The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1836. No. 52.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1836.

The meeting of the citizens, called by the Magistrates, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for the security of the city, in its present unprotected state, was held yesterday in the Court House, at noon. The Hon. D. B. VIGER was called to the chair, and A. M. DELISLE, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then adopted :—

On motion of Charles Mondelet, Esq.; seconded by James Millar, Esq.

Resolved 1.—That a Committee of twenty-four persons be now named, to devise and adopt such measures as the circumstances under which the City of Montreal is now placed, render necessary for the protection of the persons and security of the property of the citizens, with power to add to the said Committee such persons from each Ward, as they may deem fit—and to name a President and Vice-President, &c.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously named to compose the said Committee :—

For the East Ward.—Messrs. Jacques Viger, Charles Mondelet, and A. Furnius.

West Ward.—Messrs. Joseph Bourret, J. P. Ashton, and James D. Gibb.

St. Lawrence Ward.—Ernest Edler, Capt. Dyer, and Antoine Voyer.

St. Louis Ward.—Augustin Perrault, Francis Trudeau, and D. B. Rollin.

St. Mary Ward.—William Molson, Archibald Home, and P. Beaudry, N. P.

St. Anne Ward.—Henry Corse, Frederick Penn, and Nahum Hall.

St. Joseph Ward.—John Donegani, C. S. Rodier, and William Dow.

St. Antoine Ward.—John M'Donell, George Koester, and Simon Valois.

On motion of A. P. Hart, Esq.; seconded by R. Weir, Jun., Esq.

Resolved 2.—That the situation in which the citizens of Montreal are now placed, renders it imperatively necessary that a number of respectable inhabitants of this city should be sworn in as Special Constables.

On motion of Theophile Dufort, Esq.; seconded by P. E. Leclerc, Esq.

Resolved, 3.—That considering the distance from town of the New Gaol, and the danger of escape which would follow, of conveying there at night, such delinquents as might be apprehended, and that the Constables or other persons in whose custody they might be, should be assaulted and molested on the way, it is necessary that there be in the city a fit and proper place for the temporary reception of such delinquents, until they could be conveyed to the Gaol in safety—and that in consequence, the Magistrates be requested to allot for that purpose the building formerly occupied as a Watchhouse—and regulate the mode of temporary confinement abovementioned.

On motion of M. S. David, Esq.; seconded by T. M. Smith, Esq.

Resolved, 4.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his very able conduct in the chair; and to A. M. Delisle, Esq., for acting as Secretary.

(Signed) D. B. VIGER, *Chairman.*
A. M. DELISLE, *Secretary.*

After it broke up, about fifty special constables were sworn, and it was directed that the Committee should be summoned to meet at seven o'clock, the same evening, for the purpose of carrying the measures determined upon into effect.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of Toronto, has, we perceive, taken the field again on what he terms "the rankling subject" of the Clergy Reserves. He has addressed a letter to Mr. DRAPER, the Member of Parliament for Toronto, reminding him of the promises which he and others made on the hustings to get, if possible, this *vexata quæstio* settled upon the principle of "no monopoly," at an early period of the next Session of Parliament.

Although we differ very widely from Mr. B., as to the justice and expediency of the mode in which he proposed to partition and appropriate the funds arising from the sale of the Clergy Reserves, yet we cordially concur with him in thinking that no time should be lost in pushing the matter to an equitable settlement. We hope, therefore, that he will not cease agitating it, until there be a certain prospect of it being satisfactorily disposed of.

It is much to be lamented that this comparatively petty question should have so long been allowed to stand in the way of the prosecution of other more important measures, and to foster jealousies and disaffection among the inhabitants. The annoyance should be no longer tolerated, and we hope that the Upper Canada House of Assembly will set the example of at once proceeding to its settlement in perfect good faith.

Mr. BUCHANAN is about to submit another "plan" to the public. We annex a paragraph from his letter to Mr. DRAPER. The King and his subjects of various religious persuasions are allegorised as the father of a family and his children; the "favoured son" there can be no mistake about.

"Had they had an estate among them, independent of their father—say, for instance, the Clergy Reserves—and when the other children have clamoured for their share, has he said nothing of himself having already appropriated a share, regardless how questionable his title may be in law or equity? And has he not, with great tact, and with apparent *fairness*, dwelt at length on the dispute likely to arise in a happy family!! from *any division whatever* at present; and, finally, appealed to them, whether their confidence in their parent was not great enough to lead them to get quit of their quarrels by *dealing* away the disputed property to him, to be divided among them, with his other lands, according to the dictates of a father? Can *he* have had a notion all the while that the estate will all come to *him* at last, and that *his* declining a present distribution is *his* best policy to save it from being broken up? Under such artful management, is it to be wondered that the unsuspecting children should be kept quiet and deceived afresh? Not finding *him* as usual, wrapt up in a system of exclusion, were they to fear that danger to them lurked under the assumed garb of simplicity? They know that the depths of *family* Toryism could no longer cover him, but could they have expected that he would be so barefaced as to take refuge, like the flying fish when pursued, in the *higher regions* of LEGISLATURE, without *any* change in views?"

The election of Montmorenci terminated on Saturday by the return of Mr. TRYON. The state of the Poll at the close, was as follows :

Tétu	238
Gravelle	144
Majority	94

Mr. LEFRANÇOIS withdrew on Thursday.

We presume Dr. BARBER's engagements at Quebec, for the present, will, ere this, have drawn to a close, and as he promised to deliver a second course of Lectures here, should there be sufficient encouragement, and will likely speedily leave Quebec for this city, it would be highly desirable that those who intend taking advantage of his visit, should leave their names at the book stores in town, so that no time might be lost in opening a class after his arrival.

The Quebec and Belfast Railroad Act, which, in consequence of some informalities in its provisions, had been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, has at length received the Royal assent. It, with other Despatches, was received by his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, by the September mail from Falmouth.

The Coroner's Inquest at Quebec, on the body of Capt. GREEN, of the *Jessie*, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the steward.

Old DOWTON has been playing at the Tremont in Boston, for some weeks past, and we are glad to learn, with such success as sustains the reputation which the Bostonians have long enjoyed, for a correct and classical taste. We are not surprised, that in the more plodding city of New York, this "last of the Romans" was not fully appreciated, as his performances are not quite suited to the taste of its inhabitants. A Boston journal very correctly describes DOWTON's style of acting in these few words :—"There is no straining after effect—no overdoing—no tearing and passion to tatters—all is truth, dignity, and propriety—all is nature."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* of Thursday contains copies of correspondence with the Secretary of the United States Treasury in respect to the present state of the money market, especially in the city of New York. Mr. WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury, regards the cause of the present state of the money market as arising from overtrading and exclusive speculation. The two paragraphs annexed contain the substance of his reply :—

"But as the causes which you justly assign for those evils are so deeply seated and wide spread, and are so disconnected with the operations of this department, it is hardly practicable that any durable or efficient relief can be obtained, except by a removal or modification of the causes themselves. This removal or modification of the chief and primary causes, must depend on the returning prudence, moderation, and good sense of the community, generally, in limiting trade within reasonable boundaries, abandoning numerous wild speculations in lands and stocks, and in managing their banking concerns with a stricter regard to the banking principles.

"The only cause over which this department has any immediate control, being the execution of the late deposite act, you will readily perceive that its several provisions having emanated from Congress, and not the Treasury, can legally be changed or modified by Congress alone. In the meantime, those provisions it is my duty, and will be my care, faithfully to enforce, while they remain a part of the law of the land. But every indulgence which can be granted, consistent with those provisions, will cheerfully be given to the fiscal agents of the Treasury, and through them to the commercial community, as well as to all persons unfavourably affected by the operation of a portion of the deposite act."

The *New York Express* newspaper will be united with the *New York Daily Advertiser* on the 1st of November, under the name of the *New York Daily Express.*

WASHINGTON IRVING's new work *Astoria*, or anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the "Rocky Mountains," has just come out in New York, in two superb octavos.

An American paper, which takes the following announcement from a foreign journal, gives it as a polite way of dismissing a public officer :—

"The Count de Bombelles, Austrian Ambassador in Switzerland, has received leave of absence for an unlimited period."

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Oct. 26, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz :—

Philip H. Moore, Abel L. Taylor, and Solomon Walbridge, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in the Township of Stanbridge, in the County of Missisquoi, under the 6th Wm. IV, cap. 17.

Frederick Griffin, Esquire, to be Secretary, Treasurer and Toll Collector of the Lachine Canal.

Henry E. B. Hall, Esquire, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery within this Province.

Charles Dorion, Esquire, to practice do. do. do.

Robert M'Kenzie, Esquire, to practice do do. do.

Pierre Voyer, Gentleman, to be Overseer to prevent accidents by fire, in and for the town of Quebec, in the room of John Grout, Gentleman, resigned.

Joseph Amoit, Gentleman, to be a Public Notary, for this Province.

A burglary was, we are informed, committed between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, in the Stores of Messrs. Cringan in this city, by a young man named Liddel, who was discovered and fired at whilst on the premises. He, however, succeeded in effecting his escape from the building, unhurt. He was subsequently arrested at three o'clock on Sunday morning by Mr. Delisle, high constable, and lodged in jail. On the same morning, the same officer arrested a suspicious looking individual, dressed in sailor's clothes, who was unable to give any satisfactory account of himself. On examination, a long sharp-pointed knife was found concealed in the sleeve of his coat. He was also lodged in prison.—*Vindicator.*

NEW POST OFFICES.—We announced, the week before last, the establishment of three or four new Post Offices. An additional number of new Post Offices has been established as follows :—

Upper Canada.—Aylmer, London District, Phillip Hodgkinson, Post-master; Charchville, Home District, William Law, Post-master; Maitland, Johnstown District, George Longley, Post-master; M'Gillivray, Huron Tract, Isaac Adamson, Post-master; M'Killop, Huron Tract, Adolphus Meyer, Post-master; Norval, Home District, William Clay, Post-master.

Mr. John Heck is Post-master at South-Gower, Johnstown District. The above offices went into operation on the 6th October.

In this Province, two new Post-Offices are established, to go into operation on the 6th November next, viz :—Dallebout, County of Berthier, Paul Hervieux, Postmaster; and St. Elizabeth, in the same County, Geo. Ewd. Ball, Postmaster.

Mr. John Ross is Postmaster of Frampton; Mr. John Cross, is appointed Postmaster of Ormstown, and Mr. A. C. Gauvreau, is Postmaster of St. Luke (Rimouski.)—*Ib.*

The class attending Dr. Barber's second course of Phrenological Lectures, which was large at the commencement, has gone on encreasing at each lecture. Last night the audience was more numerous than on any preceding evening, and notwithstanding the lecturer laboured under severe indisposition, he exerted himself with great effect, and his bursts of eloquence repeatedly drew loud applause from the company. We observe a long and well written letter in the Montreal *Morning Courier* of Wednesday, expressing a hope that some effort may be made in that city to induce Dr. Barber, on his return thither, to deliver a popular course of Lectures on Phrenology, for the benefit of the working classes. The suggestion will, we hope, be attended to, for the clearness with which the gentleman explains the theory and the details of this science, renders his lectures perfectly within the comprehension of all classes, the uneducated, as well as those who have enjoyed the benefits of a liberal and scientific education. We understand that before leaving Quebec, Dr. Barber, at the close of his present course, will deliver one lecture on the writings and characters of Shakspeare, considered on phrenological principles; and that if a sufficient class is formed, he will return to this city and repeat a course on that subject, which has already been received, with the highest applause in the United States.—*Quebec Mercury.*

SEVERAL RESISTANCES OF ROBBERS, AND ONE OF THEM SHOT.—Last evening a little after six o'clock, as Mr. Joseph White, Stevedore, was returning to his lodgings, in the St. Lewis Suburb, by the path leading across the fields, from the Cove to St. Lewis Road, he was joined by seven suspicious looking men, who, now, but in the rear of Mr. Archibald Ferguson's house, who first asked him if he would treat them. Fearing that they had ill designs, he assented and said he would, on arriving at his lodging, and they proceeded together, in the direction of St. Lewis Road, the men walking on each side and behind him, at different distances. After proceeding some way, Mr. White, in answer to a question, said he had no money about him, on this, one of the gang, addressing him by name, observed that he had, however, a watch, and he was almost immediately tripped, by one of those who were behind him, and who immediately fell upon him. Mr. White, who was fortunately armed, then drew a pocket pistol and fired at his assailant, who never spoke. White continued to make a display of having more fire arms about him; the man's comrades said they would take their companion away, if there was any harm done. White had a horn lantthorn with him belonging to the ship, which fell from him, but which he recovered, the horn nearly burnt through. He then repaired to the house of J. G. Clapham, Esq., in the buildings bearing that gentleman's name, and made his deposition to the foregoing facts, and at about eight o'clock, Mr. Clapham, with several persons who accompanied White to Mr. C.'s house, with lanthorns repaired to the spot, where the attack was made, where they discovered traces of blood. A full investigation of the circumstances connected with the attempt is, we learn, making by the Magistrates.—*Ib.*

In the account of the attempt at *arson* in the Lower Town, published in the *Mercury* of Thursday, our informant led us into an error. *No part of the stores or premises of Messrs. Patterson & Young were on fire*; the attempt was made in a covered *shed* or gallery, in the rear of the house occupied by Mrs. Hardy, as a boarding house, when the smoke being seen by Mr. Young, from his counting-house window, he repaired to the spot with another person, and after some search discovered combustibles, lighted and ignited, under a row of fire wood in the shed above mentioned, and the man Hickery, who has been committed to gaol, standing near it, pretended to be unconscious of the smoke, and to have no knowledge of the manner in which the fire had taken in such a spot.—*Ib.*

The telegraphs with the exception of that at station No. 2, we perceive by the telegraphic report this morning, are dismantled.—*Ib.*

The weather, which had for two days been clear and pleasant, though cold, became cloudy last night, and the ground this morning was again covered with snow. The effects of this premature appearance of winter is seriously felt by the farmers, whose root crops are still in the field, and by the shippers of timber in the delay it occasions in loading their vessels. Two London ships are yet due, and their arrival is anxiously looked for since the arrival of the *Experiment*, and the report of the obstructions she met with from the ice, in working up the river.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

The article on the Freeholders' Bank promised for this number is in preparation, but in so disjointed a form, owing to intrusions on our time, by attending meetings of the Editorial Corps to devise means for counteracting the pernicious schemes of the Journeymen Printers, that we are compelled to omit it till our next, which will not be till next Tuesday, on account of changing our Office, which in future will be in the East Centre house of Chewitt's Buildings, next door to Mr. Henderson's. Our present residence now being to let for one year, and if desired longer, doubtless Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, who is the proprietor, will be glad to bargain with a good tenant for a longer period. The Journeymen Printers are now strolling about the streets keeping a sharp look out for any strange Typographers who may chance to come in from other parts, to whom it is their intention, unless they should be very stout fellows, to give battle to the death, in default of their swearing to play the fool with them, and starve their wives and families if any there should have. Some of them are the victims of error, and are acting this farce merely against their will under the dread of some bodily harm threatened by the ringleaders. Not a single Foreman will, be retained in any office in Toronto, who does not unhesitatingly and unequivocally avow his determination instantly to disconnect himself from this trumpery "TRADES-UNION" which would fain rule the master printers with a rod of iron. The Foreman of the Patriot Office, Mr. James Hatterick, and the Foremen of the Constitution Office, Mr. Bancroft, have most promptly proclaimed their resolution to eschew this unwarrantable combination, and leave the conspirators to plot and hatch as best they may. We understand they have despatched circulars to Montreal and Quebec, as also to New-York, Albany, Utica, and the frontier towns of the United States, and to every Printing-office in this Province, but we cannot suppose that the printers in general will be so silly as to countenance the pranks of some score of their brother types who prefer being lazy, and gaping about the streets to seven Dollars a week, and Ten Pence an hour for over work. *With very few exceptions, they are incapable of earning their wages, and would be as well out of the City, where it is probable they will never find employment again, should only half their number of real workmen find their way here in a short time.—Toronto Courier.*

Newfoundland.

CHIEF JUSTICE BOULTON.

From the Newfoundland Times of the 13th of October.

It will be remembered that a letter was addressed to the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department in February last, by the merchants and other respectable inhabitants of this town, setting forth the motives and conduct of the revolutionary party here, who had previously got up a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, condemnatory of the administration of Justice in this Island, under the superintendence of Chief Justice Boulton We have pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence on this subject.—*Ledger.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Oct. 8, 1836.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a letter addressed to his Lordship by a numerous body of Merchants of St. John's, and forwarded by His Excellency at their request. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JAMES CROWDY.

John Sinclair, Esq.

(COPY.) DOWNING-STREET, *July* 20, 1836.

SIR,—On the 30th of March last, I had the honour to receive your despatch of the 15th February, No. 17, transmitting a letter addressed to me by a numerous body of the merchants of St. Johns, relative to a petition to the King, on the subject of the administration of justice in Newfoundland, a copy of which had been published in the *Patriot* newspaper. I have hitherto abstained from noticing that despatch, in the expectation that the petition to which it refers would shortly be forwarded to me—but, as that has not been the case, I will not any longer postpone the expression of my gratification at the confidence expressed by so large a number of the inhabitants of the colony, and to whose respectability you bear so ample a testimony, in the judicial conduct of Mr. Boulton. Should the petition to the King be hereafter forwarded, I shall not fail in laying it before His Majesty, at the same time to bring under His Majesty's notice the letter to me enclosed in your despatch of the 15th February.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

[We may add (concludes the *Ledger*) that the Rads, as they are vulgarly termed, have received an answer to their memorial, and that it is, in reality, anything but satisfactory to them. Blockheads, as they are, yet "very pleasant at recreation," they have dealt too much in generals to obtain any specific remedy; and they are advised to direct their grievance to His Majesty in Council in order to get redress—a procedure that will necessarily extract £300 or £400 more from the *pockets of the people.*]

The above information is indeed exceedingly gratifying, and it is pleasing to hear that private letters have been received during the past week from London, in which mention is made of Chief Justice Boulton's intention to embark, as speedily as possible, for Newfoundland. We are inclined to think that his honor will be here in time to preside at the Central Circuit Court, which will open on Monday the 17th instant.

United States.

Two of the penny papers have taken upon themselves, in this time of extreme money pressure, to publish the names of houses which they say have stopped payment. If they were in earnest themselves to strict truth, the proceeding would still be improper, but so far from this, they have purposely or with a recklessness deserving the severest censure, published the names of one Bank and several mercantile houses as having failed, which have not failed. Such conduct is outrageous, and deserves to be visited with heavy penalties. Among the houses thus defamed, is one in Pine street largely connected with shipping, an extensive grocery house in Front street, and we believe others. There have been some half a dozen failures during the last eight days, nearly or quite all respectable in character and business, but none of them doing business on a very large scale.

While upon this subject, we would caution the public generally against the propagation of rumours affecting mercantile credit, until they are quite sure they are correct. Such is the state of the public mind at this moment, that a whisper is soon magnified into "demonstration strong as holy writ." It is proper that men should exercise a suitable caution—but to suspect every body without evidence and without reason, argues a morbid state of mind, which usually goes by the name of "panic." Let us keep clear of this disease if we can. It never did any good, but always hurt. The actual troubles in the money market are sufficient, without having a panic superadded.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The *Portland Daily Advertiser* states, that in 1834, the number of spindles in England was 8,333,000; in France, three and a half millions; whilst in the United States there was only one million and seven hundred and fifty thousand; and that, during the same year, there was imported into this country, cotton goods from England, to the value of $8,200,000; from France, of $1,100,000; and from Germany, of $300,000; making a total of $9,600,000. The same article states, that in 1833, the exports from this country amounted to $3,221,000, of which $1,900,000 were to South America and Mexico, $12,000 to India and Africa, $215,000 to China, and $86,000 to the West Indies.—*New York paper.*

HYPERBOREAN COLD.—Captain Back, in his narrative of the Arctic expedition in search of Captain Ross, gives some very curious illustrations of the severity of cold endured by himself and his companions. Sulphuric ether, in a tightly stopped bottle, became opaque in 15 minutes, and deposited a thick sediment, and the upper surface of the sides of the bottle was completely covered with frost. Mercury 40 degrees below zero. Being removed to the house, and placed within four and a half feet of a brisk fire, the ether was 42 minutes in recovering its transparency.—Temperature of the room 32 degrees above zero.

Nitric ether lost its transparency in two hours.

A drachm and a half of sulphuric ether being placed in a bottle and exposed to the cold, out of the house, until it became thick, the stopper was withdrawn and a match applied, when the ether ignited with a sharp explosion.

Pyroligneous acid froze in less than half an hour. Mercury 57 degrees below zero. Rectified spirit, diluted with an equal quantity of water, froze in the same time. Rum became thick in a few minutes. Two parts of pure spirit, diluted with one of water, froze solid in three hours, mercury 65 degrees below zero. A surface of mercury, in a saucer, became solid in two hours.

In a small room, a fire of eight large sticks of dry wood could only raise the temperature to 12 degrees below zero, and ink and paint froze in this room. Capt. Back placed his table as near the fire as he could bear the heat, yet his camel's hair pencil was frozen to a stiff point, and he had to give up his drawing. Cases and boxes of seasoned fir split so as to be useless. The skin of the hands and face cracked into unsightly and painful gashes, which they were obliged to fill with grease. On one occasion Captain Back washed his face and hand, standing within three feet of the fire, and his hair actually became stiff with ice before he could dry it.

INTERESTING TO BLACKSMITHS.—A blacksmith of Milin, named Pouit, has discovered that, by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost entirely deadened.

CONCEIT.—Northcote, the artist, whose intellectual powers were equal to his professional talent, and who thought it much easier for a man to be his superior than his equal, being once asked by Sir William Knighton what he thought of the Prince Regent, replied, "I am not acquainted with him."—"Why, his Royal Highness says he knows you."—"Know me!—Pooh! that's all his brag."

DISTANCE—Even when positive or superlative, is still only comparative. "Such is the pressure of the times in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer some years back to his agent in London, "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings."—"Pooh! that is nothing compared to London," replied his friend, "we have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence."

"A photon, of great taste and elegance, lately shipped for St. Petersburgh, for the Emperor of Russia, was from a drawing furnished by the Marquis of Hertford." "Tell this to the Marines! What! an English Marquis drawing a phaeton for an Emperor!—we should just as soon believe Lord Teapot was found drawing one of his own trucks!

BIGOTRY AND CLEMENCY.—A man charged with burglary, proved, that at the time alleged, he was in a distant church, listening to the sermon of a celebrated preacher, and was acquitted accordingly. "That," said another, "explains what I never before understood—the benefit of clergy."

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1836.

The packet ship *Toronto*, from London, has arrived at New York. London papers, by her, are to the 19th September.

The news of the revolution in Portugal, involving a total change of Ministry, and the proclamation of the Constitution of 1822, is confirmed.

The cholera was still prevailing in Hungary, Bohemia, and parts of Austria proper. The archduchy of Gratz had fallen a victim to it. It was also prevalent in Austrian Italy, and had appeared in Bavaria, Naples, and even on the rocky fastnesses of the Tyrol.

The German papers say that the Russians have actually commenced retiring from Silistria.

The London *John Bull* (not good authority) says that the prisoners of state in the fortress of Ham are very soon to be released.

On the 5th of Sept. a battle was fought in Valencia, in which the Queen's troops were defeated with heavy loss. We have already published accounts of a subsequent battle which resulted in favour of the Queen.

LONDON, *Sept.* 17.—The singular advance in the value of Exchequer Bills, in the face of every reason for a decline in Consols, has created an intense degree of attention, since it must be manifest that notwithstanding the advance which the Bank of England has caused in the rate of interest on money, they have determined to get the Chancellor of the Exchequer out of his dilemma with regard to the advertised Exchequer Bills, by supporting the market for the unfunded debt. The alarm which prevailed upon the revolutionary movement in Lisbon was considerably dissipated by an official communication from the Portuguese embassy, signed by Senor Moreorero, which stated that the new Portuguese Ministry would fully recognize the claims of the public creditors of Portugal, and that the public credit of that country would be by them inviolably preserved. In the British Funds the transactions have been very limited today. The Consol Market has been much depressed, as well as the heavier securities. Consols closed at 89¾ money, and 89¾ @ ⅞ times.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

Royal Exchange, London,
Sept. 19, 8 o'clock, P.M.

The banking interest of Madrid has advanced about £300,000 to the Government on the security of the forced loan.

The deliveries of teas during the past week have exceeded 500,000 lbs.

The disturbed state of Portugal and the sanguinary revolution in Spain which preceded it since the European powers have determined to hold themselves aloof, are the chief causes of the extreme anxiety that prevails with regard to the value of the stocks of these two countries, and the amazingly increased desire which has been manifested to get out of them. During the early portion of the day, Spanish was extremely scarce. Towards the close it was rather easier, and the operations of two or three leading men to support the market, had the temporary effect of stopping the decline in both the English and foreign market.

The *Herald* on Monday last, contained a hocus-pocus story, about blank mandamuses being about to be placed in the hands of Mr. L. J. PAPINEAU, for a new batch of Legislative Councillors. Its sworn anti-reform confederate, the *Vindicator*, takes the "uncouth" one rather tightly to task for having insinuated any such thing. Whenever real reforms affecting the vital interests of the country, (witness those demanded in the petition to the Commissioners,) are in agitation, these two worthies go hand in hand in opposing them. In the present instance, however, their party interests are opposed to each other.

The *Vindicator* unnecessarily boasts that "Mr. PAPINEAU goes for the *election* of the Legislative Council by *the people*, not by him," as if it were not a notorious fact that, a large proportion of the mis-called representatives of the people in the House of Assembly, owed their honours to the *fiatum* of Mr. P. at a sacrifice of their own independence. The result would be precisely similar, whether, with the present Constitution of the Legislative Council, blank mandamuses for members were submitted to Mr. PAPINEAU, or in the case of the Council being rendered elective, the farce of election by the Canadian people.

As the *Herald* professes to know, what "nobody" knows about those mandamuses, and the *Vindicator* something more, we shall allow the pair to settle the matter between them.

We make an extract or two, from the last *Vindicator* :—

"The *Herald* has of late been discovered making so many assertions for which there was not only no foundation, but which were absolutely contrary to truth, that the public may safely, we believe, withhold all credit from the above piece of thunder-and-lightning intelligence. Indeed it is patched up so loosely, and in so botched and unmechanic-like a manner, that it will not stand examination.

"Such is the swaggering, bullying style with which this man endeavors to thrust this coined news down the throats of his followers. He, who has vented so many stories as would thatch a gallows, gravely orders the public to believe what he says, without enquiry. How we have ascertained all this is nobody's business!—Yet, by those same constitutionalists must be the vilest of slaves if they submit to this domineering.

"The whole of this cock-and-bull announcement is manufactured purposely to collect a crowd at the constitutional caucus next month. The answer to Lord Glenelg's despatch has scarcely arrived in England as yet, that document having been forwarded only by the Packet of the 5th of October. It is therefore manifestly impossible that any intelligence could be received in this Country, as to the intentions of His Majesty's Ministers. Whoever will only consider this simple circumstance, will clearly perceive the wrath of the *Herald's* imagination."

A public meeting has, we perceive, been held at TENELON's Falls, in the Newcastle District, for the purpose of adopting measures to forward the River Trent improvements. The meeting resolved to petition His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to give his assent to the Bill passed last Session, granting for this object £16,000, but which, with the other money bills, was reserved for His Majesty's consideration.

The *Cobourg Star*, which publishes the resolutions adopted at the meeting, makes a

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