MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1835.

We have had a Communication on the subject of a Railroad which promises results more magnificent than any that has hitherto been projected in this or in the Upper Province. So boundless is the field, which by it is proposed to be rendered more accessible, and so flattering the prospects of commercial advantages to those regions which it holds out, that we regard the contemplated undertaking as claiming the best encouragement from the inhabitants of both the Canadas. The railway is designed to connect Lakes Ontario and Huron from Wellington Square, at the head of Lake Ontario, to Goderich, on Lake Huron. If any one will take the trouble to examine a map of this section of North America, a cursory glance will satisfy him of the immense and new facilities that would be afforded by it to trade.

As there can be but one opinion as to the promising nature of the field for enterprise which the rapidly settling countries which border Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, display any more direct route by which their inhabitants can communicate with the sea must partake of the importance of the countries themselves. The only way in which the territory of Michigan, North West, the northern parts of Illinois and Indiana, and the part of Upper Canada bordering on Lake Huron, is generally reached at present, is by the Welland Canal and Lake Erie from Lake Ontario, or by the Erie Canal and the Lake of the same name from New York and other parts of the States. It may be said that all the intercourse of the Canadas with the countries above Lake Ontario is carried on through the Welland Canal; and through the same channel there flows a trade from Oswego and other ports on Ontario, rapidly increasing in importance. To the countries on Lake Erie, the route either by the Erie or Welland Canals is the most natural and the best that could be obtained. But either of them is very circuitous to Lake Huron or Michigan. Now, by actual survey, it is found that the distance between Wellington Square, at the head of Lake Ontario, and Goderich on Lake Huron does not exceed 100 miles, while between the same points, if the circuit of Lake Erie be made, it will range between 400 and 500 miles. The Welland Canal would, in the event of such a direct and short communication being opened up between Lakes Ontario and Huron, by no means be rendered useless; but it would still remain the medium of intercourse between the fruitful regions which border the lakes which it connects. But it is absolutely requisite, to complete the magnificent chain of internal communication which, by means of our lakes and rivers, we hope in a few years to see in full operation, to have a railroad or canal between the points above mentioned, on Lakes Ontario and Huron.

Examining the character of the proposed route, in how far it would permit of a railroad being formed, no section of the Province, we are convinced, could be found better adapted for a work of this kind. With the exception of some hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Wellington Square, the country through which the road would pass is flat, and covered with the best materials which could be used in its formation. We need scarcely remark, that the Huron and Gore Districts are among the richest tracts of land in the Canadas, and would of themselves supply considerable trade to the railroad, independent of its use in the transit of goods and produce between the upper lakes and the sea.

But so stupendous are the results which may be naturally expected from this enterprise, and which every one must at once discern, that we feel it to be an idle waste of words to make any laboured attempt to recommend it. We may, however, be permitted to remark, that as the Upper Canada Land Company has lately made a purchase of one million of acres of land, through which the railway must pass, that its interests are materially concerned in the success of the undertaking, which, if finally prosecuted, would enhance the value of the Company's lands some twenty or thirty per cent.

A charter will, we understand, be sought for the proposed railway, in the next session of the Upper Canada Parliament. We have no doubt of its being granted, for we honestly confess, that none, of all the railway schemes which have been hatched this summer, is so captivating to our imagination as this direct and expeditious communication between the sea, St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and their numberless tributaries.

The *Herald* of yesterday, in labouring to repel the charge of doing injury to the Constitutional cause, and of illiberality, treated the public to a display of its prowess, in putting any sentence submitted to it into indifferent English. This exhibition of schoolboy agility would, we can scarcely hope, prove vastly agreeable to its readers.

It will, we are sure, be reckoned a work of supererogation by most of our readers to afford proofs from the columns of the *Herald* itself of that journal's "liberal and ultra-Tory" character. But as nothing short of this palpable sort of demonstration will satisfy our contemporary, we shall, without further introduction, address ourselves to the task of selection from that numbers of that paper we find in our office.

It must be admitted that the paper which uniformly assails a body of men—acting in a public capacity, and whose private characters are unimpeachable—with abuse, does so either under the influence of a native malignity of disposition in those who edit it, or from a conviction that the measures of those men are detrimental to the public good. To the individuals who have been the most influential in promoting the truly liberal measures which distinguish this age beyond any preceding period of England's history, has the *Herald*, in numberless instances, imputed unqualified blame. This paper of the 10th of March, in referring to the previous Whig Administrations, denominates those who carried the Reform Bill, Slavery Emancipation Bill, Scotch Corporation Reform Bill, and overthrew the East India Monopoly, &c. &c., "as enemies of the Constitution."

"The political fit has subsided. England will never again be so insane as to trust to the enemies of the Constitution, or so timid as to yield to their unreasonable clamour."

Here is another scrap of the same stamp:

"There are three parties in England—the Conservatives, the Incapables, and the Destructives. Of them, the Conservatives are most powerful, whether in numbers or in talent; and yet they have been expelled from office by the factious union of the two other parties.

"The malignity of the Incapables must excite rather sorrow than surprise. Though the Whigs are avowedly the systematic slaves of their own fancied interests, yet they might have been moved by gratitude, if they were destitute of patriotism, to abstain from making common cause with the Destructives against the Conservatives."

If these are not evidence enough of illiberality in a course of unceasing abuse towards the promoters of liberal measures, we confidently affirm that we could fill columns with specimens, many of which are more illiberal, unjust and ultra-Toryish than the above, were we at present in possession of a complete file of the journal in question.

In turning over the stray sheets of the *Herald*, we refreshed our memories with several choice specimens of writing which had escaped our recollection. From among others, we cannot resist extracting the following, which we hope will be put by some friendly hand, into language more resembling the "language of England," and not bearing so strong evidence of "fierce and inveterate hostility to Canadians."

It was on St. George's eve, that Wm. Hands was lolled like an ox by the goaded dupes of the *Vindicator*, the *Minerve* and Mr. Papineau. It was on St. George's day that Wm. Hands expired, the victim of undying, sleepless revenge. He died, we believe, at the moment when Englishmen were sportively reminded that "England expects every man to do his duty." What, then, is the duty of England's sons? Is it to pounce like the tiger on unoffending, unsuspecting and unresisting victims? Is it to tarnish the manly fame of their fathers by degenerating into cowardly assassins? God forbid! Their duty is to express fearlessly their unanimous opinion of the foul deed and of the fouler motives of the virtual perpetrators. It was not Morgan, the butcher, that murdered William Hands. It was the diabolical spirit infused into him by the *Vindicator*, the *Minerve* and Mr. Papineau. How often have these three vile things attempted to convince their miserable dupes, that BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE SENT TO LOWER CANADA FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF MURDERING PEACEABLE CANADIANS.

* * * * * * *

We must, in justice, add that many respectable members of Mr. Papineau's party deeply regret the unfortunate circumstances of the soldier's death; but we must tell even these individuals that every supporter of the *Vindicator*, or of the *Minerve*, or of Mr. Papineau, is implicated in the foul deed.

Enough, in the mean time, for both ourselves and readers. We have a good many more numbers of the *Herald*, containing later displays of "liberality" than those given, which we have not found time today to examine. May we beg of that journal, in return for the trouble we have already taken, to present us and the public with an instance in which it has enunciated a "single liberal, philanthropic, or truly enlightened sentiment."

We understand that the Rev. NEWTON BOSWORTH, late of London, has accepted an invitation from the Baptist Church in this city, to become their pastor, in the room of the Rev. J. GILMORE, resigned; and that he will commence his ministerial labours tomorrow. Service to commence in the morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at seven.

We regret to state that Mr. FERRIER, of the House of BROWN & FERRIER, of Toronto, was killed a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of his own gun, when out shooting in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Perceiving in the account which the Quebec papers give of the boat-race between the *Water Witch* and the *Long-tailed-Musteleaner*, that they style the former a Quebec boat, I beg leave to suggest that, though much praise is due to the gentlemen who manned her, for having done such ample justice to the craft, which the papers emphatically state "was made to win," still some slight acknowledgement is due to the lovers of the sport in Montreal, to whom the superb little craft belongs, and they might have styled her "the *Water Witch* from Montreal." Without wishing to detract one iota from the acknowledged merit of the gentlemen of the sport in Quebec, whose spirit on the occasion I warmly admire, still I should wish to see the merit of the boat itself, bestowed where it is justly due.

Sept. 18. ONE OF THE OWNERS.

Commercial.

BREADSTUFFS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS, FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING FRIDAY EVENING, *Sept.* 18, 1835.

ASHES.—The demand continues good for both sorts. Pots have realized 32s., and the largest holders now demand 32s. 6d. We note an advance in the price of Pearls, 35s. 6d. having been obtained this day.

FLOUR.—There has been a fair inquiry for Flour, but holders not feeling disposed to submit to a reduction, very few transactions have taken place. About 200 brls. U. S. Fine, unimspected, at 27s. 6d., and a lot of very good fine middlings, at 26s. 3d., are the only sales which we have heard of.

WHEAT.—No business of any importance has been done in Wheat: 5s. 6d. ℔ 60 lbs. has been paid for a small parcel of old U. C.; but it is not probable that any considerable quantity would realise that price. In Lower Canada Red we have not heard of a single sale.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—The demand from the grocers in town, and the Upper Canada dealers, many of whom are now here, continues to be very good, and a pretty extensive business has been done in Sugars at full prices. At private sale, very ordinary Trinidad has brought 45s., and some inferior 44s. ℔ cwt.; while at auction 38 hhds. middling quality sold from 43s. @ 46s. 6d., averaging 44s. 10d. ℔ cwt. Of Rum there has been one private sale of Jamaica, proof! @ 2½, at 4s.—and at auction 4s. 0½d. @ 4s. 2d. for similar proof and quality was obtained for 26 puns. A fine lot of about 60 puns. was offered on the Wharf this morning, and withdrawn at 4s. 2d. The quantity of this article lately arrived is pretty large, and there is a tendency in the market to decline. There is no alteration in the price of Leewards.

PROVISIONS.—A steady business is doing in Pork; $13¾ has been paid for prime—90 days. This market is quite bare of Beef. In Butter or Lard we have not heard of any transactions.

REFINED SUGAR.—Although the stock is very small, it would be difficult to realise more than 7d. ℔ lb for any large quantity of single, at which price a small parcel has been sold.

BENGAL SUGAR.—At auction 150 bags White have sold for 47s. 3d. @ 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

RICE.—Sales at auction of East India in bags and tierces at 20s. @ 21s. ℔ cwt.

OILS.—Cod Oil brings 2s. by private sale. At auction pale Seal has sold at 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 4½d. Inferior Sperm in casks at 5s. 3d. @ 5s. 9d., and Olive at 5s. 9d. @ 6s. ℔ gallon.

SOAP.—Sales of Liverpool at auction at 2¾d., and second quality Montreal at 2½d. ℔ lb.

WINDOW GLASS.—A large public sale of this article took place on Wednesday, when the following prices were obtained:—

Boxes	6l x 7l,	19s
Half do,	8l x 9l, crown,	13s 3d
Do do,	do sheet,	14s 9d
Do do,	7 x 9, crown,	15s 0d
Do do,	do sheet,	14s 6d @ 15s
Do do,	8 x 10, crown,	16s 6d
Do do,	do sheet,	16s 3d
Boxes,	7l x 9l, crown,	16s 6d
Half do,	do sheet,	14s 9d @ 14s 9d

This day 300 half boxes, good sizes, brought 15s. @ 16s. 3d. ℔ half box.

WINES.—A parcel of 56 hogsheads and 25 pipes Sicilian Red, has been sold at £3 15s. @ £4 15s. ℔ hogshead, and £6 10s. @ £7 5s. ℔ pipe. A lot of good Benecarlo was disposed of this morning at £8 @ £8 2s. 6d. ℔ pipe from the wharf.

SHEET IRON.—So far, there is a short supply of this article, and 22s. 6d. ℔ box has been realized by public sale.

TEA.—The Company's sale took place this morning, of which the following is the result:—

	Pots or.	Pots fine.	Pots Gunpowder.	Young Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Souchong.	Congou.	Congou.	Congou.	Congou.	Congou.	Congou.
Sugars																
Chests	60	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Weights	7968	7968	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
Sale	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6
Prices	2/ 2	2/ 3	1/ 9	2/ 2	2/ 4	2/ 6	2/ 8	2/ 10	2/ 11	2/ 2	1/ 7	1/ 8	1/ 9	1/ 10	1/ 11	2/ 0
Sugars																
Chests	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Weights	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
Sale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Prices	1/ 2	1/ 3	1/ 4	1/ 5	1/ 6	1/ 7	1/ 8	1/ 9	1/ 10	1/ 11	2/ 0	2/ 1	2/ 2	2/ 3	2/ 4	2/ 5

A small parcel of Free Trade Hyson Skin was sold yesterday, at 2s. 2½d. @ 2s. 3d.

EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration in the rate on London, the sales for the packet, of Merchants' Bills, having been mostly at 8¾ @ 9 ℔ cent. premium.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1835.

Six Days Later from Europe.

THE Packet-Ship *United States* arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th ultimo, and brought papers from London and Liverpool to the 8th August, inclusive.

England.

The House of Lords was still engaged in hearing evidence against the reform of the Municipal Corporations on the 7th. On that day, the remaining clauses of the Irish Church Bill were agreed to in Committee of the House of Commons. Speaking of the evidence before the Lords, the *Morning Herald* says:—

"The examination of witnesses at the bar of the House of Lords places in a disadvantageous light a considerable portion of the evidence collected by the Commissioners. Much of the time consumed by that body of learned persons, as far as may be gathered from the testimony of the witnesses already examined, was consumed in gleaning statements, and too often hearsay evidence, from persons admitted to be the advocates of the corporations and sometimes not in the presence of the public. Nearly the whole of what may be termed "general observations," in the shape of censure or complaint, which the close of each report presents, has been engaged by witnesses: such is the case as to Norwich, Bristol, Coventry, Marlborough, Grantham, and many other places."

On the 31st of July, Lord Morpeth moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention of offences against the peace in Ireland. He stated that it was not a reproduction of the famous "Coercion Bill," and argued at some length to show that Ireland does not require to be dealt with so forcibly as heretofore. The provisions of the new bill had a twofold purpose; first, authorizing the Lord Lieutenant to issue special commissions to hold sittings in disturbed districts, from time to time, as occasion might require, for the punishment of offences; and, second, to invest the courts so organized with powers to warn the inhabitants to remain at home at night—to require them to make out lists of their families—and to adopt other precautionary measures for the prevention of outrages. But domiciliary visits are not to be permitted.

Mr. O'Connell, in stating his approbation of the bill, said it would please every rational party in Ireland; but for himself he wished it had gone a little farther, "and touched those affiliated societies which existed and flourished in Ireland in defiance of the law, but which it was the duty of the law to put down," [alluding, of course, to the Orange lodges.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation Reform Bill for Ireland, introduced by the Irish Attorney-General, proposes to confer the household franchise on all corporate boroughs. In towns of greater population than 20,000, the qualification is to be occupancy of a dwelling, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, of the value of ten pounds per annum, provided such occupier resides within seven miles of the town; for the towns of less population, the limitations to be the same, except that the annual value of the house, &c. occupied, is to be five pounds instead of ten. Mr. O'Connell also approved of this bill.

The Duke of Newcastle, in the course of a very animated speech against the corporation reform bill, in the House of Lords, stated that ministers were liable to impeachment for the course they had pursued, and declared that if no other person would come forward to move an impeachment, he would do it himself—for which he was rebuked by Lord Brougham on the spot, and by the conservative papers on the next day. The majority of the conservatives do not object to reform, but wish to have the bill amended.

The report of the committee upon the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons, was *negatived* by a vote of 81 to 63.

A second reading of the Irish Church bill had passed in the House of Commons by a majority of 87, and considerable progress had been made in the Committee.

A letter is published in the *Morning Herald* of the 1st of August, giving the particulars of the seizure of a Spanish vessel at Gibraltar, suspected of being a slaver. Great quantities of powder, arms, and shackles for securing the slaves were found on board. It is positively stated that Gibraltar has been for some years past a depot for slave traders.

From the Times of August 3.

Friday Evening.—A reaction has taken place today in the funds, through fear of the consequences that may attend the severe measures adopted in France, and which are held to be incompatible with the tranquillity of the country. This is not, however, the universal opinion, as many consider that the Government, by the late atrocious attack on the King, is rendered sufficiently strong to carry them through without danger. On the whole, there was a great disposition to sell stock, in order to be the better prepared against the worst. Under the effect of this, Consols had fallen at one time to 89¾, and the Scrip to 2½ premium; but the market closed in a more favourable state, and the last quotations were—Consols, 89¾ @ 90; Omnium, 2¾ @ 3 premium; and Exchequer Bills, 21s. @ 23s.

A deputation of Colombian bondholders from the public meeting had an interview yesterday with M. Mendizabal, the Minister of Finance for Spain, on the subject of the independence of the late Spanish American Colonies, toward which, on his return to Madrid, they entreated his support and influence with the other members of the Spanish Ministry. The reply of M. Mendizabal was in the following terms:—

"I will do myself the honor and pleasure of conveying your feeling on the subject of the independence of the American colonies to my colleagues in *Madrid*. I have no doubt that they entertain the same sentiments of consideration and respect as I do toward this noble country—a country from which I have experienced so much hospitality, and which has honored me with so large a share of its regard and confidence. It must always be the best policy of Spain to draw closer the ties that already subsist between us."

The deputation expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with his Excellency's reply. M. Mendizabal quits London, it is understood, on Sunday. His connexion with the Portuguese government is now finally closed; all his accounts out on that account, though not yet due, have been called in and liquidated, and given paid in full where the parties through their confidence in the goodness of the security refused to allow any discount.

LONDON, *August* 7.—Meetings are being held all over the country for the purpose of giving to the ministers the support of strongly manifested public opinion in their present struggle with the Lords. The *Chronicle* informs us, that "in many places it has been resolved not to petition the House of Lords," and this our Whig contemporary regards as "an ominous sign of the times." We agree with the *Chronicle* that it is ominous—but it only follows up the omen of approaching events which might be observed in the conduct of the Peers themselves, and especially in the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland.

FALMOUTH, *Aug.* 4.—The Earl of Roden steamer, Captain Wilson, from Santander, which place she left 31st ult, arrived here early this morning. This vessel had landed on the 30th, 500 troops, which had embarked at Dublin, and who at once proceeded into the interior, to head quarters. The *Henry Bell* steamer, also from Dublin, with 250 Auxiliaries, had arrived safely at Santander, and is expected to touch here on her return.

The liberals in England are violently incensed against the House of Lords for so coolly considering in the municipal reform bill, which had been passed by the Commons. Numerous petitions have been presented to the latter, praying them to address the King requesting him to take measures to secure the passage of the bill. Probably this can be accomplished by the creation of new peers. Some of the papers seem to think the Lords should be disposed with as a branch of the government.

Despatches had been received from Sir John Hay, naval commandant on the east coast of Spain, stating that he had remonstrated with Gen. Evans, on the murder of three Englishmen some out on that account, though not yet due, have been called in and liquidated, and given paid in full where the parties through their confidence in the goodness of the security refused to allow any discount.

The following list of pensions and donations to the relatives of the persons killed, was also presented to the Chamber:—

A pension of 20,000 francs to the widow of Marshal Mortier, with a reversion to her son. A pension of 6,000 francs to Madame Fouchet, widow of General De Lachasse de Verigny, with the reversion in thirds to her three children. A pension of 3,000 francs to Madame Strasser, mother of Captain Villatte. A pension of 3,000 francs to Major-General Blin, as a national recompence, which he will receive with the retired pay already enjoyed by him.

A Toulon letter says:—"It appears that the government is afraid of a new attempt from the older branch. Extraordinary measures of precaution have been taken all along the coast. A person from Clotat, who has come a coasting voyage, observed at every point remarkable activity. Numerous posts of custom-house officers are established between Toulon and Clotat, and the sentinels, who are stationed at short distances from each other, appear to be constantly on the look-out."

In *Galignani's Messenger* we find a portrait of the famous Fieschi, and a sketch of his "infernal machine." The former, is a striking likeness of Lord John Russell. The machine is in appearance similar to the sounding-board of an upright oblique piano forte, the upper or hind part being considerably raised so as to bring the muzzle, or front and lower part, to bear on the passenger in the street. This position of the machine had been adopted on account of the extreme height of the window at which it was placed.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 6.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF JULY 28.

The sad solemnity by which it was intended to close the fatal and deplorable tragedy that so cruelly interrupted the rejoicings of last week, being postponed for yesterday—the day fixed upon for the interment of the murdered victims, the same principle, and shout as dogs every Englishman or other foreigner whom he found in arms against him, until he had contrary directions.

Lord Brougham was preparing to visit Dublin. He has never been in Ireland.

A gentleman named Shelly, who had been examined before the Yarmouth Election committee, died suddenly from an attack of spasms of the heart, in consequence, it is supposed, of the excitement caused by his examination.

LONDON, *Aug.* 5.—There has not been for some time so good a trade as at present with the manufacturers at Birmingham. Independently of the home consumption not in the least decaying, the orders for America and the East Indies have much augmented within the last few weeks. In Yorkshire, there has been considerably more business doing of late, and the attendance of buyers from London, Leeds, and Manchester, has likewise been much greater than for some time.

Among the importations to Southampton last week from France, was a ton of human hair, consigned to a celebrated house in London.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the bank of England, from May 5 to July 28, 1835, inclusive.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Circulation	£18,322,068	Securities	£26,944,000
Deposit	11,561,000	Bullion	6,282,000
	£29,883,000		£33,597,000

Between March 28 and June 27, the aggregate amount of notes circulated in England and Wales by private banks was £3,455,114; by joint stock banks, £2,484,687. Total, £10,939,801.

Ireland.

There was an alarming riot at Dublin on the 3d of August, growing, as usual, out of the dissentions of the orangemen and the reformers. Between twenty and thirty thousand persons were assembled, many armed with bludgeons, knives, pikes, stones, &c. Two companies of the 99th regiment, and the city horse and foot police were summoned, and succeeded at length in quelling the disturbance, but not until several persons were severely wounded. Another account says the assemblage could not be short of sixty thousand.

The popularity of Lord Mulgrave was still increasing.

France.

An important and decisive measure has been taken by the French ministry, founded upon the late attempt upon the life of the king; nothing less than a new code of laws for the regulation of the press. It was presented to the chamber of deputies on the 4th of August by the president of the council, and contains 21 articles, the most important of which are as follows:—

Art. 2. For ridiculing the person or authority of the king from six months to five years in prison—fine, with loss of all civil rights, 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art. 3. For mentioning or even *alluding* to the name of the king in any political disquisition, imprisonment from one month to a year, and a fine of from 500 to 5,000 francs.

Art. 4. To reflect in writing upon the *form* and principle of the king's government is high treason, to be punished by detention (indefinite) and fine of from 10,000 to 50,000 francs.

Art. 5. Whoso shall avow himself a republican, or suggest that the government ought to assume that form, to be imprisoned from six months to five years, and fined from 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art. 6. Similar denunciation to the letter against all who shall call themselves Carlists or profess Carlist views of government.

Art. 7. A journal convicted twice, to be fined doubly, and even four times the amount for every succeeding offence.

Art. 8. Any editor opening subscriptions to pay off a fine, to be imprisoned for that offence from one month to one year, and fined from 500 to 5000f.

Art. 10. Every editor must sign each number of his paper—penalty 500 to 3000f.

Art. 12. An editor refusing to disclose the name of the author of any article, imprisonment from a month to a year, and fine from 1000 to 5000f.

Art. 13. A new editor must be named if the journal is to continue its publication during the imprisonment of the former editor.

Art. 14. No political caricature whatever to be published in Paris without the previous consent of the Minister of the interior, or in the provinces without that of the prefect—fine from 100 to 1000f. and imprisonment.

Art. 15 and 16 relate to political representations at the theatres, which are proscribed under severe penalties.

The remaining articles to 21, are of a technical nature, and may be generally described as giving the Law officers of the Crown great advantages over the defendants, and as materially circumscribing the right of appeal to the Court of Cassation, hitherto the best hope of persecuted Frenchmen.

Another bill authorises the secret vote by juries, and empowers a jury to pronounce a sentence of condemnation by a majority of 7 to 5.

All the arrested editors were set at liberty on the 4th. The real name of the assassin has been ascertained to be Joseph Fieschi. It is said that he was formerly a police agent, employed by the French Government to watch the Duchess de Berri. He was out of danger, and underwent examinations every day; but no proof of an extended conspiracy had yet been discovered.

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All the arrested editors were set at liberty on the 4th. The real name of the assassin has been ascertained to be Joseph Fieschi. It is said that he was formerly a police agent, employed by the French Government to watch the Duchess de Berri. He was out of danger, and underwent examinations every day; but no proof of an extended conspiracy had yet been discovered.

The pall-bearers of Captain Villatte were officers of the army; those of Colonel Raffe, officers of the Municipal Guards and the Departmental Gendarmerie; those of Colonel Rieussec, of the 8th Legion, were four officers of the National Guards; those of Major General Delachasse de Verigny, four superior officers of the army; and those of Marshal Mortier, were Marshals Grouchy, Gerard, and Molitor, and Admiral Duperre. All the hearses of the military men were surmounted with tri-coloured flags and military emblems, and which were more or less handsome according to their rank. The horses of the last five, each led by two grooms, followed their respective masters, the first four being covered with black crape and white fringe, and that of Marshal Mortier of crape, powdered with silver stars, and edged with silver fringe. The pall on each coffin bore an escutcheon with the initial of the deceased; that of M. de Verigny was surmounted by a coronet. The hearse which conveyed the remains of Marshal Mortier was, of course, as becoming the princely rank of the deceased, of a much more magnificent description than the others. It would, in truth, be difficult to conceive a funeral car of construction at once so richly gorgeous in its effect, and yet so solemnly appropriate to its melancholy purpose. Four large allegorical figures in silver raised upon a massive ornament of the same metal, the whole surmounted by a silver casque, with rich silver plumes, composed the crowns of the car, each corner of which was formed of a female figure, emblematic, as were those of the central superior ornament, of the Christian virtues. These figures, also in silver, were likewise each surmounted by a casque and large sable plumes. Several tri-coloured flags were placed at various points of the vehicle. On the pall which covered the coffin, and on which the dazzling and coronet of the deceased were embroidered, by his orders, his cap and other insignia of his rank, among which the well-worn sword of the gallant veteran was the most touchingly conspicuous. The car was followed by the members of his afflicted family and a concourse of private friends.

On arriving at the Place de la Bastille, where tents had been raised for the accommodation of the ministers and the various deputations from public bodies who were to join the procession at that spot, some delay and irregularity took place, but the necessary arrangements being soon made, the march recommenced, and proceeded along the Boulevards without interruption or accident. After the public bodies followed the Polytechnic School, and deputations from the *decorex* of July, workmen and labourers. The porters of the wharf of La Rapee bore a large willow branch covered with crape, and surmounted by wreaths of everlastings, and a flag with the inscription—*Vive la Charte! Vive la Liberte! Part de la Repee!* On another—*Les Ouvriers des Paris.* As the hearses passed the fatal spot where the assassinations were perpetrated, the motions of the mourners were most painfully apparent. The window at which the truly infernal infernal machine was placed, has been blocked up, but two women, (respectable as far as dress is concerned) boldly sat at the window beneath, quite unabashed by the gaze of the thousands turned upon them. The Boulevards offer nothing further to remark upon, except that upon any less melancholy occasion the crowds of peasants and rank which thronged every window and balcony, the admirable order and appearance of the National Guards and troops, and the animated nature of the entire scene, would have rendered it a sight so gratifying as never to be forgotten. We now turn to the part of the ceremony in which His Majesty and the Royal Family bore a part. The King, with the Duke of Orleans and Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, left the Tuileries on horseback precisely at eleven o'clock, and notwithstanding the great interest attached to a sight of the funeral pageant, immense crowds awaited his Majesty leaving the Palace, and lined the bridge, quay, and every part of the town through which he was to pass with his family on their way to the Invalides. His reception was more than enthusiastic—no cheering, that it was easy to perceive that the sang *froid* and manly indifference he last week displayed in the moment of extreme danger was more than once overthrown by the touching marks of affection and loyalty with which he and the Royal Family were received. His Majesty looked calm and well, as did the Duke of Orleans and his brothers; but we regretted to see that the cruel event of Tuesday had left deep traces of grief and apprehension on the features of the Queen and the Princesses.

At half-past 11 o'clock, the Queen and the Princesses, who were in deep mourning reached

of the Invalides; and in a few min- Majesty also arrived, accompanied by of Orleans and Nemours, and the Joinville, and escorted by his staff. the appearance of the Royal party, nance of the auditory, admitted to ceremony with tickets, betrayed a deexious expectation, which was height- only by the solemnity of the occasion by a natural and loyal feeling of sympa- the presence of the Sovereign, whose scarcely more than eight days before so miraculously preserved. This feel- vinced at intervals by the deepest si- corrupted only by the firing of the min- which announced His Majesty's pro- cession with the deputies passed be- the left. His Majesty then passed be- *Corps Diplomatique*, by the members of was respectfully and cordially saluted ceeded towards the throne which had pared for him near the altar. After a y in the church, their Majesties retired parate part of the building which had pared for their reception. The deputies of Cours, the Tribunals, the Institute, upied that part of the *pourtour* of the ich remained vacant after the Deputies *rps diplomatic* had taken their places. ade, which had been disposed under the the reception of the bodies, was decor- h the most tasteful magnificence, and bril- illuminated, and indeed the whole of the ments made in the building of the Inval- n most judicious and perfectly in unison solemnity of the day.—Each side of the eading from the gate to the front of the as ornamented with a succession of ob- ng with black, and connected together ress garlands and tricoloured flags. The of the Court of Honour was hung with ssperies. The *coup d'œil* presented by ch was most imposing. From the each arch in the grand nave a number nous draperies were suspended. All ows were hung with black to the top, ived no light whatever from the outside. arcade was lighted by a lustre. The and pilasters near the principal al- re covered over with black crape vet, and between the principal al- the dome to the left, a sort of low ad been arranged with seats, cushions, h velvet, *prie dieu*, trimmed with silver, accommodation of the King and the Roy- ly. Under the dome had been arranged nee square estrade with fourteen ceno- l disposed at the same point of elevation, mounted by a rich canopy of colossal ens. The architectural ornaments of e were veiled by sable draperies, which d to the height of the galleries, and com- excluded all external light. At the base st catafalque, to which we have just re- were several enormous candelabera, whilst er part of it was covered with innumera- tapers, the whole being illuminated ove by four large sepulchral lamps, and ty of lustres and chandeliers. The name of the victims of the atrocious attempt 28th, was inscribed in letters of silver on the sides of the catafalque, around which tioned a detachment of the 8th Legion ational Guards, and some troops of the

P.M.—Half past one o'clock the arrival of the fun- procession was announced to His Majesty, immediately passed through the nave, and ch received with the warmest and most stic exclamations, by the assembled large proportion of whom were ladies. rs were placed in succession on the es. this part of the ceremony, in which the of the fourteen murdered victims were t together under the eyes of the Royal and the whole Assembly, produced an sion of the most awful nature; and bun- f the spectators were unable to control emotion. At half-past two o'clock, the shop of Paris, and a number of the clergy, d the altar, and chanted the magnificent o of the dead, by Cherubini. The funeral , which produced a deep impression, was ed by the Abbe Landrien. The Rev. Ora- lt on the noble and brilliant actions which d the military career of the gallant but ill- Marshal Mortier, and concluded by pay- eloquent but feeling tribute of respect to mory of his fellow victims. The last s for the dead having been recited, the De ndis was chanted with a degree of sublim- which the auditory testified their admira- their breathless silence. The funeral ce- y terminated at about half-past four , and at this hour the King and Royal quitted the church. His Majesty and inces on horseback, and few minutes be- e Queen and Princesses. The departure ir Majesties was announced by a salve of s.

owing the solemnity of yesterday, looking zealous attendance of the National Guards ly of Paris but of the vicinity, which alone hould believe, amounted to upwards of 0 men, and the reception of the King by lass who form emphatically the people— ing with these demonstrations to spontaneous expression of horror and indignation at rime heard from the remotest quarters of e—it is impossible not to come to the con- n that in paying this generous debt of athy to the honored dead, the victims of a aimed at the King, the country has also de- d in language not to be mistaken, that its of order, security, and national prosperity, e upon the dynasty of Louis Philippe.

Spain.

vices from Madrid state that at a council of sters, it was resolved, that the government ld publicly dispose of nine hundred convents, purchase money of which was to be applied e redemption of the debt, without inter-

he affairs of Spain were more quiet, and liaries for the Queen were constantly arri- from England and other places. It is sup- d that the effect would be speedily to put n the Carlists.

here was an alarming riot at Barcelona on night of the 25th of July. Six convents burnt and the monks and friars butchered. rioters are represented to have been royal- and their anger was directed against all ected of being Carlists. Similar excess had n place at Tarragona and Reus.

he two armies were in sight of each other on first of August.

Portugal.

letters from Lisbon, of the 30th July, state, at that date 7,000 infantry, two regiments avalry, and four batteries of artillery, were the point of departing to co-operate with the ps of the Queen of Spain.

Lisbon, July 26.—The official journal of the h instant, contains the long-expected decree, nterrigated by the Duke of Palmella, under e of the 22d, to the effect, that in compliance h the provision made in the 23d article of the mercial treaty of 1810, between Great Brit- and Portugal, the same will be suspended m the 21st of January next, and considered ll and without effect from that date. The es- sible grounds for this proceeding are enume-

rated by the Government writer of the leading article, viz., that as the principle basis of the treaty was a principle of reciprocal advantages, from the moment of our equalizing the duties on Spanish and other wines with those on Portuguese, it ought no longer to have been considered as virtually in force; next, th[illegible] commercial th[illegible] mutual and [illegible] countries; an[illegible] every impulse [illegible] this country [illegible] world, which [illegible] upon a footing [illegible] procity with [illegible] vernment, ho[illegible] to arrange the [illegible] with Great B[illegible] may be reaped [illegible]

Most violent and barbarous attacks were made on a number of respectable Jews at Hamburgh on the evenings of the 30th and 31st July. On the latter evening, about 40 young men of the Jewish persuasion determined on employing force against force. On their being attacked they ably defended themselves against from 200 to 250 ruffians. The fight was kept up about an hour, when the military and police arrived, and put an end to the affray.

The following additional intelligence from France, is furnished by Thursday's *Journal of Commerce*:—

The Committees to examine the proposed projects of la[illegible] were appoint[illegible] sition memb[illegible] journals, w[illegible] stronger app[illegible] laws propos[illegible] *tionel* repre[illegible] have been s[illegible] the measure[illegible] presses the [illegible] sations of in[illegible] press will n[illegible]

The pa[illegible] lars respecting [illegible] is currently reported today, that Fieschi alone acted under the influence of the Duchess of Berri, who has been more desirous of avenging her injuries as a woman, than of re-establishing her rights as the mother of the pretender. We are assured that an agent of the Princess, named [illegible], remained five days in Paris, but that the police, always skilful, could not find him.

The *Courrier Francais* adds, it is currently reported, that Fieschi was employed by the French police as a spy upon the movements of the Duchess de Berri, and was gained over by her on her confidants, and that the attempt of this man was made with the hope of getting a considerable sum of money. It is said in the depositions of persons intimate with him, they stated that he had boasted of soon being in possession of 80,000 francs.

This day [illegible] Aylmer, wit[illegible] has personal [illegible] board H. M. F[illegible] her residence [illegible] Grey. A [illegible] in force; next