The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

No. 51 MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1835. VOL. I.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1835.

By the London packet ship *Sanson*, 10th inst. from London, and 12th from Portsmouth, and by the packet *Olympia*, 4th Oct. from Havre, the New York papers have received English and French journals to the above dates respectively. We have made a selection, below, from the intelligence furnished by these sources.

England.

The condition of the money market continued to attract attention in London.

The Congress of Sovereigns at Toplitz, having exchanged courtesies and settled the affairs of nations, were about to break up.

The second great sale of Coffee at Amsterdam went off better than the first.

PORTSMOUTH, *Oct.* 10.—The Wanderer, 18, Commander Dilke, is destined for South America. She will convey Sir R. Plaskett, to his Governorship at St. Helena, and will then go to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of conveying Henry S. Fox, Esq., from the embassy at that Court, to New-York, as the ambassador from this country to the United States.

One of the London papers was seized at the Theatres and elsewhere at Boulogne, in consequence of its containing some strong strictures on the conduct and policy of the French Government.

Letters from Genoa say that an expedition is preparing at that port, to bring Don Miguel back to Portugal, and that the expenses attending the same are defrayed by the King of Sardinia. It consists of four men-of-war, followed by several light vessels. It will be preceded by a sloop of war, called Strebeck, armed with heavy artillery, and a corvette, now stationary at Savona, and waiting for orders.

LONDON, *Oct.* 10.—We are happy to learn that as far as can be known of the present quarter's revenue, the accounts of which will be made up to-morrow evening, it will exhibit a considerable increase in the receipt of the excise department.—*Globe.*

It is determined on by our Government, to send an ambassador of the first class to the Hague, where we are now represented only by a charge d'affaires.

George Henry Froeling, Esq., assistant secretary of the London post-office, has just arrived in Paris with full powers to make arrangements for the transmission of newspapers free of stage.

Consols were stationary yesterday at 90¾ for money. The foreign market is heavy at present, owing to the great scarcity of money which prevails; also, the Spanish securities coming low, from Paris, has an effect on the Spanish market.

IRON.—A farther advance of 10s. ₩ ton is the price of bar iron, took place on the 30th Sept. in Wales and Staffordshire. And such is the general briskness of trade, that there is every reason to believe the present price will be fully maintained.

Accounts from Algiers to the 27th ultimo, state that the cholera had entirely disappeared, and that commercial affairs were in consequence improving. The arrangements of Government with regard to the sanitary state of the place, had met with general approval. The tribes of Amrouano and of Zouaona had supplicated for peace and tendered their submission.

Accounts from Brussels, state that the crops of grain had been most abundant this season, those of wheat and rye throughout Belgium having yielded one-fourth more than they did last year, and that the quality was also excellent. The hop crop was equally satisfactory.

The affair of the marriage of the Queen of Portugal makes progress. At a Cabinet Council held on the 25th, it is said to have been agreed to sign the contract for the union with the Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

The private letters from Lisbon, give satisfactory accounts of the commercial and financial affairs of that country. The Government had recovered of the late pressure for money, and instead of desiring any further supplies from this country, they were beginning to transmit large sums to England.

Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Henry John Segrave, Esq. of Cahra, in the County of Dublin, and of Glenearrig, in the County of Wicklow, to the Commission of the Peace for the latter County. This gentleman is a most respectable Catholic.

The Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly P. P. of the parishes of Miltown and Lystrie, county of Kerry lately deceased, has bequeathed £5,800, for charitable purposes, specified in his will, and the residue of his real or personal property in trust for the education of the poor of those parishes.

An honest, industrious young man, named Pat Brackett, of Ballyduff, was unfortunately drowned in the Blackwater, on Monday, near Lismore, on the morning of Monday. It is a melancholy coincidence that a brothers of the deceased was also drowned a few years since in the same place.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

France.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It would appear that dissatisfaction generally pervades the French army. We find by the papers before us that on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. 25 subofficers and 2 soldiers of the 11th Regt., of the line were brought prisoners into Toulouse, escorted by Gendarmerie. They were said to be implicated in the conspiracy lately discovered in that city. The 8th, 12th and 37th Regts. of the line are also said to be infected with Republicanism. The Government was proceeding otherwise vigorously, dismissing the Commandants of the National Guard, and prosecuting the Press. The Editor of the *Réformateur* was again convicted on Wednesday last of a seditious libel, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs.

M. Perinet, the coffeehouse keeper, who had been arrested, as one of Fieschi's accomplices, was set at liberty on Wednesday.

The Palace of Bagatelle, near Paris, which had found no bidders, about three months ago at the price of 180,000 francs, was sold on Wednesday, at the Hotel de Ville, for 212,100 francs. The purchaser's name is not known.

Paris papers of the 8th, mention a report that Louis Philippe is inclined to set at liberty Prince Polignac and his fellow prisoners in Ham Castle. It was stated that M. Chantelauze, one of those unfortunate individuals, had lost his reason.

The trial of Fieschi has been postponed until spring.

M. Coletti, the Grecian Charge d'Affaires in France, has arrived in Paris.

The long contested and lucrative post of Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, left vacant by Marshal Mortier's death, has been awarded to Marshal Gerard.

M. Baze, the Commander of the National Guard of Agen, has been suspended on account of his independent opinions.

The vintages are nearly over in the Lyonnese and Beaujolas districts. The harvest has not been so bad as might have been apprehended from the late rains, and the wine, though less abundant than last year, does not promise to be of inferior quality.

Don Telesfro Trueba, died in Paris recently.

Spain.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne announced that accounts had been received at St. Sebastian, of a victory being obtained over the Carlists at Valliarriage, in which they suffered great loss. Las Navas, who was marching on Madrid, had given up his intention, and submitted to the Government.

Advices from Madrid to the 30th September, continue to represent that the Administration of Mendizabal was likely to put an end to the troubles in Spain.

The Paris journals of Thursday, contain no later news than to the evening of the 28th ult., and even this is given in a very meagre form of a telegraphic despatch. It merely states, too, what we knew before, namely, the completion of the Ministry by the acceptance of the Home Department by Los Heros, and of that of Grace and Justice by Gomez Becerra. The former of these is the old friend and associate of Arguelles, and we may, therefore, claim him as our own—a stern, unflinching and incorruptible radical. The other (Becerra) was President of the first Provincial Junta, (that of Saragossa,) which proudlously and fearlessly lifted on high the standard of resistance to the anti-liberal and anti-national system of Toreno's ministry; and we may claim him also as our own—the uncompromising enemy of all abuses, whether the plea of vested rights, or of venerable antiquity, be set up in their favor. It also contains the report of the Cortes being convoked for the 16th of next month, for the specific purpose of passing a new electoral law. When the Cortes shall have discharged this great duty it will be dissolved; and a new Cortes, chosen in conformity with the new electoral law, will be convened, for the express purpose of making such alterations in the *Estatuto Real* (which we can only compare to that piece of royal humbug, the *Constitution Octroyee* of Louis XVIII. of blessed and gastronomic memory) as shall assimilate it to the letter and spirit of Mendizabal's confession of political faith. This is doing things as they ought to be done. There is no mistake here; no swallowing of solemn pledges; no unsaying one day what was said the day before; but practice and profession are in admirable harmony. Thus is surrounding too the throne, in sober reality, with Republican institutions; this is the way of propping it up, not by means of mercenary bayonets either of home or foreign manufacture, but by the best and most solid of all stays—the love and gratitude, and entire confidence of millions of free men. This is likewise putting the last and inviolable seal to the testament of Ferdinand VII.; and resting on this sacred covenant with the nation, the young Queen may hurl defiance at her enemies. Her reign, too, will be an iris in the sky, announcing that the political waters have subsided to their proper level, after three centuries of frightful miracle, during which all sense of individual independence, and all the elements of public prosperity, successively disappeared.

A rumour was current in town yesterday, that Lord GOSFORD was about to remove or suspend Mr. Justice GALE from his office. Whatever His Excellency's instructions upon this point may be, we cannot believe that he would hazard this act of injustice, seeing that he would, by so doing, so far abet the tyranny of the House of Assembly, as could not fail to arouse the indignation of the whole British and Irish population in the Colony.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Observing, in your paper of yesterday, a Communication, ascribing silence to certain persons acquainted with the character of Mr. W. K. HOYT, who has lately figured so largely in the various prints of this city, and asking why they do not "publicly expose" that individual?

In reply, it is sufficient to say, that such has already been done, where alone it was deemed requisite, (i. e. in the UNITED STATES,) as will appear by reference to a report dated in April last, and which appeared in the *New York Evangelist*, with a request that it would "be copied into the *Boston Recorder* and *Vermont Chronicle*." Your insertion of this note, will oblige respectfully yours,

VERITAS.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1835.

In reference to the above, we deem it necessary to quote only the concluding paragraph of the Report alluded to, and which is as follows:

"Before dismissing the subject, the committee cannot but express their deep regret, that Mr. Hoyt has not complied with their wishes, as to the management and disposal of the books committed to their charge, nor to their repeated solicitations to keep his accounts in a clear and accurate manner. His conduct in this respect being any thing but satisfactory, they wish further to intimate to their friends in the United States, that the gentleman alluded to is no longer their agent, or in any way acting under their responsibility."

THOMAS M'LEAN,
A. F. MARSHALL,
HENRY LEMAN, } *Committee.*

HOYT himself acknowledges, in the subjoined communication in the *New York Evangelist*, that he had ceased to be connected with the Presbyterian Sabbath School Society.

"Mr. LEAVITT,—The publication of an article in the last *Evangelist* by a committee, styling themselves the Committee of the American Presbyterian Sabbath School Society of Montreal, makes it proper for me to say, that my connection with that Society ceased in November last, at the expiration of my term of agreement. Their report shows how much had been done up to that time. Since then I have been lecturing as an agent for a society at Montreal, recognised as the Montreal Free Church Sunday School Society, as may be seen by a copy of the commission here subjoined.

"Respecting the grounds of dissatisfaction between myself and the former association, something may be said hereafter, should circumstances seem to require it."

W. K. HOYT, *S. S. Agent.*

TO THE CITIZENS OF MONTREAL.

The Mayor and Common Council of Montreal are most earnestly solicited to take the necessary steps to put a stop to the disgraceful practice of street-begging. And it is expected, that all house-keepers in the city will promptly come forward to furnish the means of building, or renting, premises for the employment and accommodation of all the destitute.

We need rooms for lodgings and workshops, on the plan introduced by Count RUMFORD. The late benevolent MASTELLER gave £1500 towards such an Institution in Montreal, and £100 more were given by several friends in England, twenty years ago. The public have a right to enquire how and in what manner these sums have been applied.

It was expected, that all street-begging long before now would have been done away; but do we not witness the most painful sight of poor and almost naked creatures—men, women, and children—going from door to door, collecting coppers and broken meat? And it is very painful to hear how many of them abuse the charity bestowed upon them.

Might not all those destitute persons who are able to walk the streets, earn, at some kind of honest employment, more than sufficient to provide for their support? And would it not be more pleasant to them to eat the bread of their own earning, than to disturb their neighbours, as they now do? Should the plan above hinted at meet the approbation of the Corporation of Montreal, there is not a doubt but the means of carrying it into operation would be most cheerfully furnished.

A FRIEND TO GOOD ECONOMY.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1835.

The Amateurs of the 33d Regiment, appeared on Monday evening last, in the Melo Drama of "The Innkeeper of Abbeville," and the Farce of "Haunted Inn," both of which elicited marked applause from an audience, hardly so numerous as could have been wished. The stage department and scenic arrangements were well conducted, and the principal characters creditably sustained. The selection of the Farce was rather injudicious, as it is, in my humble opinion, very tedious, and throughout the second act totally devoid of interest—with judicious abridgement it might be successfully curtailed into one act. Even the *Bushis Club*, with a "strong cast"—and the leading parts sustained by STARS—were not *eminently successful* in the representation of this Farce, during their last winter's campaign.

The songs now introduced between Play and Farce, are of too low and coarse a stamp; and such ridiculous displays as the "GRAND Fancy Star Glass Dance," might be dispensed with. The Montreal audience, however backward in patronising theatricals, are by no means deficient in good taste. "A word to the wise."—*A Lover of the Drama.*

Commercial.

The letters from London, by the packet ship *Sanson*, advise no important change in the markets for Canadian produce. Pot Ashes are quoted at 32s. 6d., and Pearls at 42s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Wheat and Flour were without alteration. The Iron market had advanced; as will be seen by the following notice of the state of this Trade, taken from a London journal:—

"For the last few years this extensive branch of the staple trade of this country has not been in such a flourishing condition as it is at this moment. The increased demand is to be attributed to the Railroads, both at home and abroad, which are now in a state of progression; no iron being found so good for them as English iron. There is every prospect of a most prosperous business for some time to come. Already an advance of fully 20 per cent. has been obtained: the current price for English Bar Iron is now £8 per ton."

The reiterated charges against us by the *Vindicator*, as being of the "half-knowledge school," come with a very bad grace from a party who, either from ignorance of the real merits of the subject, or from a wish to avoid the truth, will pertinaciously adhere to crude opinions, and round and general assertions, instead of favoring us with rational arguments and analogous facts in support of his view of the question. Does he not yet know, that talking loud and strong, betrays the shallowness of the understanding, as the bubbling of the current indicates a shoal? Has he yet to learn that to be personal, little ability, but a great lack of courtesy is required. With an opponent of this kind we can have no gratification in contending. As the subject of Banking is, however, one of much interest at all times, and particularly so at the present moment, while the renewal of the Acts of Incorporation of the existing Institutions, is under discussion, we shall expose the pretentions of the *Vindicator* to the more than "half-knowledge" on the matter which he has denied to us.

We are accused of a quibble in the application of the word *Spanish*, in connection with *dollar*—in limiting it to a particular kind of dollar, instead of including, as the *Vindicator* does, "the whole tribe coined by persons professing the language of Spain." Most of business know better, however, than to treat Spanish property, so called, and Mexican dollars as one and the same thing; and when a person presumes to discourse on a subject, he ought first to understand his text. But even allowing the *Vindicator* the benefit of his enlarged interpretation of the term "Spanish," still our remark is quite pertinent as to the impracticability of making Spanish dollars remain in circulation here, at 5s. currency, while the balance of trade between the Mother country and this Colony, or the latter and the United States, continues against us, even though our depreciated half crowns should be banished. Does any person but the writer in the *Vindicator*, now see Spanish dollars circulating concurrently with the American dollars in the Union?

The *Vindicator* confesses that many of our arguments apply well enough to the existing state of the currency, but that they would be entirely inapplicable, should the Legislature banish our depreciated half-crowns. He either cannot, or will not, appreciate our arguments. We have never once had recourse to the state of our metallic currency, in support of our position, that a small note circulation has greatly benefitted the country. We have all along had reference to a specie that could be used in foreign trade, and therefore not a depreciated one. We have instanced Scotland using a small note circulation, in preference to using its gold and silver at home—the former being not only a cheaper local currency, but enabling the country to add to its active internal capital, equal to what is withdrawn for foreign enterprise.

American half-dollars, we are told, will not keep company with half-crowns. "Regulate their respective values and we should see them circulating together." It is certainly true, that the coin which possesses the highest intrinsic value, will soonest leave a country; but it will not leave it at all, unless there be a call for sending it abroad, and there be no other cheaper medium of remittance at hand. In the present state of our balances, American half-dollars at par would not continue with us, and our half-crowns being banished, we should soon have less specie than ever in the country, and a proportionate demand for an increase of small note paper, unless, indeed, we are prepared to exist without any foreign trade. We have in vain asked the *Vindicator* to point out the means by which he purposes to retain specie (not depreciated) in circulation, where there are no mines, and the balances of trade are adverse. Specie, like other things, must be paid for; and unless a country be prepared to give more than value for value, in its foreign transactions, it cannot expect either to add fresh accumulations to its stock of specie, or even hold what it had. You may put the coin of the country on a sound footing, but you cannot keep it at home, while its value, as an export at par, would be higher than any thing else in an unfavourable balance of trade, and no local produce that could be sent home under, or at par.

The *Vindicator* imagines, "good easy man," that he has us on the hip, when we allude to the state of the currency in France, where there are no circulating notes under 500 francs. He says, "we never hear of panics in France." He is wrong—within our own knowledge and recollection, there have been panics, and we have heard of "merchants failing, one after another, and dropping with the weight of another, like a row of bricks." But if there had been no such things known in that country after the late "Revolution," and its being overrun with foreign armies, could we be much surprised, while France was gorged, not with the profits of an honest and gainful trade, but with the spoils of Europe, acquired by rapine and force. During NAPOLEON's career, she was not a trading nation. She shut up her ports,—England, in with defiance, shut them up, and France was made to raise from her own soil, much of what she had previously imported from abroad. The Government of the Usurper was supported by the exactions from his conquered subjects, and upon them fell with terrible effect the enormous expenses of his wars. No foreign trade, therefore, was to be encouraged in order to raise a revenue for the maintenance of Government; and during the reign of NAPOLEON, no such trade could be prosecuted while the navy of England rode triumphant on every sea. What revulsions in her commerce could then ensue? Any stoppages of her internal trade would only be temporary, and of comparatively little loss; and that only to a few individuals. The unjust and impolitic restrictions on the foreign intercourse, have for years caused; and yet, with a metallic currency, which the *Vindicator* considers the surest source of national wealth and prosperity, how slow has been the progress of France in commercial enterprise.

The weather changed on Saturday afternoon, when a thaw set in which has since continued. The snow roads which were thought to be established for the winter have disappeared, and the streets are in a scarcely passable condition for pedestrians. This change is favourable to the vessels remaining in port, who are busily employed in completing their loading.—*Quebec Mercury.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

SIR,—The *Vindicator* of the 2d instant, contains an account of a meeting which was lately held in Leeds, called by Mr. Clapham.—As that statement contains the most gross falsehoods, I cannot suffer it to pass unnoticed.

The meeting was called by Mr. Clapham, for the purpose of consulting with his constituents on the local wants of the county, previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and was not intended to have any connexion with politics. Mr. ROE was never moved to the chair by any one—on the contrary, the nomination of Mr. Clapham was seconded by Mr. ROE, and unanimously agreed to. No resolutions of any kind were proposed by the Tories. The resolutions which were passed at a previous meeting of the Reformers (which was not attended by thirty individuals,) were indeed proposed, but did not pass, as the meeting was dissolved by the Reformers themselves, whilst they were under discussion.

JOHN HUME.

Leeds, Megantic, Nov. 12, 1835.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1835.

We must be excused if we advert again to the pressing necessity of organization among the real Reformers in this Province. The late act of the Governor, which has been so much commented upon, is fraught with instruction on this subject, and discovers how much the bonds of union require to be tightened between the members of each body of Reformers, and also between the various bodies scattered throughout the country. The energy and zeal of each member may be, nay, we are sure are, fiercely excited on the present occasion; but until these qualities individually possessed by the whole, shall be made to converge to one focus, they will be entirely spent and wasted in straggling and disjointed efforts. It is madness to allow the momentous political events which are every day becoming developed, to surprise us in our present unprepared condition. We now seem an army in an hostile country, without discipline and without leaders. Can this be ascribed to wisdom or to folly—to an illusory feeling of security, or to a consciousness of hopeless inability?

One thing we are sure of—that so gross an act of peculation as has just been committed in Canada, could not have taken place in Britain without exciting an instantaneous and unanimous peal of public indignation, which would have made the most courageous and determined Ministry quail. The Government would not there have been left to learn the sense of the nation through the Press. The result of public opinion would have been forced upon it in the visible shape of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances. But here, in Canada, things are managed very differently. The growl of discontent is heard in private, but there is no public manifestation of its existence. In the matter of the Contingencies, for instance, what evidence has Lord GOSFORD, that his decision on this point has not met with the approbation of the country? Be it remembered that he is a man occupying an elevated station in society; he has no means of mingling with the mass of the people, and he must be chiefly influenced in his Administration, by public occurrences. These, on every occasion, will influence his judgment and modify his views. To his eye, in surveying the consequences of his acts, all may at the present seem calm and undisturbed; when, on the contrary, there pervades a large portion of the community, deep indignation, which only requires to be a little more inflamed to burst into open violence. Reformers are far from acting constitutionally by indulging in such feelings, without in the spirit of the Constitution, memorializing the head of the Government. With the same inconsistency do they act towards the majority of the Legislative Council. To them the country owes much for the firm stand they have made on various occasions against the encroachments of the House of Assembly. But they have done so single-handed, without any public evidence of the approbation of those, beyond the walls of the Council, who approved of their proceedings. Their influence has, in consequence of the apathy of their friends, been much impaired. It is, in fact, unreasonable to expect of them to continue to bear alone the open and violent efforts of their enemies, to effect the overthrow of their body, unless they are supported from without.

In strenuously urging the most influential among our Reformers, to shew an example to their fellow citizens, by devoting to the public service a share of their time and talents—to make Reformers of every class feel their weight in the Colony—to induce them to watch with interest the events of the day, and to lend their aid in the time of need. In doing so, we are conscious that we offend the prejudices of some whose sensitiveness would shrink from contact with the mass of our strength. But the time has gone by, when anything, either of the church, or of an illiberal political coterie, are of the smallest moment. Unless the great body of Reformers be brought to experience a personal and lively concern in the affairs of the Colony, our rights and privileges may be trampled under the feet of our opponents, while our muttered denunciations will be found to retard neither their destruction, nor to put off the day of our complete political abasement.

The wharf at St. John's, belonging to Mr. JAMES C. PRIDEAUX, broke down on Thursday, and about forty tierces of flaxseed that were on it, were precipitated into the river. About five tierces were stove, and the contents lost. The remainder were got out considerably damaged.

The Exchange Wharf at Quebec, was sold by auction on Monday, to Mr. JOHN MUNN, for $4,450. It is said to have been bought in for the proprietor, JOHN JOHNS, jr. Esq.

THOMPSON, the abolitionist, sailed from Boston a few days ago for New Brunswick,

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The French Indemnity question is beginning again to excite considerable speculation in the United States, as the time for the opening of Congress approaches.

There has been a most destructive gale at Buffalo, by which several lives have been lost, and much property destroyed. The shipping sustained considerable damage.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Infant School Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of £14 19s 1d., being the amount contributed at the late Annual Meeting in aid of that Institution.

QUEBEC, *Nov.* 18.—The House, according to adjournment, met today at 4 o'clock. Shortly after the chair was taken, the House was summoned to meet His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief in the Legislative Council, when His Excellency gave the Royal sanction to the Bill granting an allowance to the Members, and to the Bill for providing for the transportation of convicts. His Excellency came down from the Chateau without any ceremony, attended only by two aides-de-camp and the civil secretary. There was no soldiers, no firing of great guns; all was business-like simplicity. On presenting himself before His Excellency with these money bills, Mr. Speaker Papineau read from a paper which he held in his hand, the reasons which induced the Assembly to pass these Bills; congratulated His Excellency for following the practice in this instance which so beneficially prevails in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and which had rarely been followed by His Excellency's predecessors. Several petitions were presented; among others, one from Montreal for the incorporation of a Gas-light Company; for the repeal of the Act of Incorporation of the cities of Quebec and Montreal; from Megantic, against the Land Company, and for relief from Quit Rents. A message was sent down this evening from the Governor, with a copy of the celebrated "Blue Book;" after which the orders of the day were called, and the question of concurrence was put on the Resolutions relative to Mr. Rosbuck, which were severally concurred in on a division,—yeas 53, nays 6; and it was ordered that the said resolutions be communicated to the agent by Mr. Speaker. A committee of five was then appointed to determine on the best manner communications shall be made during vacation for the future, to the said agent, and to enquire into the best mode of communicating the agent's correspondence to the members. Messrs. Morin, Viger, Leslie, Wanflicen and Hunt, compose the said committee.—*Correspondence of Vindicator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief will go down this afternoon to the Legislative Council Chamber, and sanction the Convicts' Transportation Bill, and the Members of the Assembly's Indemnity Bill. We do not see the necessity for hurry as to the last, our representatives elect must have enough of spirit and means to make the advance of a few more pounds in aid of the cause. As to the former, the credit of the two Houses might have sufficed to transact the business, but we apprehend that £15 will not very well provide the passage of a criminal, and, of course, his guard and his prison on board, with any more than the absolute necessaries of life.—*Quebec Gazette of Wednesday.*

Copies of the Acts of the Custom's duties, and of the Admeasurement of Vessels, passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament have been received by the Customs. The former effects no change; and the latter, which permits the construction of vessels upon better models, goes into force on the 1st January next.—*Ib.*

A meeting of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Association took place last evening at Smith's Near Town, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Deputation appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an address as mentioned in our last number. Thomas Wyer, Esq., having taken the Chair, and order being called, the Report was submitted; and we have the satisfaction to say that the result of the mission exceeds our most sanguine hopes. His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell received the Deputation very cordially and paid the utmost attention to the views and suggestions laid before him. Having considered the undertaking as a national concern of great importance, and that such a line of communication could not fail to result in solid advantages to these Provinces, His Excellency was pleased to say that he was ready to meet the wishes of the association to the extent of his power, and that he would correspond with His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander in Chief, and through him bring the project under the notice of Lord Gosford, the Governor General in Canada. By this means the assistance of the scientific gentlemen of the Engineering Department at Quebec may be procured; and His Excellency is of opinion that no difficulty will exist in obtaining the valuable services of Captain Yule, who has already examined a portion of the country through which the projected Railroad will probably pass.—*St. Andrews Standard, Oct. 22.*

THE OCTOBER PACKET.—His Majesty's Packet *Seagull*, Lieutenant Fairtlie, arrived on Sunday, bringing the October mail, and Falmouth dates down to the 9th and 10th of that month. The *Seagull* is one of the new Packets—a beautiful vessel of 280 tons—and said to be an excellent Sailer, which we are inclined to believe, as it is some time since a Government Packet made the passage in 21 days.—*Halifax Paper.*

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