to His Majesty's Government that such portion of the Military Reserves as are not required for defence, should, as early as possible, be offered to the public. I also hope to be authorised to adopt a quicker, more convenient, and more beneficial system in the Land Granting Department; and, I am happy to add, that I have concluded negociations by which I have obtained from the Indians very extensive tracts of rich land, which, from feelings highly creditable to their race, they have cheerfully relinquished for the public good.

As the Constitution of Upper Canada secures to British emigrants their own revered institutions—as this noble climate and luxuriant soil offer them immediate independence and support, with a moral assurance that their land, whether it be cultivated well or ill, must in a few years unavoidably increase in value to a great extent—we may reasonably expect that the redundant enterprise, capital and population of the empire, will now flow towards this favoured Province, in which I conscientiously believe British capital to be as secure as in the Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I trust you will take immediate measures for relieving the Government of this Province, from the embarrassment it has laboured under, and is still suffering, from the supplies for the public service having been withheld.

I shall direct the Public Accounts, together with estimates for the sums required for the support of Civil Government, for the current and ensuing years, to be laid before you.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I feel confident that the distinguished and conspicuous station, which the people of Upper Canada have attained, in the estimation, not only of the Empire, but of the civilized world, will, throughout the Session we this day commence, be firmly upheld, by the dignity of your deliberations—by the wisdom of your proceedings—by the purity of your legislation—and by your unceasing zeal for the public good.

As regards the duties of my station in the Legislature, it is my intention, so long as they may graciously be confided to me, to occupy myself to the best of my ability, in the internal improvement of the country—in the impartial administration of justice—and maintaining unsullied, the commercial integrity of the Province.

The constant obedience which the British Constitution demands for its sacred institutions, educates and dignifies the public mind—the moral discipline of their passions, organizes the power of the people—and eventually implants in the national character, justice, mercy, generosity and forbearance.

It has long been asserted, that these British sentiments which would vegetate in the deserts of Arabia, are uncongenial to the soil of America; but the voice of Upper Canada has repudiated it in libel on the land—and both reason and truth are now daily demonstrating, that the safest description of self-government, the securest mode of protecting life, property and liberty, is that honorable submission and virtuous obedience to the laws, which the three branches of the Legislature, as well as the people of this Province, I trust will ever continue to be proud to acknowledge.

The Legislature of Upper Canada, is not invested with power to alter the Constitution imparted to it by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. I, therefore, shortly after my arrival here, publicly declared, that if the inhabitants of the whole Province were simultaneously to petition me to alter a single letter of that solemn Act, I had neither power nor inclination to do so.

Grateful for the manly support which the expression of this sentiment has procured for me, I feel it my duty again unequivocally to assure you of my determination, to carry into effect His Majesty's instructions, and thus "*to maintain the happy Constitution of this Province* INVIOLATE."

For the annexed list of the yeas and nays upon the election of Mr. M'LEAN as Speaker, we are indebted to the *British Whig*. The discussion on the question did not, it is said, occupy more than twenty minutes.

Yeas.—Armstrong, Bockus, Bolton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cameron, Cartwright, Cook, Cornwell, Detlor, Draper, Elliot, Gowan, Hotham, Jarvis, Jones, Keavus, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, Mathewson, M'Crae, M'Donald of Glengarry, M'Donell of North, M'Lean, Murney, Powell, Prince, Robinson, Rattan, Sybert, Shade, Solicitor General, Thompson, Wickings—36.

Nays.—Aikman, Alway, Chisholm, Hallir, Duncombe, Norfolk, Dunlop, Ferris, Gibson, M'Nabb, M'Donell of Stormont, M'Intosh, M'Kay, M'Maching, Meritt, Moore, Morrison, Parke, Richardson, Shaver, Sherwood, Thorburn, Woodruff—21.

Majority 15.

Absent.—Chisholm Glengary, Duncombe, Oxford, Wells, and Rolph.

The *Herald*, whose light has, for some time past, been under a bushel, has just fallen in with a very "prophetic correspondent," who, we dare say, could see a long way into a mill-stone. The wonderful letter of "JOHN BULL," for that is the seer's name, was written on Saturday and "received by us on Sunday." The news of M'LEAN's election was quite current in town on Saturday; and yet, exclaims our one-eyed contemporary, in perfect amazement, "how prophetic our correspondent has been in anticipating the election of Mr. M'Lean to the Speakership of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada" ! ! !

How prophetic, truly!

The *Minerve* is in very bad humour with the Professors of the Montreal College for proposing to open a class for instruction in the usual branches of a commercial education "exclusively" in "English." It says that this announcement is a virtual proscription of the French language, and is "part of a system to degrade and insult the *fixed* population of the country." *Notre langue, nos institutions* and *nos lois* is the incessant and senseless cry of the lip-patriots, one and all.

The Night-Watch for the East Ward of this city is now in operation. It consists of twenty-four active fellows, who are superintended each night by one of the Members of the Committee of Citizens of that Ward.—Similar arrangements for the West-Ward are, we understand, nearly completed.

Dr. BARNES, as will be seen by an advertisement, will deliver a lecture on the Genius and Writings of SHAKESPEARE, on Friday evening next.

The result of the New York city election, as far as known on Saturday, is, that the VAN BUREN ticket for the Presidential electors, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, has been carried by a small majority. Two VAN BUREN men, CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELENG and ELI MOORE, and two Whigs, ODEN HOFFMAN and EDWARD CURTIS, are elected for Congress. The Whig candidate, F. A. TALMADGE, is certain for Senator; and the whole Whig Assembly Ticket, it is supposed will be carried.

Governor VEAZEY, of Maryland, in a Proclamation, of great energy, strongly condemns the late conduct of a portion of the Senatorial electors of that State, by which no Senate was elected at the time appointed by the Constitution. His doctrine is, "that the Senate elected in September 1834, continue to be 'the Senate of Maryland,' and will so continue until superseded by the election of successors, as constitutionally and lawfully provided for, and, with the House of Delegates elected in October last, now constitute 'the General Assembly' of this State."

The amazing increase in the trade of New York may be judged of from the following returns of the value of imports into the port, during two quarters of this and the corresponding ones of last year:—

Value of Imports into the Port of New York from 1st January to 30th June, 1836.

1st Quarter	$26,756,312
2d do	37,937,582
	$64,693,894
1835.	
1st Quarter	$16,404,141
2d do	22,453,541
	$38,857,682

—*Star.*

We learn that the Natural History Society, of this city, has purchased the large house in *St. James Street*,, belonging to the estate CADIEUX, for £2000.

Our Correspondent "No SPOUTER," is inclined to be sarcastic on the subject of Debating Societies.

Among the passengers by the packet ship *Westminster*, 17th October from Portsmouth, are J. C. GREEN, Esq., of the firm of TRUSCOTT, GREEN & Co., of Toronto, and Lieut. POOLE, R. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I notice in the *Courier* of the 12th instant, a letter signed "ARGUMENTUM," advocating the formation of a Debating Society, or as it has been correctly designated in London, a Spouting Club. The writer "regrets that the subject was not taken up with that eagerness which its promising advantages would seem to merit," evidently supposing that the young men of Montreal were so enamoured of the sound of "their own sweet voices," that the very mention of a Spouting Club would raise up a host of competitors, all anxious for the honour of being its founders; "ARGUMENTUM" then says, "it is, I believe, too generally the case, that the education of young men in counting-houses, generally, (for there are some exceptions,) barely goes beyond that which is requisite to qualify them for the monotonous routine of an office." Splendid members for a Debating Club ! ! ! Yet "ARGUMENTUM" purposes to collect these young men together to communicate what? their knowledge. No, for he tells us they have very little. But their want of it; what immense benefit they must derive from the communication ! ! ! By the bye, he does not tell us what subjects he proposes to debate—Theology, Politics, Political Economy, or Natural Philosophy. Let us take the last of these, say that branch treating of Mechanics, (if the young gentlemen of Montreal would condescend to argue on any subject with so vulgar a name,) and suppose ten or twelve young persons "whose education barely qualifies them for the routine of an office" meet to debate on the relative powers of the Wedge and Lever: imagine the deep research, the accurate calculations, the luminous argument that would be displayed; No, Sir, it is not by Debating Societies that the young men of Montreal can be made either wiser or better, but by the study of the best authors, by attending lectures, and last, not least, by actual experiment. I will only add, that these Societies have failed wherever they have been tried, and conclude, your obedient servant

Nov. 15. NO SPOUTER.

Some of our contemporaries complained, last week, of the irregularity prevailing in forwarding Canada letters from New York to England by the packets. We regret to say that we must add our testimony to the truth of these charges. We have repeated instances of letters mailed here in full time for the 8th and 16th *Liverpool* packets, having been held back, and forwarded only by the 10th and 20th *London* ships, although the letters were marked for the Liverpool vessels.

We hope these irregularities will be corrected. The correspondence with, and through, the United States, from the Canadas, is very extensive. The amount of United States postage collected in these Provinces, as will be seen by the following statement, made up from the official returns, almost quadrupled in five years, and amounted in 1834 to nearly $30,000.

Nett amount of postage remitted, in the year 1829, to general Post-Office, Washington	$ 6473 3
Nett amount remitted in 1834	28,351 1
Now, if we add to this last item the Postmaster's Commission on the gross amount of United States postage collected, which was in 1834	6481 0
We shall find the gross sum collected to have been	$36,832 1
Or, as we said above, nearly	$30,000 0

With a revenue so respectable as this, not including the postage on those numerous letters which go from Canada, or are sent to it, the American postage of which is collected in the United States, it is only what is due to these Provinces that some attention be paid to the regular transmission of its correspondence through the United States offices.

We trust we shall not again have cause to complain of the negligence which has elicited these remarks.—*Vindicator.*

We understand that Mr. Grannis, one of the Representatives of the County of Stanstead, has resigned his seat in the House of Assembly, being about to leave the country. Arrangements have, we are further informed, been taken in every part of the country to secure the return of a liberal member in Mr. Grannis' place.—*Ib.*

CONSTANTINOPLE *Sept.* 21.—A circumstance has occurred at Smyrna which may disturb a little the renewed harmony between France and America. On the 14th the American brig *Boston*, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, sailed, and got beyond the Castle where she was forcibly boarded by a French man-of-war's boat. An officer and several men armed, said they were in search of two deserters, whom they suspected to be on board, and, notwithstanding that Captain Ingles assured them on his word of honour that there were no such men in his ship, the French commenced a strict search, and not succeeding in finding the deserters, the officer ordered the American Captain to return to Smyrna. On this the American hauled down his flag, abandoned the vessel, and the French brought her to anchor between the Castle and the town. Captain Ingles then went on shore and made his protest. Thus the affair remained when the last accounts left Smyrna. Mr. Offley, the United States Consul, is a man who will do his duty, from which he would not flinch a hair's breadth, even were his consulate rattled about his ears. He is another Lord Ponsonby, with this difference, that he will certainly be more promptly supported by his own Government. People cannot insult the stripes and stars with impunity.

For the Morning Courier.

THE COUNTS VON DOHNA.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

Translated from the German, by CORNARIUS.

Ne fratres parro Decios, jactate Quirites
Hoc aliquid Decii marmora mepta habent.

When both armies had buried their dead, and another assault was ordered to be undertaken in the gangot of the middle bastion, Count Theodore was the first who in the most impetuous manner entreated to have a command in the storming party, and when his application was steadfastly refused, not of consideration for his life, he was so much affected thereby, that he was almost forgetting the first duty of the soldier—namely, obedience. This second attack likewise proved unsuccessful, the Christians being beat back with the loss of 800 men.

Several days thereafter, the artillery had the good luck to throw a bomb into the Turkish arsenal, which was filled with powder, grenades, and other balls, and as there chanced to be nine hundred weight of powder therein, it flew into the air with so tremendous a crash, that the whole camp was shaken. For the space of almost half an hour, the city was not perceptible through the smoke and vapour; balls, rafters, and stones, were hurled into the very camp, and the soldiers therein got into such confusion, that the Elector Palatine, of Bavaria, ran imminent risk of being crushed to death.

When the huge black powder cloud cleared away, the effects of this terrific explosion were plainly to be distinguished. A part of the ramparts and the round bastions, situate on the water side, were completely demolished. Three other bastions, and a mosque, lay in one mass of ruins; ten fathoms of the ramparts along the Danube, a part of the castle, and the whole of the traverse wall, were blown up.

The Duke of Lorraine held again a council of war, when it was resolved to summon the city to surrender, and in the event of a refusal, to storm it once more. Theodore heard with the most vivid joy, that the Turkish commander would not listen to any terms of surrender, but that he had with proud disdain planted even a red flag on the ramparts. He renewed his entreaties for the honour of the first attack, the more particularly and urgently, as not only several Brandenburgh Colonels, but likewise Prince Alexander, of Courland, already covered with many an honorable scar, were his competitors.

Moved with the most fiery eloquence, he represented to the General that no one in the whole camp had so sacred a duty to perform, by risking his blood and life, as he had, for no one had lost so excellent a brother. He did not presume to address them merely in his own name, but in that of his whole regiment, and as they had sworn to avenge the death of the brother of their Colonel, they were burning with fiery impatience to fight under him, and to die with him. It was not of their bravery alone, (which was held in common with all the other troops,) that he now addressed them, but it was on account of their honour, which was in danger of receiving an indelible stain, which could not so sensibly affect any other officer, or any other regiment, and that the most sacred feelings would be derided—the imperious calls of honour—the dearest treasure possessed by the soldier—wantonly and disgracefully kept out of view, were his right which had been purchased so dearly—purchased by the blood of his beloved brother not recognised—but laid aside.

The courageous leaders listened to the words of the heroic youth with applause, and most of them were inclined not to allow the flame which was thus kindled to expire, without putting it to the test, but General Shaenig, who out of almost paternal solicitude for Theodore, had already communicated to the Elector of Brandenburgh, the intelligence of the death of Count Charles, and of Theodore's instinate propensity for fighting, conceived it to be his duty, however much he was astonished at the conduct of the heroic youth, and faithful brother, to give a salutary check to his daring impetuosity. He therefore privately represented to the other Generals, that it was not befitting to put a Prince in subordination to a Colonel, that even admitting this point were waived, that the life of Count Theodore, which knew no bounds, incapacitated him from being a leader, where so much coolness, circumspection and decision were requisite, and lastly, as he would in all probability attempt almost impossibilities, that by his death, the last male branch of one of the noblest families would become extinct—the last son of a mother who had already lost seven sons by the sword, would be borne for ever from her.

These representations had the desired effect, and the Prince of Courland was appointed to command the attack.

Theodore stood petrified at receipt of this intelligence, but he had scarcely recovered from the effect which this denial had caused him, when he again renewed his entreaties and representations, and as his soldiers were running wildly to and fro, participating in the feelings of their Colonel, and the leaders were apprehensive that a mutiny would break out amongst them, they at last granted his request, and allowed him to share in the attack, with several hundreds of his dismounted dragoons.

The young Canitz who served in his regiment, and who was devoted to Theodore with heart and soul, was amongst the number of the chosen band. "Stay behind, George," said Theodore to him in a whisper, "stay behind; whoever follows me, goes his death-walk"—but George heeded not the warning.

The storming commenced most furiously under the command of Prince Alexander. On the side of the Imperialists, two mines were simultaneously sprung, as a commencement of the murderous spectacle. The Prince trying with his noble rival in every point, put himself at the head of the troops, and was one of the first who was killed by a Turkish ball.

The Christians, thrown into confusion and disheartened by the fall of their leader, gave way, when Theodore Von Dohna rushed forward for the purpose of rallying the fugitives.

"Comrades! at them again," cried he, and sprang upon the scaling ladder.

Follow Dohna," was the cry which resounded in frightful rage, as the troops rushed up after him. A horrible bellow of Allah! was the echo of the besieged. Sabres and swords clashed—balls whistled often in all directions—whilst smoke enveloped both friends and foes.

For three hours, the victory inclined alternately to each party, until at length, the standards of the besiegers waived triumphantly on several round bastions, and the dreadful cannonade of the Turks could scarcely prevent them in their fury from taking the castle itself.

To be continued.

Summary.

THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT.—Every native Norwegian of twenty-five years of age, who has been for five years owner or life-renter of land paying cost or tax, or who is a burgess of any town, or possesses there a house or land to the value of 150 dollars (£30,) is entitled to elect and be elected; but, for this last privilege, he must not be under 30 years of age, must have resided for 10 years in Norway, and must neither be in any department of the state or court, nor on the pension list, nor in the counting-house or bureau of any officer of state, or of the court The present storthing consists of 96 members, elected in the way before explained. Each town and district elects as many substitutes (supplenter) as it elects representatives; so that in case of the illness or death of the one, the supplenter is sent for and takes his seat, and the constituency cannot remain unrepresented. The representative to the storthing is allowed a dollar and a half per day during his attendance, and his travelling expenses. I was desirous to ascertain if this had any influence on the elections. I have heard this allowance objected to by sensible men; and the propriety of it has been under the consideration of former storthings. The objection is, that a member, living up to his rank and station, may save money out of it. In the best hotels twenty dollars a month is the charge for lodging, board, fuel, and every accommodation. In private lodgings he is suitably accommodated for sixteen or eighteen. Many of the border class who are returned to the storthing live for half a dollar a day, and bring home a little capital saved in this trade of legislation.—*Laing's Residence in Norway.*

LONDON, *Oct.* 19.—Letters from Aleppo, of the 9th September, mention a report which was circulating in that city, of the death of Mehemet Ali. Colonel Chesney was said to be detained at Bussorah, and to have postponed the attempt at ascending the Euphrates until the next flood season. The plague was on the increase in the Turkish capital: in the week ending September 17, 26 cases had occurred. The malady, like wise, having shown itself at Brousse, had deferred the Prussian Ambassador from going thither as he intended.

The best joke we have heard in a long time, was cracked by a village preacher. He was preaching on a very sultry day, in a small room, which was annoyed by those who casually dropped in after the service had commenced, invariably closing the door after them. His patience at length exhausted by the extreme oppressiveness of the heat, he vociferated to an offender;—"Friend, I believe if I was preaching in a bottle you would put the cork in!"

CURIOUS DOMICILE.—Some time ago a pair of those small birds called tomtits, were noticed to creep down the neck of a large stone bottle, which was standing in the gardens attached to the Duke of York public house, in Urmston. They were left in possession of the novel dwelling, they are at present rearing their progeny in a bottle, undisturbed by visitors whom curiosity has attracted to the spot.—*London Paper.*

CROMWELL.—Dr. George Bate, the confidential physician of Cromwell, thus describes the great protector:—"A perfect master of all the arts of simulation and dissimulation, who, turning up the whites of his eyes, and seeking the Lord with pious groanes, will weep and pray and cant most devoutly, till an opportunity offers of dealing his dupe a knock down blow under the short ribs." The race of Cromwells is not yet quite extinct.

A GOOD REVOLT.—During the war between England and Spain, in the time of Elizabeth, commissioners on both sides were appointed to treat of peace. The Spanish commissioners proposed that the negociations should be carried on in the French tongue, observing, sarcastically, that the gentlemen of England could not be ignorant of their fellow subjects, their queen being queen of France as well as of England. "Nay, in faith, gentlemen," replied Dr. Dale, one of the English commissioners, "the French is too vulgar for a business of this importance; we will, therefore, if you please, rather treat in Hebrew, the language of Jerusalem, and of which your master calls himself king, and of which you must of course be as well skilled as we are in French."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—By accounts from Mantanzas we learn that the slave trade is very far from being put down in the West Indies, and especially in and about that Island. Many ships from the United States are sold there for the purpose of being made slavers of. Instead of the Baltimore clippers and fast sailors hitherto bought, the slave traders are now buying leaky unemployed ships, which are sent to the slave coast for "sperm oil," which means for negroes. There is an anchorage ground near Mantanzas, where the slave ships are in often full of negroes from the coast of Africa. There they are landed, and unwillingly marched to Mantanzas, where they are put in the slave market, the authorities winking at the violation of the laws of nations. If the abolitionists, instead of making so much useless and injurious efforts in the United States, would direct their attention to the slave trade as carried on there, and expose the manner in which the American vessels are built and sold for the purpose of making slavers of them, they would do an essential service to the humane race.

Commercial.

MONDAY, NOV. 14.

299	brls	Flour,	Mittleberger & Platt
225	do	do	Bowman
100	do	do	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
49	do	do	Burnet & Howard
50	do	do	B. Hart & Co.
56	do	Ashes,	C. Bowman
4	do	do	Henderson & Hooker
100	do	do	B. Hart
6	do	do	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
8	do	do	Gillespie & Co.
8	1-2 do	do	H. Lymans
3	3 do	do	Ford & Ritchie
1	do	do	P. M'Gill & Co.
1	do	do	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
200	do	Pork,	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
100	do	do	W. Bowbery
7	do	Lard,	Do.
2	do	do	C. Bowman
20	do	Pork,	Do.
10	do	do	J. G. M'Kenzie &
2	do	do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
21	do	do	J. Dorwin
8	do	do	M'Pherson & Crane
11	do	do	B. Hart
5	do	do	P. M'Gill & Co.
12	hhds	Tobacco,	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
14	do	do	Robertson, Masson & Co.
21	kegs	do	Do. Do.
1	hhd	do	J. Torrance & Co.
2	do	do	James Connell
5	hhds	do	J. Dougall
26	casks	Whiskey,	C. Bowman
2	kegs	Butter,	Do
311	brls	Fruit,	Tiplin & Turner
80	do	do	Order
12	kegs	Butter,	B. Hart & Co.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

216	brls	Flour	Mittleberger & Platt.
380	do	do	Molson, Davies & Co.
111	do	do	Blackwood & Ermatinger
78	do	do	Torrance & Young, Quebec.
98	do	do	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
21	do	do	W. Bradbury.
16	do	Ashes	B. O'Brien.
26	do	do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
39	do	do	Henderson, Hooker & Co
8	do	do	J. Torrance & Co.
6	do	do	W. Kerr & Co.
8	do	do	Macdonell, Holmes & Co.
5	do	do	W. Stephens.
8	do	do	Mittleberger & Platt.
2	do	do	P. M'Gill & Co.
2	do	do	A. L. & J. Macnider.
8	do	do	J. Dougall.
22	do	Pork	Mittleberger & Platt.
5	do	do	Kay, Whitehead & Co.
3	do	do	A. Miller & Co.
7	do	do	P. M'Gill & Co.
3	do	do	M'Donell, Holmes & Co.
56	do	do	W. Ritchie & Co.
14	d..	do	Gregory & Cushing.
39	do	do	Molson, Davies & Co.
52	do	Apples	C. Campbell.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

275	brls	Flour	Quebec
25	do	Pork	do
25	do	Ashes	do
3	do	Butter	O. Bostwick
6	kegs	do	do

MONTREAL MARKETS, *Nov.* 15.—Ashes continue to go down.—Pots are sold at 33s. @ 34s. and Pearls at 34s. @ 35s. There is no change in the price of any other important article. Exchange is the same, and money very scarce.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of Friday, mentions the arrival on the day previous, of about eleven thousand bags of Wheat and Rye from Europe, viz:—300 bags of Wheat from London, 3147 do. from Odessa, 3392 do. from Hamburgh, and 1549 do. Rye.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, *Nov.* 12.

ASHES.—Advices from Havre to the 7th of October, state sales of New York Pots at f.54,50 @ f.55,50; Pearls remained totally neglected. In this market the demand remains steady, and fair for Pots at $7. The transactions continue limited in Pearls, but the price steady at $7,50.

FLAX SEED.—The new crop comes in but sparingly, and there have been further sales for arushing at $12.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Prices of all descriptions are well maintained, and Southern, of which the stock remains exceedingly light, has still an upward tendency. The sales have been of upon brande Canal at $10; fancy, $10,25; Ohio good, via canal, $9.75 @ $9,87½; Philadelphia and Baltimore Wharf, $10; and Georgetown, $10.50.

GRAIN.—The arrivals of foreign Wheat have greatly increased within the past week, and a very considerable quantity has now accumulated on the market. The stock of foreign Rye has also received several accessions; the only sale of Wheat we have to notice, is 1300 bushels middling quality White Dantzic at $2, cash.

LEATHER.—By auction since our last, 7500 sides Sole were disposed of, which sustained the previous currency.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Beef advanced to $13 @ $13,50; a steady retail demand for other descriptions of Beef and Pork continues at former rates. Lard is steady, and Hams dull and plenty. Butter is arriving more freely, and declining in value.

TALLOW.—Our market has remained bare of every description for an unusually long period, and an advance on our quotations could readily be obtained.

TEAS.—By auction on Thursday, 2085 packages of various importations were disposed of as follows:—Hyson at 40 @ 64½; Young Hyson, 40 @ 43; Hyson Skin, 29½ @ 30½; Powchong, 30; Gunpowder and Imperial, 58 @ 72; and Bohea, 18½ cents, 6 mos.

EXCHANGE.—Nothing new.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—NOV. 11.

Three schooners—one from the Magdalen Islands, one to Mr. Bourne, with fish, and one from Perce.

Nov. 12.

Schr Eliza, Pollet, 12th and 17th Sept., Malaga and Gibraltar, to Maitland & Co., fruit.

CLEARED—NOV. 9.

Bark Rebecca, Gellatly, Greenock, Laurie & Burns.
Brig Annandale, Greig, Aberdeen, Tucker & Co.
Bark Anchusa, Day, Bideford, H. Gowan & Co.
Ship Earl Durham, Cabell, London, Lemesurier & Co.
Brig Polly, Pratt, Exmouth, R. F. Maitland.
Schr. Phœnix, Caldwell, Miramichi, Gilmour & Co.
Brig Eliza Ann, Hyde, Cork, W. Price & Co.
Ship John Francis, Bennyman, Cork, do.

Nov. 10.

Brigt. Elizabeth, Musgrave, Jamaica, W. Lemesurier.
Bark Dee, Preston, Gloucester, R. F. Maitland.
Schr Lady, Babin, Halifax, Aylwin & Nood.
Brig Bruce, Johnston, Richibucto, Gilmour & Co.
Bark Abbies, Cook, Sligo, do.
Brig Charlotte, Sloan, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.
Brigt. Hypolite, Conrad, Halifax, H. Dubord.

Nov. 11.

Bark Evergreen, Moran, Liverpool, J. Tibbett.
John, Dempsy, do. Sharples & Co.
Queen Bruna, Swinburn, London, P. M'Gill.
Ship Ann, Key, New Ross, Pemberton.
Clansman, Scott, Greenock, W. Price & Co
Brig Defiance, Page, Limerick, do.
Aristides, Hart, Oporto, Lemesurier & Co.
Bark Tom O'Shanter, Sumpton, Liverpool, H. W. Welch.
Ulysses, Pratt, Sunderland, Curry & Co.
Schr Experience, L'Boeff, St. John's, N. B., R. Pelletier.

Nov. 12

Brig Parthenon, Maxwell, St. John's, N. B., H. Dubord.
Bark Economist, Vinnin, Newport, Pemberton.
Schr Cornelia, Walter, Newfoundland, Leslie.
Brig Margaret, Scott, Annan, H. Gowan & Co.
Brig Mary, Hamilton, Liverpool, J. Munn.
Brig Maria, Ford, do. Symes & Ross.
Ship Asia, Whyte, do. do.
Bark Elizabeth, Wheatley, London, Gillespie & Co.
Schr Rose, Rangers, Halifax, C. M'Callum.
Sultan, Barron, Plymouth, Lemesurier & Co.
Brig Geo. Willian, Crowe, Limerick, Price & Co.
Ann, Evans, Pwllheli, Maitland & Co.

Nov. 14.

Ship Toronto, Collinson, London, Gillespie & Co.
Christopher, Kay, do. Lemesurier & Co.
Brig Alnem, Hudson, Poole, Pemberton.
Trinity, Tay, Dundee, Dublin, do.
Bark Owen Roberts, Cardiff, Lemesurier & Co.
Duncan Gibb, M'Grath, Dublin, do.
Ship Hero, Kold, Bristol, Symes & Ross.
Bark Thomas, Jeffrey, Londonderry, do.
Brig Isabella, Hill, do. W. Price & Co.
Brig Victoria, Thomas, Belfast, Carney & Co.
Bark Ovsia, Rowland, Newry, Pemberton.
Schr Crusader, Lebloar, Miramichi, Gilmour & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

A schooner arrived yesterday, reports a brig and schooner wrecked on Point Miscou,—one laden with rum and sugar, both bound for Quebec

The weather continues mild, with rain, and there is a fair prospect of the shipping getting off.

Schr. Eliza, arrived on Saturday, saw bark Sophia below Green Island, coming up.

Pelletier, pilot, arrived this morning, reports the Emerald wrecked on Cape Chat—the master, his wife and child, and two or three of the crew drowned.

The Esther, Sparks, and Robertson, Neil, came down from Montreal on Saturday night, in tow of the steamboat St. George.

The Monarch, Welsh, is on her way down, being the last vessel from Montreal this season.

The City of Waterford, Bennett, which sailed hence on the 7th Sept., arrived at Waterford in 24 days.

Halifax, (N. S.) Nov. 2d—Arrived on the 26th, from Quebec, schr. Charles, Bruno.

Extract of a letter dated Sydney, (C. B.) 19th, received at Halifax:—"The bark Lord Melville, Plymouth, John Redpath, master, was lost on the 3rd inst. at St. Pierre; part of the crew arrived at Sydney in the highest terms of the kindness shown them by the Governor of St. Pierre, who provided them with clothes, provisions, and a passage. The first and second mates, one sailor and cabin boy, were drowned."

Extract of a letter from Arichat:—"The ship Ahsong, from London, for Quebec, has been wrecked at Cape Rouge. The cargo is valued at £22,000. Several vessels have gone from hence to give assistance. Some part of the cargo has been saved.

"We have reason to suppose that the ahove was in the Tona, which has been sometime expecting her general cargo from London.]

The master of the schooner James & William, of Arichat, reports the loss of the brig Eliza, Tuns, from Ireland, bound to Quebec, in ballast. She was ashore to the eastward of Lounsbury Beacon—the crew were lost in attempting to get on shore.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 29.—Brig Nonpareil, hence to Quebec, put into Pictou on the 17th instant, and was return direct to this port with a cargo of coals.

Bark Georgiana, Batie, from Quebec, put into Sydney, Oct. 17th, to repair damages received in a gale on the 13th Oct.

The Concord, of Bristol, was spoken on the 5th October, seven days from Quebec, running down to St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, water-logged.

Miramichi, Nov. 2.—Arrived from Quebec, on the 22d October, schooner Industry.

A bark loaded with salt was cast away near the entrance of Gaspemboque Harbour, about twelve days since—name, where bound, &c., not known.

The brig Esperance, of Sunderland, Coulson, master, from Weymouth for Miramichi, was wrecked on the night of the 12th of October, on the north west Prince Edward Island, about three miles to the eastward of New London—the wind at east, hard gale. The crew and materials have been saved.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED—NOV. 10.

Ship Esther, J. W. Douglas, for Liverpool, by Sharples, Moffatt & Co.

Nov. 11.

Robertson, John Neill, for Liverpool, by Robertson, Masson, Strang & Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 10.—Ship ESTHER, DOUGLAS, for Liverpool, 24 brls pot ashes, 56 do pearl do, Andrew Shaw; do pot do, D. Macfarlane; 30 do pearl do, 61 do, Alexander Miller & Co; 101 do pot do, P. M'Gill & Co; 3 do pearl do, J. T. Badgley & Co; do pot do, Canfield Dorwin; 31 do pot do, 69 do pearl do, J. A. Perkins; 13 do pot do, 26 pairs oars, 250 pieces pipe staves, 3479 do heading and staves, 8 do puncheon staves, 3 brls apples, Gillespie, Moffat & Co; 43 do pearl ashes, 42 do pot do, J. G. Mackenzie & Co; 32 do pot do, 1 box harness samples, B Hart & Co; 1 bale hearth rugs returned, imported per *Birkby* in 1833, R. F. Maitland & Co; 18 brls pot ashes, 20 do pearl do, Scott, Tyre & Co.

—H. Ship ROBERTSON, NEILL, for Liverpool, 102 barrels pearl ashes, J. A. Perkins; 53 barrels pot ashes, 24 barrels pearl ashes, Scott, Tyre & Co; 32 barrels pot ashes, Moss Moses; 156 barrels pot ashes, Andrew Shaw; 32 barrels pot ashes, 53 barrels pearl ashes, 25 tierces flaxseed, D. M'Farlane; 29 barrels pot ashes, A. Miller & Co; 44 barrels pot ashes, Lemesurier, Rodger & Co.; 79 barrels pot ashes, 12 barrels pearl ashes, Lemesurier, Routh & Co.; 126 barrels pot ashes, 20 barrels pearl ashes, 2814 pieces pipe staves and heading, 2927 pieces white oak, West India staves, 20 pairs oars, Robertson, Masson, Strang & Co.; 17 barrels pearl ashes, 153 barrels pot ashes, J. F. M'Donald & Co.; 2 barrels crackers, Wilson Black & Co.; 1 keg honey, J. Greenshields; 1 box wearing apparel, 1 trunk books, John Torrance & Co; 6 bags peas, Francis Farish.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1836.

Our files of papers from the Lower Provinces did not come to hand yesterday. The subjoined notice of the state of affairs in that quarter, is from the *Quebec Gazette*, received per Steamer:—

The Halifax mail arrived this morning, brought papers of the 2d instant. The Nova Scotia Assembly was dissolved on the 26th; the Writs returnable on the 12th of January. From the general character of the people of Nova Scotia, we may depend upon a loyal and constitutional Assembly in that Province. New Brunswick maintains the same character.

Sir John Harvey refused to dissolve the Prince Edward's Island Assembly on the 14th October, in answer to an address signed by 1,300 persons, on the Quit Rent Grievance. The *Prince Edward's Island Gazette* of the 18th of October, contains the decision of the British Government on the subject of the Quit Rents, dated Downing Street, 10th August, 1836. The Quit Rents are to be redeemed as in New Brunswick, and that the system in Upper Canada of taxing land for roads, &c., is recommended to be introduced in Prince Edward's Island.

An account of the proceedings of the Convention of Constitutional Delegates, which has just closed its sittings, will be found in our columns today. We have not had an opportunity of perusing the whole of it, and cannot therefore speak to its merits.

REPORT OF THE SELECT GENERAL COMMITTEE OF DELEGATES OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS OF LOWER CANADA.

Having now brought the labours of our present sitting to a close, we beg respectfully to submit to our constituents a brief sketch of our proceedings, at our respective meetings in June and the present month.

In June we gave the collective sanction of the English population of the Province, to the three and the fundamental declarations, which had emanated from local bodies before the removal of Lord Aylmer; and, having then fortified the ground which had been gained, we passed an unqualified censure on the subsequent acts of His Majesty's Ministers and of the Provincial Executive, in the shape of a demand for the removal of His Excellency the Earl of Gosford. To carry those our views into effect, we nominated three agents, who might enter into communication with His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament. In addition to those resolutions, we collected much valuable information on the Crown Lands, the Representation, the Revenue, the Executive, the Postal Tenure, Register Offices, &c.; and after a full discussion of the merits of a Legislative Union of the Canadas, we agreed to deferred decision, in order that the Delegates, previously to another meeting, might have an opportunity of consulting their respective constituents on the subject.

In the interval between our two meetings, there was held an extraordinary session of the Legislature; and our Committee of Correspondence and Instruction deemed it expedient to wait the result of that session, before adopting any measures for despatching the Agent, who was to proceed from this country, or for convoking a second meeting of the Select General Committee. The result of that session called for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the English population of the Province, and led to the re-assembling of the Select Committee on the 8th November last.

Since we then met, we have [illegible] to the two Houses of the Upper Canada, entreating the [illegible] twofold grounds of sympathy [illegible]; we have forwarded a Petition to His Majesty in person [illegible] withhold his sanction from [illegible] application of his person [illegible] sitions of the Legislative [illegible] committed a brief Representation [illegible] ject to His Excellency the [illegible] have presented a homely and [illegible] to our French-Canadian brethren, professing to dispel by the light of truth their prejudices against the English government, and their English fellow-citizens; we have matured our views as to a new subdiv