Theatre Royal.

On Monday evening Mr. Serton took what was miscalled his benefit—we hope he had not to pay for the lights (as we did our dollar to see him) for in such a case it would have been *no benefit* to him. The first piece in the performance of the evening was the "Dream at Sea," which was got up in a manner that reflected any thing but credit on the *getter up*. *Anne Trevennion* was, of course, very interesting, but was no other redeeming character (as played) in the piece. The farce of the "Mummy," or the "Liquor of Life" followed, but such a *deadly lively* concern was never witnessed—it was rotten in the *core*—there was no *life* in it—but as for *liquor* no one could say 'too much water had'st thou poor Ophelia." Poor Serton was hardly used, there was a painter chap "wot *was* to have took him off in his likeness," but when the time came he was found to *have took* himself off; and oh, horrible! most horrible!! even the ladies, who stand by a man "through good report and bad report," deserted our poor *Mummy*, and left him to his fate. Mr. Nickinson, we must own, played very well, but we liked him better in the Ordnance Yard, "the reason why, we cannot tell."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—In further prosecution of the object proposed in these letters, namely to inculcate a spirit of moderation and forbearance on both the parties into which this Colony is presently divided, I proceed to shew that the greatest and most incurable of all our evils, beyond comparison, is that discord and animosity, which have been engendered, and are unhappily fomented by our factious contentions. We are like two families dwelling together in the same house, invested with equal rights and powers, in the administration of its domestic economy. We can effectually destroy each other's peace, comfort and prosperity, if we cherish resentments and indulge a vindictive spirit. If we set ourselves to thwart each other's views, to frustrate each other's labours, we shall mutually inflict much mischief and misery—perhaps bring ourselves to poverty and ruin. Those, it will be observed, who have little power to do good are often mighty to achieve evil. And powerful as is the principle of self-interest, it is liable to be overborne by the proud and resentful passions, often to a degree, which must appear astonishing, and if it were not attested by experience, would be wholly incredible.

The history of the world abounds with examples of the miseries, and desolations, which have been wrought in nations, possessing all the materials and resources of greatness, by party spirit, long cherished and enflamed by hereditary and inveterate prejudices, and envenomed by religious differences. Something like a parallel to our case may be found in the state of Ireland. Contemplate the distracted and wretched condition of that country, and reflect that the prime, the sole cause, is that rancorous feeling of national and religious antipathy between two distinct races, inhabiting the same soil—which we now deprecate in this Colony—of which, we fear, the seeds are already sown, and if not happily suppressed, will be eventually productive of evils, which it will require a length of time to subdue. The force of this reasoning is greatly enhanced by the consideration, too generally overlooked, that time is working out the redemption of the British party, and that too more speedily and effectually than it is in the compass of human power to do. Did we allow ourselves calmly to survey the actual circumstances and prospects of this Colony, would we make a sober and reasonable computation of the rate at which we are now advancing to the, attainment of a political, ascendancy—did we found our calculations of the future, upon the certain data of the past, we should find great cause to wonder at our own feverish and fierce impatience, under grievances, from which we have so near and so certain a prospect of escape.

What need is there for so much violence on our side, when we must be short-sighted indeed, if we do not clearly perceive the approach of our speedy and inevitable triumph. Our true wisdom and policy undoubtedly is, to avoid as much as possible, arousing, or at least exasperating the jealousies, and arraying against us all the energies of our opponents. It is emphatically our interest, it is with us at once a moral and political duty, by observing moderation in our temper and language, by bearing our faculties meekly, to disarm opposition, to blunt the stings of party spirit, if we cannot altogether extract them; to neutralize as many as possible of those who are against us; to conciliate the good-will and confidence of all, who are moderate and reasonable; and to do all, that in us lies, to pour oil on the troubled waters; in doing this we shall much sooner gain an equality, or at least all the advantages of equality—we shall not prejudice, we shall greatly promote our cause, with the Parent Government, by acting with a mild and conciliatory temper; and we shall acquire, if nothing else, at least credit and respect, in the eye of all the world— e shall gain an accession of moral strength to our cause, as honorable to us as it will be important. And let us not deceive ourselves into the vain belief of the impotency of that numerous and united body, whose opposition arrests our progress and stands in the way of our interests. It is not possible for this country to attain to a state of tranquillity, or of steady prosperity, until a good understanding is established between us. I will suppose for a moment, that the British part of the colonists had acquired an ascendancy in the legislature, that they were able unitedly, to carry any measures which they might think advisable, there would be still, for a length of time, a formidable minority to contend against. And even could we suppose, that amid the heat and jealousy of party collisions, the ruling body should maintain an impartial regard to the great interests of the whole community, it would argue gross ignorance of human nature and of human affairs, to infer, that there would not arise among themselves differences and divisions, which would often give preponderance to the minority and proportionally weaken the powers of Government, and throw obstacles sometimes in the way of even the best and wisest measures. In every point of view, therefore, it seems to me that it is the truest wisdom to exercise a spirit of forbearance—to employ all wise and legitimate means of conciliating and harmonising the discordant elements; and as we could not easily introduce or maintain a proper domestic order, or economy in a house or family divided against itself, of which the different members should, instead of helping, comforting, co-operating with one another for their common good, be only ingenious and industrious in the work of mutual annoyance and persecution; so we vainly look for the happy consummation of good government, and of steady prosperity in this colony, until we can reduce to order the elements of anarchy—until we can dispose the minds of the people, now dissentented and exasperated against each other, to reconciliation and harmony. Is this a hopeless attempt? Would its success be problematical? We verily think not. The very endeavour would give strength—would give moral power to those who made it. They have formed a very different estimate from us, of the gentle and courteous disposition of the population of French origin, who should despair of being able to convert them by moderation, kindness, and a manly and generous tenderness to their natural feelings and even prejudices, to a reasonable temper, to an equitable consideration of what is due to our rights and interests. I deny, at least that the experiment has been tried on our side. So far otherwise, that nothing can be conceived more directly repugnant to all that is conciliatory, than the language, temper, and bearing of the British party. Read our journals and you will find in almost every page, the outbreakings of a fierce, insolent, and tyrannical spirit. How perversely have we flown in the face of the Government, during the late administrations, and how disrespectful and outrageous have been our spirit and our language with respect to the wise moderation and prudent forbearance, which they have felt it their duty to exercise; and in doing so, have evinced a sound and enlightened policy, as much above our contracted and illiberal views as the thoughts and counsels of a man transcend those of a child.

I trust and believe, that the British Government will no more be moved from their propriety, by our intemperate abuse of their well-judged course of policy, than a wise man would be disturbed from his purpose by the brawing or petulance of a child. How little do these men know of human nature, of the dreadful impetus of the resentful passions, of the incontrolable force of that reaction which will be created by tampering with national pride, prejudice and passion, who cry out so loudly and so fiercely against the cautious but not timid, the prudent but not tame, the forbearing but not truckling policy of the Mother Country? We, too, like them, are admirers of firmness and decision on the part of Government. But we do not confound those virtues with the opposite vices. Violence is not vigour—intemperate abuse is not a manly or magnanimous opposition—a reckless and hot-headed precipitancy which would snatch at once all those benefits which prudence, moderation, address, working along with time and firmness, are alone able to secure, in the judgment of all enlightened men, is, as we deem, the true import of the counsel of that party which we now denounce, and they stand in striking and palpable contrast with the views of his Majesty's Government, with the spirit and conduct of his Majesty's Commissioners. Could we concede to them for a moment, which we are far from doing, that it were possible that our differences would be more promptly adjusted by acting on their advice, let them weigh the alternatives which we now submit to their deliberation. On the one hand we point to the undeniable fact that time is rapidly working out our redemption—and is it wise to be patient and forbearing so as not to intercept or frustrate the blessings which she is silently and not slowly preparing for us—or for the more than uncertain chance of being able all at once to snatch, to appropriate, by a *coup de main* as it were, the prize which we covet, to run the risque if not of losing it for ever, at least of protracting the period of its attainment, and greatly embittering the enjoyment of it in possession.

Mediators in whose good dispositions and feelings towards us, it were most unreasonable not to confide, are now in the midst of us, labouring for peace—for the common good of all. In the name of peace—in the name of common sense, let us not perversely do all that in us lies to weaken their hands, to discourage their hearts, to thwart, perhaps defeat their benevolent intentions and efforts. They are come to hear and to record our grievances, and to avail themselves of our advice and assistance in searching out the proper remedies—let us cheerfully co-operate with them—let us not fight against ourselves or put away from us the gracious boon of a paternal, and, I will say, an enlightened Government. That Government will not shut their ears against our remonstrances, if we should find aught to dissent from in the recommendations made by the Commissioners; but until then we have one, only one duty to perform—cheerfully, gratefully to accept the services of these mediators, and to give them our best aid, countenance, encouragement.

July 24. Pacificus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—The word "falsehood" is a word never used among gentlemen, except when it is *intended* to be offensive. If a man offers intentional offence, while he affects to be writing against the reasons and assertions of his adversary, common consent has long once decided that he resorts to ungentlemanly expressions to catch the admiration of the vulgar, and to conceal, if possible, even from them, his own want of argument. The *Herald* has been guilty of this gross expression, and, in the blindness of its vulgarity, has fixed upon itself that "falsehood" with which it so grossly taunts my writing. In the wish to deny the readiness with which the present Administration entered upon the political distractions of Canada, the Editor asks, "Had not these Whigs been four *years* in office before they sent out a Commission of Enquiry?" Now four *months* would have been nearer the mark. In conclusion the *Herald* says, "that first act, as we have shown, emanated from one of the Tory Administrations." How will the stubborn Editor reconcile this last assertion with the first. Will he persuade people that a period of four years elapsed between the nomination, first of Lord Canterbury, and next of Lord Amherst, by the Tories, and the nomination of the present Commissioners sent out by the Whigs? The two assertions are at variance. One is, or both are, false; and to assert as fact, what a reference to his own journal would have shewn him was *not* fact, is a disingenuous attempt to catch the applause of the unwary, in which I certainly shall never imitate the inconsistent Editor.

Again, the *Herald* says, "a Commission of Enquiry to be put on a level with Catholic Emancipation!" By whom, I will ask, has it been so placed? Not by Legion—who has never compared the two measures—but only pointed out a parallel of folly, in the supposed cause of their rejection. If then the Editor of the *Herald* cannot write more to the point, and will not abstain from putting words into my mouth, which I never uttered—the public, I fear, will perceive that his previous silence did not arise from the mistaken hope "to gall me with contemptuous neglect"—but that his production of this morning is the sorry result of three days arduous but ineffectual study.

July 26. Legion.

The Doctor's Last.—Where did Mr. Phœnix, the New York lawyer, get his name? In New York to be sure, hasn't there been lots of burning there?

Lower Canada.

The crops between Montreal and Prescott look uncommonly well. Wheat promises to be an abundant one, and of good quality, provided the ravages of the fly do not extend generally throughout the country. In the neighbourhood of Cornwall, several fields have suffered materially. Barley looks well, and is fast ripening. The hay crop is now reaping in several quarters, and is of good quality.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

Accidents.—Two young men in the month of May at Albany hired a horse and Tilbury under pretence of going to Middlebury, but they continued their journey to Kingston where they sold the establishment to Mr. H. Weeks. A short time after appeared a hand-bill, describing the transaction, and offering a reward for their apprehension. Jordon Sprague, one of the men, was taken into custody, and on Sunday evening last went on board the *Canada* steamer in charge of Mr. B. Philips, for Oswego. Sprague appeared to be deeply affected by his situation, and even said he would rather jump overboard than go to the States Prison. As the steamer was nearing Oswego after day-light, there was an enquiry for Sprague, and a diligent search was made, but he could not be found. There is no doubt but he, during the night, jumped overboard, as he had previously threatened, and lost his life. He has left a wife and child, and we are informed his parents are respectable people. —*Kingston Spectator.*

The steamer *St. George* met with a serious accident below French Creek last night, by running against a rock. The water poured in so fast that it was with difficulty she was got into shoal water before sinking. Capt. Harper was left at Kingston unwell.—*Ib.*

The beautiful Steamboat *Traveller* which is decidedly the fastest boat on the Lake, is now engaged to run between Rochester and the head of the Lake twice a week; calling at this place on her upward and downward trips. The days of her arrival here will be seen by the advertisement. This Boat is built after the English model, and without the incumbrance of immense paper works, is possessed of most superior and complete accommodation. Her draught, when heavily laden, does not exceed 7 feet; and indeed her whole appearance for cleanliness and order, independent of her speed and the extreme regularity of her commander, entitle her to the patronage of the public.—*Coburg Star.*

Early on Thursday morning, a lad was amusing himself with firing off a rifle loaded with ball, at a squirrel outside the dwelling house occupied by the proprietor of this paper, which had nearly occasioned a serious accident. One of the balls passed through the front of the building into Mr. C's. bed room, and entered part of the bedding. It is strange that we do not hear more frequently of accidents from inexperienced boys being suffered to play with such dangerous weapons.—*Ib.*

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

325	brls Flour,	-	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
330	do do	-	Order.
200	do Pork,	-	W. Ritchie & Co.
8	do Ashes,	-	Mr. Griffin.
22	do do	-	Molson, Davies & Co.
21	do do	-	T. Follett.
10	do do	-	J. Frothingham.
1	do do	-	A. Whipple.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

99	brls Flour,	-	P. M'Gill & Co.
377	do do	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
165	do do	-	Bostwick & Holcomb
39	do do	-	W. Smith & Co.
112	do do	-	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
73	do do	-	R. F. Maitland & Co.
10	do Ashes,	-	W. Bradbury.
17	do do	-	H. B. Smith.
130	do Pork,	-	W. Ritchie & Co.
1800	bush Wheat,	-	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
1300	do do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

Montreal Markets, *July* 26.—*Ashes* are a shade lower since Friday—small bills of Pots have sold generally at 34s. 6d., and for parcels 35s. has been accepted: Pearls are offered at 39s. *ready* cash. The transactions in *Flour* have been upon an extensive scale, about 3000 brls. having changed hands in the last three days, at a small advance, the principal sales being effected at 28s. 9d. for good mill-brands of fine. Some sales were also made at 28s. 6d., and one at 29s. 3d for a lot of *very superior*, manufactured for superfine. Middlings has ranged from 26s. @ 27s. according to quality. The Flour market has a healthy appearance, and no sellers of fine could be found at the above rates this day, most of the holders being firm in asking 29s. 6d. In *Provisions* we have no change to report. The business in *West India Produce* has been confined to the retailers' immediate wants. *Bills on England* have sold readily at 11 pm., and some negotiations have been made at 11¼, with few sellers thereat. The Bank is not drawing.

Wholesale Fraud in Flour.—The *Nova Scotian* of last Thursday, contains the certificate of Mr. Roach, inspector for this place, giving a list of thirty-six barrels of Canada Flour, marked "Union Mills, Whitby, U. C., W. Watson, Inspector, Montreal," in which there is a deficiency of 352 lbs.—*Quebec Gazette*

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

Saturday, *July* 23, 1836.

Business generally has commenced much earlier than usual. A large number of the Southern and Western merchants have made their appearance, and are purchasing. A heavy and profitable fall business is confidently anticipated by our merchants.

Ashes.—The article since our last has met a decline—of Pots 25 cents, and Pearls 12½ cents. Small sales only have been made.

Flour.—Since our last the market has been dull except for Genesee, which has been in good demand at full prices, 7¼ @ 7½ cash; prices of Southern continues the same as last week; demand very limited; Ohio Flour has declined a little, in consequence of a large portion of it being bad, which operates against sales of the good.

Provisions.—Pork has advanced and sales of good Mess at $22 @ $23. Prime city at $15, 75 @ $16,75; and country at $14,50 @ $15,50. Beef remains as before—good Dairy Butter is in fair request at 20 @ 22 cents.

Spices.—Pepper is selling in lots to the trade at 8¼ @ 8½ cents. The stock is now in the one house. A cargo from Sumatra at Boston, comprising 2500 bags, is offered in this market. The stock of Pimento is small, and held at 8 cents.

Tallow.—American continues extremely scarce, and has further advanced: small sales have been made at 9½ cents. Market still bare of Foreign.

Tea.—A public sale, embracing 1175 packages, principally of the *Alexander's* cargo, was made on Wednesday last, and went off with animation at full prices, as follows:—345 chests Young Hyson, 41½ @ 43; 500 half do. 42; 17 do. superior .71½; and 313 chests Souchong. 31 @ 26 cents ⅌ lb. stopped at the latter rate, 6 mos. By auction also, yesterday, 568 half chests Souchong, Logan's cargo, sold at 22½ @ 23, principally at the former rate, 4 mos.

Exchange.—But few transactions have yet taken place in Foreign Bills for the packets of the 24th. Some Bills on England sold at 7¼ @ 7½.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 22.

Bark Victory, Heskit, Hull, Symes & Ross, general cargo, 164 settlers.
Brig Amity, Clay, Lisbon, Cunningham & Co., salt.
Schr John, Levey, New York, Montreal, rum, &c.
Louisa, Jean, do. Lemesurier & Co., sugar.

July 23.

Brig King Henry, Henderson, Hambro, Rodger, Dean & Co., wheat, beef, pork, &c.

July 24.

Bark Spence, Hardy, 1st June, London, Gilmour & Co. ballast, 3 settlers.
Brig Hope, Middleton, 1st do, order, do, 110 do.

July 25.

Ship Hero, Smallwood, 8th June, order, do, 270 do.
Bark Brunswick, Blake, 27th May, Yarmouth, Atkinson & Co. do, 445 do.
Brig Ewen, M'Taggart, 29th do, Londonderry, M Welch, do, 219 do.
Sir Wm. Wallace, Johnstone, 9th June, Belfast, Rodger, Dean & Co. salt, 223 do.
Ship Reward, Tickle, 2d June, Liverpool, C. E Levey & Co. ballast, 341 do.

AT GROSSE ISLE.

Brig Ardwell, 5th May, Lyon, 164 settlers
Triffin, 11th June, Sligo, 162 do
King, 18th May, Hull, coals.

CLEARED—JULY 22.

Brig Sapphire, Hall, Dublin, Lemesurier & Co.
Bark Aurora, Rosk, Liverpool, do.
Brig Britannia, Faulkner, Belfast, Pembertons.
Dandalus, Donaldson, Leith, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Forster, Forster, Sunderland, Price & Co.
Bark Antenas, Coulson, Liverpool, H. Burstall.
Schr. North America, Bears, Guysborough, Aylwin & Nond.
Maloney, Saccalon, St. John, Gilmour & Co.
Brig Tarbolton, Caldwell, Irvine, Symes & Ross.
Bark Ellen, Ward, Liverpool, do.

July 23

Brig Jane, Kendall, Whitehaven, Lemesurier & Co.
Dunn, Miller, do Symes & Ross.
Fisher, Sewell, Aberystwyth, do.
Buoyant, Carse, Maldon, Lemesurier & Co.
Thomas & William, Reed, Ulverston, A. Gilmour & Co.
Themis, Anderson, Hull, Atkinson & Co.
Delight, Anderson, Screen, Bellingham & Co.
Stann, Sandowson, Liverpool, Atkinson & Co.
Schr. Sentlowe, Hoffman, Richibucto, Rodger, Dean & Co.

July 25.

Brig Ring Dove, Willmett, Hartlepool, Symes & Ross.
George, Cornforth, London, W. Price & Co.
Dalmarnock, M'Farlane, Londonderry.
Schr Esperance, Le Buffe, St. John, N. B., Lemesurier & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the Regalia, from Londonderry—C. W Buchanan, Esq., M. D.

In the Spence, from London—Mr G. N. Prent, son and daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We received today a letter from Green Island, dated July 22, containing the following information:—"A schr has been found on her beam ends on Mille-Vache shoals, and at present is in charge of the salvers. The Captain, Petiverge, of St. Thomas, informed them that the schr belongs to Mr. Hamel, and that her cargo consisted of 60 puncheons rum, and 300 brls herrings. The wreck was caused by her being run down by a brig. All the crew were saved, and no other accident occurred than that of a boy who was hurt on the head."

St John (N. B.) July 9.—Cleared for Quebec, schr Emilie, Lizotte.

Halifax, July 9.—Cleared for Quebec and Magdalen Islands, schr Nancy, Vignau, molasses and rum.

Iceberg.—H. M. P. Express, experienced severe gales from the W. S. W. to W. N. W., and during her passage, fell in with several icebergs. On the 7th instant, lat. 43.13 lon. 61.20, fell in with two supposed aground in 45 fathoms; they appeared to be at least 170 feet high—they were S. W. by W. true 70 miles from Sable Island.

Pictou, July 11.—Arrived H. M. S. Champion, Commander Fair, from the Magdalen Islands, where she left the Gulnare (surveying vessel) Captain Bayfield.

Richibucto—Arrived, schr Industry, from Quebec Charlotte-Town, P. E. Island, July 5.—Arrived, schr Priscilla, Warren, from Quebec.

New York, July 19.—Cleared for Quebec, bark Liverpool, Godfrey.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

July 25—Barge COMMERCE, from Quebec, 1 bale merchandize, R. Armour & Co.; 20 tcs 10 hhds refined sugar, 10 do brandy, M'Donell, Holmes & Co.; 6 boxes 17 bales merchandize, Robertson, Masson & Co; 95 bags gunpowder, 7 bales merchandize, Begley, Knox & Co.; 10 hhds 10 tcs refined sugar, 88 bags gunpowder, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.; 9 boxes 2 bales merchandize, S Hodge & Co.; 10 hhds 2 casks earthenware, Playfair, M'Lean & Co.; 1 tierce merchandize, A. L. & J. Maeneier; 25 hhds refined sugar 25 do brandy, J. T. Badgely & Co.; 1 box 2 bales merchandize, J Richmond & Son; 2 hhds merchandize, J. R. Orr; 9 casks bottled wines, M'Intosh & Co.; 4 bales merchandize, Forsyth & Co.; 1 box wearing apparel, A. Stewart; 1 do do A. Sevign.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1836.

Newspapers from the Lower Provinces of the 13th instant, were received yesterday. The packet *Express*, 4th June from Falmouth, arrived at Halifax on the 9th instant. On her passage she fell in with several icebergs, and on the 7th instant, lat. 44, 13, long. 61, 20, saw two of them, supposed aground, in 45 fathoms water; they appeared at least 170 feet high, and were S. W. 90 miles from Sable Island. The *Express* experienced severe gales from W. S. W. to W. N. W. on the passage.

The *Miramichi Gleaner* mentions the completion of a large steam saw mill at Chatham, belonging to J. Cunard & Co.

The *Fredericton Gazette*, of the 13th inst., states that the fears that had been entertained for the safety of the town, from the fires which had been raging in the neighbouring woods, had been dissipated by the plentiful showers of rain that had fallen, and which had checked the fires, and revived vegetation.

Miramichi, *July* 5—The weather during the greater part of the week, has been excessively warm—the thermometer standing at noon, on Wednesday last, at 118 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 an emergency, by placing puncheons 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 looks parched and withered for want of moisture.

Agricultural Report for June.—This month has been remarkably cold and dry; night frosts were frequent up to the 24th; and the prevailing winds have been from North West to East and very cold—the thermometer has seldom been above 60 deg. in the shade, and at no time as high as 80 deg.—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 supplying their place by turnips. The hay crop is unusually meagre and stinted, 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 few cases where the land is in a high state of cultivation, on which it may amount to an average crop.—*Picton Bee.*

Halifax, *July* 9.—The crews of the brig *Dove* and schr. *Anastasie*, while fishing in **St. George's Bay, Newfoundland**, on the **1st June**, were interrupted by a party of forty Frenchmen, armed with guns, belonging to a brig named *Le Furieux*, A Banlett, master, of St. Malo. They seized two boats and a seine; one of the boats was deeply laden with fish, and R. Downey, master of the brig, and Martin Flemming, of the schr. whom they detained some time, were in the other attending the seine. Mr. Peter M'Phee, a part owner of the *Dove*, immediately proceeded to ascertain the cause of such proceeding. M. Banlett informed him that British subjects had no right to fish in that bay or on the coast, asserting that he had a commission from the French Government to prevent them from taking fish on any part of the shore from Cape Ray to Cape John, and that, from the same authority, he individually held an exclusive grant, which cost him 10,000 francs, to seine fishing in the Bay of St. George.

By the advantage of the Railroad line, the time heretofore taken to convey the mail from New York to this city, has been reduced about *five hours*. It will, in future, arrive about half-past nine in the morning, instead of half-past two in the afternoon, thus reducing the actual time taken between New York and Montreal, to a little more than *sixty-four hours*. The mail for New York will, in future, be made up at six o'clock in the evening, and will leave by the Railroad line the following morning at eight.

An Appeal was made on Monday last through the columns of this paper to the citizens of Montreal, by the Committee that were some time ago appointed to devise means for establishing a House of Industry or Poor House in this city, on behalf of this object. The reasoning, the facts, and the suggestions contained in that Appeal, set the matter in a just light, and can scarcely fail, we think, of drawing public attention seriously to the subject, and, may we add, of inducing our fellow-citizens to co-operate actively in accomplishing the aim of the Committee. We are glad to hear that the Address referred to will be submitted in a separate form to all respectable occupants of houses in town for their concurrence in its recommendations.

But, however excellent the Address, and however much calculated to produce conviction, there is one class of evils inflicted upon the community by street beggars, which has been overlooked in it, but which we are inclined to believe is among the worst that springs from this source. We refer to the waste of the time of servants and others, and the interruptions in their occupations, by being compelled to answer the demands of those asking charity. House-keepers must be conscious, that a large proportion of the daily calls at their doors, which are frequently made in an imperious manner, is owing to that class of people who live on the produce of others' industry, while in the mode in which they levy their tax, they curtail the time, and interrupt the routine of the domestic arrangements of those who pay it. The Address proves, that the whole race of beggars could be supported at a far less expense to the community in a separate establishment, than left as they are, every one to forage for himself. But, from the view we have given, it appears, that by the suppression of street-begging, there would not only be a direct saving to the community in the *material* of support to those practising it, but there would also be a great saving of house-keeper's and servants' time, and a greater chance of their being permitted to attend uninteruptedly to their respective duties. The inconveniencies and loss which are experienced by the community in the way that we have stated, are daily and hourly felt, and every house-keeper would, we are convinced, be most thankful for the removal of their cause. The most feasible and charitable plan to accomplish this, is, in our opinion, the adoption of that proposed in the Address, and this can only be done through the liberal contributions of the public.

We did not commence these remarks with any intention of examining this subject, in all its important bearings on the interests of the community, and of those whose increasing numbers and increased importunity have forced it upon public attention; but we cannot avoid remarking that, regarding the matter on the widest basis—in a national point of view, as influencing public prosperity—it is not without importance. This is a new country, its capital is very small in comparison of the purposes to which it might be profitably applied, and it cannot well afford to maintain any drones, or any unproductive class among its population. The regulations of the House of Industry, when established, would convert many a sturdy beggar into a regular workman, and would exact, without having recourse to harsh measures, from nearly all, some useful or ornamental product, which would go to swell the resources of the country.

We would beg, in conclusion, to impress upon our fellow-citizens the personal interest which every one possesses in the suppression of street-begging, and of the great benefit which would accrue to the community at large, from the establishment of a House of Industry. The effort which is now making for this object, if frustrated by indifference on the part of the public, may not soon be attempted again. The Committee have laboured, and are now labouring, zealously, for its accomplishment, and it is to be hoped that their labours will be crowned with success.

We have great pleasure in making known to our readers the following General Order; which furnishes an additional instance of the desire of Government, and its functionaries, to forward the improvement of this country and the Colonies generally, on any occasion where political feeds, and party feelings, not thwart its best intentions.

G. O.

July 25, 1836.

No. 3.—Upon the representation of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the Executive Cong. has been pleased to sanction the employment of Capt. Yule, R. E., on the survey of a projected Railway from St. Andrews, N. B., to Quebec.

(Signed) John Eden, Lt.-Col.
D. A. G.

We have seen the prospectus of a Weekly Newspaper, proposed to be published in Montreal, and entitled the *Catholic Religious Intelligencer.*

"The principal objects in the view of the conductors of this Journal, are, to promote the spread of true religion and piety, by giving to its readers the practical and experimental doctrines of the Bible; to enlarge their views and fire their zeal in this cause by accounts of Bible and Tract Societies, Sabbath Schools, Missionary efforts, and giving from time to time a copious view of these efforts and their success in every part of the world, to promote benevolence and good will among men, by cultivating temperance, peace and industry, encouraging Hospitals, Asylums, Humane Society for the Poor, week-day Schools, and all measures calculated to do good and promote the well-being of men in time and eternity."

It will be conducted by members of the Baptist denomination; but it will not, even when occasion calls for it, give bias to the peculiarity of their creed.

The experiment of religious periodicals, has, we believe, succeeded pretty well in the United States, and although they are certainly a less suitable medium for the diffusion of solid religious information, than the documents of Biblical interpretation, critical and illustration, than magazines, they seem to be more adapted to the wants of a new country. To the benevolent intentions of the projectors of this new journal, no object; and agreeing with them, that all subjects claiming the attention of rational and immortal man, religion is confessedly most important," we wish them success in their undertaking.

It will, we believe, be ably conducted.

A paragraph, a short time ago went the rounds of the American papers, stating that two men in a boat had been dashed over the falls of Niagara. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* has the following, in reference to the report:—

"Those who have been weeping over the fate of the two men who were recently swept down the awful plunge of the Niagara Cataract, may dry their tears. The gentlemen who performed the feat were prepared for the occasion, made been made, and placed in the boat for that identical purpose, by some ingenious young artisans who had nothing better to do. The adventurers were not injured by the fall, although they went to pieces."

Importations of specie from France into New York continue. The Havre packet *Nevie de Grasse*, lately arrived, brought over five hundred thousand dollars worth in gold.

It is said that seven hundred dogs have been killed in Philadelphia since the commencement of the campaign against them.

Robinson, of Helen Jewett notoriety, now familiarly known in the States as "GREAT UNHANGED."

We regret that the *Bathurst Courier* has been compelled to discontinue the publication of the cruize of the *Perseverance.*

We are requested to state, that the Provisional Committee of the proposed "Fire Building," will meet this afternoon at three o'clock, in the public library.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—I now proceed to conclude, after some interruption, my remarks on Dr. Croly's Speech, at the late Conservative dinner in London, and there is no complish, so far as I may, the object, which I proposed to myself, of exposing the follies, inconsistencies, deliberations of our High Church party, of which the Doctor's Speech affords a luculent, and by no means an exaggerated specimen. As a considerable interval of time has elapsed, since its appearance, in the pages of the *Montreal Herald*, it may be proper to quote the portion of it, on which I purpose to comment, at this time.

"When it was the will of Providence to restore the Constitution, (the orator here refers to the Revolution in 1688) what was the leader of that most glorious and permanent of all victories? The Established Church (Hear.) Who were the strugglers and champions of the Revolution of 1688, while the Statesman was silent, and the soldier stood looking on? It was the Churchman, who braved the tyranny and its tribunals. It was the Bishops, who were sent to the dungeon, as the Representatives of British rights; and they were the restorers of the British Constitution. (Loud and long continued cheering.) And is it not even from that championship, that we are entitled to date the perfect day—the more than re-establishment of the Constitution. (Loud cheering.) That triumph shot a new vigor into the Constitution of the moral and political empire. It had found that frame lifeless, void of the breath, it breathed into its nostrils, was from Heaven, and the clay became a living soul." (Vehement cheers.)

How far oratory may be wide of truth—how great the difference, and even contrast between the fictions of fancy, and the facts of sober and veritable history, the reader shall be enabled to judge in the sequel. What the Church had done for liberty, the amount of the boasted services, which she had rendered to her glorious cause, first, in the great Rebellion (as Dr C terms it) in 1640, and subsequently in the reign of the Second Charles, I have shown and exemplified, in my former letters, first as regards the favorite doctrines, preached in those blessed days from all her pulpits, *non-resistance* and *divine right*—two fitting pillars in the temple of liberty forsooth! and next, their pious zeal for religion and liberty, as manifested in the unrelenting persecution of the Puritans in England, and the Presbyterians in Scotland! We now go on to trace the further progress of these venerable apostles, founders, fathers of British Constitutional Liberty, in the reign of James the Second.

In the rash and ill-starred attempts, which that Prince made to introduce the Papish religion into the Anglican Church and universities, he was emboldened and confirmed by the loud and ostentatious zeal, with which her courtly clergy openly and uniformly preached the doctrine of *non-resistance*, in all its most unrigated rigor. So much was this the case, that we find James, in the simplicity of his heart, astonished beyond measure, when he encountered, for the first time, opposition to his attempts [illegible] pery, than which nothing could be [illegible] ed by him; "under the influence [illegible] tures," observes Sir James M[illegible] him filled with astonishment, at [illegible] ordinary motives of human con[illegible] *gant dogma*, and beyond measure [illegible] Church should oppose the Crown [illegible] become the enemy of the Church [illegible]

When the famous order was issued [illegible] council, commanding the Declaration [illegible] to be read, at the usual time of divine [illegible] Churches in London—the first movement towards the grand Revolution, which ensued, was "the hazarding of a meeting of the Clergy of London, among whom were, at that time, the lights and ornaments of the Church. At this memorable meeting, which, let us bear in mind, gave the first decisive impulse to the Revolution of 1688," the majority appeared, at first, to lean towards submission, *or evasion*, which was only disguised, or deferred submission. Happily a decisive answer was produced to the most plausible argument of the complaisant party. Some of the chief Ministers and Laymen among the Nonconformists, earnestly besought the Clergy not to judge them, by a handful of their number, who had been gained by the court; but, to be assured that, instead of being alienated from the Church, they would be drawn closer to her, by her making a stand for [illegible] A Clergyman present, read a [illegible] Declarations, which he was asked [illegible] conformists to exhibit to to the [illegible]

In order to estimate at its full [illegible] mous and disinterested conduct of [illegible] at this memorable era, we must [illegible] were ready to co-operate with the [illegible] so recently been persecuting them [illegible] immediate ease and advantage, [illegible] Bishops and Clergy were contend[illegible] and religion, but for the most vital [illegible] the very existence of their order. For the same historian tells us, that this famous declaration for liberty of conscience, contained "provisions for religious liberty, so wise and just that they wanted nothing but lawful authority and pure intention, to render them worthy of admiration. It suspended the execution of all penal laws for non-conformity, and of all laws, which required certain acts of conformity, as qualifications for civil or military offices; it gave leave to all men to meet and serve God after their manner, publicly and privately, and denounced the Royal displeasure and the vengeance of the land against all who should disturb any religious worship, and finally, that all the King's loving subjects might be discharged from all penalties, forfeitures and disabilities, which they might have incurred, granted them a free pardon for all crimes by them committed [illegible] penal laws." Surely if we admire the resistance of the church on this occasion, [illegible] at a loss for language to express our [illegible] disinterested, heroic zeal which [illegible] body of the non-conformists, and [illegible] cause to take part with their enemies [illegible] and spirit, the insidious proffer [illegible] selves, for which they were to be [illegible] the Protestant faith. The result [illegible] the London clergy, in consequence [illegible] given by the non-conformists, was, that [illegible] by a great majority, not to comply with the King's order to read said Declaration. "The whole church," said the Pope's Nuncio, "espouses the cause of the Bishops. There is no reasonable expectation of division among the Anglicans, and our hopes from the nonconformists are vanished." Well indeed might he despair of the Dissenters, since on the twentieth of May the venerable Baxter, above sectarian interests, and unmindful of ancient wrongs, *from his tolerated pulpit, extolled the Bishops*, for their resistance to the very declaration for which he now owed the liberty of recommending them." When the Bishops who had presented the petition to the King against the Royal order, were thrown into prison, "none of their visitors," says the same historian, "were more remarkable than a deputation of ten non-conformist ministers, which so incensed the King, that he [illegible] handed them; but they answered, [illegible] but adhere to the Bishops, as men [illegible] testant Religion. An example of [illegible] the historian, "rare in the conflict [illegible] monities. The Dissenting clergy [illegible] seem nearly unanimous in preferring [illegible] ts of religious liberty, to the [illegible] peculiar privileges."

In the same history we find the [illegible] partment remarks: "To come [illegible] Bishops, they refused compliance [illegible] hear King, while they professed passive obedience to him as a tenet of their church, and after having, in precisely the same matter, obeyed the royal mandate implicitly in the late reign. They presented a petition to the King desiring to be excused. They considered their petition legal and dutiful, as most assuredly it was. The King considered it a seditious libel, committed them in default of bail, upon their refusal to enter even into their own recognisances; submitted the question to be