

joyment of the British Constitution — *Correspondent of Advocate.*

MONTREAL, L. C., June 7.

SEASON.—The rain which fell on Tuesday in this neighbourhood has, we are informed by a practical farmer, had the most beneficial influence on the crops of every description, particularly in consequence of being followed by warm weather. Although backward for the season, the wheats, as well as the other grains which are over the ground, look as well as may be expected; and the average will be good if spared by vermin or blight. The planting of potatoes is not as advanced as it ought to be, and the whole crop will not be under ground before the end of the month. The meadows have a very promising appearance, and so have the orchards.

Comparative Statement of the arrivals and Emigrants at the Port of Quebec, up to the 6th June.

	Vessels.	Emigrants.
1835	317	2798
1836	405	7572
Increase.—	88	4774

The Annual Meeting of the Bermuda Wesleyan Missionary Society, was held, agreeably to notice given in our *Gazette*, at the Chapel in this town, on Thursday evening last, and was numerously and respectably attended. The Report of the proceedings of the Society, which was read by Mr. A. T. Dean, gave general satisfaction; and is we believe to be printed. Some interesting Speeches were delivered, and a large collection made.—This Society has here, as elsewhere found the beneficial effects of encouraging the collection of money, by the use of missionary boxes, as is evidenced from the circumstance of seven of those instruments, owned chiefly by children, adding the sum of £22 to its Funds the present year.—*Bermuda Gazette*, 31st May.

C M B B B B .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1836.

THE FISHERIES.—Some weeks ago, we observed in the *Novascotian* an account of a bloody affray which is said to have taken place at the Magdalene Islands, between some American and British fishermen; we did not notice it at the time, as we did not believe it, and, so far as we can learn, the report is without foundation. Last week, the talented Editor of that paper has given publicity to some documents which brings the subject of French and American aggressions on our Fishing grounds, in a more tangible shape. We have long wondered at the folly of English Statesmen, in conceding such unnatural rights to jealous and rival nations, as fishing in common with our fishermen, in our seas, on our shores, and in some instances, curing their fish there; and we should rejoice to see John Bull punished for his folly with the tools of his own forging, were it not that the Colonists are made to pay the penalty. We hope the time is not far off when Great Britain will assert and maintain her boasted supremacy over the seas, until which time, the Colonies should urge upon her the necessity of employing a sufficient naval force to preserve the integrity of existing treaties. The following remarks accompany the publication of some affidavits by masters of vessels belonging to Halifax, who had been forcibly denied the rights of fishing in St. George's Bay, N. F., by the French, and at the Magdalene Islands by the Americans.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DEPREDATORS.—The time is fast approaching—if it has not already come—when the people of these Colonies must claim from the government of the Mother Country, that protection, in the prosecution of their domestic Fishery, to

which they are entitled; or when they must endeavour to form some rational combination and try to protect themselves. Scarcely a week passes that does not furnish some complaint or information, to prove the almost uncontrollable dominion which the French and American Fishermen have established in the waters of the Gulf, and along the Coasts of New-England. Against the high bounties and cheaper outfit of our neighbors, our Fishermen have struggled on—and having the advantage of position, may continue, as they increase in enterprise and intelligence, successfully to compete. From the fair rivalry of the Frenchman they demand no protection—all they ask of the Government is, that they shall be secured in the enjoyment of those rights of Fishery, on British Coasts, and in British Waters, to which the French and Americans were partially admitted by Treaty and Convention—but which have never been and never can be wrested from them. That some strong example, some decisive step, is necessary to ensure protection to the Colonists, and to vindicate the power of the nation which claims the dominion of the seas (those that encircle these northern Provinces at the present time certainly excepted) no man will doubt.

THE MINISTRY IN DANGER.—Nearly all the British papers which have reached us during the last fortnight, concur in stating that the Melbourne Cabinet is about to break up, and the collision between the two Houses, on the Irish Corporations Bill, it was supposed would hasten it. What truth there may be in these rumours we know not, as we can see nothing the present Cabinet have done to forfeit their claim to the confidence of the Country. The following extract from the *London Spectator*, a leading radical paper, will confirm what we stated last week in reference to the political intrigue, which has been played off derogatory to the honor of the worthy Premier.

"There are many indications of such an event as occurred in 1831. Ministers are less popular than they were at the beginning of the session. Like Lord Grey's Stanley-ridden cabinet, they have recently, on several occasions, given much offence to the masses; and it is admitted on all hands, that though they manage to keep the Tories out, this has been, so far, the utmost limit of their power as a reforming administration. They carry on the mere routine of government, but cannot pass a single legislative measure of improvement. "Considering"—that is, standing still—seems to be their forte as regards acts of Parliament. Lord Lyndhurst has been virtually prime minister, negatively at least, ever since Lord Melbourne's last appointment to the office. The country is becoming thoroughly tired of this Lyndhurst-Melbourne government, and would almost prefer a state of things under which the Tories should be openly responsible for their own doings. Those earnest reformers in the commons, who are most staunch in their support of Ministers, find it necessary, out of doors, to apologise for being so. Mr. O'Connell will know what is meant. Professing themselves for popular support, Ministers are themselves open to Tory intrigues of court. The present intrigue against Lord Melbourne individually, (and time will show that it is altogether a party plot,) proves his political weakness. He is presumed to be tottering,—that is, liable to be knocked down with a feather. Though the result may come slowly, the same causes will always produce the same effects; and the mode of Lord Grey's fall, now understood by everybody, shows the insecurity of Lord Melbourne's position. It appears, therefore, by no means improbable, that if the Commons should accept Sir Robert Peel's measure for the government of the Irish towns, they will give Sir Robert Peel more power over all those towns than he now exercises over his own borough of Tamworth. Is not the risk too great? * * * It appears to us, upon full and anxious reflection, that Lord Melbourne's choice now is between resignation and dismissal."

We are happy in being able to state, that the Shipping and trade of this Port up to the 1st instant, exhibits a very large increase over the corresponding period of last year.

PILFERING NEWSPAPERS.—We are constantly annoyed by complaints from our country subscribers, that persons taking charge of parcels from this office, carry them past their destination to their own homes, where they are read by those who pay us nothing and then delivered to the subscribers, in a state not fit to be seen; and in many instances, are kept alto-

gether. Persons who act thus, do not reflect upon the injury they at once inflict upon this Establishment and those who support it: they would do well to suppose themselves in either situation, and they will have some idea of the hardship and injustice of their present conduct. This is the second time we have had to admonish them, and we are now determined that the first of these delinquents we can get hold of, we will place him in a situation not much to be envied. They may suppose that there is no law to punish this sort of peculation, but we will show them their mistake.

For some days past, the sun has been scarcely visible, from the density of the smoke with which the atmosphere is loaded; this indicates that extensive fires are in activity in the forests.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.—This month has been remarkably cold and dry, night frosts were frequent up to the 21th; the prevailing winds have been from North West to East and very cold, the thermometer has seldom been above 60° in the shade, and at no time as high as 80°. There was only one shower of rain worth calling so, in the whole month, (about the 20th). From the causes we have named, the white crops have come up very slowly and look sickly, and they are at least a month behind the progress they are in at the 1st of July in ordinary seasons. Potatoes have failed in some instances, as they did the last two or three years, and many of our farmers are now supplying their place by turnips.

The hay crop is unusually meagre and stunted, and being partly shot out and in flower, can derive but little benefit from rain, although it were now to come. It will be greatly deficient in quantity, except in a few cases where the land is in a high state of cultivation, on which it may amount to an average crop.

The *Halifax Recorder*, of Saturday last, says—"By Boston papers received this morning to the 27th ult. inclusive, Paris to the 24th, and Havre papers to the 26th May have been received via New York, from which we extract the following.—Accounts from Paris announce the formation of the new liberal Ministry in Spain. Reports were in circulation of serious disturbances having taken place in Madrid. Twelve hundred troops of the Queen of Spain having obtained permission to pass through France have embarked at Socoa for Saint Sebastian; this reinforcement will place General Evans at the head of 10,000 men. It was expected he would attack the Carlists at Passage, and if successful, effect a junction with the French Legion, under General Bellerive. Talleyrand, it is said, was dangerously ill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Melville" in our next. We would have no objections to insert "Curator's" communication, but after the remarks we made last week, we think it perfectly unnecessary. We were never disposed to doubt the wisdom and integrity of the body which he offers to defend; on the contrary, we think their examples might be copied to advantage by many of their class in the Province. He should have left such a defence, had it been needed, to one of themselves.

MARRIED.

On the 6th ult, at Montreal, Mr Charles E. B Anderson, son of J. W. Anderson, Esq., M. D. of Princeton, N. S., to Rose, second daughter of William Elliot, Esq. Advocate, of Amherstburg, U. C.

DIED.

At Roger's Hill, on Friday last, Christian, wife of Mr Alexander McDonald.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak.—Mr McLellan, Mr Fraser, Mrs Dorton and Child, J. Halliburton, Esq., and Andrew Wallace.

At Mr Harper's.—Mr Cook, Mr Hunter, W. C. Delaney, Esq. and Judge Sawyers.

TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A number of second hand Volumes of Library Books, may be had at the Subscriber's Shop.

R. DAWSON.

July 1. if