The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia pereundi.—SENECA.

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUG. 23, 1836.

We are unwilling that the benefits of Mr. KIRK's Lectures, on the system of general education, more especially as existing in the State of New York, should be confined to those who have heard him. The subject can never be held as foreign, or useless, in any clime where there are human beings to be taught. But to Canada, considering what she really is, and what she might soon be, there is no subject that ought to be of greater interest, than the devising and supporting of a well organised system of general education. This is, undoubtedly, one of those blessings which *she* is painfully in want of, and without which she never can rise in the scale of nations, but must lag far behind her neighbours, in every object of honorable ambition.

We are fortunately enabled, by the aid of "REED and MATHESON'S *Narrative of a Visit to the American Churches*," to lay before our readers a concise statement of the system of general school education in the State of New York, so well explained and illustrated by Mr. KIRK, on Saturday evening. It is from the pen of the Secretary of the State of New York, who is also Superintendent of Common Schools:—

"The revenue arising from the school fund is apportioned, by the superintendent, to the several town and cities in the state, in the ratio of the population in the cities, and in proportion to the children between five and sixteen in the towns. The amount of the apportionment for each county, is transmitted to the board of supervisors, which body is required annually to assess, upon the taxable inhabitants of each town, a sum equal to that which is apportioned to the town by the superintendent. Thus there is paid from the state treasury, to each town, a certain sum, on condition that the taxable inhabitants of the town raise a like sum, and the amount thus provided must be applied exclusively to the payment of teacher's wages, and of those duly qualified, according to the provision of the school law.

"The trustees of each district are required to account for the expenditure of the money by an annual report to the commissioners of the town, embracing, also, the number of children, and the general condition of the district. If they fail to make the report, the school money is apportioned to such districts as do report. The town commissioners are also required to make an annual report, accounting for the money received for their town, giving the number of districts, and an abstract of the returns from the several districts. The reports of the commissioners are sent to the county clerk, who is required to transmit copies thereof to the superintendent of common schools. It is made the duty of the superintendent to present an annual report to the Legislature, containing an abstract of the reports received from the several towns, &c. * * * * * * *

The taxable inhabitants of the district, by a majority, designate the site for the school-house, vote a tax for building the house, and appoint the district officers, consisting of three trustees, a clerk, and collector; the trustees assess the tax, have the custody of the school-house, and employ the teachers, and pay them the public money, and collect the residue of the teachers' wages from the patrons of the school

"This State distributes annually 100,000 dollars, which is about twenty-five cents to each scholar between five and sixteen. These twenty-five cents go out, coupled with such conditions as to ensure the application of at least three times its amount to the same object; that is, the town makes it fifty cents, and the necessary expenditures by the inhabitants of the district, if they restrict themselves to a bare compliance with the law, must be at least fifty cents more. It is thus seen that by this feature in our school system, 100,000 dollars apportioned from the state treasury, are made to perform the office, or at least, to ensure the application of 400,000 annually, to the use of common schools."

"The fund referred to in this communication was begun in 1805, and is formed by the sale of land appropriated by the State to the uses of education. It amounts now to 1,700,000 dollars and yields an income of more than 100,000 dollars per annum. By the provision of the constitution, all the unappropriated lands belonging to the State are granted to it; and these are computed to amount to upwards of 869,000 acres. While this fund was growing, the State made graduated votes annually, so as to have 100,000 dollars disposable for this object."

The plan thus detailed, possesses many excellencies; but many leading men in the State, deem it inadequate fully to answer the demands of the present age. It is neither thought to be sufficiently efficient, nor is there furnished through its means, a sufficiently good education.

Mr. KIRK has just been on a tour through the State of New York, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the people, to improve and give a higher tone to the present organization; and the chief points of the reform deemed necessary, are, that the office of Superintendent of Common Schools should be no longer conjoined with that of Secretary of State, but should be held by an individual who should devote all his time and talents to this one subject—that there should be a superintendent for each county—that more money should be raised for the purposes of education, in order that the schools might be kept open in the smallest villages all the year through—that the teachers should be better remunerated and possessed of higher qualifications—that a considerable number of Normal Schools should be established, &c.

Mr. KIRK affirmed that the present system had effected a vast amount of good, but it had its defects, and these it was thought would be nearly remedied by the above measures. It was, he said, in contemplation to punish by civil disabilities, those citizens who were grossly deficient in point of education.

We wish we could transfer to paper the many noble and philanthropic sentiments which Mr. KIRK uttered in the course of his lecture, on the importance of mental cultivation to man individually, and to a whole nation in all its moral, political and physical relations.

We may speak hereafter of his lecture last night.

The poor editor of the *Herald* must be in a sad way, when he has doffed the championship of the vowels and consonants of the English alphabet, and has taken himself to, nobody knows what. The communication of a "PETITIONER" for instance, contained, as many errors and inaccuracies in a small way, as might well have set him up for the next twelve months. But the *cautious* man knew well, that if he noticed it at all, he could not avoid answering in some way or other, its charges against himself. Thus it always is with the veracious editor. "JUSTITIA" convicted him of slandering the supporters of the petition, and he does not even attempt to wash out the stain. A "PETITIONER" has convicted him of slandering "those of your petitioners who knew what they were signing," and he remains silent, under the infliction. The petitioners, however, may, at no distant day, convince the libeller, that he will not be permitted to stigmatize their characters with impunity.

The *Herald's* efforts against the Petition, are every day becoming more truly pitiable. It yesterday accused the Committee of sending out sheets for signatures to the country. The *Herald* may very safely make a charge, which can be established by a reference to its own columns, and to one of its zealous partisans. A "most respectable and long established architect" sent one of the sheets to the country, but the same gentleman has not thought fit to return it, although containing the signatures of many persons, who are desirous of supporting the Petition. Are we justified in describing this as another Tory *Herald* trick!—first procuring one of its supporters to do the act, and then charging it upon the Committee.

We deem it necessary to say a word or two on "L. E. H.'s" communication which appeared in yesterday's *Courier*. While we accede to the author considerable ingenuity, we must frankly tell him that, in our opinion, his position is quite untenable. We might refer to events immediately subsequent to the Capitulation, the Articles of which "L. E. H." quotes as of so much value which incontestibly prove that the statesmen of that time interpreted these articles in a very different way from what "L. E. H." would. The Treaty that has been referred to gives no countenance to his opinion. In the present case, we hold the authority of the Imperial Parliament as paramount and that its exercise would infringe no treaty nor terms of capitulation.

The Rev. Mr. KIRK, of Albany, will deliver an Address, in the American Church, this evening, at seven o'clock, to young men, in the course of which he will give his views of the Temperance Reformation.

SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Commander of the Forces, has leased premises in Quebec, where he may be expected about the end of October.

Messrs. JAS. DEAN, J. M. FRASER, PIERRE PELLETIER, GEO. PEMBERTON, and WILLIAM PHILLIPS, have been appointed the Provisional Committee for conducting the affairs of the Quebec branch of the Bank of British North America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—After the very violent ebullition of hostility which has burst forth in a certain quarter, against the petition which has been recently submitted to the public, we are fairly entitled to ask, "Is there not a cause?"

What adequate—nay, what plausible grounds can be assigned for this somewhat intemperate opposition?

We shall subject to a rigorous analysis such clauses of the said petition, as we conceive to be obnoxious to the party in question, and consider their spirit and tendency. The exordium runs thus—"That, in order to give effect to the gracious intentions of His Majesty, in the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the various subjects of complaint, which have been brought under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, your petitioners are desirous to place before your honorable body, in an authentic shape, a brief statement of their wants and wishes, which might otherwise be misinterpreted or misunderstood, should it be supposed, that they are faithfully set forth in the public journals of this city." Here it is to be observed, in the first place, that the framers of the petition are disposed to welcome the arrival of the Royal Commissioners, and to receive, not only with due respect, but with lively gratitude, this fresh proof of His Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of these colonies. They clearly signify that their sentiments on this point are not to be judged, or measured, by the language or the temper of the public journals of this city—and from the terms in which they hail in the opening of the petition—the advent of the Royal Commission—it is not left to uncertain inference, what journals are not symphonious with the minds of the framers and subscribers. Had there been no other reason for getting up a petition, than simply to give assurance to His Majesty's Commissioners, that there was a portion of the British population in Canada, who not only disclaimed any participation in, but avowed their decided reprobation of the gross insults, offered to them personally, and through them, to His Majesty's Government, it would have been amply sufficient to justify its getting up. Had the Commissioners formed their judgment of the feelings and views of the British party, from the majority of "the organs of public opinion," as they might very reasonably have been regarded, we do think that it would have been quite warrantable on their part to have quitted Montreal almost immediately after their arrival amongst us, in disgust, since we showed so little gratitude for the opportunity afforded us of stating our complaints, and spurned from us those who had been deputed by our gracious Sovereign, to record and to report our grievances. It may be somewhat satisfactory to the Commissioners, to be assured that there is a portion of His Majesty's British subjects, neither contemptible in number, in character, or in property and influence, who can appreciate the wisdom and the beneficence of their Monarch, and of his present Ministry, and who cordially sympathise with the generous views and purposes of Government, and are ready to co-operate to the utmost of their ability, in the zealous endeavours that are now making to restore peace and good feeling to the distracted population of Canada.

Well may the framers of the Petition accept, as the most auspicious omen, at once, of their own high desert, and of the certain triumph of the good cause in which they are embarked, the violent and spiteful opposition which they have experienced. Names are not to be confounded with the realities of truth—of fact. Censure from certain quarters is praise. Praise from the same lips real reproach! Let the framers of the Petition persevere in the prosecution of their public spirited and enlightened views, as set forth in the Petition, and we venture to assure them, that faction will wither, will shrink before them—that a speedy and glorious triumph awaits their cause—that they will receive their just meed of approbation from the living generation, and will not fail to have their names enrolled in the fairest page of the History of Canada. Let them go on in their good cause, in the spirit in which they have started, and their adversaries will soon retire abashed from the field; and their adherents, to borrow the idea of a late advocate of the same cause, will be one in feeling—as they will be "the many" in number. We have no doubt that the present is a memorable era—it is the dawn of a brighter day, to these Colonies.

The next clause of the Petition is conceived in these terms:—"That your petitioners are warmly attached to British connection, and desire no organic change in the political institutions of the Province." The charge of Radicalism, of revolutionary and republican designs, so fiercely and disingenuously urged and persisted in, against the framers of the Petition—not only derives no countenance from its tenor or spirit, but is utterly refuted by the slightest and most hasty glance at its language and contents. It is most pointedly contradicted by the clause now quoted.

It is difficult to say, whether the authors of such a charge display greater disingenuousness or stupidity in making it, whether we ought to assign them the palm of folly or of effrontery—for this unprincipled imputation, destitute of even a show of probability. The calm and sober language in which the framers have set forth their moderate, loyal, and patriotic views, may be well contrasted with the exaggerated, and fulsome strain of hollow flattery, which the ultra-Tory hirals upon "their own," thinking, to commend themselves to public confidence as the only Representatives of true British feeling in the Colony. The language of truth and sincerity is always simple, modest, unstrained. It is easy, unaffected, because it is the voice of nature and of truth. *Remember Lear's daughters.*

The Petition goes on to state, "that the evils by which the Colony is affected, are to be ascribed solely to the jealousies and dissensions, excited and fostered by designing and ambitious men, and that the Constitutional rights and privileges of the people are sufficient, if properly applied, to secure the blessings of good Government, and the happiness and tranquillity of society." In not this the language of wisdom, of moderation? It is equally removed from the two extreme factions, whose mutual jealousy and equal ambition disturb and agitate the Colony. Both demand organic changes in the Constitution. Both put forward for themselves, the very claims which they condemn on the part of their adversaries. Give us, say the leading party in the House of Assembly, an Elective Legislative Council? Nay, nay, say the Tory party, this were utterly to subvert our Constitution, and yet the latter in the very same breath, urge the Parent Government to grant such organic changes, or what are equivalent to organic changes, as will wrest the power out of the hands of their antagonists, and place it in their own. (It is a choice between Scylla and Charybdis.) *The union of the Provinces, or a Radical change in the system of Representation*, or, (incredible as it may seem,) *a setting aside of the Constitution altogether, or at least, essential alterations therein*; are the very modest and reasonable proposals that are presented on the part of our Ultras. Which of these parties, let us ask, is entitled to cast a stone at the other? Both are in exactly the same predicament, and each may read its own condemnation, in the very terms in which they rail against the other. "*In medio tutissimus ibis*," is the maxim of our liberal, of our moderate men, well—faithfully represented, as I think, by the framers of the Petition. They seek no organic changes. They are Republicans, therefore, according to the very *peculiar logic* of the Ultras. What, then, are those who do seek organic changes, equally great, nay, vital—essential, though in the opposite extreme? What term shall we find in the copious vocabulary of party and political abuse and vituperation, to match their deserts? We, forsooth, who are disposed to rest contented, as we are, and merely seek for peace, and that protection and security, which it is the duty, the end of Government to afford to all—we forsooth, are the *grumblers*, the *dissatisfected*, we are stigmatized as *seditious—dangerous men*—plotting treason, *hatching Republicanism*, "Credat Judæus Apella."

What pity men who have divorced all decency, in their political character, should not, at least, have preserved one rag or so of semblance—to cover their nakedness! How scandalous in them thus to walk forth into the public gaze—courting observation *in puris naturalibus*!

Proceed we now to the next clause of this petition whose ingredients, compounded by the worst of spirits that walk the earth, are only to be matched by those of the witches' infernal cauldron in MACBETH!

Take as a further specimen of its rank offendings the following—"Your petitioners are anxious to cultivate friendly relations with all classes of their fellow subjects; they seek no superiority, nor a monopoly of office and public station for persons of their origin: and so long as justice is administered, and public offices held by men impartial in their conduct, and possessed of the essential qualifications of integrity and ability, the complaints of disappointed aspirants will excite neither their sympathy nor regret." This, this, oh! this is the "unkindest cut of all!" What, "shall there be no more cakes and ale, no more loaves and fishes reserved exclusively to be, as it were, the "peculiars" of our Bureaucracts and the heirs of their body begotten, or at least the elect ones of their kindred, of their kidney from generation to generation! Here the framers of the petition have committed the inexpiable sin, and they deserve to die the death. They have indeed "touched the apple of mine eye." What! would they open the door of promotion to all alike, whether of Gallic or of British race? Shall there be no privileged sect, order, or party? Shall merit—intrinsic worth, and suitable qualifications be the test of admission to place—to favor—to preferment—and shall all the noble aristocratic pretensions of birth, of blood, of family, of race, of hereditary and party title to office, to honors—of political and religious orthodoxy—be of no account henceforth, in comparison with that distinction, which democratic nature bestows, as freely on the plebeian as on the patrician—*true desert*?

This, indeed, indeed, is radicalism—republicanism, according to the vocabulary of our exclusives, though we make bold to affirm that democracy itself would be hailed by them, as a consummation devoutly to be wished, were they assured that it would secure to them and theirs, the everlasting monopoly of "the good things." No wonder that the exclusives, the moment that they heard such disorganizing, levelling doctrines proclaimed, started up as if a stroke of electricity had been shot through their shivering nerves.

"Men possessed of the essential qualifications of integrity and ability!—men impartial in their conduct!" What new doctrine is this? Is it to be endured that such qualifications, should set aside the time-hallowed, venerable claims of aristocratic—of bureaucratic prescription? The Gallic clique might have been denounced, proscribed by the framers of the petition, and they would have found the loudest echo of acclaim from our high flying party of church and state, but it is not to be endured, that they should touch the sacred, inviolable, exclusive privileges of our British clique! This is, indeed, the head and front of their offending—and for this, they may lay their account to have the curses, loud and deep—of all our Tories—so long as they can blow—so long as they can breathe! and were they to have the fate of ORPHEUS of old—the partaking of death's unerring dart, would still leave the vibrations of horror and despair to tremble on their tongues!

August 20. PACIFICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In the *Herald* of the 15th instant, the editor asserted that, "the circumstances under which the offensive doctrines of the Declaration of 7th December last were FIRST SMUGGLED and then tolerated, were such as to render it a piece of hard-faced audacity to identify the Constitutionalists with it, &c."

The committee who prepared that document repelled the gratuitous and offensive charge of "*smuggling, &c.*" in a statement which appeared in the *Courier* of 18th instant, under the editorial head. I add that statement, namely:—

"In the *Herald* of Monday last, the following sentence has been introduced under the editorial head:—

"The circumstances, under which the offensive doctrines of that declaration were first smuggled and then tolerated, were such as to render it a piece of hard faced audacity to identify the constitutionalists with it or to taint them with now abandoning it."

"The assertion that "the offensive doctrines of that declaration were first smuggled," is assuredly an unfounded assertion as any that ever was hazarded. The facts are, that the "Report" of the Committee was to be communicated to the assembled Association, on Monday the 7th December. The "Report" was only prepared, and that in an imperfect state, on Saturday morning—it was read at a full meeting of the Executive Committee the same evening—and here, be it observed, and let the *Herald* remember it, that the Sub-Committee which prepared the "Report" was a Sub-Committee of the *General Committee* of the Association, and were not called upon to exhibit their "Report" to the Executive Committee. They, however, did so, and did so cheerfully, and would as cheerfully have submitted it to any Constitutionalist, so that his opinion might be obtained. The "Report" was read at a full meeting of the Executive Committee. Many gentlemen gave their opinions of it, and made suggestions.—It was again read, paragraph by paragraph, and the result was that a large majority approved of it. Some slight alterations were asked for, and they were made the following day. The preparation of the Report for the press occupied the whole time of the Committee until ten o'clock on Sunday evening; it was put into the hands of the printer after midnight, and was not delivered to the Committee till about twelve o'clock on Monday. It was read at two o'clock. Is there any smuggling there? It is known that the gentleman who had been fixed upon to move that the "Report" be adopted, declined to do so, from not having a knowledge of its contents; so far right, but if he had no knowledge of its contents, it arose from the fact, that he did not attend the meeting of the Executive Committee on Saturday evening, and did not choose to take the trouble of applying to the Sub-Committee."

The next number of the *Herald* took notice of the statement, in the following words:—

"Yesterday's *Courier* attempted to answer our charge, that the declaration of 7th December was "smuggled and tolerated." Since the parties concerned have not had the discretion to let the matter rest, they shall have proof in abundance tomorrow."

This fresh offence, in pointing "at the parties concerned," and threatening them with abundant proof on the morrow, for "the indiscretion of not letting the matter rest," as if they had been guilty of disgraceful conduct, and had drawn down exposure by want of discretion, was read with no little surprise, and not less disgust. Curiosity was excited, to discover how the accusation could be justified, and the *Herald* of this morning was awaited with some impatience.

It turns out that the "abundance of proof" drawn forth by the "indiscretion" of "the parties concerned," amounts to nothing more than a consideration "how far the Report of the General Committee of 5th December last ought to be quoted as an authentic declaration of Constitutional doctrine."

Regarding the "consideration how far, &c." I have no remark to offer; I confine my observations to the charge made in the *Herald* of 15th instant, and renewed in a more marked manner in the No of 19th instant, "that the offensive doctrines, &c., were smuggled, &c."

Whether the "General Committee" exceeded their duty, on 28th November, 1835, in passing the following resolution,

Third.—That a Committee of five be appointed to draw up a report of the General Committee, to be laid before the Association, and that it be an instruction to the said Committee *to point out such objects as it may consider of importance to bring under the consideration of the Association.*

is another matter entirely, and I leave the General Committee and Mr. MOFFATT, the Chairman, at issue regarding what "the intentions of the Constitutionalists WERE" in January, 1835. It is sufficient for the present purpose, to show that the declaration of 7th December last was drawn up in obedience to instructions from the General Committee, composed of *one hundred and fifty* Constitutionalists, and that it was approved by a large majority, at a full meeting of the Executive Committee.

My motive, Mr. Editor, in bringing this subject before you, is to furnish proof, at one and the same time, of the *untruth* of the charge of "smuggling the offensive doctrines," and of the "*the hard-faced audacity*" of him who made it; and, having done so, I shall trespass no longer on your columns.

I am, your obedient servant,

August 20. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Mr. GEORGE TOD, that Colossus of tools, was loud in his protestations on Friday at the News Room, in declaring that he had not requested, insisted upon, or in any manner influenced his men, to demand the erasure of their names. Allowing that they were not influenced; he was detected in a most wilful piece of dishonesty, in demanding the erasure of a man's name, who, he stated, could not attend, but had authorised him to erase it for him; two respectable persons who happened to be present came forward (were not brought forward), and stated that the man did not wish his name erased, and had so told them; the man himself will prove it. Mr. TOD attempts to pass it off in the letter *signed* by him in today's *Herald*, by saying, "the whiskered individual whom he brought forward to say that he did not want his name erased, and being called upon for the same could not recollect it." The fact is, the individual alluded to never knew the man's name, but look you, his comrade did, and mentioned it.

Testimony can be produced to show that TOD threatened one of his men with dismissal, if he did not withdraw his name, as his (TOD's) honor, his very head (brush?) and credit were pledged, (I do not know to whom) that the name of every man in his employ should be erased. Another he threatened to "publish in the papers,"—he *must* surely have the use of a journal. I would ask, every mechanic, every honest and independent man, if such conduct is not base. And I would likewise observe, that few of the seventeen who erased, were *mechanics*, one I believe was; and I would further observe, that those who refused to withdraw their names, were all mechanics, like myself. Your obedient servant,

Aug. 20. SCREW DRIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

The Commissioners' Court—Mr. Rodier.

SIR,—There has been made, in some of the newspapers of this city, sarcastic remarks upon Lord GOSFORD's appointment of Mr. C. S. RODIER to be one of the Commissioners for the Trial of Small Causes. His Excellency has been reproached for appointing Mr. RODIER, and Mr. RODIER has been ridiculed for accepting the appointment. To neither has the reproach been just. The persons fittest for Commissioners would have been Barristers of experience and talents; but such persons could not have been expected to sacrifice, to the performance of a troublesome and gratuitous duty, so much of that time which might be profitably bestowed upon their own business. The next species of persons, that, at first sight, would appear most eligible, would be Notaries of experience and talents; but (besides that their superiority to merchants might be reasonably doubted, as the latter's knowledge of those commercial matters, which form the subject of the great majority of suits in the Commissioners' Court, might fairly balance the former's knowledge of law,) there was an equal difficulty in the appointment of Notaries as in that of Advocates. The next species of *persons* that was fittest for the situation, was Merchants, as possessing a knowledge of the subject-matter of the majority of the cases. But a Merchant, to be appointed, should have previously to his appointment, evinced talent, and, by being in independent circumstances, at once be able to devote the necessary time to the duties of a Commissioner, and be free from those pecuniary trammels that sometimes prevent impartiality. If to these qualifications he should add even a painful knowledge of law, such a person would be one of the best that could be had to fill the situation, although not so fit as others who could not be had to fill it. Such a person is Mr. RODIER. His knowledge of commercial matters seems to have been practically evinced by the rapidity with which he has attained a handsome independence, while so many merchants have been fruitlessly toiling for the same object. His independent circumstances, besides being an indication of talent, are, as I have observed, an essential requisite in a Commissioner. In addition to this, he has been for some time a student at law, and has evidently made a progress which, considering the short time he has studied, and the variety of his other occupations, is not a little creditable to his capacity and application. To a demeanour in which courtesy and firmness are well blended, he adds that best of all qualities, patient industry—in exemplification of which last, I would observe that, on Saturday the 13th instant, when he presided, the Court sat from nine o'clock, A. M., till six o'clock, P. M., during which time, there were disposed of no less than one hundred and thirty-five new causes, and thirty-two old ones—a performance that would have been creditable even to a judge of a Superior Court. Mr. RODIER's familiarity, also, with both languages, tends greatly to facilitate business. It would be too much to say, that all his decisions were, on that day, correct, but I can say, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. RODIER's judicial conduct seemed very satisfactory to the Advocates present, as well as to the suitors generally. Finally, it has been remarked, that Mr. RODIER, since his appointment, has observed a total silence on political subjects, apparently deeming such conduct necessary to his judicial character.

I wish not to flatter him, and am neither of his country, his race, nor his religion: but I consider it but justice to say, that if Mr. RODIER continues as he has begun, he will not only be an acquisition to his own Court, but that it is not improbable that his services may, one of these days, be transferred to a higher tribunal. I am, Sir, your, &c.

August 22. AN ADVOCATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Another letter signed by GEORGE TOD, has appeared in the *Herald* today, in which the *whipper-in* takes special care to state, that the "*former letters*" under the same signature, were written by the signer. That the Saturday's one was the work of another hand, Master TOD thus admits and who, upon its perusal, can doubt it? Can there be a better proof adduced, that GEORGE TOD is a tool, a mere "mallet" but any one can see he is no fox, as his name would imply. Your's, &c.

Aug. 20. TALLY-HO!

Commercial.

From a Liverpool paper of July 18.

LEEDS.—The market is somewhat active in most kinds of goods. Prices steady. An advance is expected when the new arrivals of wool come into play.

BRADFORD.—The piece-market on Thursday was good, the demand bearing principally on six-quartern merinos. Yarns are in demand, and an advance is expected. Wool is rather on the rise. The stocks are low, but further supplies begin to flow in, and the British wool generally, is found to be of excellent quality.

HALIFAX.—At the market on Wednesday there was more than an average number of buyers, but not quite so much business was done as last week. The stock of goods on hand is not heavy, as there has of late been a great diminution in the market, and it is expected that an improvement will soon take place in prices.

HECKMONDWIKE.—The orders for the American market are now drawing to a close, and the blanket merchants are attending the blanket hall preparatory for purchasing for the home trade. Prices yet remain steady.

ROCHDALE, *July* 12.—The market this week has been just the same as last; the goods in active request, and the stocks becoming very light. In Wool the demand is also lively; low and middle qualities scarce.

YORK WOOL MARKET, *July* 14.—The supply and demand to this day's market has been about as usual, but of inferior quality, with no visible variations in prices from our last quotations, and though the market lingered through the early part of the day, yet towards the close we find considerable business done. In Moor Wools the prices have been for the fine pasture kind 7d to 8½d, and the high moor kind 6d to 8d, per lb.

THE IRON TRADE is in a steady condition. At the iron Masters' quarter day meeting, held last week, the prices for pigs, bars, and sheets, of last quarter were maintained. Large buyers might purchase five shillings per ton less, but the ordinary sales were at last quarter's quotations. It is not expected that any reduction can take place for some months.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

PASSENGERS.

In the Corsbrook, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford.

In the Cœur de Leon, from do.—Capt. Curry and lady.

In the Hampshire, Temperley, from London—Mrs Jane and Eleanor Morson, Mrs. Charles and Alfred Morson, Miss Sarah Downing, Mr. John E. Ebbs, Mrs. Elizabeth Ebbs, Messrs. Edward and Charles Horsley, and Horsley Ebbs, Mr. Fleming Hewitt, Mrs. Eleanor Hewitt and infant, Messrs. Henry and Arthur Hewitt, Misses Eleanor and Fanny Hewitt, Mr. Downing H. Crisp, Mr. James Allen, Mr. John and Mrs. Ann Knight and child, Mr. T. Capworthy, Mrs. Capworthy and eight children, Mr. John Hickman, Mrs. Charlotte Wakeman, Mrs. John Ardriff, Mrs. Chippett, Mr. John Hockady, Dr. Davie, inspector of Ordnance Hospital, Davie, family and servants, Misses Catherine and Sophia Edwards, Misses Mary and Catherine Donoughue, Masters Henry and George Reid, Mr. T. H. Wine, Mr. Edmund Taylor, Mr. Henry Godby, lady and eight children.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

From private letters received in town yesterday, by the Sheffield, 8th July packet, we learn that the City of Waterford arrived at Waterford on the 2d July, (sailed hence 7th June,) and the Jessie Maria at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th July, (sailed 28th May.)

Arrived hence at Liverpool, July 1st—Robert and Thomas, Brundley; 2d do—Jessie Logan, M'Master.

Brig Frances, Kirkins, from London, spoke, on the 25th July, the Mary Ann Peters, in lat. 46, long. 40, out 17 days—all well.

Ship Sir Howard Douglas, Hosier, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 23d July, in lat. 45, 28, long. 40.

NEW YORK, *July* 12.—Cleared, ship Corinthian, Hill, for Quebec.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, in mentioning the wreck of the Clio, Young, says, that the crew and materials had been saved, and taken to Halifax.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 13.—Bark SNOWDON, PENTECOST, Liverpool, 300 boxes tin plates, Lemesurier & Co; 100 boxes tea, 9 cases copper, A. H. Vass & Co; 40 bale cake, J. McGill & Co; 19 boxes Canada plates, Fordingham & Marshall; 5 casks nails, G. Hughes; 1 do, G. McGowan; 39 casks 3 bbls hardware, C. Dorwin; 1 cask do 106 grindstones, B. Brewster & Co; 125 cases 5 bbls gin, 2 cases macke clovers, 9 cwts arrow root, R. F. Maitland & Co; 1 cask casings, Gregory & Cushing; 18 inch rs, 21 cable chains, 2335 bars iron, 22 bales 34 cases merchandize, 182 kegs nails, Atkinson & Co; 1 case seeds, G. Brown; 132 hampers wine, W. Peddie & Co; 5 bales merchandize, 4 cases 36 casks 2 cases hardware, 18 bills spades, 1 do wheels, 20 do pans, Kay, Whitehead & Co; 147 boxes glass, Gillespie, Moff at & Co; 10 kegs mustard, Scott, Tyre & Co; 1 bale merchandize, Henderson, Hooker & Co; 2 casks, 1 case hardware, MacPherson & Crane; 3 cases earthenware, J. M'Adam & Co; 5 casks merchandize, W. Pawson; 5 casks hardware, Forsyth, Richardson & Co; 4 casks 2 cases chinaware, Kidd, Cormack & Co; 126 crates 19 bbls earthenware, 2 do 1 box glass, Slater & Gleason; 10 casks 5 boxes 1 bale hardware, 14 bills spades, 491 do sheet iron, 1097 do hoop iron, J. Wragg & Co; 5 bales 8 cases merchandize, Jean Hutheson; 2 casks hardware, Hodge & Lymes; 2 casks 1 box do, J. Shaw; 2 casks glassware, W. Bain & Co; 4 bales merchandize, Lacoque, Bernard & Co; 9 bales do, C. Brock & Brothers; 10 do 4 cases do, W. Smith & Co; 11 pkgs do, E. Hackett; 20 boxes tin plates, 14 casks hardware, 2819 bars iron, 2 pair mill stones, 24 pair cast iron boxes, 6 casks casings, 2 do trivets, 25 do nails, 213 crates and 210 crowns, 70 patches nails, 2 cases saws, 2 bales riddle, 1 case brass, 161 pots, 2 bags curled hair, W. L. Cox & Co; 300 boxes Canada plates, 4 bbls 6 doz pans, 4 bales 1 case merchandize, T. Coate earthenware, order.

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