on the nomination of Samuel Gale, Esquire, to the Office of Judge of the King's Bench for the District of Montreal; and also copies of all Communications or Despatches received from the Colonial Office by the Governor of this Province on the same subject:—Yeas, 43—Nays, 8.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, an address was voted to His Excellency, for copies of any communications which may have been received by the Colonial authorities from His Majesty's Government, relative to the charges preferred by this House against the Hon. James Kerr.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, the orders of the day were postponed till tomorrow.

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 3.

Mr. Viger reported favorably on the Petition of the Common Council of Montreal; and Mr. Leslie introduced a Bill to establish a new Public Square, &c.

Mr. Leslie moved the consideration of continuing the improvements of the Montreal Harbour, and of providing a vessel for receiving the Steam Dredging Machinery, on Monday.

Mr. Bedard reported, as the opinion of the Committee, that a similar bill passed both Houses in 1834, and the Royal Sanction withheld, but to be again introduced on the subject of Grosse-Ile; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Morin laid before the House two accounts rendered under the Acts 4 Will. IV, cap. 1 and 3, for the Relief of Parishes in Distress; Mr. Marquis also presented two accounts under the said Acts; and Mr. Taché one.

Mr. Caron presented a Petition of the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, and others, of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, for authority to hold lands in a corporate capacity; referred.

Mr. Vanfelson and Mr. Bedard, Petitions from St. Roch Suburbs and Montmorency, for a Free Bridge over the River St. Charles; referred.

A Petition from Montreal, for a company to light the city and buildings with Gas; a Petition of the Trustee, for remuneration for services as Health Officer in 1832; a Petition of the Quebec Ladies Society for the relief of Orphans, for an aid; a Petition of J. B. Miville Deschêne, for remuneration for the loss of his schooner in 1816, while in the service of Government, transporting provisions for the relief of the poor in the parish of Rimouski; two Petitions of two of the Commissioners and Clerk on the contested election of O. Berthelot, Esq., in 1832, for payment of their respective accounts; of Robert Boyle, Collector of Customs at Stanstead, complaining of the insufficiency of his emoluments for the duties he has to perform; the foregoing were all referred.

A Petition of the inhabitants of Vaudreuil, for amendments to the Road Laws; ten Petitions for aid towards Internal Communications; referred.

A Petition from Saguenay, for an aid to improve the navigation of the St. Charles; referred.

Ten Petitions for aid towards Education and Schools; referred.

A Petition of the Quebec Mechanics' Institute, for an aid; and one of the Montreal Natural History Society, for an aid, and also for a lot of ground formerly granted to the Montreal Library; referred.

Mr. Gugy introduced a Bill to ascertain what persons shall hereafter be admitted to practice the Law, or as Notaries.

Mr. Gugy presented the Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Report.

Mr. Gugy moved, the House to take into consideration the motion of the 4th March last, that the Petition of John Donnellan and William Walker, and of divers electors of the West Ward of Montreal, complaining of an undue Election, be now received.

Mr. Bedard moved to defer the consideration of the said motion till Friday next,—yeas 13, nays 46.

Mr. Gugy's motion was also negatived,—yeas 6, nays 51.

Mr. Morin reported the draught of an Address in answer to the Governor's Speech, to be printed, and considered to-morrow.

The Agent's Bill was passed.

Mr. Speaker made choice of his election for the West Ward of Montreal, and a new writ was ordered for the County of Montreal.

Mr. Archambault introduced a bill to regulate the fees of persons employed by Justices of the Peace in country parishes, as Clerks or Bailiffs in certain cases; second reading on Friday.

1. The Pillory Abolishment Bill; 2, The Public Officers Salaries Attachment Bill; 3, The Bill to prevent the fraudulent seizure and sale of real property; 4, the Sheriff's Office Regulation Bill; and 5, the Justice of the Peace Qualification Bill: were read the second time, and the last three referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

The Bill relating to unclaimed goods, held by the Clerks of the Peace, and the Insolvent Debtors Bill, passed to be engrossed.

The Religious Congregations' Relief Bill committed for to-morrow.

1. The Bill relating to the Jesuits' Estates; 2, the Jurors Bill, were read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to amend the Ordinance concerning persons to be admitted to practice the Law in this Province, was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 4.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, the answer of the late Governor in Chief, of 5th March 1834, to the address of the House of the 24th February preceding, relating to the reserve of 30,000 arpents of land for the Forges of St. Maurice, was referred to the Standing Committee on the Jesuits' Estates. Mr. Raymond and Mr. Girouard were added to the Committee, and the Committee was instructed to enquire what would in future be the least expensive system which could be adopted for the management of the said Estates.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, an address was voted to His Excellency, for the Royal Instructions given in 1816 to the Duke of Richmond, to grant portions or lots of the waste Lands of the Crown, to the officers and privates who served during the last war with the United States.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, another address was voted to His Excellency, for communication of all such further information as he may have received from His Majesty's Government on the subject of the prolonged occupation of the Jesuits' College, in Quebec, by His Majesty's troops, as Barracks; or on the subject of the lands comprised in the former lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, more especially of those lying in the Fief St. Maurice belonging to the Crown, and in the seigniory of Cape de la Magdeleine, formerly belonging to the late order of the Jesuits; also for copy of the instrument under which the Hon. Matthew Bell holds 30,000 acres of land (known by the name of the Reserve for the Forges of St. Maurice,) in the said Seigniory of Cape de la Magdeleine, and a copy of the instrument which the lessee of the said Forges to the Hon. Mr. Bell was renewed.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, a Special Committee was appointed to enquire into the present condition of the Post Office Department, with a view to the application of an efficient remedy to the defects in its organization and management; and Lord Aylmer's Message of 11th March, 1835, with the extract of a Despatch from the Rt. Hon. Spring Rice, on the subject of the Post Office, and the Documents accompanying the same, were referred to the Committee.

Mr. Leslie presented a Petition from Montreal, for the renewal of the Small Causes Act.

Mr. Clapham presented two Petitions for aid towards Education and Schools. Mr. Blackburn, one. Mr. Cardinal, one. Mr. Toosey, two, and Mr. Debleis, one.

Mr. Archambault, a Petition for aid towards Internal Communications. Mr. Blackburn, two. Mr. Bouffard, one. Mr. Cardinal, one. Mr. Toosey, one, and Mr. Debleis, one.

Mr. Archambault, a Petition of Residents of the County of Bonaventure, relating to erroneous decisions of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Bardy, a petition of J. F. Declair, for payment of an account for services as a Bailiff.

Mr. Tessier, a Petition of Dr. André Lacroix, for payment of account for professional services in 1832, to the poor labouring under Cholera in Chateauguay.

Mr. Caron, a Petition of W. L. Felton for aid in the publication of a new and revised Edition of the Provincial Statues.

Mr. Toosey, a Petition for the appropriation of a balance of certain unexpended monies, to the improvement of Roads in the County of Drummond.

Mr. Debleis, a Petition of Landholders of the Township of Shoolbred, complaining of the high charges of the Seignior, &c.

Mr. Scott introduced a Bill to provide for the reprinting of the Provincial Ordinance and Statutes now in force; second reading Saturday next.

The Small Causes bill was deferred till Friday.

The Militia Pensions bill was read the second time, and referred.

The Law Practitioners Commissioners bill was deferred till Friday next.

The Parish and Town Officers' bill was read the second time, and referred.

Resolutions on the Indemnity to Members were referred in Committee; to be reported Friday next.

The consideration of the draught of an address in answer to the Governor's Speech, was postponed till Friday next.

The House made some progress in Committee on the Religious Congregations relief bill.

The consideration of the bill concerning persons to be admitted to practice the Law in this Province, was deferred till Friday next.

A resolution respecting the holding of the Inferior Terms of the Courts of King's Bench, was passed, and referred to Committee on Courts of Justice.

The order to consider that part of the Judicature Act relating to the constitution of the Court of Appeals, was discharged.

Commercial.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

FRIDAY EVENING, *Nov.* 6, 1835.

ASHES.—There has been a good enquiry for both Pots and Pearls, and sales have been made today at 31s. 9d. for the former, and 38s. 9d. ₰ cwt. for the latter. The stock of Pearls is almost entirely in the hands of one house, who are firm holders for an advance.

FLOUR.—There has been a fair business done in Flour, considering the lateness of the season. This day 300 barrels "Gamonque" and "Mercharts' Mills" were placed; the price for 350 barrels was 27s. ₰ barrel, the rate paid for the remainder has not transpired. Sales have also been made of smaller quantities at 27s. 3d. ₰ barrel, 90 days.

PROVISIONS.—Of Pork the stock here is quite trifling, and the transactions have in consequence been upon a limited scale. Prime is getting scarce, and sales have been made of this quality at @13 @ @13½; for Prime Mess @15 @ @15½; and for Mess @18 have also been paid. There has been less demand for Beef, but the supply being very moderate, prices have been maintained—@7½ would be paid for Prime, and @8 for Prime Mess. Of Cargo there is no stock here to speak of, and it is worth @6. Sales of Butter at 8d @ 9d ₰ lb.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—There has been less brinkness in the Sugar Market, and the sales which have been made were at a slight reduction on former prices. At auction on Tuesday, 39 hhds and 19 brls., fair quality of Trinidad, were sold at from 43s. 3d. @ 46s. 6d. ₰ cwt. Jamaica Rum is dull, and the various parcels which have been offered at auction were mostly bought in at a decline of about 2d. ₰ gallon. Leewards are in fair demand, and our last quotations are fully supported. A parcel of 50 puns. Jamaica, *strong* 1 @ 3, was sold, a few days since, in Quebec, deliverable on the Wharf here, at 3s. 11d. ₰ gallon.

TEAS.—At auction on Wednesday, the following prices were realised, for

10 chests Hyson Skin Teas, 2s 9d
65 do Twankay do 2s 9½d @ 2s 9½d per lb.
60 do Inferior Hyson Skin, 2s 2½d @ 2s 3d do
20 ½ do do do 2s 6d do
5 boxes Old Hyson, 2s 6d do
15 chests Pouchong, in 1 lb parcels, 2s 9d do
10 ½ do Gunpowder, 4s 1d @ 4s 2d do
10 do Imperial do, 4s 1d @ 4s 3d do
32 chests Young Hyson, 3s 1½d @ 3s 2½d
5 do do do in 1 lb parcels, 4s 1½d @ 4s 2d

EXCHANGE.—There is no Bank Exchange in the market. Merchants' Bills are also scarce, and negotiations have been made at 9½ ₰ cent. premium. 60 days sight.

In the *Vindicator*, of the 4th instant, we have been likened unto the dextrous 'circus-rider' who jumps through a hoop of spikes without touching upon one of the points—being a compliment, we presume, to our careful avoidance of the extremes of opinion on any question, or the violence of either party. *As 'notre confrere'* has given us the part of the 'skilful rider,' we can readily accord to him the post of 'clown,' for which he exhibits the qualifications of a *certain* species of small wit.

With regard to the futile attempts made to answer our arguments in favor of the continuance of a small note currency among us, we might well leave them to the certain fate of all abortions—a speedy oblivion—but we shall, however, out of our abundant good nature, endeavour to keep the ricketty offspring of the *Vindicator* alive, till we show how little of the vital principle it possesses.

The third paragraph of the article in question, states that the country would suffer little, if the small notes were prohibited, as their circulation in this Province never exceeded eighty thousand pounds, and the amount saved to the country by cheap currency, was as far as regards them, never five thousand pounds. The writer seems to forget that this eighty thousand pounds (though we are inclined to think he has limited the amount much below what it really is) would not have to be displaced by coin, once for all, or only once a year, but probably renewed five or six times in that period, the drain for exportation being constant; and if the rate of Exchange between Montreal and New York, rose to 2 or 3 ₰ cent, no unlikely thing, the annual loss to the Province by the withdrawal of small notes, would probably be little short of fifty thousand pounds—where the warrant is to come from to pay such a 'contingency' we are at a loss to conceive.

It is not the mere *amount* of the small note circulation in reference to the other portion of the paper issues that ought to be alone regarded, but its greater practical utility in making its way into every man's business, and stimulating productive industry in the most minute, as well as the most excusive affairs—it being the true *operative* part of the currency—the larger notes being used more for the payment of balances, or by travellers as more portable.

The amount of specie in the vaults of the Bank, has reference to the whole of its paper emissions and its deposits also, and not solely to the small bills out—so that on the withdrawal of the small notes, the amount of specie in hand (supposing the discount of the Bank to be proportionately curtailed) would not sink in the same average, as from the dispersion of small notes in so many hands, and over a wide tract, the Bank has always time to provide funds to meet a run against it from the holders of such paper.

The reasoning in the sixth paragraph, will equally extend to the country that employs a metallic currency as that which uses a paper one. For on a sudden and great decrease of the precious metals, the rest will be hoarded up or used by the money dealers, most oppressively against the trading community. The unwise course of an excessive issue of Bank paper, at one time, and a sudden contraction at another, is taken for granted. The prudent conduct of the Scottish Banks, as well as of our own, in times either of prosperity or depression, shew that this is by no means a necessary, or even with a well regulated system of Banking a usual consequence.

We are told that "after all, the true secret of the regularity of the circulation of Banks in Lower Canada, has been the repugnance of the Canadians to receiving paper money in payment." We believe we may truly say, that the Directors of no Bank in this Province, have for a moment had reference to the Canadians, when considering their paper issues, knowing full well that they would appeal in vain to the business habits or energies of the *habitans*, but that they intended from the first, that Bank circulation should flow into a very different channel. If the People's Bank should be the means of overcoming the prejudices of the Canadians against paper money, it will do a boon to them, even though their first lesson in Banking should prove rather an expensive one through any defalcation in their instructors.

The above remarks have been forced from us by the article in Wednesday's *Vindicator*, and we shall regret, if by lengthening so much our notice of it, we should fatigue our readers, and pall their appetite for the following contrast between public and private Banking.

Banking corporations having numerous partners and managers, are not so entirely governed by private feelings, or so easily tempted into adventurous schemes, as single individuals, and the greater the number of persons interested in the prosperity of a Bank, the more is the circulation and credit extended and supported. The Directors of an Institution similar to the Chartered Banks in this city, being for the most part selected from the class of traders, are expected to possess, individually, an accurate knowledge of the overall applicants of the Bank, and their course of dealing, whereby are increased the guards against loss, and the means of detecting the shifts of desperate and declining parties, which often unavoidably fall upon, and are successfully practised against a single individual.

Large Institutions are found to act, not only with more candour and with a less vacillating policy towards the public, but with a more liberal spirit towards each other, than Individuals towards one another. Private Bankers will often be seen keenly engaged in picking up each other's notes, by modes often highly reprehensible, and endeavoring to excite a run on one of their number, which eventually ends in a in a run on them all. They will likewise, in many cases be connected with other trading concerns, and would attempt to depress those in the same line, which might be considered in opposition to them. The Banking funds in the hands of such parties, would not therefore be dispensed steadily and impartially, to encourage a wholesome rivalry in trade, but used more for the purpose of propping or extending their own establishments. In cases like these, whenever a run took place on the Bank, to protect it, the other business must be left without the necessary support, and both probably fail, leaving a wide field of distrust and distress, to succeed the temporary stimulus given to credit and labor by the previous operations.

It is known that those of the Scottish Banks, which have a greater number of partners, and the majority engaged in trade are the most popular—and some of the oldest established, and most liberal and wealthy Companies, of only eight or ten partners, have been unable, in many respects, to compete successfully with some of the more recently established Companies, whose stock has been judiciously divided amongst several hundred partners, actively engaged in various pursuits and residing in different places—each partner from his local knowledge, furnishing useful information to the Directory, and opening up to his industrious neighbors a channel of communication with the dispensers of the Bank funds.

The credit of Joint Stock Companies, with the public, would likewise secure these Institutions from being crippled by the influence of circumstances which might be sufficient to induce the depositors with private Bankers, to withdraw their balances with the abruptness of terror.

In fine, a single Banker operates for himself alone, regardless of the public service, in favor of his individual and often temporary interests—while a large incorporated Institution, from its numerous partners and their widely ramified connections and interests, is, in reality, the public playing into its own hands.

England.

UNION HALL.—On Wednesday last, a gentleman named Davis, waited on the magistrates for the purpose of giving information of several threatening letters having been addressed to Lady Grey, the wife of Sir Charles Grey, now in Canada. The letters were anonymous, and directed for her Ladyship, who is now residing at the Oaks, near Carshalton, the seat of the late Earl of Derby.

Lady Grey has been living at the Oaks with her family and an establishment of servants since Sir Charles's departure for Canada, and about a fortnight ago, the letter of an anonymous writer was found one morning on the lawn in front of the house, threatening to set fire to the place if her Ladyship did not discharge Mr. Jarrett, the steward from her service. No notice was at first taken of this anonymous communication, and a few nights afterwards, four panes of glass were broken, three of them in one of the windows of the dining room on the ground floor, and one in the window of the chamber which her Ladyship used as her bed room. Another anonymous letter was also addressed to her Ladyship, of which the following is a verbatim copy. The letter was written apparently in a female handwriting, and having been received by post, it had the Carshalton post mark upon the envelope. It was directed thus:—

"Lady Grey, the Oaks, Surrey.

"LADY GREY,—I have taking the liberty of righting to you again because I thought that you might think that it was only my storys that I told you before when I rote to you. I have hasked a good many whether Garrat was goin away, and they say they do not so, praps that his not the truth what I said before, but it his the truth. Since that I have been in the public house where he whas not many nights ago at the Greenlane at Cashelton. Master tradesmen says to your Stuard, how dye get on at the Oaks now; your Stuard says, we should do very well if it was not for Lady Grey. Since Sir Charles has been gone, she is so dam mean, that we can't live with her, she is worse than any poor person, for she want me to work, but I will not, and when you are out of the way, gone to London, your Stuard always go out in your pony sheas. I am sure to see him go through Cashelton, and he looks and thinks more of his self then Sir Charles. I do not no whether you allow it or no if you hask him about it he cannot deny it Lady Grey, I shall be very sorry to do it, what I told you before, but if you do not discharge Garat, I will set all your reeks afire, so help me God, very soon, but it will not be to spite you, but your Stuard, if I am hang for it, for if you watch it will be no youse, for I should be ten miles off when the fire breaks out. If you do discharge him, you need not be in fear. I hass very sorry Sir Charles his not come to Hingland agin, because it will give you a good deal of trouble. Every word is the truth."

By the direction of the magistrates two officers have proceeded to the neighbourhood, and are engaged in endeavoring to discover the person or persons concerned in the transaction.

NEW STEAM ENGINE.—We understand the Rev. W. Morris, Minister of Deanrow Chapel, Wilmslo, in this county, has invented a new steam engine, the expence of erecting which will be less than a tenth part of the cost of a steam-engine of equal power, and the expence of working it will be less than one-thousandth part of the expence of working a steam-engine of equal power. In consequence of not being able to secure to himself any remuneration for his trouble in the invention, he intends to present it to the public, and make known the time and place of exhibition shortly, taking only such means as shall secure publicity that the invention is entirely his own.—*Chester Chronicle.*

Ireland.

PARTY RIOTS.—The fair of Knockaderry, in this county, held on Wednesday last, was but thin, and prices in general discouraging, if we except milch cows and sheep, which brought remunerating prices. Several persons in business declined attending the fair, in consequence of a report in circulation some days previous, that a battle was to take place between two rival factions, the Connors against the Curtains. About one o'clock the Connors' party, about three or four hundred strong, mustered on a rising ground to the north-west of the fair—shortly afterwards detachments of the 94th Regiment, from Newcastle and Rathkeale, with police, arrived and took up a position between the above faction and the fair-place, where they remained until four o'clock, P. M., when William Smith, Esq., sub-inspector, ordered some bullets to be struck, and cautioned the proprietors against selling any more whisky. The business of the fair was nearly over at the time, and the troops withdrew. A short time previous, some women, belonging to the Conners' party, recognized a car going through the village with two kegs of whisky for the opposite party, who were all day concealed in a wood belonging to Robert Fetherston, Esq., about a mile distant. The Curtains seized the kegs, and bore them away in triumph to their friends on the hill, amid the shouts, not only of the party, but of the whole fair. The Conners' party marched down to the fair field in military array; they had over twenty stand of arms, and plenty of ammunition. Their shouts of defiance roused the opposite party, and they rushed down the hill which the wood is situated, to the number of about eighty or ninety men, all well armed—they fired several shots across the valley, which were answered by the Connors, none of which could take effect, the distance being too great. The Curtains, owing the inferiority of their numbers, deemed it advisable not to come to an engagement, and they all withdrew before nightfall. There was a fat cow and sheep killed by the head of one of the parties for the purpose of regaling his men after the action.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A singular occurrence took place on Tuesday with a recruiting party in this garrison. A full sergeant, and apparently clever young man, enlisted for the 49th Regiment, receiving the usual instalment of 1s. King's money, before attesting. In a few minutes after the military here suddenly through off his male attire, and to the astonishment of both sergeant and corporal, displayed the dress of the other sex, declaring herself a young woman who had only acted the part in a frolic! Her claim to this new character could not be disputed; but the party were so displeased at the imposition upon old soldiers, that they avowed their determination to hold her in custody for the fraud, and bring the case before the magistrates. The name of this Amazon, is Mary White.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The population of St. Petersburgh is divided into the following classes:—49,748 nobles, 40,768 citizens, 25,207 military, 11,770 ecclesiastics, 11,440 merchants and traders, 11,094 artisans, 57,691 persons engaged in different professions, 14,065 strangers, 169,937 labourers and domestic servants, and 141,796 peasants, making altogether 496,645, of which number only 146,747 are females.—*German paper.*

Spain.

The latest date from Madrid was the 25th September. The news is not without importance, if true. A despatch received at the Spanish embassy in London, announces that the juntas had submitted and sent in their adhesion to M. Mendizabal.—The Ministry was completely organized, General Alava having accepted the premiership, and General Almodovar having been appointed minister of war. The cortes were convoked for the 17th of October. The Count Las Navas, who, it may be remembered, was marching on Madrid at the head of a considerable force, had halted, and declared his adhesion to the new Ministry. Letters from Barcelona of the 27th, state that the town was perfectly quiet, and the citizens impatiently expecting General Mina, in whom and M. Mendizabal, they had perfect confidence.

The head quarters of Don Carlos, on the 26th, were at Nanclares near Vittoria, the greater part of his army lining the left bank of the Ebro.

No engagement appears to have taken place since the affair of the 11th, although there are numerous reports of skirmishes—all no doubt much exaggerated, since they do not seem to have led to any result.

General Eraso died of consumption, at Estella, on the 22d of September. His death is reported as a considerable loss to Don Carlos, as he was popular with the troops, although not a man of much talent.

Portugal.

Letters and papers to the 27th of Sept. had been received from Lisbon. The anniversary of the death of Don Pedro was celebrated on the 24th with great solemnity. The differences of the Queen and the widowed Empress, as also those of the former and her Ministry, are said to have been amicably adjusted. The cabinet have agreed, it is said to sign the contract for the Queen's marriage with Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg. The Government was still engaged in cancelling the paper money; "titulos," treasury bonds, &c. to the amount of £1,300,000 had been destroyed. The country was tranquil and trade and agriculture were in a prosperous condition.

Don Miguel had removed to Venice, ostensibly on a visit to his sister the Princess of Beira, but it is surrounded with hostile intentions. Before leaving Rome he issued a protest against the sales of the forfeited Church domains, declaring that he will annul them when he regains possession of his throne. The sales, nevertheless, were going on actively, and purchasers displayed no anxiety as to the goodness of their titles.

A great spirit of enterprise seems to have sprung up among the merchants and capitalists of Lisbon and Oporto, exceeding even the liberality and energy of the government in all objects tending to the public good.

Germany.

The grand review at Kalisch having terminated, the conference at Toplitz is now the general theme of continental rumour and speculation. The latest intelligence from the place of meeting, bears date Sept. 25, at which time an almost innumerable multitude of great people, from Emperors down to simple Excellencies, had arrived, and were crowded together in a most promiscuous fashion. The Emperor of Austria plays the host for all the monarchs and members of royal families at an immense expense ₰ diem. He has at least a hundred splendid carriages, each with four horses, coachmen, footmen postillions, &c. which are placed at the absolute command of the illustrious guests. The German papers speculate with great confidence on the adoption by the members of the conference of some measure equivalent to general disarmament.—Although to the extent to which such a desirable measure may be carried, there may be some misapprehension, yet it is satisfactory to find, as all accounts appear to testify, that the tendency of these sovereigns, who hold the power of life and death so largely in their hands, are decidedly of a pacific character. Russia, perhaps, is the only power which seriously thinks that it can gain any thing by a war, though, perhaps, in truth, it has much reason to dread a convulsion as any other. Austria, in this work of peace, much to her credit, takes a leading part.

Holland.

The approaching session of the States General is looked forward to with much interest. It seems that many grave subjects are pressing upon the attention of the Legislature, among which are the loud complaints of the agriculturists, the question of the personal taxes which have recently given rise to popular commotion, and the interest on the Belgian portion of the debt. Upon most of these matters the government is trying to conciliate, or offering to compromise. The king has given to the agriculturists increased protection against the introduction of foreign corn; pledges have been given, which it is understood will be redeemed during the session.—As regards the dispute with Belgium, the court is less explicit, and perhaps necessarily so, for the intentions of the great powers, from whose arbitration so much is expected, cannot with any certainty yet be divined. The Dutch papers are, however, confident that the present state of things will not be suffered to continue. The Chambers, it is thought, will require explanations upon the situation of the foreign affairs of the country. These papers state that the Dutch were still strengthening the fortifications of Maestricht, but that the regulations regarding the intercourse of the inhabitants with the country people had been a good deal relaxed.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—We are happy to announce, that letters have been received direct from Colonel Chesney, dated "Port William, on the Upper Euphrates, 21st July," all well. The following are extracts:—"You have probably heard of our arrival from the Pasha of Egypt, which were overcome when he fully understood the object of the expedition, but not without the loss of time.—We arrived here four days ago, and the spot where we are at work, has been named as above, in honour of our earliest patron, the King. We are making efforts of no common kind to get afloat, so as to reach Bumora in time to sail from thence upwards, about the 30th of September.—I put up the little steamer at the Orontes, as a sort of hint that we did not mean to be stopped, but his highness gave way, and, instead of making our steamer take the gear up to Antioch, we broke her into eight sections, and placed them on keelsons and the proper pieces of timber, with wheels underneath, to make their way by land. Latterly Amelia Depot was nothing but a camp of practical mechanics; almost every one racking his brains for something new and useful towards our important object. We contrived 16 vehicles of different sorts, from the simple sledge to a flat boat on wheels, sailing along the plain to the infinite surprise of the people. The lower Orontes could not be used much, owing to the difficulty of ascending it, but this did not prevent our using water transport from Antioch, for about fourteen hours through the lake, at the extremity of which the cargo was disembarked, and carried over a little more than 100 miles of level fertile country, but thinly peopled, to this place; Dr. Cleaveland takes the route from our depot, through Antioch and the lake, whilst Capt. Estcourt goes direct from this spot. Here I have Lieut. Lynch and the workmen, with some three-fourths of the materials, whilst two lines of waggons from the extremities of the water, and a set of pontoons for the transversing the lake, are all employed at the same instant in bringing the engines, boilers, &c. which will be here as fast as we want them. I do not expect to finish the steamer before we sail downwards, but she will probably be decked and in working trim, as a shell in which we must rough it as we done here, where there are a couple of habitable rooms, some sheds covered with branches, and tents around the working place, and the whole enclosed by a parapet and ditch, which were thrown up, and just completed by one of the officers. The people hereabouts are well disposed, and the Arabs at some distance since a disposition to be so too, and by way of increasing this good feeling, I am bound to send a mission of explanation amongst them almost immediately."—*Athen.*

PLAGUE.—A letter from M. Clot Bey states that he and two other French gentlemen and a Spaniard, attend to those who are afflicted with the plague without taking any precautions, while others envelope themselves in waxed cloth, feel pulses through a tobacco leaf, or dip their hands in oil or vinegar before touching the infected. M. Clot Bey and his friends go to the bedsides of the sick and remain for hours in the infected air. Two young Frenchmen do the same at Alexandria, and constantly communicate with their manifested brethren at Cairo. The plague declared itself at the former place in November, but did not become serious till February, since which 20,000 persons have perished. The disease first showed itself at Cairo in December, and in March assumed a deadly aspect. Quarantine within the houses has not been successful in all cases, and several French people have died who shut themselves up in their houses. The malady has attended so many of the European vessels; but the poor or classes have suffered most, particulary the Mattee, who are the dirtiest, and constitutionally resemble the Arabs.—*Athenæum.*

Advices from Jaffa state that a practicable route for carriages from that town to Jerusalem has been opened by an Arab merchant of that place, who had expended 100,000 pursee in the enterprise. Jaffa being considered as the port of Jerusalem upon the Mediterranean, from which it is distant only 40 miles, it was expected that great advantages would be derived from the facility of intercourse thus effected.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Nov. 8, 1835.

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

William Foster Coffin, Esq., to be Barrister Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice, within the Province.

François Xavier Valade, Gent., to be a Public Notary for this Province.

Eight deserters from the 15th Regiment, and four of the 24th, arrived in town on Thursday evening. In custody of a detachment of the latter corps, commanded by Lieutenant the Honorable C. Preston. The prisoners were lodged in gaol for the night, and yesterday proceeded, in charge of a party of the 32d, under Lieutenant Griffin, in the steamer *Canadian Eagle* for Quebec, whence they will be transported in terms of their sentences.—*Montreal Gazette, Nov.* 7.

The Answer to the opening Speech of His Excellency the Governor in Chief was taken up by the Legislative Council, in a Committee of the whole, yesterday afternoon. The first paragraph was agreed to; and amendments, which are to be taken into consideration this day, are generally a sitting day, were moved by the Hon. G. Moffatt. The Hon. W. B. Felton, also announced his intention of proposing amendments. The objection to the Address as printed, seems to be, from what fell from those Hon. Members more particularly the latter, that it did not follow the Speech with the usual parliamentary courtesy; and that it did not recognise the Royal Commission in a specific manner, and in the terms in which it was announced to the House in the opening Speech. The Address, as printed, was, in the course of the conversation in the Committee, termed "confused, ill translated, and scarcely intelligible."—*Quebec Mercury.*

Amongst other inaccuracies, in an article in the Canadas, in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* for September, in the end over to expose the monopoly of places, in Upper Canada, by one family, it is stated that the Chief Justice of the Sister Province, is the son-in-law of Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, senior—a retired Judge. This is not the case, Mr. Robinson married an English lady, and no way connected with Mr. Boulton's family.—*Ib.*

The Address of the Assembly in answer to the opening Speech, has been printed, and will be taken into consideration tomorrow; from the circumstances above stated in respect to that of the Legislative Council, it appears that the Lower House may proceed leisurely and yet be the first to present their Address; which is understood is not likely to be materially altered from that which has been agreed upon in Committee.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

THE CHURCH.—On Tuesday evening last, the Reverend Commission terminated their arduous duties, in the examination of the members of St. Andrew's Church, respecting the party feeling and excitement which is amongst them. The whole number of Rev. Gentlemen appointed to act as a Commission not having arrived—only three were present at the examination—W. MORRIS, Esq., M.P.P., rose after the business of the Commission had ended, and complimented them on the impartiality of the conduct, and the due attention they paid to the subject; but stated that the subject did not fall in the consideration it would have done, had the whole of the Commission been present, and was not fully satisfied with the examination on the account. Upon this plea, he entered a protest against the proceedings. We believe we mentioned in our last, that the result would have been known in a few days,—we were in error. The Commission were instructed to proceed to this place, to see into the cause of the dispute, and at the next meeting of Synod, which is to be held in Toronto on the of February next, are to lay before it all the information they received respecting the above subject, when a decision will be given accordingly. We think an amicable arrangement need not be expected. This investigation has caused much more enmity between the parties than formerly, and in all probability, a division of congregation will be the result.—*Bathurst Courier.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the 21st inst. JOHN BURNESS, one of the labourers attending the locks at Smith's Falls, whilst in the act of filling one of the locks with water, in order to let the steamer *Thomas M'Kay* might be enabled to get through, the crab which he had hold of unfortunately slipped out of his hand and struck him on the head, which caused a fracture of the scull, and at the same time knocked him into the lock-pit, which was partly filled with water. He immediately expired.—*Ib.*

MESSRS. DAVID HOGG and HENRY OGDEN, Commission Officers, for this place, have been very active within the last few days in seizing clocks, medicines, &c., suspected of having been smuggled, which are the property of American clock-pedlars, who have been for about this part of the country for a number of years, disposing of them. It is rumoured that they have premises. If this be the case, it will be a troublesome business.—*Ib.*

G. Nagle, of the township of Ramesy, has that had two twins on the 24th of March and on the 29th of September following, (6 months) had another, which are all alive and thriving.—*Ib.*

Hon. John Hamilton, proprietor of the *Britain*, has built a Steamboat on the English, with boilers and engine in the hold, intended to navigate Lake Ontario during the ensuing year. This new boat is called the *Traveller*, and we are confident that she will remunerate the proprietor and greatly benefit the public. She is meant to ply chiefly between Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara, and we regret that our only barrier will prevent her from extending her trips to Kingston.—*Kingston Herald.*

FIRE.—This morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the Tannery of Mr. Lillington was discovered to be on fire, and was totally consumed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as a bark stack in the tannery yard was evidently attempted to be set on fire in two places. The Engine of the King-ward Volunteer Fire Company was promptly on the ground, but could render no effectual assistance.—*British Whig.*

HORSE STEALING.—This morning (Wednesday) Robert Watson was executed for the murder of Caldwell, in front of the Court House. The gallows was erected at the north-east corner of the building, and at ten o'clock precisely, all the interior arrangements having been perfected, the unhappy man walked out from one of the Court Room windows upon the platform, accompanied by the hangman only, and was immediately launched into eternity. The crowd in attended was very numerous, and to the credit of a portion of our fair country women, it is recorded, that the female spectators exceeded those of the opposite sex. In spite of the rebuke they received from the Kingston Whig, a great many persons from the Bay of Quinte attended the execution of a fellow-murderer be it, but still of a fellow being. We make no notice short, as our nature delights not in the sight of blood, and we are not willing to pander to such vile appetite in others.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Duncan by the name of Andrew M'Cardle, was committed to Kingston Jail, on Tuesday last, by Bath magistrates, charged with having stabbed one John Johnston, (not the deputy Sheriff of that name) in the belly with a knife. The wound is said to be highly dangerous, and death is expected. The prisoner and the wounded man, are said to have quarrelled concerning a horse race. This is the third case of stabbing, within a few weeks, that has occurred in this district.—*Ib.*

THE WEST.—We have had a call from two gents who went in search of the West last summer. They do not say that they have actually discovered where the beginning of the West is, or where it ends; but they are satisfied that there is such a thing as an occidental paradise, and that be in the Niagara District. We have their word for opinion, that there is no "West" beyond Chippawa, and when we are sensible of returning from the *terra incognita* misnamed "The Great West" in search of "location" among us, we are led to congratulate ourself on our prudent conduct in eschewing the wild goose chase that has ruined so many of our richer, and in other respects, wiser friends.—*Niagara Reporter.*

THE ARMY.

In the *Military Gazette* of October 2, Lieut. Thomas Holmes Tidy, (son of the late Col. Tidy) is promoted to the rank of Captain in the 39th Foot, vice Gedoye, who retires. Staff Assistant Surgeon Stephen Lawson, is appointed Surgeon of the 87th Foot, vice Marshall, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

The Colonelcy of the 4th Foot, vacant by the death of Gen. the Earl of Chatham, has been conferred upon Lieut. Gen. John Hodgson, from the 53d, whose place in the latter is filled by Major-Gen. Hastings Fraser.

In the *Gazette* of Sept. 25, Capt. Frederick Kelly, of the 79th Highlanders, has exchanged with Captain Rooke, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Lieut. Col. Sir W. F. De Barke, half-pay unattached, is appointed to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 38th Foot, vice the Hon. George Cathcart, by exchange.

It is said that the long-talked-of brevet will at length take place, but will not affect any rank higher than Lieut. Cols. on account of the extent to which a more extensive promotion would fall upon the country.

Lord Auckland has appointed his nephew, Eden, the Hon. W. G. Osborne of the 24th Regt., one of his Aides-de-Camp.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY FOR OCTOBER.

General—J. Earl of Chatham, K. G. Col. of the 4th Foot, and Governor of Gibraltar, London.

Lieut. Gen.—E. R. Cope.

Major Gen.—Henry Darling, late Qr. Master Gen. Dep.

Lieut. Col.—G. A. Elliot, Unat. Quebec.

Major—Poynts, 45 F, Secunderabad, Madras. Captains—Carter, late 2 R. Vet. Bn, Chelsea; Cooke, late of 6 do, Gateshead; Burke, h p 7 F; Dakins, Adj of Lincester Militia.

Lieuts.—Fowler, late 3 R. Vet. Bn, Edinburgh; Donaldson, late 4 do, Bishop's Wearmouth; Veitch, late 9 do, Woodstock, U. C; Remington, h p 30 F, Gaws