number of valuable suggestions on the subject of internal improvements, from which we extract the following :—

"The fact stares us in the face, that at the present time, while highly remunerating prices are being offered for every description of agricultural produce, the back settler can scarcely realize a *bare profit;* and this because the expense of bringing it to where it will meet with ready purchasers swallows up the greater part of the avails. We naturally ask ourselves why the host of industrious agriculturalists and loyal settlers, whom a spirit of enterprise first induced to people and cultivate our forests, should not be put on an equal footing with their fellow subjects ? and the justice of this inquiry brings conviction; for as we examine the question, we shall find that to encourage a proper settlement of the interior of the country, is to ensure the means of its prosperity and advancement. When many of the active and respectable settlers, who are now located in the rear townships, first came to the country, they had opportunities of possessing themselves of lands in the front upon advantageous terms; but with wonderful perseverance they passed over those now favourable sections, and penetrated into the depth of the forest. Had they not thus decided—had they set themselves down on the borders of the great Lakes, the influx of early settlers would have left those who followed them no other choice but to take to the woods.

"We feel persuaded that the prosperity of Upper Canada depends in a great measure upon the usage of those her interior settlers. It is to them she is to be indebted for the developement of her abundant resources. The peopling of the country in the vicinity of the great lakes and rivers, is a preliminary step in colonization which cannot advance Canada far beyond her present very inferior position. The grand essential to her onward progress consists in having the *face* of the country as well as the *borders*, well stocked with the busy multitude, and then we may reckon that the strength of the land, now crowned with noble forests, and rich in every variety of soil for the purpose of agriculture, will replenish the markets of the Old and New World."

The Seminoles in Florida are still bent upon war. The visit of a negociating party, among whom were several friendly Creeks, that had been made to their principal camp, proved altogether fruitless. In reply to the persuasions of a Creek, to make peace with the Americans, the Seminole Chief is represented to have said :—

"We have had a great many fights, in all of which we have been successful. Several parties of white men have intruded into our country, and we have killed them, and shall serve you in the same way. The whites caused the war—they made their own bed, and now they must lie on it. We are ready to fight a great deal more. It is said that you Creeks have come down here to get negroes. We have plenty of them."

A late number of the *Albany Argus* contains some interesting information, which, it states, was obtained from an official source, shewing "the quantity of flour, wheat, and barley delivered from the canal at Albany, West Troy, and Waterford, on the Hudson River, and at Schenectada, the termination of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad."

The information was collected with a view to ascertain what effect the alleged failure of the crops in the western part of the State of New York "has had upon the business of the Erie Canal, as compared with the last year, and how far the diminution of the great staple article of wheat, since the new crop began to come in, has probably tended to the diminution of the canal tolls for the same time."

Up to the first of September, it appears, that there has been an increase in the deliveries at the places above mentioned, during this year, over those of the same period last year, as follows :—"In barley, of more than 9,000 bushels ; in flour, of more than 73,000 barrels ; and in wheat, of more than 214,000 bushels."

The *Argus* goes on to state that, assuming the first of September as the period when the new crop began to seek market, a comparative statement, from the 1st September to the 21st October, in the years 1835-36, shews a falling off, since the 1st of September in the present year, "in barley, of 212,825 bushels ; in flour, of 62,078 barrels ; and in wheat, of 26,947 bushels."

A statement, however, exhibiting the total amount of the deliveries up to the 21st October, in each year, embracing both the above statements, gives an "increase in the flour of 11,000 barrels ; in the wheat, of 187,000 bushels ; and a decrease in the barley of 202,000 bushels."

The writer concludes by saying :—

"It is possible that the period assumed for the coming in of this year's crop is not early enough ; that the high price of flour may have led to its earlier preparation for market, and that that cause may account for some of the increase in the flour and wheat on the 1st of September, and for the subsequent falling off.

"However this may be, it is evident that the continued falling in October, notwithstanding the present high prices, augurs unfavorably for the fall and spring business in these great staples."

The New York money market shows no symptoms of improvement. It appeared by the last accounts to be in a worse state than it was a week ago. Saturday's *Express* says :—

"The rates of interest are very high, and confidence materially impaired. Some of our best firms unable to contend with the storm, have been compelled to yield to it, notwithstanding their means were abundant to meet all their demands. Our banks have been compelled to be more rigid than usual in the demands—it has long become necessary to square up their accounts and curtail most of their business. Wall-street for the whole week has been d o w h the best notes in the city at 2, 2½, and in some cases *three per cent. a month*. We see no immediate prospect of relief in our money affairs, unless it emanates from Washington."

The annexed, from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, may interest our mercantile readers :—

"In the case of Narr se. Holmes, which we published yesterday, a question of some importance was settled. The plaintiffs alleged that they sold a cargo of molasses to the defendants which was to arrive, and upon the condition that the defendants took all risks as to quality, and further that the molasses as delivered, was in the same state as when received from the plantations. The defence alleged that although all this were true, still the article delivered was molasses and water, and not in any proper sense the article intended to be sold under the name of molasses, and that its having water mixed with it was not one of the risks included. The Court charged, that it was not necessary that the molasses should be of any particular quality, but that it must be merchantable molasses of some quality. The verdict of the jury sustained the defence."

A public dinner was given on the 25th ultimo in Kingston to the Hon. Mr. MACAULAY on the occasion of his leaving his native, town to assume the duties of Surveyor General of Upper Canada, to which office he was lately promoted.

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. MACAULY has been appointed Commissioner to the Lower Province in the room of the Hon. Mr. MARKLAND.

The New York papers state that the American and Atlantic Insurance Companies of that city presented Captain Cox, of the British brig *Mary Ann*, with a chronometer of the value of $500, as a testimonial of their approbation of his conduct in saving his vessel, when ashore on the coast of Florida, and in opposing the wreckers in their endeavors to take the vessel and cargo to Key West.

There has been a falling off in the tolls collected on the New York canals, from the 1st to the 15th of October, of 3,625 dollars, compared with the same period last year.

The receipts of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, from the 2d of August to the 22d of October (81 days) amounted to 115,000 dollars. The last *Utica Whig* says, that it is believed that the company will be able to make a dividend, on the 1st of February next, of *eight* per cent. on the capital invested—one and a half million of dollars.

Land speculations are apparently as plentiful and extensive as ever in the West. The Detroit *Free Press* of the 18th ultimo, states that during the ten days in which the land office at Ionia was open, 156,327 dollars were received ; of which amount 81,326 dollars were in gold and silver.

A fire, which destroyed property to the value of about two hundred thousand dollars, took place in Newark, New Jersey, on the afternoon of Friday last.

A large and splendid new theatre in Cincinnati, was burned to the ground on the 21st ultimo.

It is said that SHAKSPEARE's Plays are in course of translation into the Dutch language in blank verse. *Macbeth* and the *Tempest* have been translated by MIJN HEER MOULIN, and he is now engaged upon *Othello*.

Yesterday a plaster was brought to our office, that had been stuck on the face of a girl, in the service of Mr. JAMES HENRY, on the previous evening, as she was returning from the grocery store of MR. PETER DUNN. One of the two ruffians who did it, seized the girl, while the other stuck the plaster, as he thought, on her mouth. It only, however, covered about half, and by her screams she caused the fellows to make off.

Upon the most favorable construction, which it is possible to put upon this act, supposing that nothing criminal was intended, there is something so unmanly and barbarous in playing off such a joke, as to stamp it with deep criminality.

On Monday evening, we received a note intimating a marriage between a Mr. FOSTER and a Miss ROBINSON, of this city, apparently signed by Mr. FOSTER, which was inserted in the usual manner yesterday. We have since ascertained that the signature was a *forgery*, and that the whole was what unscrupulous people would call a *hoax*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I confess that I regard with no little surprise the unaccountable torpor and lethargy of the public mind, at a crisis so extraordinary and unparalleled as the present—when the vital and active functions o the body politic are absolutely suspended, and there seems to remain no hope of their restoration, without resorting to organic changes in the Constitution, or going, in some manner, out of the ordinary course, in quest of an effectual remedy.

With a view to draw forth, if possible, the dormant energies of abler and more experienced politicians, the writer of this letter has been induced to submit the following views to public discussion.

It will be admitted, I presume, by all candid and competent judges, that there exists, at this moment, an imperative necessity for the adoption of some decisive measure, in order to put an end to the anomalous state of society, to which this Province is now unhappily reduced.

No one at all acquainted with the state of parties, or the circumstances of the Colony, can feel any hesitation to decide, that the application of a vigorous remedy cannot be any longer deferred, and that no prospective dangers to be apprehended from a course of decisive policy, can be more formidable than the real and immediate evils, growing out of our existing differences and derangements. The disease is fast hastening to a mortal crisis, and were there no resource left, save in a recurrence to extreme and desperate remedies, the most cautious statesman would feel himself impelled to hazard their application.

The House of Assembly, in abdicating their functions, have virtually suspended the constitution, and not only left their own privileges, and the liberties of the country, at the mercy of the supreme Legislature, but have imposed the duty—nay, more, the necessity—upon the Parent State, of providing an immediate remedy for the anarchy into which they have plunged us. The power which originally created the Constitution is again appealed to—the popular representatives, by deserting their functions, have re-invested the British Parliament with all the rights of legislation, in the most unlimited extent, and this Colony is again brought back, as it were, to the position which it occupied in 1791. They have thrown away every other security for the liberty and interests of the Colony, save that which remains in the wisdom, justice, and beneficence of the Parent State.

But, though in such a singular posture of affairs, it is quite competent for the Imperial Parliament to revise and remodel, if it think fit, the Constitution of the Colony, it will readily be acknowledged, that in any intervention of this paramount legislative authority, which the present situation of our affairs may have rendered unavoidable, the utmost caution should be observed, not to proceed one step further than the exigency of the case imperatively demands ; and to leave the Constitution of the Colony, in all its parts and functions, if possible, untouched.

Any proposition to suspend or remodel the constitution of Lower Canada, would be liable to great, and we conceive, insurmountable objections. It would be denounced by the leading party, as an unwarrantable interference with the internal government of the Colony, as a violation of the rights of the Legislature, and the liberties of the people, guaranteed by the faith of Britain in the Constitutional Act of 1791.

If we further advert to the spirit of the age, and to the peculiar situation of the House of Commons, in the struggle in which they are engaged at this moment, against the aristocratic branch of the Imperial Legislature, we must be sensible how extremely improbable is the chance of such a proposition meeting with any sympathy in that quarter, or even being listened to with patience. If, in their present humour, the House of Commons do not feel disposed to recommend a compliance with the urgent demands of the House of Assembly, for an elective Legislative Council, it is not in the slightest degree probable that they will suffer the constitutional rights of that branch to be trenched upon, or even temporarily suspended, or any additional weight to be thrown into the scale of the Council, or of the Executive Government. In point of fact, it is not in any defect or blemish in the frame of our Constitution, that the present derangements have originated ; they are wholly attributable to errors and corruptions in the administration—and to the spirit of faction, fomented and aggravated by the continuance of collisions growing out of misgovernment—in connection with national, party, and sectarian prejudices

The causes are external, accidental ; and their operation can only be transient. Our present troubles, as they have drawn their vital spirit from the influence of faction, would have been gradually assuaged, just in proportion to the progress of those events and changes which are so rapidly preparing the final dissolution of the prejudices, out of which they have sprung. Time would speedily have worked the evil out of the system, and with gentle but potent hand, accomplished our complete redemption, at no distant period, had it not been for the late insane and suicidal act of the popular branch of the Legislature.

The problem then, to be resolved, is, what must now be done in order to make effectual provision for carrying on the business of government and legislation ?

I answer, that there is open to us a safe and unexceptionable course, which, without touching the Constitution, or requiring any organic or essential changes therein, would afford at once a natural and effectual remedy for all the various evils which agitate the country, and threaten the early dissolution of our connection with Britain. This obvious and suitable remedy, which would not deprive the Colonial Legislature, or any of its branches, of any, even the slightest of their powers and privileges, which would leave both branches in the same state, absolutely and relatively, in which the Constitution of 1791 has placed them—is the union—or rather, as it may more properly be termed, the re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. They were one originally. Their separation has been generally regarded as impolitic and unnatural. Their re-union cannot, under any circumstances, be much longer deferred ; and every year that it is deferred, is superadding new matter of difference, calculated to foment mutual dissatisfaction and alienation between the Sister Provinces, and to create a state of things which would speedily tempt the Upper Province, from the most powerful and prevailing of all impulses—identity of interest—to throw herself into the arms of the United States.

There is no chance that the further postponement of a measure, urgently pressed upon us by every consideration arising out of the physical, commercial, and political interests and relations of both Provinces, would have any effect in diminishing the obstacles which seem at present to stand in the way of their re-union, while it could not fail to put to hazard their common prosperity, and therewith the common bond that attaches them to the Parent State and to one another.

No doubt a violent outcry will be raised by the majority of the House of Assembly against such a measure, as arbitrary and tyrannical. The reply is ready : you have forced it upon the British Government, by the express and formal abdication of your Legislative functions, and, thereby, the virtual suspension or subversion of the Constitution. Nay more, you have left no alternative to the supreme Government, but either to invest the popular representatives with the sum total of all the real powers of Legislation and Government, or to employ the resources of its wisdom in devising some means or other, of restoring the vital action of the body politic. It will be idle and rediculous on your part, to complain of an interference with the internal Government of the Colony, the necessity of which has been so palpably imposed, by your own rash and blind infatuation. The House of Assembly has actually become *felo de se*. The senseless and disloyal aims and efforts of that House, to maintain a permanent separation between the French and Anglican races of the population, and to perpetuate their own ascendancy, by excluding all from power, who will not lend themselves to the advancement of their factious designs, are certainly not entitled to any indulgence—to any forbearance ; and, *as in this we find the true—the sole source of all our evils*, we are persuaded, that, contemplated in every point of view, the union of the Provinces will be found the *proper—effectual*, and *Constitutional remedy*.

Whatever regard may be due to the feelings and interests of the French Canadian part of the population, and we would be loath to advise any harsh or untender treatment even of their national prejudices, it will not surely be argued, that to humour blind and selfish caprices, we are bound to sacrifice, or even to jeopard their own true interests, and the well being of both Provinces.

We hold it to be a self-evident truth, that the speedy amalgamation of the two races, or the utter obliteration of all national distinctions, is equally the interest of both ; that every effort to prevent or retard this consummation, is as pernicious as it is preposterous, and we are confident, that with certain temporary reservations and exceptions, in favor of the population of French origin, such an incorporating union, as we propose, would be found in the end, as conducive to their advantage, as to that of the British race, while it would advance, almost a whole century, the progress of the Colony, in wealth and prosperity. This measure would open a broad—a free and unobstructed course, to the march of improvement ; it would secure the inestimable blessings of enlightened and patriotic Legislation, and would unite the energies of a people—commanding all the great waters connected with the mighty St. Lawrence—in sweeping away all impediments, physical, moral and political, which at present intercept our full enjoyment of the bounties and benefits, which the liberal hand of nature, and of a kind Providence have destinined for us.

A UNIONIST.

Oct. 31.

Upper Canada.

On Tuesday the 18th instant, about one o'clock in the morning, between Long Island and Burrille's Rapids, a man named Michael M'Naughton, whilst in custody, and under charge of Mr. R. Traveller, constable, being suspected of an attempt at burning the house of John Little, Bytown, jumped from on board the steamboat *Rideau*, which was conveying him to the Jail at this place, into the Canal, but it is not known whether he effected his escape or was drowned. If M'Naughton was so fortunate as to escape meeting with a watery grave, it must have been with the greatest difficulty, as he was handcuffed at the time he took his leave.—*Bathurst Courier.*

A soldier of the 24th Regt. on his way to Kingston from Bytown was saved from a watery death through the creditable exertions of Capt. Chambers of the steamboat *Catarequi*. The man, who was intoxicated, fell overboard below Hartwells' Lock, and although there were nearly one hundred persons looking on, yet no one went into the water to his assistance, until the Captain, coming upon the promenade deck accidentally, jumped to his aid. The poor man was then rescued from death, but some hours elapsed before he could be restored to a state of sensibility. On board the same steamboat on the passage to Bytown, a soldier of the 15th Regt. fell overboard in the Rideau Lake, and was not discovered until the boat had made some way. Being a stout swimmer, he made good headway, and was picked up on the boat's putting back.—*British Whig.*

France.

The *Courier Francais* says, that if the rumors generally spread about are to be believed, the Ministry, far from tending to complete itself, is nearer upon its dissolution. It is not only the bad health of M. Mole that forbids him undertaking anything serious, but the state of that of M. Martin (du Nord) is equally unsatisfactory It seems that Messrs. Mole and Guizot are still contending for a majority in the Cabinet, and that the only arrangement that can take place is the admission of General Bernard for War on one side, in compensation for M. Dumon for Commerce on the other. M. Guizot would then have upon his side Messrs. Duchatel and Dumon, M. Mole would have General Bernard and Admiral Rosamel. The uncertain votes would be those of Messrs. Persil and Gasperin, upon whom each side would reckon, and who might deceive in turn the leaders of each party.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

400 brls	Flour	-	Railroad Company.
158	do	do	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
167	do	do	-	P. M'Gill & Co.
105	do	do	-	Molson, Davies & Co.
58	do	do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
49	do	do	-	J. Crank.
80	do	do	-	B Hart.
19	do	Ashes,	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
5	do	do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
4	do	do	-	J. T. Badgely & Co.
4	do	do	-	B. Hart & Co.
2	do	do	-	Howard & Thompson.
1	do	do	-	W. S Phillips.
101	do	Beef,	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
10	do	Pork,	-	C. Bowman.
15	do	do	-	S. Page.
22	do,	do	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
35	do	do	-	Hector Russell & Co.
5	do	do	-	B. Hart & Co.
5	do	do	-	J. Crank.
12	do	Fish,	-	Hector Russell & Co.
3	do	Butter,	-	B. Hart & Co.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

58	brls	Flour	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
49	do	do	-	Begly, Knox & Co.
82	do	do	-	B. Hart & Co.
42	do	Ashes	-	P. M'Gill & Co.
28	do	do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
36	do	do	-	Hector Russell & Co.
50	do	do	-	Wm. M'Intosh.
6	do	do	-	A. Show.
4	do	do	-	B. Hart & Co.
3	do	do	-	Howard & Thompson.
3	do	do	-	W. Smith & Co.
2	do	do	-	B. Brewster.
14	do	do	-	J. T. Badgley & Co.
37	do	do	-	J. Lane.
12	do	do	-	A. Hume.
22	do	Pork	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
5	do	do	-	Begly, Knox & Co.
4	do	do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
5	do	do	-	B. Hart & Co
12	do	Beef	-	Hector Russell & Co.
35	do	Fish	-	Do.
5	do	Ham	-	P. M'Gill & Co.
23	kegs	Butter	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
3	do	do	-	B. Hart & Co.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

130	brls	Flour,	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
7	do	do	Torrance & Young
15	do	Ashes,	Order
7	do	do	P. M'Gill
6	do	do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
2	do	do	Mittleberger & Platt
2	do	do	W. Smith
5	do	do	R. Stuart
57	do	do	B. Hart & Co.
121	do	Pork	
10	half do	Lard	Wm. Ritchie
19	kegs	do	
18	brls	Pork,	Gregory & Cushing
164	do	do	P. M'Gill & Co.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *November 1.*—*Ashes* are very dull, and the Market quite unsettled—the only sales of Pots in shipping parcels, that we have heard of, have been at 33s. @ 36s. 6d. on *time*, adding interest ; small Bills have sold at 36s. @ 37s. 6d. Pearls are looking down, and difficult of sale, at our last quotations. The following is the monthly comparative statement of stocks at the Ashes Store :—

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
October 31, 1836.			
Shipped.....	17916	9464	27380
In Store.....	1150	565	1715
	19066	10049	29015
October 31, 1835.			
Shipped.....	18867	4734	23601
In Store.....	1079	578	1657
	19946	5312	25258
Excess in 1836.....			3757
Excess in Pearls.....		4737	
Deficiency in Pots		980	
		3757	

Flour is lower—sales of prime brands of Fine at 40s.—no important transactions. In *Pork* there is nothing doing, and sales heavy at last week's prices. In *Exchange* on England very little doing, and the rates nominally the same.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING SATURDAY, *Oct. 29.*

ASHES.—Both descriptions continue in very limited request, and on Pots we notice a further decline of 25 cents ; sales have been made at $7, although holders generally require an advance on that rate. Pearls have not varied, and a few further sales have been made at $7,75 @ $8. Supplies have been arriving more freely, and the stocks are now accumulating.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western Flour has been quite animated, and although no actual advance has taken place in prices, former rates are very readily obtained ; sales of common to good brands at $9,62½ @ $9,75 ; fancy, $10.

GRAIN.—We have no further sales of Wheat to report ; a parcel of 4,000 bushels very handsome Red German, in fine condition, the only lot in market, is held at $2,12½. Corn is dull, and rather declining.

LEATHER.—Two public sales of Sole this week, which evince a slight improvement on the prices of last week ; 7,500 sides were disposed of.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Beef continues good ; but old Mess, of which there is but little in market, is now held at $11 ; some new country inspection sold at $12,25. Pork is dull, and we further reduce our quotation for Mess 50 cents. Lard continues to sell at 17½ @ 17¾ cents. Hams are plenty, and dull. Smoked Beef, which is selling at 11 cents, scarce. Butter is arriving more freely, and the demand decreasing.

BOSTON MARKET, OCT. 26.

FLOUR.—Genesee is higher, and in better demand. Sales common and fancy brands at $10,12 @ $10,37 ; Philadelphia $9,75, cash.

FISH.—Mackerel are higher. Sales at $5,87, $8,87 and $9,87, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

GRAIN.—Corn continues dull. Sales white 81 cents.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, OCT. 27.

FLOUR.—We notice a further improvement in the price of Flour. Yesterday it was $9,30 @ $9 37 from waggons.

GRAIN.—The waggon price of Corn, is 90 cents.

GEORGETOWN (D C.) MARKET, OCT. 26.

FLOUR.—The nominal price still continues at $9,25 @ $9.37½ No receipts of importance by waggons, and as yet, none but boats.

GRAIN—Continues dull at former quotations.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—OCT. 28.

Brig Papineau, Maxwell, St. Vincent, H. Dubord, rum
Margaret, Scott, Annan, ——, ballast.
Schr. Rambler, ——, Arichat, Murison & Tobin, fish.
Ship Greenock, Fraser, W. Price & Co. ballast.

Oct. 29.

Bark Endymion, Plewes, Holyhead, Atkinson & Co. ballast.
Royal William, Wilson, Dublin, Thomas Ryan, do.
Brig Aristides, Hart, Newfoundland, Lemesurier, do.
A schooner from Sydney, with coals, for Montreal.
Brigantine Good Intent, Doerne, 14th Sept. Halifax, sugar and fish.
And several schooners with fish, and one with coals.

October 31.

Ship Victoria, Rusland, 6th Sept. Liverpool, J. Tibbitt, ballast.

CLEARED—OCT 28.

Bark Dominica, Burman, Cork, W. Price & Co.
Brig Auckland, Smith, Limerick, do.
Hero, Harrison, Cardiff, Pemberton.
Pomona, Stevens, Dublin, T. Ryan.
Ship General Graham, Craigie, Grangemouth, A. Gilmour & Co.
Brig Dykes, Harrison, Lancaster, do.
Ship Sylherie, M'Clelland, Liverpool, H. Sharples.
Brig Birkdy, Johnson, do. do.
Schr. Three Brothers, Robeshaux, Miramichi, Gilmour & Co.

CLEARED—OCT. 29.

Brig Thames, Adams, Port Glasgow, Rodger, Dean
Bark Sarah Ann, Taylor, Leith, do.
Diamond, Taylor, Portsmouth, W. Price & Co.
Lord Goderich, Kent, London, do.
Brig Trade, Mossey, Westport, T. Ryan.
Pilot, Jones, Cardiff, Lemesurier & Co.
Nancy, Wilson, Cardiff, do. do.
Elizabeth & Ann, Wright, Cork, do.
Bark Recovery, Simkin, Youghall, do.
Brig Thomas Peil, Carr, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.
Emma Zollar, Badcock, Poole, Pembertons.
Shallop Elizabeth, Landria, Halifax, E. Beard.
Schooner Esperance, Babin, Halifax, C. M'Callum.

October 31.

Ship Harrison, Nicholas, London, H. Gowen & Co.
Bark William & Mary, Scott, Colchester, Pembertons.
Brig Alert, Hogg, Peterhead, Tremain & Moir.
Bark Devereux, Eskdale, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.
Elizabeth Holderness, Broomhead, Hull, Gilmour & Co.
Brig Brothers, Mossy, Dublin, do.
Ship George Wilkinson, Brown, Liverpool, T. Foste.
Wm Ritchie, Keun, Belfast, W. Price & Co.
Pomona, Morrison, Leith, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Bark Harriet, Warman, London, W. Price & Co.
Royal Adelaide, Richards, Fowie, G. Black.
Brig Congress, M'Neil, Beaumaris, Sharples & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the brig Papineau, from St. Vincents—Mr. Garrish.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Ship Greenock, Fraser, consigned to W. Price & Co. loads at Rimouski.

The hull and materials of the brig Mara, 231 tons register, wrecked at Cowie Island, about ten leagues below Pointe des Monts Light House, were sold this morning, at underwriters' sale, for £98, to Mr. Hughes. The cargo, 38 puncheons rum, a large quantity of wool, and other articles, fetched £139 from Mr. John Sinclair.

The letter bag of the Thomas, Harmer, for Liverpool, (put back to repair) has been returned to the Exchange. The letters will be forwarded by the Volume or the Glasgow, at the option of the writers. The Volume is waiting for a wind ; the Glasgow will sail on Monday next, if the wind is favourable.

The wind continues easterly, and a large number of outward bound vessels are kept in "durance vile"

The mate of the brig Maria was drowned this morning, under very remarkable circumstances. On stepping from the ship into a boat, his foot slipped and he fell into the water, but was picked up before he had remained in it two minutes. He was taken on shore and bled, but notwithstanding every exertion, expired shortly after. The Maria cleared on the 20th instant, for Cardiff, and is now only waiting a wind to proceed.

Captain Maxwell, of the brig Papineau, arrived yesterday, reports having encountered severe weather in the Gulf, and experienced considerable difficulty in working his ship up the river in consequence of the ice.

The Jean Baptiste was expected to leave Barbadoes a few days after the sailing of the Paquinet.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 11.—Loading—Brigantine Good Intent, for Montreal ; brig Rosalind and brigantine Hypolite, for Quebec.

—Oct. 12.—Arrived from Quebec—Schr. Marie, Garrion, in 14 days ; schr. North America, Sears, in 17 days.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 7.—Arrived from Quebec—Schr. Dorchester, Oldrieve ; Esperance, Le Bull ; Marie Dolphin, Raymond.

The telegraph announces one square rigged and one schooner. Wind W.

Extract of a letter received in town this morning, dated Rimouski, Oct. 28 :—"Several shipwrecks have taken place since Wednesday ; two barks, the Prince George, which loaded here with deals, and the British Merchant, outward bound, are ashore—the first below Point-aux-Pères, the other two miles from the church. A schooner from Newfoundland, loaded with fish and oil, has put into the St. Barnabé, full of water. At the moment I write, I learn a brig and a schooner are on shore at Metis. Three sailors of the Prince George perished the day before yesterday, the Captain fortunately escaped".

The British Merchant, Kirkby, cleared from here on the 21st instant, for Hull.

We have since learned that the brig on shore at Metis is the Penelope ; she has been got off and is coming up.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 17.—Arrived from Quebec—Barge Heroine, Rodd, in 10 days.

— 14.—Cleared for Quebec—Brig Rosalind, Crouche, tea, &c. 15—Brig Hypolite, Conrad, oil, fish, &c.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 20.—Arrived on the 18th, from Quebec—Schr. Gentleman, Babin.

The wreck of a large brig, diemasted, timber laden, oak built, upright stern, horizontal bowsprit, painted with a white streak, and burnt to the water's edge, was fallen in with on the 17th August, in lat. 25° 38.—*City Gazette.*

Miramichi, Oct. 18.—Arrived on the 14th, Quebec—Schr. Jenwise, Grakin, [illegible]

Miramichi, Oct. 11.—The Catalan, [illegible] the 20th ultimo, about 9 [illegible] St. Paul's Island, saw a brig, about [illegible] a gilded figure head, white sides, and [illegible] ports, go down. There was a dark [illegible] the time, and as she set sail immediately [illegible] currence, it is presumed he crew of the [illegible] sel was taken on board of her

The brigantine Mayflower, of Montego Bay, Jamaica, bound for Quebec, with a cargo of rum [illegible] and pimento, on board, went ashore on [illegible] land, on the night of the 6th instant, [illegible] the eastward, with very thick weather [illegible] going ashore she bilged. It is expected the vessel will become a total wreck, and that the sugar and [illegible] to will be lost ; the master came up for assistance and has proceeded to the Island with competent persons to survey the vessel and cargo, and [illegible] ance to save the cargo and materials, for the benefit of all concerned.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Holyhead, Sept. 11.—A piece of board has been picked up near the Head, with the letters "Rob" painted upon it.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 17.—Ship WINSCALES, Witney, from Liverpool, 1 box cloths and haberdashery, Mrs Hammond ; 1 bale linen, Mr Birstall ; 1 case [illegible] lingham & Dunlop ; 203 boxes soap, J. M. Fowler & Co ; 4 casks hardware, 1 case haberdashery, [illegible] pins, 4 cases 2 bales cottons, Robertson, Macfarlane Strang & Co ; 1 bale cottons, 10 kegs nails, [illegible] hardware, J. C. Hart ; 1 case with a figure-head, [illegible] Black ; 38 stove grates, 2 crates earthenware, [illegible] Price & Co ; 30 kegs nails, 8 bdls spades, [illegible] cases hardware, John Shaw ; 3 casks cutlery, Grace & M'Veigh ; 1 case cutlery, Percy [illegible] rion ; 200 boxes Canada plates, A. H. Vass & Co [illegible] casks hardware, Lewis Haldimand [illegible] ware and 1 box patterns, Ottawa & Rideau Lumbering Company ; 1 cask seeds, E. Cushing ; [illegible] hardware, 1 cask scythes, 2 casks sickles, W. A. Brewster ; 45 bars iron, 13 casks palmed iron, Torrance & Co ; 84 bars and 40 bdls iron, Wardle [illegible] 401 bars and 212 bdls iron, Budden & Ventner [illegible] haberdashery, Alex Kerr ; 1 bale worsted, [illegible] 12 bags candlewick, James R. Orr ; 2 [illegible] F. Farish ; 2 casks saddlery, Robert Morris [illegible] woollens, M'Dougall, Cuthbertson & Co ; [illegible] enware, H. B. Smith ; 100 boxes glass, James Richardson ; 2 casks hardware, Wm Kerr & Co [illegible] watches, 4 casks hardware, 1 cask glass, [illegible] vage & Son ; 4 cases hardware, Montreal [illegible] Works ; 5 cases steel, Frothingham & Co ; [illegible] earthenware, Thomas M'Adam & Co ; 1 [illegible] hardware, A. Doyle ; 1 case paper, A. [illegible] say ; 1 bale blankets, Ross & M'Leod ; 3 [illegible] ware, 48 bdls pans, 600 bdls hoop iron, 1 [illegible] 423 bdls sheet iron, Wm. Bain & Co ; 1 bale [illegible] hosiery, Donald M'Kay ; 8 cases woollens, [illegible] Frosts & Co ; 66 crates 32 hhds 2 tcs earthenware, 1 tc glass, Shuter & Glennon ; 45 tons coals, [illegible] Moffatt & Co ; 1 cask hardware, D. M'Naughton ; [illegible] nails Wm. Peddie & Co ; 2 boxes 2 casks [illegible] 1 mast brushes, 1 pipe oil, Bland, M'Lean & [illegible] bales woollens, 3 boxes shoes, 1 cask marbles, [illegible] Edmonstone & Co ; 7 cases and 1 bale woollens, W. Pawson ; 1 bale woollens, Gibb & Co ; 1 bale [illegible] Strang, Adam, Cunningham & Co ; 20 barrels [illegible] R. F. Maitland & Co ; 1 leather parcel, [illegible] land ; 63 bdls raisins, 670 boxes soap, 2 pipes [illegible] Cunningham & Buchanan ; 1 case woollens, [illegible] & Co ; 4 casks hardware, 1 keg nails, 125 bdls [illegible] iron, James Nairne & Co ; 2 bales woollens, [illegible] bale carpets, J. A. Perkins ; 2 boxes clocks, C. [illegible] nas ; 3 cases woollens, Wm Bradbury ; [illegible] hardware, 7 casks castings, 2 kegs nails, 1 bdls [illegible] and 5 bdls wire, 2 cases steel, 12 bdls pans, [illegible] & Cushing ; 1 bale cottons, Mitchenson & [illegible] bale hosiery, 5 cases hardware, 100 boxes [illegible] Caldfield Darwin ; 1 bale web, 1 cask stuff, [illegible] sheet iron, 400 bdls hoop iron, John Wenger & Co [illegible] bdls spades, 2 casks hardware, G. Hagar & Co [illegible] cask hardware, James M'Gowan ; 6 casks [illegible] hardware, 2 casks 2 cases leather, 42 bdls spades, [illegible] case saws, B. Brewster & Co ; 1 case 12 casks hardware, 1 bdl ladles, 141 bdls spades, 25 boiler plates, [illegible] pieces cast and wrought iron, 205 casks nails, 290 boxes Canada plates, 60 bdls single and 24 bdls double sheet iron, 12 bdls latinis, 128 bdls hoop and 100 bdls round iron, W. L. Coit & Co ; 1 cask hardware, C. Wilson ; 3 casks and 1 case hardware, Heap & Co ; 8 bales linen thread, J. & W. Roy ; 2 boxes optical [illegible] cask hardware, 30 casks palm oil, to order

— 26. Barge SUPERIOR, Holman, part cargo of *Anandale*, Craig, from Dundee, 16 boxes [illegible] Watson, Black & Co ; 12 bales paper, Armour & Ramsay.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1836

Our papers from the Lower Provinces came to hand yesterday. They are to the 20th ult.

The Bills that were passed in the last previous Sessions by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, for dividing four of the counties of that Province, and increasing the representation of three of them, have received the Royal assent. The old County of Halifax, is by the operation of the new law, divided into the Counties of Halifax, Colchester, and Pictou ; that of Cape Breton, into Cape Breton, Richmond, and Juste au Corps ; that of Shelburne, into Shelburne, and Yarmouth ; that of Sydney, into Sydney, and Guysborough. By this arrangement the number of counties is increased from ten to sixteen, and the whole representation from forty-four to forty-nine. Thus has the representation been made to adapt itself to the altered circumstances of the country. Only a small portion of the inhabitants in an equally small section of the Province, petitioned against the change, and occasioned the delay of a year in its being carried into effect. This was all, and right triumphed over party jealousies. How different is the case in Lower Canada. We have, here, been contending for a more equitable division of the Counties, and for the representation being put upon a juster basis, for years, without any sensible approach being made, as far as the Provincial Legislature is concerned, towards the attainment of this object. *Nationalité* the most inveterate and selfish party spirit stand in the way of justice being done to nearly a fourth part of the population, forming the life-blood of the colony.—We see something to envy in each of our sister colonies in British North America ; they can covet nothing, in our political and social institutions but they may in our abundant natural envantages, the full benefit of which our population is too unenterprising to enjoy.

It is anticipated that the Nova Scotia House of Assembly will be immediately dissolved, and a general election take place forthwith.

Messrs. S. CUNARD, W. A. BLACK, JAMES M'NAB, A. STEWART and S. BINNY, have been appointed Directors of the Branch of the British North American Bank at Halifax.

The visit of Mr. CARTER, Agent of the British North American Colonial Bank to the

wer Provinces, seems to have excited the pitalists of Fredericton to start a Bank ere with native capital, and also to have inced the Commercial Bank of St. John to en a branch at Newcastle. The more the capabilities of a country are stimulated and developed by its