The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

No. 35. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1835. VOL. I.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, *2d February*, 1810.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the *Present* Session before any Petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private Bill, whether for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Common, for making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any Exclusive Rights or Privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any Act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the *Quebec Gazette* and in one of the Newspapers of the District, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the Church door of the Parishes that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

19th March, 1817.

Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any Petitions for private Bills after the first fifteen days of each Session.

23d March, 1819.

Resolved, That after the present Session, before any Petitions praying leave to bring in a private *Bill* for the erection of a Toll-Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to Petition for such *Bill* shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the Rule of the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice, stating the Toll which they intend to ask, the extent of the privileges, the height of the Arches the interval between the Abutements of Piers for the passage of Rafts and Vessels, and mentioning whether they purpose to erect a Draw-Bridge or not, and the dimensions of such Draw-Bridge.

4th March, 1834.

Resolved, That any Petitioner for an exclusive Privilege, do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the Bill for such exclusive privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private Bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioners if they do not obtain the passation of the law.

(Attest)
WM. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

☞ The Printers of Gazettes and other Newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are published, until the next meeting of the Legislature. 28

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1835.

By the packet ship *Napoleon*, 26th August from Liverpool, arrived at New York, we have received our regular files of English papers.

The intelligence from England is of a very important, though not of so agreeable a character. It cannot be divined to what consequences the collision between the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, on the great measures of Municipal and Irish Church Reform, will lead. The utmost diversity of opinion prevails in Britain, as to the course which His Majesty will pursue, in the ominous crisis to which national affairs have now arrived.

England.

THE BUDGET.

On the 13th, Mr. Spring Rice rose for the purpose of stating to the House the condition of the Finances. He commenced by saying, that since 1814 there had been a reduction of taxation to the amount of £40,191,000. The reductions in the votes of supply from 1817, striking averages in each four years of the series, were as follows:—

For the first four years, was	£18,872,000
From 1822 to 1825	16,721,000
From 1826 to 1829, there was an increase, the supplies amounting to	18,023,000
From 1830 to 1833	16,115,000
In 1834 the annual supply was	14,479,000
In 1835 it was only	14,135,000
From the balance sheet of the year ending the 5th of April, it appeared that the total amount of the income of the year was	£46,087,000
Expenditure	45,185,000
Leaving a surplus of	902,000
The total income of the year ending the 5th of July, 1835, was	45,539,000
The expenditure for the same period, was	44,334,000
Leaving a surplus of	1,205,000
Add a place of a surplus for the year ending the 5th of April, 1835, of	902,000
According to Lord Althorp's estimate, made in July last, the anticipated income of 1835, was	£45,778,000
Deduct the actual increase, according to the balance sheet, was	45,539,000
Showing a falling off of real from anticipated income on the year ending 5th July, 1835, of	229,000
Lord Althorp calculated that the expenditure of 1835 would amount to	44,801,000
Whereas the actual expenditure, on 5 July 1835, was only	44,334,000
So that here was a diminution of expenditure amounting to	467,000
He calculated that the income of the country would be—	
For the year 1835-6	£45,550,000
The expenditure	44,695,000
Surplus	£855,000

In making up his estimate for the year, he had set down the Customs as producing £20,000,000—in reference to which he would refer to the consumption of a few of the most important articles subject to Custom's duties.

Resolutions of the Timber duties Committee:

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present mode of taking the Duties on Deals is susceptible of improvement, and that this Committee would recommend that a mode be adopted which should approach more nearly to a payment according to the contents of the deals.

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee that the difference of duty of 42s. now imposed by law upon Timber the produce of Europe, as compared with Timber the produce of our North American Colonies, is too great, and may be reduced.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that having a due regard to the interests which have been created in the British North American Colonies by the system hitherto pursued, and to the representations of the shipping interests, a reduction of the protective duty, not exceeding 15s. per load, appears to them to be a fair arrangement.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee that such reduction be made so far as may be consistent with the interests of the Revenue, without any augmentation of the Duty on Colonial Timber.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in any alteration made, such alterations ments made in the yearshould not affect the shipping 1836.

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee that there should be an uniform mode of taking the duty on Deals throughout the United Kingdom.

The Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, as passed in the Commons, was brought into the House of Lords, and read a first time on Monday the 17th of August. It was warmly eulogized by Lord Brougham.

Lord Lyndhurst moved an amendment to the twenty-fifth clause of the Municipal Reform Bill, providing that one-fourth of the councils should be elected for life, which, after a long debate, was adopted by a vote of one hundred and twenty-six to thirty-nine—majority against ministers eighty-seven.—Lord Brougham opposed the amendment with great vehemence, as striking at the very root of the whole bill.

On the 18th, an amendment proposed by Lord Lyndhurst, providing for the continuance in office of all existing mayors and councils (the bill having required their election) was also adopted, as were several othes, getting through the whole of the clauses, from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty-five, at the one sitting.

One the 19th, the West India slavery compensation bill was passed, and the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland went through a committee.

On the 20th the Church of Ireland bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Sir John Hobhouse stated that the East India company had ordered the building of two large steam vessels to navigate the Red Sea, for the purpose of facilitating the communication with India, via Suez. Lord John Russell gave notice that at the next session, government intended to bring in a bill appointing a permanent judge in chancery, and separating the judicial from the senatorial functions heretofore united in the Lord Chancellor. The Municipal Reform Bill for Ireland was read a third time and passed.

On the 21st a petition was presented from Truro, complaining of the wanton mutilations practised in the House of Lords upon the Municipal Reform Bill, and praying the House to withhold the supplies until that bill should have received the Royal assent.

TIMBER DUTIES.—The Committee on Timber Duties have recommended that a deduction of 15s. a load should be made from the *extra* duty of 45s. a load at present charged on timber from the North of Europe, over and above the duty charged on timber from Canada. The committee deserve the thanks of the public for having made this recommendation. Supposing it were adopted, it would, no doubt, still leave a discriminating duty of 30s. a load in favour of Canada timber. But, however pernicious, a good deal of property has been embarked, and interests have grown up, under the existing regulations, it is right that their abolition should be effected by degrees.—For the last dozen years we have been annually sacrificing £1,500,000, and inoculating our ships and houses with dry rot—and for what! To force a few additional saw mills in Canada, and make timber be brought to us by a long instead of a short voyage! What a contradictory, wasteful *folle de se* policy of this sort, should have been maintained so long, is, indeed, astonishing. But the report of the committee warrants the belief that this ricketty progeny of ignorance and rapacity will not be much longer tolerated.—*Courier.*

AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—The fate of Park, Laing, Clapperton, and other travellers would appear not to have repressed the spirit of African adventure. In the list of presentations at the King's levee on Friday, we observe the following:—"Mr. John Davidson, on going to explore central Africa, by Lord Glenelg."

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have appointed the Right Hon. Lord Auckland Governor-General of India.

Smugglers put on board men-of-war going on foreign stations are now to return to England in their respective ships, and the Admiralty has commenced discharging them, though their period of five years' service may not be expired, if they have behaved well.

The proposed Spirit License Bill will relieve from the additional duty of 50 per cent, imposed by Lord Althorp, all retailers of spirits who do not receive or consume more than 50 gallons in the course of the year.

They have been making quite an exhibition of the wretched Fieschi in Paris. The Minister, to oblige some of his french friends, has contrived that the murderer may be seen through a grating upon his bed, where he amuses himself in the intervals of his examination, with forming bouquets of flowers.

Sir R. Peel has accepted an invitation to dine with the gentlemen of Tamworth and its neighborhood, at the Town-hall, on the 4th of September. The chair will be taken by W. P. Inge, Esq.

The ill-fated *ci devant* Countess of Rosebery, expired recently at Nice. She was daughter of the late Hon. B. Bouverie, and cousin to the present Earl of Radnor. By her union (1803) with the present Earl of Rosebery, she had issue the present Lord Dalmeny and two other children. She subsequently, it is understood, re-married Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart.

CORONATION BILL.—A memorial, most respectably signed in a few hours' notice, was transmitted on Thursday to Ministers, expressing entire confidence in Government, and a hope the Bill as mutilated in the House of Lords, will never be permitted to be the law of the land.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF THE EXCARTE PRISONERS OF ST. PELAGIE.—We have the satisfaction of being able to inform the public that several of the unfortunate sufferers by the despotism of the hypocrite, Louis Philippe, who, it will be remembered, escaped a short time ago from their prison by means of a subterraneous passage, while their trial (the Procès monstre) was pending in the Court of Peers—have just arrived in London, by way of Brighton. Since their escape from the tyrant's den they were compelled to wander by day in the woods to avoid the vigilance of the gendarmerie, and sought their way to Dieppe by night, meeting continually with hair-breadth escapes, and undergoing almost incredible hardships. They contrived, at Dieppe, to engage a fishing boat for the purpose of conveying them to an English port, but after having put out to sea, the owners, through fear of consequences, brought them back to Dieppe, where they were again in danger of being retaken, but luckily escaped, and finally got on board of another boat, in which they reached England in safety on Monday. Some of the most influential of the Republican party are among them, but Cavaillac and Marast have not yet been heard of, although it is well known they escaped with the others from St. Pelagie. They are, however, supposed to have found an asylum in Switzerland.

The following is from the *Morning Herald* of the 22d:—

ORANGE LODGES IN THE ARMY.—Considerable sensation was yesterday felt at the United Service Clubs from a rumour having prevailed that it is the intention of Lord Hill, the commander in chief, to order all officers and privates to be brought before a court martial who may figure in the report of the select committee, as having been admitted into Orange Lodges, or as having tolerated them in their respective regiments. About 20 parties are already named in that portion of the report now on the table of the House of Commons.

Col. Fairman, Secretary of the Orange Institution, was on the 20th, ordered to be *committed to Newgate* for refusing to produce certain documents in his possession demanded by the House. The affair produced, as may be imagined, a strong sensation, both within and without the halls of Parliament.

Handbills announced that Dr. Channing's Short Discourse against War, would be read in the Hall of the Mechanics Institute at Plymouth, on the evening of the 20th. The object was, to prevent enlistments for the Spanish service.

There is nothing important from Spain, unless it be the spread of the Anti-Convent outrages, which extend, in many cases, not only to the burning of the Convents, but to the murder of more or less of the inmates.

The Paris Court of Peers closed their session as a judicial body on the 17th, having on that day passed sentence upon the remainder of the Lyonese prisoners.

The Chamber of Deputies were engaged on the Jury Bill.

An earthquake was felt in Lancashire, England, on the 20th.

Halley's Comet has been seen both in England and France.

The cholera has made its appearance in Genoa.

Favorable news had been received at Cape Town, (S. A.) from the exploring expedition under Dr. Smith that had gone into the interior of the Continent.

Spain.

The intelligence from this kingdom is frightful. Many provinces appear to be in a state of insurrection, and the most horrible outrages are committed. Extracts are given from letters dated Madrid, Aug. 12th and 13th, one of which we copy:—

"All is quiet in appearance, but a great ferment pervades the public mind. The troops are *consigned* (confined) to their barracks and held ready to act. An odd royal guard, priest or Jesuit, is stabbed every night! In other respects, I repeat all is quiet."

Another letter, dated 13th, in the morning, states that the ministry had remained *en permanence* throughout the preceding night. They were divided on the question how to act in the exigency of the moment. One party were for immediately demanding direct intervention by France and England, the other for letting loose all the population, and letting the revolution take its course. On the 6th, no movement had taken place at Cadix, but the people were singing yet in public the *Tragala* and the hymn of Riego.

Private Correspondence.

LONDON, *August 22*, 1835.

Various opinions prevail respecting the duration of the present Ministry. The House of Lords have made great and serious alterations in the Bill for the Reform of the Corporations throughout England and Wales,—so great, indeed, that it is problematical if the Ministry will think of asking the House of Commons, when the measure is returned to them, to accept it. The Prime Minister is unable to carry the most trifling measure in the Upper House,—he is, in fact, completely at the mercy of his political opponents. The Ministerial measure respecting the Irish Church, which has recently been introduced in the Upper House, will fare, it is probable, no better than its twin-brother. The features of both will be completely remoulded. What is to be done? Will the Ministry consent to remain in office, and see their most darling measures mutilated, or rejected? Lord MELBOURNE, though he has gained a number of friends lately among the more Liberal Members, by his decided conduct in the House of Lords, in opposing the various amendments which have been made in the Corporate Reform measure,—and the fact must be admitted that he has displayed much talent, and extraordinary firmness,—has, nevertheless, for these same reasons, knit more firmly together his political antagonists. Some people say, why did he accept office,—why did he prevent Sir ROBERT PEEL from forming another Cabinet, after his resignation, if he (MELBOURNE) had not the power delegated to him by His Majesty to carry those Cabinet measures which have since been brought forward, and which have received such cruel treatment at the hands of the Lords? In reply to this, it may well be asked, could Sir ROBERT have formed another Ministry? I regret these delays in the public business, because the Corporation measure, with some trifling exceptions, is one which is popular with the country generally, without reference to politics, and one, the principle of which must be conceded, by whatever party may accept office hereafter.

The troubles of the Ministry, in the mean time, thicken. They are strong certainly in the House of Commons, and a new election, under the new registration, would, it is contended, strengthen them there still more. With the Lords they can do nothing, and with the King they are in no great favour. In whatever way they look, destruction seems to come to state them in the face. Sir ROBERT PEEL—decidedly one of the ablest men at present in England—is far from being pleased with the conduct of the more ultra-Tories in the House of Lords. They have gone, in his opinion, much too far. He will not, consequently, "march through Coventry with them—that's flat." Yet no Conservative Ministry, likely to pull through for a month, could go on without him. This is the state of doubt and uncertainty in which the affairs of this great country are at present. Truly has it been said that "party is the madness of many for the gain of a few."

LONDON, *August 22*, 1835.

All London is gone out of town, and your Correspondent sees no reason for not following the fashion. My brother "correspondents," with a certain number of "reporters," "penny a liners," "compositors," and even "devils," are all pushing on board the steamers, and bolting wholesome air for the winter again. They have a splendid season for it. No doubt but some of the increased profits of the Life Insurance Companies may be ascribed to the increase of steamers. All descriptions of persons are tempted out of town, if only in an "excursion boat" to the Nore and back, by the extreme lowness of fares to Margate and Ramsgate, nearly 90 miles. The cabin fare has been 5s., out of which the owners pay 1s. 6d. each for pier dues at Ramsgate. This week they have all raised cabin fares to 7s.

As we went down the river this morning, we saw a new steamer launching for "SYMINGTON's Patent Paddle Wheel Company." She is to be called the *William Symington*, in honor of the first builder of steamboats in Scotland, from whom FULTON took his model. The patent paddles are the invention of his son, and this boat is built to test their value. It is expected that by feathering, the paddles will not lose force on entering the water, or by lifting in coming out of it, and will therefore work easier, and avoid the swell so dangerous to the members of our "Funny Clubs," and all users of the Thames wherries. SYMINGTON died four years ago, in abject poverty: having brought steamboats into use, he had not tact, money or friends, to bring them out with eclat, and instead of reaping a fortune he reaped misery.

One hears strange things in steamboats, among others, that CHAPMAN & REVANS have elevated themselves in the world, by "rinting" the sky attics, or "first floor down the chimney," of No. 13, Gray's Inn Square; the same number from whence certain letters published in your *Minerve* were dated, but which ROEBUCK would not acknowledge, saying that it was not his residence; and that they are there employed in writing ROEBUCK's pamphlets, and various "Canada articles" in newspapers and the "*Unstamped Press*," intending, as was surmised, to remain in this *high* palmy state till they had eaten enough "common" to be called to the bar, and then political grandeur will be open to them.

The harvest is greatly housed and much, thrashed, ground and eaten; the produce is now said to be short. The bakers of the metropolis have turned crusty, and instead of striking their batches have struck work. Fortunately, the hot weather and the few people at present in the metropolis, lessen the evils they might have created. Some folks find "half a loaf better than no bread;" but these journeymen think otherwise. They have published a grand appeal to the public, in which they boldly ask if, "when twenty millions have been voted to our black clients, they can appeal without sympathy to a British public for assistance and relief from their state of slavery"!!

Seeing that no man is forced "solens volens" to be a baker, this address is superbly ridiculous. I should suspect they get but few crumbs of comfort from the public.

How strangely irregular some of your posts appear to be; but whether in Canada or the United States I know not.

DON CARLOS is endeavouring to take advantage of fresh insurrections against the Queen, too in distant parts, and will probably thus for a time ward off the meeting with the British mercenaries.

The two Radical Members for Carlow have been unseated by a Committee of the House of Commons, and two Protestants returned. One of the gentlemen is Mr. VIGORS, an odd being, formerly Secretary to the Zoological Society; the other, Mr. RAFRAZIA, a queer-looking gentleman from the East Indies, of more money than wit, and ambition than respectability.

At the Surrey Zoological Gardens a few nights since, two balloons started for a race, when, strange to say, as they rose they took two directly opposite directions.

The job of the Thames Tunnel Company has been brought forward by Mr. WALTER, (there can be no doubt of its being a smuggled affair,) at the request of HAWES, Radical Member for Lambeth, who married (for his brother) the daughter of old BRUNEL, the engineer. It may stop further grants to it.

The hot weather, or the comet, or the heat of politics, has caused an unusual number of fires, both in the metropolis and the rural districts. The losses to the Insurance offices have been very great. Much of the loss in the country is no doubt from incendiarism, in consequence of the operation of the new Poor Laws, and laxity of morality.

Mr. ROBERT GILLESPIE has recovered from his coach accident, and has joined his family at Malvern.

You will see in the city article of the *Morning Herald* of today, the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Timber Duties. By the way, POULETT THOMPSON has been unwell, and it is a question whether the Timber Committee have yet got the power to print the evidence—they were ordered to report, and they were promised to print; I trust the gentlemen will not forget to get this necessary permission. I am told that Mr. REVANS has expunged many awkward questions and answers as to his business generally, well knowing that his answers would have stripped him of much of the affectation of commercial knowledge which his evidence affords to those who choose to consider it authority.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE has located near Camberwell, at a pretty cottage once called Casino, originally inhabited by Madame STORACE, the singer, and since by Mr. RAWSON, a merchant. He gives £700 per annum for it.

It is currently reported that Mr. SIMON M'GILLIVRAY has conjoined himself with JOB PARKES, in the management of the *Morning Chronicle*.

The case of ANNA WILSON (widow STARK), *versus* R. TRUDEAU, of Longueuil, was tried yesterday before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury. This action originated in Defendant having furiously driven his cart against the carriage of Plaintiff, by which she was thrown out.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—£100 damages and costs.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1835.

We hope that the lull which is at present experienced in Provincial politics, is not indicative of indifference, at least among Constitutionalists. We beg to assure them that, although to their grievances have been given a "local habitation and a name"—although to them public resolutions, speeches and addresses, have all lent their aid in giving circulation, yet much still remains to be done. Our opponents acknowledge that the *habitans*, whose sympathies and support they have guilefully stolen, will be found incompetent to tell the Royal Commissioners of any of the political grievances complained of on the part of their leaders. To their misnamed Representatives are they advised to send all inquirers, that may wish to learn from themselves, what they suffer and what they feel in consequence of the existing Constitution of our Legislature. There is, happily, no need of tendering similar advice to the adherents of the Constitutional cause. For among them will be found few, or none, who have blindly and ignorantly pledged their support to a set of principles, which they do not comprehend.

But, although we are not called upon from any conviction of the unsoundness of the principles upon which we have taken our stand, to implore our fellow Constitutionalists, not to answer queries put to them by any member of the Commission, yet we must confess, that we should like to see some little more stir among those who battle for Constitutional reform. We did expect, ere this, to have heard from different parts of the country, a hundred echoes of the independent and firm Resolutions which lately emanated from the Constitutionalists of the West Ward. We will not conceal our disappointment that such has not been the case, and we would strenuously urge the necessity of making, before it be too late, such a demonstration of our grievances and wishes, as will be commensurate with their justice and reasonableness.

We perceive that the rumours which reached town two days ago respecting the disposition of certain Government Offices, are partly confirmed by two communications in Wednesday's *Quebec Gazette*. Our limits will not permit us to insert either of the communications in today's impression, and we shall only at present state that one of them refers to the abuse of the Crown Land department, the other to the anomaly of Members of the "Executive Council holding Ministerial offices in the Legislative Council." We have heard that two gentlemen have thrown up their situations in the Land department.

All real Constitutionalists must rejoice in seeing the Commission proceeding independently to the remedying of acknowledged abuses—to the clearing away of all reasonable pretexts for the violent proceedings of the Revolutionists. To those croakers who would draw evil prognostications regarding the future conduct of the Commission, from the fact that they are taking early cognizance of notorious evils in the departments alluded to, we would put the question, are not these the very evils of which Constitutionalists have long and loudly demanded the redress? Were we to quarrel with the Commission in consequence of the contemplated Reforms, we should not be true to our creed; for as lovers of the principles upon which the Constitution of the Provincial Government rests, we must desire to see it freed from all blemishes in its different branches.

The September number of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, which came to hand only a few days ago, is rich in articles of amusement, besides containing several papers of a graver character. "Violetta and Thoroughgrab, a tale of the West," is thoroughly original and highly amusing. The caricature is well carried out, and is quite in keeping with the *locale* of the scene. As far as we can judge from what of the Tales, Sketches, Essays, and Poetry which we have perused, this number, it is beyond its predecessors in point of interest and value. May we have the same to say of each successive one.

The new trial of OWSTON vs. CUVILLIER, came on yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROLLAND and a Special Jury. The examination of the witnesses on the part of the Plaintiff occupied the greater part of the day, one witness only having been examined for the Defendant, when the case was adjourned till this morning. The Jury—a most respectable one—was sent to the *Tammany Hall*, in charge of constables. Counsel for the Plaintiff—Messrs. C. MONDELET, BADGELEY, and HART; for the Defendant—Messrs. PELTIER, GRANT, and DESCOLL.

We are glad to perceive by the monthly report of the Directors of the Welland Canal Company, that there is an increase of tolls collected up to 1st August of this year, over the amount of last year to the same date, of £425. We observe that during the above period in 1834, 882 tons of merchandise passed through the Canal, while during the same in 1835, 1654 tons have done so.

The falling off in Boards, and many other articles, may be attributed to the navigation of the Grand River, and the Chippawa Cut; the former being completely closed up, in consequence of the Dams having been built, and the Locks remaining in an unfinished state. Not a foot of Boards, and scarcely an article from the westward, has reached the Canal by that channel during the present season. Hopes, however, are entertained, that that navigation will be opened in a few weeks.

The right of the Company to collect Tolls on this and of the Canal being contested, the American sawyer, or miller, has a double bounty insured him; inasmuch as, while our Mill-owner has to pay Toll on saw-logs, and duty on all sawed lumber sent into the United States—there the Mill-owner pays no Toll on the timber cut on this side the water, or the lumber he saws—in consequence, the most extensive lumbering mills have been and are about being erected at Black Rock and Grand Island, for the purpose of cutting our timber for their markets. For this loss, however, as the question is now at issue, and will be tried at the sitting Court of King's Bench, we forbear, at present, making any further remarks on the subject.

The Transit Merchandize continues to increase. A number of large vessels, adapted for the Canal and double voyage, have passed the present season. Two Steamers, with barges, are about building for the Grand River Trade; and a prospect is at length opened, that the material at least, in its course of being provided to convey produce, &c. the ensuing season. The want of capital, and consequent enterprize in furnishing the means of conveyance, has been the principal cause in retarding the facilities presented by this navigation; however, it is hoped the apathy heretofore existing respecting, it will be removed.

The merchants of Ohio and the Western country, begin to appreciate the advantages they derive by this communication, as will be seen by the very rapid increase in the transit of Merchandize from New-York upwards. Our accounts lead to the belief, that it will be quadrupled this season. The Canal is in good order; and every exertion is made to provide the material to place it in the most durable and substantial situation.

Floating Mills of the best description, Saw-mills and Machinery, are in the course of building; and unusual activity prevails along the line of the Canal itself, which cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results to the navigation, when in operation.

By order of the Board,
JOHN CLARKE, *Secretary*.

Welland Canal Office,
St Catharines, September 1, 1835.

By the *St. George* Steamer which arrived yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, we received our Correspondent's letter of the preceding evening, enclosing the *Mercury* of Thursday, and the names of the vessels arrived, cleared and announced up to five o'clock—the hour at which the *St. George* left. She had 20 cabin and 18 steerage passengers on board, and the bark *Roberts* in tow.

The *Favorite*, Deane, arrived at Greenock, on the 17th August.

The ship CHARLES, ALLEN, sailed from Greenock for Montreal, on the 13th August, and the *Robertson*, NEILL, on the 17th.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
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