The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1836. No. 22.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1836.

The *Cobourg Reformer* accuses us of inconsistency in advocating the cause of civil and religious liberty, and yet being opposed to the Radicals of the Upper Province, whom it styles as the only men "who uphold and maintain it." Our course we are free to own has appeared somewhat inconsistent to more than the *Cobourg Reformer*. It has, in fact, seemedso, to all who have bound themselves to the chariot wheels of party, and who have been hurried along in one direction, trampling under foot principles and facts in pursuit a of whatever made for the supposed interests of the faction to which they belonged. It is our boast and not our shame, that we have not yielded to this debasing influence, and that we have in every instance endeavored to judge of the subjects which came under our observation according to their own merits. Until it be shown that we have run counter to sound liberal principles, by which we profess to be guided in our politics, and have turned round, like modern Tories, upon their former creed, the charge of inconsistency must be regarded as groundless. We have long challenged proof of it, without moving to the performance of the task, its malignant originators.

We shall explain to the "*Reformer*," what way we can consistently advocate liberal measures, and yet oppose the Upper Canada Radicals. The chief reason is, because we do not believe there is any sympathy between the two. We have no evidence, setting aside mere speechifying, that the Radical majority in the House of Assembly were zealously intent upon accomplishing those reforms, which are needed in the sister province, or that they held their private interests subordinate to those of the public, or that in becoming Legislators they ceased to be the advocates of unjust sectional interests, and burried private resentment in a desire to benefit the country. What proof, we ask, is there that the Upper Canada Radicals are liberal? Does the Grievance Report, that singular mixture of malignity, truth and falsehood prove it? So far from being so, it strikingly confirms what we have asserted. And so does the conduct of the majority during the last Session, which they frittered away in useless quibbling about the Constitution of the Executive Council, to the serious detriment of the public business. Besides, positively refusing to enter upon the consideration of the subjects in the Grievance Report, they co-operated in the passing of a Currency Bill, by which certain corporations have quietly fleeced the public of a good many thousands. They were warned of the effects of the bill, by M'KENZIE, we believe, but private interest predominated over their patriotism, and pretended opposition to monopolies.

But, it is idle to dwell upon the proofs of their political dishonesty, since the country has considered them so flagrant as to have pronounced a nearly unqualified sentence of condemnation upon them. Far be it from us to identify such men with liberal principles.

There were several destructive fires in New York last week, which from good reasons were supposed to be the work of incendiaries. DEARBORN's publishing establishment with its valuable stock of books was, we regret to perceive, entirely destroyed. His loss is estimated at about $25,000, which, however, will be nearly covered by insurance in New York and Boston.

A number of cases of hydrophobia have lately occurred at New York, all of which have terminated fatally. A good many mad dogs had been killed in the streets.

We have received the first number of the *New York Express*, a new daily paper, under the conduct of Messrs. BROOKS and HUDSON, the former of whom is well known to the American public by his literary and political writings, and the latter by his indefatigable industry in the collection of whatever relates to commerce and shipping. The first number contains an imposing amount of original matter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I cannot strictly run in couples with your correspondent "PACIFICUS," in his first letter though I differ from him not so much in principle as on facts; for instance, I cannot discover that Britain ever has "violated and had prostrate the rights and liberties of the people of this country." I deny that she has evinced any such disposition in time past, neitherdo I believe that she contemplates any such attempt in time to come. I am, however, one of those numerous Constitutionalists who feel that nothing happy or beneficial results can, reasonably, be anticipated from the present political struggle in Lower Canada, unless our language and our views display sufficient moderation to admit of their being imputed to wisdom: an imputation which, I certainly fear, is not very likely to be cast on the Constitutional cause, as long as one individual, or one Journal shall be permitted gratuitously to assume the tone of our mouthpiece, the affirmation of an oracle. The fact is that very much has been advanced in the name of the Constitutional cause, which is painfully at variance with the real sentiments and views of many of its truest supporters—and it is undeniable, that such dictatorial misrepresentations have already been productive of disgust, so nearly allied to umbrage, that I cannot doubt, should its continuance be permitted, but it will ultimately generate dissension, where unanimity should prevail.

Whilst, then, I may be permitted to consider "PACIFICUS" as, perhaps, a little fastidious, I cannot but rejoice that he, and others, have in a manly tone declared that the *Herald* is neither the authorised nor the faithful mouth-piece of the Constitutionalists generally, but of a small knot of politicians which cannot muster more than half a dozen voices, although they have so impudently endeavoured to engraft upon the Constitutional stock certain buds of their own *ultra* theories which, if allowed to shoot and blossom, would produce a fruit bitter to the taste, and of unsightly appearance—whereas, it is by its fruits that our Constitutional tree must stand or fall.

If Canada had been unoccupied, and a host of emigrants, having left the shores of their native country to settle here, were about to fix the form of constitution under which they should live, and to establish a code of laws by which they chose to be governed, then, indeed, many principles would be tenable, and many laws might be wise which, under existing circumstances, are utterly inadmissible. When this country was ceded to the victorious arms of Britain, her generals were not wise enough to look forward and improve the advantage they had gained. This is an unhappy fact; one which may, indeed, be regretted, but which furnishes no honorable pretext for infringing, in any degree, upon those rights and privileges which were, at that time, granted (unwisely perhaps,) to the people of French descent, who chose to remain here on the faith of what was promised. That the French population have certain rights, coeval with the possession of Canada by the British, cannot be denied. I have heard it argued, that, besides the military occupation of the country, Canada was afterwards assured to England by a clause in a certain treaty; wherein will also be found a clause whereby the former rights and pretensions of the French King were transferred to, and vested in the Crown of Great Britain; and that thoseforth Canada stood in the predicament of a conquered country. To a certain extent, this is true—but it is also true, that when, by the Treaty alluded to, the rights and advantages of conquest were confessed, and conveyed in a more formal manner than could well be done at the first moment of terminating the armed contest; then, by that same treaty, the rights and privileges of the French population and their descendants, which their General had stipulated for whilst his troops had still arms in their hands, were recapitulated and reassured to them. Nothing can be—nothing ought to be more sacred than a National Treaty. No honest man can retrace all the circumstances of the transfer of Canada from the French to the British Crown, and doubt that the immense tracts of wild unconceded land, and all property and privileges which the King of France possessed, or which by the occurrence of adventitious circumstances, would have become his, have lapsed to, and are vested in the King of Great Britain. Now every written instrument which is good in part, is good in toto; and the pretensions of the French part of our population, so far as they go, rest upon the same incontestable basis as do the more extensive prerogatives of the British Crown.

Having thus, I trust, clearly, established Canadian rights, I am prepared to admit that there may be something a little exclusive in their nature, as viewed by, and as affecting the British part of the population, subsequently established in the Colony. I should have been surprised if it had it not been so, for they originated in, and consisted of certain *exceptions* in favor of the remnant of a population, then but few in number, and spread over only a very small portion of the country. That they have since become so numerous, and so widely diffused, without becoming at all more British in their feelings, has arisen from the blindness and inattention of a succession of British administrations to the interests and influence of the mother country. But this neglect ought not, in fairness, to be reproached to the French Canadians, whose numerical preponderance, and diffusion over so large a portion of the Colony, have been only the natural consequences of Ministerial neglect.

I have, in the beginning of this letter, compared our Constitutional cause to a tree—let it be remembered that this tree, with the blessed fruits of which we are so well acquainted, is not indigenous to the soil—it is but little known to the French Canadians, who therefore suppose its cultivation to be attended with risk; and we cannot expect them to root up that which is already established, and substitute an exotic, until we have induced them to anticipate with confidence, a considerable advantage by so doing. In order to effect this, we Constitutionalists, who profess a desire to legislate for the *general good*, must be as liberal in our language as we are in our hearts—there must be nothing exclusive in our theories, for that, certainly, would not be the character of our practice—and whoever advocates what is *ultra*, however honest his profession, is in fact our deadliest foe. Liberality and toleration to their *utmost* extent—concession and conciliation, to that extent which good feeling suggest, and wisdom sanctions—must be emblazoned upon our banner—for be it remembered that the greatest portion of the evils and distractions, which we have this day to lament, have arisen under the Tory administrations of England. A true Constitutionalist must be a Reformer—Conservative, indeed, of what is right—Destructive of what is wrong. Yours, &c.

Montreal, July 8, 1836. LEGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In my former letters, I have hazarded some remarks on the temper and position of the two great parties which now divide this colony, and may be said at this moment to be at the height of their contention for the ascendancy. In this and some subsequent letters, I shall endeavour to demonstrate, that moderation is the true interest—the wisest policy of both, and will best promote the attainment of all that they can reasonably or equitably propose to themselves. And to preclude all possibility of misconception, I beg to state explicitly, that the moderation which I recommend, is perfectly consistent with, nay, would prove most eminently conducive to the vigorous and effective prosecution of the true interests and the just rights of each. On this occasion, I shall address myself more particularly to the British party. I would appeal to their candor, good sense and intelligence, whether it be not a very clear point, that their claims, so far as they may be wise and just, can only be obstructed and prejudiced, by a lack of temper and moderation. A good cause will always carry much greater weight, and be more likely to command ultimate success, when it is maintained with every appearance of calmness and self possession. Indeed *this* is universally and most justly regarded as one of the least equivocal evidences of the goodness of a cause as well as of the sincerity and honesty of its advocates. Any appearance of heat and ill temper, always indicates simplicity and distrust, even when the case is most favourable. Truth and justice are always sufferers, when passion and violence are found in league with them. I will not so far wrong the good sense and candour of my countrymen, as to doubt for a moment, that they will confess that our cause has been much discredited, and exceedingly injured by rash, intemperate, and therefore unwise proceedings. How comes it, I would ask, that there is a general impression in the Parent country, that we have a strong party in the Canadas, who are implicated into the intolerance and ultra-ism of the Orange faction in Ireland; nay, it is pretty confidently asserted that the present Government acted under this serious persuasion, when they appointed and instructed the Royal Commissioners. Is this surprising or unaccountable? Are we to impute it to weakness on the part of his Majesty's Whig Ministry, or to their culpable neglect of the means of acquiring due information? Is it possible that such a foul stigma could have been fixed upon us, by the interested misrepresentation of the opposite party, if we have given no colour to the accusation by our own language, by our own avowed sentiments and public acts? I contend, Sir, in the face of all the world, without fear of contradiction, that the tone, language, sentiments of a great portion of the British press in Canada—in both the Canadas—will, nay must, carry this impression to the mind of every intelligent reader, of every man who is competent to judge, what are the peculiar spirit and principles of Orangeism and ultra-Tories. Nay more, Sir, I am persuaded, that it is no mistake, that there can be no mistake, in thus judging. It would be painful, as it is altogether superfluous, I am persuaded, either to quote the writings or to refer to the proceedings, which would supply us with the most redundant and irresistible evidence of this melancholy truth. What mean those daily insults offered to the Whig or Reforming party in Britain, to the very administration, in whose hands the destinies of these colonies are in so great a degree placed at this moment—and may I not be permitted to add the recent wanton and most disgraceful affronts which have been heaped upon the Royal Commissioners?—Is this the way to strengthen the hands of the Government in their disinterested efforts to pacify our political resentments, to expedite or to facilitate the adjustment of our differences? Is this the way to recommend our party or our cause to their favour? Are we not in cherishing this spirit and indulging this language playing our adversaries' game? Are we not, as it were with our own hands rivetting the very stigma which our political enemies are fain to fix upon us?—There is, with all this appearance of a factious spirit, there is, I am persuaded, real liberality and a disposition in favour of justice and moderation in the minds of the great majority of the British population. The spirit, the proceedings, which we condemn, are to be attributed to the interested zeal, to the selfish ambition of a few, of a party indifferent to the real interests of the colony—who are hunters after place and power, who would substitute the domination of another and not much better faction, we fear, than the clique: and their hitherto undue ascendancy, in the management of our interests is to be imputed to our own passiveness, to our not judging and acting more independently and more decidedly for ourselves—we have fallen into the very same error which we readily perceive and condemn on the opposite side, of allowing men to speak and act for us, who do not faithfully reflect our sentiments, who do not honestly seek our interests, but are intent upon their own ends. Their patriotism is *downright self-seeking!* It only requires some wiser and better direction, than we have yet had the good fortune to obtain, to draw forth those manly, liberal and truly British sentiments which, however they may have been for a season overpowered by the hears, irritations and collisions of party strife, we doubt not, will yet, prevail—and the period of their triumph cannot be far off. It were much to be wished for this purpose that a clear, calm, concise and popular statement of the claims advanced by the British party, with a judicious estimate of the present state and prospects of that party were drawn up for general information. A great deal of the present wavering, indecision, want of energy and union among Constitutionalists, arises from the fact, that few have attained clear, consistent and complete ideas on the subject of these claims, at least, as a whole; their minds are destitute of those luminous views, and of those fixed and well-assured conclusions, as to our rights and interests, without which it is impossible that there can be either energy or harmony in our operations.

Although I am sensible that this letter has been already extended beyond the somewhat narrow limits prescribed to suit the shortness of the time and patience of many of your readers, I cannot resist the temptation of illustrating the ill consequences of the want of moderation in our temper, and of liberality in the strain of our politics, by reference to the history of one of the great questions, which now more than any other—than all others put together, agitates and embroils the colony. The claim urged on one side, to have the Legislative Council made the creature of popular election, has not, so far as I can perceive, been met on our side by any appropriate or forcible arguments. We have dogmatically and magisterially condemned, when we should coolly and calmly have canvassed and exposed it. We have reprobated its authors and advocates—as democrats—as enemies of the constitution—as hostile to the connection with Britain—and have substituted personalities and reproaches in the place of arguments. How much more should we have served our cause, had we frankly conceded to its advocates, that we had no objection to the general principle—that we coincided with them in theory, and when the proper season arrived, should not be unwilling to co-operate with them, in giving a more decidedly popular character to the Constitution of a country, in which the society is purely democratic in its elements and spirit. But we have an infinitely stronger ground on which we rest our opposition to an Elective Senate, in the present state of the country—we contend that as the law of self-preservation is the first law of nature, we have the strongest possible argument against a Constitutional change, which would place the British population almost entirely at the mercy of the opposite faction. As I hesitate not to avow for myself that I should most sincerely deprecate any measure that would place the destinies of the French Canadians in the hands of their British rivals, so I with no less earnestness and solemnity, protest against the domination of Mr PAPINEAU and his party, as the last of evils—it would inevitably lead to anarchy, and worse, if possible than anarchy—to civil war—in which both parties would soon experience evils, far exceeding any that we now suffer—any that we can almost conceive.

We would ask Mr. PAPINEAU and his party, in the face of the whole world, whether they have given such lucid proof of their moderation, impartiality, exemption from national and party prejudice and passions, as to leave any colour of fairness, of reason, of modesty, to such a claim on their side? We answer them by pointing to their language, to their actions, for many years past; and we challenge any man who has even a show of equity, in fairness to say, whether it would not be worse than folly, whether it would not be the height of madness, of unnatural cruelty, to their own flesh and blood, were the British Government to hand us over to the tender mercies of such a Legislature. In saying this much, I give no more ground of offence to the French party, than I do to the British, by equally deprecating such protests one, were they advanced upon their part. Nay, I will go farther, and assert, that were the day come, which is not, which cannot be far distant, when the majority shall be on our side, and when, peradventure, the very claims which we so vehemently oppose, may be urged on our own behalf, I should consider it the duty of the Imperial Government to fortify the weaker party—by giving them, if need be, an ascendancy in this branch of the Legislature. We deny that this country is as yet ripe for self-government. Looking even at the British population, I should not wish to see them all at once put in possession of the full powers and privileges of a democracy. And can we think the French population in a fitter state for it? We are convinced that so far from serving the purpose of that party, it would prove their almost immediate destruction. It would drive the British party to desperation; and all the furies of implacable civil discord and hatred would be let loose. But this is not all. It cannot be denied, it must not be disguised, that the House of Assembly does not, in effect, represent the true spirit or interests of the body, with which they profess to be in perfect sympathy. They represent themselves and not the quiet, contented, happy people, who know little, and care less, about politics; and who, like a musical instrument, can be made to render back whatever notes or tones their leaders and agitators are pleased to fetch out of them. The Elective Senate, which is so urgently and confidently contended for—would be neither more nor less than the creature—the engine of Mr. PAPINEAU and his party—it would represent only the opinions and interests of one of the factions—already, God knows, powerful enough; and would be to them ARCHIMEDES' lever to move the world! Such is the obvious and common-sense view of this question, and we think it would have been well, had it always been coolly, but energetically, discussed on these its only proper grounds.

July 18. PACIFICUS.

Lower Canada.

Transport *Arab*, Freeman, Commander, proceeds to sea tomorrow on her way to England, having on board the following invalids and convicts, under command of Lieutenant Smith, 79th Highlanders:—

INVALIDS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Royal Artillery	11	2	6
15th Regiment	14	6	13
24th Regiment	15	3	6
32d Regiment	10	2	6
66th Regiment	25	9	20
79th Regiment	15	1	1

CONVICTS—*15th Regiment.*

Private Thomas Hill, sentenced 19th June 1835, to transportation for life.		
" John Dickerson,	do. do.	do.
" Gilbert Hinds,	do. do.	do.
" Joseph Shirt,	do. 29th Aug. 1835,	14 years.
" Philip Moore,	do. do.	14 years.
" James Webb,	do. do.	14 years.
" John Davis,	do 7th Sept.	14 years.
24th Regiment.		
Private James Bailes, sentenced 19th June 1835, to transportation for life.		
" Charles Perkins,	do. do.	do
" George Hall Skipton,	29th Sept.	do.
" Samuel Dawson,	do.	do. 14 years.
32d Regiment.		
Private James Kenny,	10th Aug.	14 years.
" Robert Heaton,	31st Aug.	14 years.
" Matthew Connell,	31st Aug.	14 years.
" John Carey,	31st Aug.	7 years.
79th Regiment.		
Private Roderick M'Lean,	4th Sept.	7 years.
" Archd. Wright,	11th Nov.	14 years.
" John M'Arthur,	do	14 years.

In addition to the above, 12 convicts arrived yesterday at 4 P. M. in the steamer *Canada*, from Montreal, and were immediately embarked on board the *Arab*. They were under an escort of the 32d Regt. commanded by Lieut. Gardner.

The invalids embarked on board during the early part of yesterday, and the convicts from the Quebec Gaol were conveyed at 4 P. M. to the transport under an escort of the 79th Regiment.

The *Arab*, we are informed, will touch at St. John's (Newfoundland,) and Halifax (Nova Scotia,) to take on board the invalids and convicts at the garrisons of those ports.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Col. Long of the United States Engineers, with 35 assistants, is now engaged on the survey of the Quebec and Belfast Railroad. 14 miles on this side of Belfast was completed on the 6th inst., and the whole will be finished by the last Oct. It is proposed to apply to the Legislature of Maine for an investment of the surplus Revenue.—*Ib.*

Summary.

SUGAR.—By the return recently ordered on the motion of Mr. Baring, it appears that the quantity of hard soap made in England, during the year 1835, was 137,806,629 lbs.; of soft soap, 8,599,233 lbs.; in Scotland, 10,465,035 lbs. of hard, and 3,510,070 lbs. of soft soap were made. England and Scotland together exported 12,397,265 lbs. of hard, and 6,354 lbs. of soft; upon which a drawback was allowed amounting to £81,209 10s. 9d. To the manufacturers also of woollens, linens, silks, and others, £54,262 9s. 6d. was allowed as a drawback; and another drawback on the soap exported to Ireland, amounting to £62,538 4s. 0½d., was allowed.

Of soap imported, the quantity in 1834 was 489 cwt. 26 lbs.; in 1835, 981 cwt. 0 qrs. 26 lbs.; and in the present year, 233 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.

The total amount of duty paid thereon, appears to be £3,753 14s. 5d.

Seventeen persons were last year convicted of defrauding the revenue arising from soap; the amount of the penalties adjudged was about £1,000, into which amount enters a sum of £500 incurred by an individual named Lee, who absconded, leaving no effects.—*Parliamentary Paper.*

The Princess Victoria will attain her legal majority next year, when a brevet Army and Navy promotion is sure to take place.

The action brought by Mr. Norton against Viscount Melbourne, to recover damages for *crim. con.* is set down for trial in the Court of Common Pleas for the Middlesex sittings after this Term. The damages are laid at £10,000. It is expected that the trial will take place on the 19th or 20th instant. A Special Jury is summoned for the occasion. Sir Robert Peel had been balloted on the above Jury, but his name was struck out by the Defendant's Solicitor.

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE OF PROPERTY.—A few days since the Royal George East Indiaman arrived in the St. Katherine's Dock, London, with a large and valuable cargo of silk goods and tea from China, and she completed the delivery of her cargo on Wednesday evening, when 15 bales of silk, the net value of which exceeds £3,500, were missing. An inquiry was immediately instituted, and the Thames Police have since been actively employed in endeavouring to clear up the mystery in which the case is involved, but without success. All the lightermen employed in clearing the vessel have been questioned, and there appears no reason to believe that they were instrumental in removing the stolen property. Various reports are in circulation, some inferring that the goods were concealed in lighters beneath other property, and other that the vigilance of the gate-keepers was defeated, and the bales carried away in carts. Mr. Evans, an officer, however, it is said is of opinion that the abstraction of the silks must have taken place in China.—*Observer.*

Within a trifling number, the line-of-battle ships at Plymouth are manned. The Minden waits a wind only to get into the Sound, and will be followed by the Cornwallis on Tuesday; they were both, as well as the Tala era, ready for sea, and will proceed to Spithead, where, it is understood, the whole of the line-of-battle ships, recently fitted out, are to rendezvous. The Vanguard and Bellerophon are already at this anchorage. When assembled, they will present a novel and interesting sight to all who feel that "England's best bulwarks are her wooden walls," and will, no doubt, prove a source of great attraction. The report of a visit from the King before the squadron leaves this anchorage, is very current, and generally believed. A great number of strangers are already to be seen, and many houses have been taken in the neighbourhood for the ensuing summer.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Bellerophon, alias *Captivity*, once the most renowned ship in the British fleet, for being in every brush and "scrimmage;" the ship in which the great Napoleon first felt the loss of liberty and of power, after being employed as a convict ship for many years, and lately sold out of the service, is now being broken to pieces at Plymouth.

A CURIOSITY.—A walking stick, recently presented to Mr. Sopwith, surveyor, of this town, containing in the dimensions of an ordinary cane the following materials:—Two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax and wafers, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete and highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, Indian rubber, Indian ink, a thermometer, and a beautiful and well poised magnetic compass; the whole so arranged as to admit of any instrument being used with facility.—*Newcastle Paper.*

Count d'Orsay was asked the other day, at the Travellers' Club, whether he thought the marriage between the Prince of Capua and Miss Smyth would be considered binding. "Of course," was his reply, "*four* negatives must make an affirmative." In the diplomatic circles this marriage has been termed "the Quadruple Alliance."

DUNDEE.—The trade of Dundee, which of late years has been so much increased, has, during the bygone year, ending in May, made very great progress. The revenue derived from shore-dues, which have been reduced to a very moderate scale under the permanent Act, has increased from £11,000 to £13,000. The revenue derived from the Post Office, shews an increase of nearly £900 in the same period. The rates of foreign postage have been reduced during last year. Had these rates been maintained, the increase on the revenue of the Post Office would have been made up to fully £1000. These proofs of the rapid advancement of Dundee, shew that the enterprising spirit of her merchants and manufacturers will ere long raise the town to a high situation among the mercantile towns of Britain.

A LAST RESOURCE.—The hangman of Limerick in Ireland, in despair at not having exercised his office for two months, determined to execute himself, and actually committed suicide by hanging, after two robbers on whom he had calculated as sure game, were sentenced only to transportation. This veteran was 85 years of age.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

MONDAY, JULY, 18.

250 bals Flour	-	Ford & Ritchie
100 do do	-	A. McDonald & Co.
100 do do	-	Order
94 do Ashes	-	W. Smith & Co.
9 do do	-	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
6 do do	-	H. Hunsell & Co.
86 do do	-	T. Fellatt
26 do do	-	Hunsell & Co
12 do do	-	James Forsyth
19 do do	-	W. S. Phillips

GEORGETOWN (D. C.) MARKET, JULY 18.

ASHES.—We continue our quotation at $7.50, though there have been no transactions since our last. There is another branch in the vicinity, which will present any receipts for a week or two.

GRAIN.—None arriving, all kinds in good demand at quotations.

BALTIMORE MARKET, JULY 12.

The receipts of Howard street Flour continues to be extremely limited. We quote the store price at $7.87½ @ $8. The wagon price is uniform at $7.62½ cts. Holders of city flour continue to ask $8, no sales.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1835

By the arrival of the ship *Shakspeare*, the 11th ultimo from Liverpool, and the packet ship *Ontario* 12th from Portsmouth, London dates to the 10th and Liverpool to the 11th ultimo have been received.

The most importane piece of news which these arrivals bring us is the decision of the House of Commons respecting the Lords' amendments to the Irish Corporation Reform Bill. After two days' discussion, in which the most talented members in the House took a part, the amendments were rejected by a majority of 83, the votes being 324 to 238. This is an increase of 14 upon the majority which carried the original bill.

Two days previous to this important discussion, there was a meeting of about 250 liberal members at the Foreign Office, where Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared the course the Ministry intended to pursue, and that they would not abate one jot of the principle of the Bill.

A London journal in describing the proceedings remarks:—

"It was gratifying to observe the feeling which animated the entire assemblage, consisting as it did of nearly one half the representatives of the United Kingdom in the Imperial Legislature, and embodying all shades of liberal opinion. When Lord John Russell declared that justice should be done to Ireland, and that the benefit of the constitution and laws of England should be extended to that portion of the Empire which is physically connected with us by the channel and morally by the bond of legislative union, the patriotic and statesmanlike declaration was echoed by a burst of universal applause. Several English Members of the Lower House, who usually pursue the moderate line of policy, declared that they received such advices from their constituencies since the Bill came down from the Lords, as would utterly preclude them from supporting Ministers had the Home Secretary evinced any symptoms of vacillation or truckling on the question now in issue."

THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.—Some absurd reports have been in circulation for the last two days, that the plague had appeared in London. We are enabled to state from the best authority, that the whole of the circumstances from which this rumour arose have been strictly investigated by Sir William Pym, and that there is not the slightest foundation for the report.—*Times.*

The *Ontario* brings £125,000 Stg. in gold.

Three companies have been formed for the establishment of steamboats from England to New York and the Canadas.

The Leeds petition for Irish Reform, received 5000 signatures in one day.

The dissenters of Chatham have determined like the Quakers to let their goods be distrained for church rents.

A declaratory resolution for the removal of the Jewish disabilities has been agreed to in the House of Commons.

The Marquis of Sligo has resigned the government of Jamaica.

A new Spanish Cortes had been convoked for 20th of August. The elections were to take place as soon as practicable.

The Carlists, 10 battalions strong, attacked the Queen's lines near St. Sebastian but were repulsed with the loss of 300 men.

The splendid Gothic Cathedral at Chartres, France, has been nearly destroyed by fire.

An extraordinary session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened at Lisbon May 29th.

There were rumours of approaching changes in the French Ministry. It was said that Marshal Maison was about to retire, and would be succeeded by Guilleminot or Marshal Mortier. Also that M. Duchatel, late Minister of Commerce, would succeed M. D'Argout in the Ministry of Finance.

According to a letter from Toulon of the 1st instant, an American squadron, under the command of Commodore Elliot, had anchored in the roadstead, and after a short stay set sail again for Genoa, on its way to the Archipelago.

M. Barbet, a large manufacturer near Rouen, has just spun some twist from Cotton grown at Algiers, and the specimens he has produced are not inferior to any produced from American cotton.

The Minister of the Marine has just given an important mission to Capt. Fardaillon. He has charged that officer to visit the English Leeward Islands, and to examine there into the effects of the measure of Emancipation. Capt Fardaillon is a distinguished officer; and is also to visit the Spanish and Dutch Colonies. He sails in command of the brig *Fabert.*

"We have been informed," says the *Messager*, "that Lord Grenville yesterday communicated to the President of the Council a resolution come to by the English Cabinet, to occupy all the accessible points on the coast of Biscay." This wants confirmation!

We received some time ago the prospectus of the Quebec and St. Andrews' Railroad.—It embraces a variety of matter, besides a general outline of the plan—namely official notices by the Legislatures of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, and the Committees of Trade at Quebec and Montreal, approving of the project, together with the report of an exploring party, &c.

Additional spirit has been infused into this vast undertaking by the sanction of the British Government to the appropriation of £10,000 from the Land Revenue of New Brunswick for the purpose of a thorough exploration of the route. The length of the road is estimated at 280 miles, and the cost of its construction at £1,000,000 currency, or

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.