York, order, ballast. July 16.
Ship Emanuel, Dearness, Philadelphia 22d June, order, ballast.
Albion, Bache, New York, 23th do, Symes & Ross, do.
Bark William, Phillips, Sligo, 15th do, Rodger Dean, do, 117 settlers.
Brianania, Fletcher, Wilmington, 16 days, J. G. Irvine, do.
Brig Esk, Gray, Bristol, 29th May, Symes & Ross do.
Joseph Wheeler, Pollock, Cork, 1st June, Lemesurier & Co. do, 127 settlers.
Shakspeare, Ross, Aberdeen, 27th May, Maitland & Co. do, 81 do.
Bark Vesinforth, Elden, 4th June, Cromarty, Gilmour & Co., general cargo, 150 settlers.
Tweed, Stowmbe, 8th do. do., Lemesurier & Co. coals, 245 do.
Barge Perseverance, Savage, 8th July, Halifax, J Dyde, rum, &c. 4 do.
Schr. L'Esperance, Le Beuf, 30th June, New Brunswick, Penniston, fish, 3 do. July 17.
Bachelor, Caldwell, 30th do. do., order, plaster.
Bark Regalia, Marshall, 28th May, Londonderry, W. Price & Co. ballast, 264 settlers.
Ship Carouge, Robinson, 29th June Philadelphia, Pemberton, do.
Brig Richardson, Park, 31st May, Sligo, Pembertons, do, 174 settlers.
Brigt. Sarah, Eveding, 5th July, Halifax, Peniston, rum, &c. July 18.
Ship Ariadne, Conn, 5th June, Londonderry, D. Burnett, ballast, 415 settlers.
Brig Eleanor, Wallace, 7th do Workington, Symes & Ross, do.

AT GROSSE ISLE.

Ship Kingston, 17th June, Liverpool, general cargo, 342 settlers.
Brig Henderson, 11th do Sligo, 113 do.
Bark Victory, 27th May, Hull, 163 do.

CLEARED.—JULY 15.

Brig St. Lawrence, Wilds, Sunderland, Symes & Co.
Ship Asia, White, Liverpool, do.
Schr Esperance, Dug ?, Richibucto, do.
Brig Fairhill, Davison, London, Lemesurier & Co.
Mary Young, Mather, Newcastle, do.
Bark Clarence, Barker, London, do.
Schr Dolphin, Goodrot, Arichat and Halifax, Murison.
Brig Harmony, Baker, Halifax, H. Dubord.
Barn Queen, Hawkins, Hull, H. Burstall.
Brig Theta, Sealley, Langrick, W. Price & Co.
Bromleys, Kidd, London, do. June 16.
Bark Glasgow, Stephenson, Greenock, do.
Brig Kashal, Thursby, Newcastle, Maitland & Co.
Betsey Cassie, Richardson, Hull, Atkinson & Co.
Rickella, Brown, do. Gilmour & Co.
Bark Eudymion, Hutchinson, Liverpool, H.W. Welsh.
Schr Charles, Hurson, Arichat, Goldsworthy & Co.
Ketch Guy, Tyler, Miller, St. Vincent, Tucker, Heath & Co.
Ship Harriet, Galt, Belfast, G. H Parke.
Schr. Prosperity, Perry, Antigua, Tucker & Co.
Bark Clifton, Johnston, Cork, Gilmour & Co.
Brig William Rippon, Lee, Sunderland.
Sherman, Morrison, Newcastle, Curry & Co.
Bark Caledonia, Nesbitt, Hull, Symes & Ross.
Ship Wincales, Fisher, Liverpool, Lemesurier & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the Ariadne, from Londonderry—Captain Bryson, lady and family.
In the Barch, from Halifax—Mr. and Mrs. Pennychild and servant.
In the Joseph Wheeler, from Cork—three Miss Lees.
In the Heroine, from Cape Breton—Mr. and Mrs. Woosley, two children and servant.
In the Esk, from Bristol—three Misses Gray.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Number of emigrants to July 16, 1836.... 17,572
Do do 16, 1835.... 8,269
Difference in favor of this year..... 9,303

The Telegraph reports the schr Amelia, from Cape Breton, with part of the cargo of the brigts Walker run down by the brig Esk, from Bristol.

Brig Eleanor, wrecked last fall at Anticosti, has been repaired and taken off the stocks in the Caldbec.

The ship William Money has undergone a thorough repair at Black's ship yard.

New York, July 8.—Cleared for Quebec, bark Jane Christie, Scott; brig Ann, Cairncross.

Schooner Amelia, of Quebec, inward bound, was run down by the brig Esk, Grey, from Bristol, 15 miles below Bic, last week, and when left, was on her broad side. The Amelia had gon board the Captain (Edwin Cooke), 6 of the crew and part of the cargo of the Brigantine Walker, wrecked 9th June last at Cape Breton. The Captain and crews of the Amelia and Walker were saved.

Halifax, July 6.—Arrived schr. Sarah, Allan, 20 days, St. Vincent, bound to Quebec, rum, &c.

HALIFAX, July 3.—Arrived, schr. Nancy, Vigneau, from Montreal.

St. John, N. B. June 29.—Arrived from Quebec, schr Amelia, Lezar; July 1, brig Gambia, Robbins.

Bathurst, June 28.—Arrived from Quebec, schr. Marie Prude 4, Boudro.

New York, July 11.—Cleared for Quebec, Bark Clio, Young.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 4th of June, says that "the Sikkedaly and Catharine Stewart Forbes, transports, are ordered to bring home the Rifle Brigade from Halifax; and the Mail mf, Lieut Rousteed, to carry the Royals from Cork to Quebec, and bring home the 79th Highlanders."

SAILED FOR CANADA.

Dublin, May 26.—Duke of Clarence, Brown.
Londonderry, May 23.—Ewen, M'Foggart.
Cove of Cork, June 1.—Joseph Wheeler, Pollock.
Waterford, May 31.—Ranger, Tully.
Portsmouth, June 6.—Hartley, Turnbull.
Exmouth, June 2.—Joseph and Mary, Stratford.
Liverpool, June 3.—Reward, Pickle. Entered for loading, Huskisson, Hill, for Quebec. Cleared outwards, Kingston, M'Lean, Quebec. Hauled out. Halifax Packet, Cromarty, Quebec.
Deal, May 31.—Came down the river and sailed—Bartley, Montreal; also, June 3, Halifax Packet, Self, Quebec—since put back.
London, June 7.—Cleared in ballast, Eliza, Liddell, Sarisen, Lunn and Quebec.
Deal, May 30, Bartley, Webber, Montreal: 31, Hartley, Turnbull, with emigrants; Barclay, ——, Quebec; Neptune, Williams, Montreal; Rosehill, Harrison; Resolution, Gardner; William Miles, Kindley, Quebec.
Bristol, 29, Esk, Grey, Quebec.
Gloucester, 27, Fero, Patterson, Quebec.
Liverpool, 29, Zoar, Tull; Royalist, Ashbridge; June 2, Celia, Black; Reward, Tickle, do.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

EXPORTS

July 16.—Brig ITUNA, SANDERSON, for Liverpool, 69 barrels pot ashes, Playfair, M'Lean & Co; 22 bris pearl do, 99 do pot do, Robert Foster & Co; 65 do pearl, 9 do pot do, Gregory & Cushing; 21 do pot do, B. Hart & Co; 60 do pearl do, 12 do pot do, Macdonald, Holmes & Co; 52 barrels pot do, M. Ogden; 21 barrels pot do, 16 do pearl do, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 30 bris pot do, 33 do pearl do, Begly, Knox & Co; 1 pair furs, Bellingham & Dunlop; 1 trunk 1 box wearing apparel, 1 violin, returned, D. Waterson; 100 bris flour, J. Nairne & Co; 945 pieces standard staves, 1800 R. O. W. I. do, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

— Brig KELSIK, WOOD, Gaspe, for Liverpool, 47 casks old iron, W. Bain & Co.

— Brig DELIGHT, ANDERSON, for Leven, 154 barrels pearl ashes, 153 do pot do, and 2 barrels in depute; 400 pieces pine deals, 6 do oak timber, 4 do elm do, 1 do butter nut do, 2443 pieces pipe staves, 1900 do red oak puncheon staves, 1200 do white oak do do, Bellingham & Dunlop; 1 barrel flour, James Dunbar; 4 do do, Wm. Peddie & Co.

Poetry.

The Young Wife's Prayer.

A woman's hand traced the following lines, which only woman's true and fond heart could inspire:—

The young wife kneeling to her God,
Seems brighter far in this lone scene,
Than when in halls of mirth she trod,
Mid fashion's throng, a worshipped queen.

Gaze on the love that fills her heart,
New charms hath lent to cheek and brow;
Gaze on, but hush—the pure lips part,
Perchance for thee she's pleading now.

"Hear me, thou who markest each feeling,
Thou who knowest each passing sway.
At thy sacred altar kneeling,
For a being loved I pray.

He is dearer than the mother
Who hath been my life's fond guide;
He is dearer than a brother,
Though a brother's still my pride.

Oft, ere summer's bloom had perished,
For the lover's weal I plead;
Father, on the husband cherished,
Now thy choicest blessings shed.

Father, if the love I bear him,
Leads his path a brighter ray;
If my love one pang can spare him.
Aid me still to cheer his way.

Should his manhood's prime be shaded,
Let him on this heart repose;
It will prove, when joys are faded,
Sweetest spring and forest rose.

Strengthen, guard and guide him ever—
May he glory in love's chain,
Till in links thy Angel sever,
Ne'er on earth to clasp again."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

NORTH AMERICAN BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. ROEBUCK, pursuant to the notice he gave yesterday, wished to call the attention of the House to the bill which had been introduced relating to a company called the North American Banking Company, and first he wished to know from Mr. Speaker whether the bill was a public or private bill. By a private bill he understood one in which only the interests of the individuals bringing it forward were concerned: but if he understood the object of this bill, it would seriously affect the interests of our North American provinces, and that too in the most important question of their currency. Now, the North American provinces had legislatures of their own, and he thought that to pass an act giving a body of men, acting as a company, powers which might interfere with the currency of any of our colonies, would be an interference in their local concerns which we ought not to make unless a strong case was shown for its necessity. He wanted to know, first, then, if this was a public bill; and next, whether it had received the sanction of the Colonial Secretary. He (Mr Roebuck) had been prevented on a former evening from going into complaints of grievances, which he was authorised to make on the part of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and the objection to the course he proposed to take was, that a commission of inquiry was at present examining into the complaints made by the colonists themselves; but if this bill were sanctioned by the Colonial Secretary, would it not be equally or a greater interference in the private affairs of our North American provinces.

Sir G. GREY said, he did not know whether this was the same measure as that respecting which an application had been made to the Colonial Office for its sanction, but to that application a refusal had been given. Of the present Bill he had no knowledge.

The SPEAKER was understood to say that the bill sought only that the Company should have the power of suing and being sued in the name of their Secretary; he considered it a private bill.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman in the chair had justly described the object of the bill, which was to get the power of suing and being sued. As a director of the Company he could state that it sought no privilege whatever—not even that of having the shareholders liable only for the amount of their shares. On the proper occasion, when the bill came before the House, he should be able to defend.

Mr. ROEBUCK—The power to sue and be sued might be an objectionable privilege to grant. The bill might tend to override the constitution of the Colonies in which the company was to act; if so, it was highly objectionable.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that if there was any thing in the bill that could be considered to have that effect, it would be given up.

IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM.

THURSDAY, *June* 9.

Lord J. RUSSELL in bringing this subject under the notice of the House, began by saying, that while he should abstain from any expressions that might be calculated to excite exasperation, he must insist upon the maintenance of the privileges of the House. He said, that at present they stood upon the defensive. They had sent up bills to the House of Lords for the Reform of Corporations in England and Scotland, and although many alterations had been made in these bills, yet the bills ultimately passed into law, and they seemed to prove that both Houses concurred in the opinion that Municipal Corporations were desirable institutions. The Commons had acted in the same manner with regard to Ireland. They had sent up a similar bill for Ireland to the Lords, and what had the Lords done with it? They had returned it with the title altered, with the preamble changed, with 106 out of 149 clauses omitted, and 18 others introduced. Little of the original bill remained. To show the spirit in which the Lords had acted, it would be sufficient to state, that they had actually framed their amendments in conformity with an instruction which the Commons had deliberately rejected. His Lordship inferred from this circumstance that the Lords did not desire to keep in harmony with the Commons. After quoting a precedent which occurred in 1661, and the gist of which is that the Commons refusing to concur in certain amendments made by the Lords in a bill for regulating Corporations—most of those alterations were subsequently withdrawn, and others being substituted for them, the bill passed into law—Lord John Russell expressed a hope that the present House of Commons would act at least in the spirit of the Restoration and Royalist House of 1661. The precedent showed that they might not waive the leading principles of their own Bill, and that it was not necessary for them to reject the Lords' amendment altogether. He (Lord John Russell) then proceeded to review in detail the amendments of the Lords. The only points of this part of his speech which it is necessary to record here (and the necessity arises from the fact that they were completely erroneous and mistaken) may be briefly described. He said, that while the bill of the House of Lords professed to abolish and put an end to corporations, great care had been taken in it to preserve for their natural lives all the old officers of the corporation in their respective places. Thus the Lords bill was, in fact, a bill to continue for the present generation, under less responsibility than at present, all the persons holding office in those corporations which, according to the admission of the Lords themselves, ought to be abolished. Then the whole of the corporate property of Ireland was to be vested in commissioners, which he never would consent to, inasmuch as he considered it a violation of the the rights of property, and as a regulation which could lead to nothing but jobbing and favouritism. Interest would be made with the commissioners to make a road here and build a bridge there, and local wants would not be for a moment considered in opposition to the desires of party. But his chief objection to the arrangement was, that it proceeded upon the new and despotic principle of fixing in the central government powers which were better and more constitutionally placed when placed locally. Lord John Russell next betook himself to the statement of his own proposal. It is, that the towns in schedules A and B. of the original Commons' bill, shall, together with Carrickfergus, making in all 12. (Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel, Drogheda, Londonderry, Sligo, and Carrickfergus,) be placed in one schedule, and all the clauses which the Lords have struck out revived, with the view of applying them to the above mentioned towns—in other words, corporations are to be established in those towns. The remainder of the towns in the schedules of the original bill are not corporations, but are to be brought under the operation of the act 9 Geo. IV. and all corporate property, together with the power of appointing local officers, will be made over to the commissioners elected under that act. These towns again will be divided into two schedules; in the towns in the first the commissioners will be elected by the £10 householders, while in the towns in the second they will be elected by the £5 householders. The adoption of the act 9 Geo. IV. will be compulsory in the first class of these towns, but it will be voluntary in the second. The difference, therefore, between the measure he proposed and that of the Lords was this,—namely, that his insisted upon local government, while that of the Lords transferred the government of localities to the Executive. Having thus stated his plan, Lord John Russell concluded by warning the House, that the first cannon-ball that might be fired in Europe would be a signal for their retreating the denials which some of them were disposed to make to Ireland, and that they would then bring upon the country the disgrace of conceding in its need what it had unjustly withheld in its glory.

The SPEAKER having put the question,

Lord J. RUSSELL again rose and said, the way in which he proposed the House should proceed, consistently with their usual forms, would be to postpone for the present the two or three first clauses, in which the amendments were not of any vital importance, and apply themselves at once to the fourth clause, which had been struck out of the bill. He should therefore move that the House disagree with the Lords' amendments to that clause.

Sir W. FOLLETT followed Lord John Russell. He confessed he could not see what necessity there was for going so far back as 1661 for a precedent to prove what nobody denied—viz., that the House of Commons might dissent from amendments proposed by the House of Lords, and propose others. Still less could he understand how the subject matter of the precedent of 1661 applied to the matter in hand. He (Sir W. Follett) admitted the truth of what the Noble Lord had said as to the purport of the Lords' amendments. It was to carry into effect an instruction which, though it had been rejected by that House, had been approved of by a large minority. The Noble Lord complained of this, and insisted that it proved an indisposition on the part of the Lords to maintain a good understanding with the Commons. Was this so? If it were, what did the plan which the Noble Lord had just announced prove? Had not the House of Lords discussed and deliberately rejected by a large majority that very plan when it was proposed to them by the Duke of Richmond? Yet the Noble Lord now renewed it in the Commons, and pretended to call it a compromise with the Lords! With what face could the Noble Lord present it as a compromise to the other House, after what he had said respecting that House proceeding upon an instruction which the Commons had rejected? But let them look at the real nature of the question before them. Ministers had introduced a bill which abolished all existing Corporations, which dealt with corporate property as public property, and which created new corporate bodies. The Lords and a large minority of the Commons concurred in the first two of these objects, but refused to sanction the third. For this refusal he, and they with whom he acted in that House, together with the Lords, were accused of a desire to insult Ireland, and of an disposition to carry out the principle of the Emancipation Act. The charge was unfounded. The principle of the Emancipation Act was equality; he desired equality—perfect equality in civil and political rights in all classes of his fellow-subjects; and it was from the conviction that by erecting these new corporate bodies they would establish not only inequality, but positive exclusion to a portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, that the erection of them was resisted. The Noble Lord had entirely misunderstood the amendments of the Lords. The officers to whom the Noble Lord had alluded held their offices for life; the original bill gave compensation to such officers; and the amendments of the Lords were precisely in the same spirit. Again, it had been admitted in preceding discussions over and over again, that Irish Corporations possess no functions, properly called Municipal functions; that their powers regard the administration of justice only. These powers the original bill took away, and vested them in the Lord Lieut. The Lords' bill did the same. Thus, then, the two bills were the same on all these important points—the abolition of corporations—and the transfer of corporate property to other hands, but to be held for the benefit of the respective towns to which it is attached—and the removal of all power to interfere in the administration of justice. Both bills, moreover, proceeded on a different principle to that of the English and Scotch bills—thus acknowledging that there was something in the condition of Ireland which rendered it necessary to legislate for that country in a manner different to that in which the Parliament legislated for other parts of the empire. As to Municipal functions, properly so called, what arrangements had the Lords made? Why, they had vested all matters which these functions regarded in the hands of the local boards, elected under local Acts of Parliament, or in the hands of the Commissioners elected under the 9th of Geo. IV. The Honourable Gentleman observed that Lord J Russell had also mistaken the Lords amendments so far as regarded the vesting corporate property in the hands of the Commissioners. The amendments vested it in the hands of the Government commissioners provisionally only, directing those commissioners to pay the salaries of the Recorder and of the Judges of the local courts, and then to pay over the residue to the trustees or commissioners elected under local acts, or under the act of the 9th of George IV. Thus it was impossible that the jobbing or favouritism depicted by the noble Lord could poss