MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1835.

The New York papers of Friday and Saturday, reached here only yesterday morning. We have devoted a portion of our present number to extracts from them.

The Upper Canada Mail did not arrive last evening in time for delivery of letters, &c.

The Montreal County election of a Member for the Assembly terminated yesterday in the return of a Mr. H. Joris, a Notary, of St. Genevieve. The only qualification which this person is stated to possess, in his declared incompetency to discharge the duties of a magistrate. Mr. Evans, from the unpromising nature of the contest, we presume, declined entering upon it with the Notary, who in consequence, was allowed to walk the course, and will soon betake himself to swell the number of his petifogging brethren in the Assembly. Had Mr. Evans, who has really rendered essential service to the country, been returned as Member, he would have formed a valuable accession to the small quantity at present in the Assembly of integrity, intelligence, and independence. This last quality, it is already guessed, lost him his election.

Our Irish friends will not fail to observe, that this is the second instance, in the course of twelve months, in which the most worthy of their fellow-countrymen have been rejected by the pretended Reformers of French origin.

A notice has been handed to us, entitled "Important inquiry.... Is Christianity true or false?" This question is proposed to be decided by public discussion, in this city, and in this the nineteenth century after the promulgation of Christianity. We know not whether the friends or enemies of religion have set the foolish project on foot of proselytizing by public controversy. The scheme must be characterised as absurd, if we take into account the feelings and passions brought into play by opposition, and the nature of the subject to be discussed. This latter is not an abstract principle, which may be argued and settled with no other materials than reason and judgment; it is a matter to be determined not only by the reasonableness of its doctrines, but also by the continuity of historical evidence, by which it is supported. Such a subject, can only be calmly weighed in the retirement of the closet, and not in the arena of open strife.

The following remarks on the conduct of the House of Assembly, in reference to Mr. De Gaspé's intended castigation of Dr. O'Callaghan, are from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*:

"Mr. De Gaspé offends but this extent, no more; and he was acting under a keen sense of grievous wrong inflicted upon him by the hon. Member O'Callaghan. He nevertheless admitted that in thus addressing a member of the House, he had done wrong. But the House refused to listen to his petition, or even to receive it. Another petition was subsequently presented from Mr. De Gaspé, expressing contrition for the offence, and praying to be discharged from custody. This application, however, experienced the same fate, and we are ashamed to add that the reporter was committed to prison for one month. We make this remark for several reasons. In the first place, the provocation was great, and the offence venial. In the second place, the apology was humble, and should have been received as ample. The contempt was purged by the sole adjudgment of wrong, and the expression of contrition. This should have been satisfactory to any member. But in such a case as the present, the House should have dismissed it at once. It is to be tolerated that the conductor of a licentious press, because he happens to obtain a seat in a legislative body, shall be allowed to assail the fair fame of his political opponents with impunity, and when called to account by those whom he has injured, skulk behind the shield of privilege? Far be it from us to say that the just rights of parliamentary bodies should not be amply protected. And for all that members say upon the floor, while in the proper discharge of their official functions, they should be ensured the most entire immunity. But this immunity should never be extended to a case like that of Doctor O'Callaghan. For his editorial delinquencies, his paper, and not the House of Parliament, should be his *Vindicator*. But it is ever thus with the most noisy declaimers for liberty. Give them the power, and they are the most insufferable of tyrants."

The following from the *Buffalo Whig*, we believe to be the true solution of the seemingly marvellous abilities of the "Mysterious Lady." The writer, after describing the progress of the Lady and her attendant, and the manner in which the exhibition was usually conducted, goes on to remark:—"Last week it was our turn to be shown the *mysteries*; and it has been reserved for a Buffalo audience to detect the imposition. On the first night of the exhibition here, it was discovered that the fellow with the woman was a *Ventriloquist*, and consequently that he gave all the answers *just as they had been given to him*, while the "Mysterious Lady" sat mum, but moved her lips as fills to cover the fraud! Such is the trick by which these two strolling deceivers have been pocketing a rich harvest of cash, while they filled the Gazettes with exclamation points, at their unparalleled feats! They were fairly charged with the fraud, when discovered, which so *disconcerted* the wonder-workers that they fled the city, without exhibiting for the remainder of "the season," for which they had advertised."

The *New York Commercial List*, of Saturday, states that the packet ship *Philadelphia*, for London, and numerous other vessels outward bound, had been detained by calm, foggy weather, and that the same cause, for several days, had probably prevented the arrival of four or five of the European packets now due.

It is proposed by a number of enterprising individuals, to build a new city at the terminating point, in Chautauque county, of the New York and Lake Erie Railroad. A company, consisting of sixty individuals, has been formed for the object, and an excellent harbour on Lake Erie, for the projected town, has been already surveyed.

The establishment of a College is talked of in Buffalo—$120,000 have been already subscribed towards the undertaking.

Five shares of the Montreal Tow-Boat Company's stock, were sold yesterday at £35 each; and nine shares of Ottawa and Rideau Company's stock, at £24 per share.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick and Halifax papers to the 11th instant were received yesterday.

A public meeting was advertised at St. John, for the 9th, for the purpose of petitioning the Imperial Parliament against the alteration in the Timber Duties, as recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons.

A new steamer was launched at Carleton, on the 11th instant.

The ship *Wakefield*, from Liverpool, at St. John, was ordered to quarantine, in consequence of three cases of small pox having occurred on the passage, one of which proved fatal.

Mr. Wilson Campbell, a native of Caithness, Scotland, aged 22, was drowned at Carleton on the 7th instant.

A boy named George Williams, aged eleven years, was accidentally drowned on the 2d instant, in the port of St. John, by falling from a skiff.

The King's College, Fredericktun, on the 30th ultimo, the Rev. Henry James Jervis, A.B., was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

An exploring party left St. Andrews on the 28th ultimo, on the route of an intended Railroad through the Military Lands, Oromocto, Shediac, coming out to the vicinity of Eel River, Woodstock, where they expect to be joined by a Surveyor appointed by the Governor of Nova Scotia, and will thence proceed to Mar's Hill, and continue their course till they reach the sources of the St. John and Chaudière, and, probably will not terminate the surveys till they reach Quebec.

The saw-mill of George M'Kenzie, Esq., situated on the Magaguadavic River, was consumed a few days previous, and two men perished in the flames.

The *Eastport Democrat* states that on the night of the 28th ultimo, the dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Ellis, Brooks, County of Waldo, was consumed by fire, and five of his sons and a hired man perished in the flames.

A new Company has been formed, in connection with persons of capital in England, the United States, and British America, called the "New Brunswick Mill Company,"—capital £101,000, with power to double it, in 5000 shares, of £20 each; to be incorporated by the Legislature. The Company has purchased the mills, &c. on the south-west branch of the Miramichi River, and on its tributary, the Tesis; and the erection of extensive mills, dams, &c., has been contracted for, to be completed before the 1st April, 1837, after which it is estimated that 30,000,000 superficial feet of deals and boards will be cut annually, besides a large quantity of laths.

The bill for the commutation of Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick, has received His Majesty's assent.

The Halifax Supreme Court closed its sittings on the 10th instant. A man, convicted at the preceding term of coining, was sentenced to one years imprisonment in Bridewell. Henry Williams was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for larceny. A civil case for libel, Fletcher *vs.* Fluhr, for the publication of an advertisement, the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £15.

His Majesty has refused to sanction the Bill, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, for the division of the County of Halifax.

In consequence of the elevation of Charles R. Fairbanks to the Bench as Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and Master of the Rolls, that gentleman has resigned his seat in the House of Assembly for the Town of Halifax.

H. M. S. *President*, Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B., Captain Scott, sailed from Halifax for Bermuda on the 5th instant. Lady and Miss Cockburn, Miss Sims, Lord Valentia, Sir James Usher, the Misses Usher, and Mr. and Mrs. Mouchette, went passengers. It was not expected that the gallant Admiral and family would again visit Halifax, as his term of service (three years) as Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Stations will expire before the ensuing spring, when he will return to England.

Late from Jamaica.

We are indebted to Mr. Hudson of the *Merchants' News' Room*—says the *New York Commercial Advertiser*—for several files of Kingston papers to the 5th of November inclusive, from which we gather the following intelligence:—

"Great complaints are still made of the apprenticeship system. The *Jamaica Herald*, speaking of Mr. Buxton, the anti-slavery champion in Parliament, calls his movements "a plan for storming the water rails of the colonies, in favor of East India interests."

His B. M. schooner *Vestal*, captured a slaver off Point Saline, Grenada, on the 9th of October. There were 201 slaves on board.

A collision has taken place between the Governor of Tobago and the Assembly, in the course of which the former told the latter that their conduct was contumacious and factious. The House closed on the third day after its opening.

The dissatisfaction of the people with their Governor, Lord Sligo, does not seem to diminish in the least. [illegible]

The *Chronicle* says that fifty-nine tons of Bibles have been shipped from England for Jamaica and Antigua, for the use of the emancipated blacks.

A meeting has been held at Nassau (Bahamas) for the purpose of taking measures to obtain from the British Government an increase of their apportionment of the compensation fund.

The House of Assembly of Jamaica was called by the Governor to meet on the 10th instant. The elections have for the most part resulted in the return of the same members who were so unceremoniously dismissed by Lord Sligo.

Bermuda.

We have received Bermuda papers of the 27th ult. The *Forte*, hence, arrived on the 10th, after experiencing very heavy weather; she sailed for Jamaica on the 21st.

We regret to find, by extracts from the *Demerara Chronicle*, that the mail-boat *Lady Lyon* (commander of Barbadoes, on the 24 October) one of the seamen only was saved. Six men also went down in the *Humming-Bird*. The steamer *Spitfire* stood out the gale, but suffered considerably. Captain Commander Mackenzie, R. N. died of Yellow fever; Mr. Grey, third Lieutenant, and Surgeon Rutland, of the *Rainbow*, have also died of the same disease, at Jamaica, where it was very fatal in the fall.

Trinidad papers of the 14th ult. say that about six thousand souls had reached that island from Venezuela, &c., and strewn themselves on their arrival from the revolutionary and civil commotions by the unlucky war of South America.

Antigua advices of the 15th October mention that Mr. Cobham, editor of the St. Christopher's *Advertiser*, has been imprisoned three months, for a libel on the Court relative to the apprentice system. He was desired to retract, but did not, in a manner to secure the assent.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Lower Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Mr. Ecroyd.—The Lumber Trade furnishes about two-thirds of the value of the whole exports of Canada, and we have now, and can have, at the present prices of agricultural products in Europe, little but lumber that we can export. The amount of the exports must always regulate the amount of importations of such articles as we want. It is upon those importations that nearly all the provincial revenue is levied, and eleven hundred pounds sterling of that revenue, has just been sent to Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Fox has his share of the contingencies, to reward him, amongst other things, for his exertions to destroy the Lumber Trade of the Province, and consequently the revenue!

This is the first instalment of the benefits that we are to desire from the "purest democracy," which Mr. Roebuck and his coadjutor Mr. Papineau, are endeavouring to establish in Lower Canada. They probably expect that there will be still revenue enough left to pay the latter one thousand pounds sterling a year, which he has now enjoyed for eighteen years, for doing what, as well as every other member, he engaged to do for nothing attending the Sessions; and the former eleven hundred sterling paid in London.

"Our Irish friends will not fail to observe, that this is the second instance, in the course of twelve months, in which the most worthy of their fellow-countrymen have been rejected by the pretended Reformers of French origin.

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Highway Robbery.—On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, a young gentleman, dear and dumb, of the name of ——Caron, at Mr. M'Donald's free institution in this city, who was returning from a visit to the country, on foot, by the Carouge road, when near Mr. Atkinson's (Powell Place,) at the fork of the road with Gosmin's, was met by two villains, who knocked him down, and beat him so severely that he was covered with his blood, rifled his pockets of the only few shillings he had, and of the clothes he carried under his arm.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Court of Appeals adjourned on Friday last to the next Term. On two occasions during the Term, there was no quorum, and but a few judgments were pronounced. His Excellency Lord Gosford attended in person, on opening and closing the Court. Two Members of the Executive Council who were said to have been completely dismissed, all attended at different periods of the Term.—*Ib.*

Mr. James Douglass and A. Jackson have volunteered to give a course of lectures on the structure and mechanism of the human body, at the Mechanics' Institute, to commence on the 30 prximo. Few subjects can be made more practically useful and interesting than this study, as a general branch of science.—*Ib.*

A ball will be given on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at the Garrison, by Lord Gosford. This will be the anniversary of St. Catherine, a date in which the Canadians usually meet to make merry, and to eat what is called "*le ce le. tin*," that is, molasses boiled so as to become hard on cooling, and then made whitish by *drawing*.—*Ib.*

We are glad to learn that a petition to the Imperial Parliament is in preparation, against the extreme changes recommended by the Committee on the Timber Duties. Every one who knows any thing of the importance of this branch of trade to Quebec will assist in forwarding its signatures.—*Ib.*

The Season.—We experienced a violent westerly wind on the night of Saturday to Sunday, and the weather has since been very cold. This floating ice was seen on the St. Lawrence this morning. The wind is now strong from the eastward. The vessels which sailed on Saturday night and yesterday have retraced the vessels in port to the following:—*Ottawa*, for London, *Hortia*, for Liverpool, and *Paragon*, for Limelly, (ready for sea); *Endeavour*, for Liverpool, (expected to get away on Wednesday,) *Merlin*, for London; and *Sophy*, for Hull, (cleared at the Custom-House today,) and the barge *Alexis*, for Barbadoes.—*Ib.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK ON LAKE ERIE—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

The following account of a shipwreck, we copy from the *Canawat Gazette* of the 13th.—Canawat is in Ashtabula county, and is on the Lake Erie shore.

"About early hour this morning a hull of a vessel was seen off our harbor, and with the aid of a spy glass one person was discovered on board; but as the lake was rough, and the wind to the Northward, it was impossible to go out to the vessel. About 5 o'clock, however, when she had drifted within about thirty rods of the shore, two more went off the wreck, two or three individuals plunged into the lake, and succeeded in getting on board, when a scene of horror and distress presented itself to their view. The individual before discovered proved to be the mate, Henry Waghorn. He was unable to help himself much, and seemed indifferent about going on shore, and by his side, lashed to the windlass, were the lifeless bodies of two men, and in the cabin ten more; of men, women and children. The four men, three boys, four girls and one woman, were taken on shore, and decently interred, in the burying ground attached to the Presbyterian meeting house.

"After the mate had become revived and able to converse, we learned from him the following particulars relative to the accident. The schooner, is a trader, of and from Otter Creek, Canada, loaded with lumber and bound to Cleaveland, with a crew of four, including captain and mate, and ten passengers. There was a widow lady and six children, none not known, and three gentlemen, one by the name of John Richardson. On Wednesday morning, when between Ashtabula and Grand River, about day light a squall struck the schooner which split all the sails and rendered her unmanageable; and about 11 A. M. two heavy seas struck her in quick succession, which capsized her, and carried away both her masts and bowsprit, and stove a hole in her larboard bow; at the moment she capsized, all on board were below; in about five minutes she righted again, when the mate, two of the hands and one passenger, name not known, got upon deck, and all succeeded in lashing themselves to the windlass, except the passenger, who was swept overboard. The captain and the remainder of the passengers did not attempt to come on deck, but remained in the cabin, in about two thirds filled with water, until they died, which was between 10 o'clock that night and day light next morning. The groans and cries for help continued until about day light. The widow was found for Cleaveland, where she has a son living."

Bermuda grass have been introduced for use in the American army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

French Character.—To what can the extraordinary difference be attributed, which makes the man of England and of France so essentially antipodean as if the diameter of the earth divided them? It cannot be climate, for in three-fourths of France they have shower for shower with London; or, if there be a distinction, the winter is keener and the summer more torrid, thus both requiring more diligence in repelling the effects of the season. It cannot be poverty, for the French peasant has generally become a proprietor, and is now comparatively rich. It cannot be Government, for if Government acts at all in the matter, it is to set the example of building, and even loading the public taste with prodigal decoration. Yet the French peasant goes on from year to year, and from age to age, sitting, in a cottage as naked of comfort as if he sat on a hill in Siberia. A Tartar tent would be well equipped, to the best of those hovels. They have not even the merit of being whited sepulchres, for a brush has never touched them since the moment when they arose from their original mire. The truth is, that 'home,' as it has been a thousand times observed, is not French. There is but little gathering round the family hearth—the cottage is not the place of their birth. They return to it to sleep, they go to it as men go to the churchyard, because they cannot help it. Their festivities are for the guinguette, their superfluous coin is expended on the gilded head-gear of the russin belles, or the flame-coloured waistcoats and flowered stockings of the rustic beaux. While the summer lasts, they live in the open air, working, dancing, eating, and flirting, *ad lib.*—When the winter comes, they chatter together in their hats, like bees, with no more concern for their furnishing than a generation of rabbits in their warren. There they hybernate, dismal, dark, and frozen, until, the first gleam of sunshine rouses them, lets the whole tribe loose like the swallows, and all is fluttering, frolicing, and hunting flies, or matters to the full as light as flies, again."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A Kentucky Beau.—A coat of strong blue cloth of the Jehu cut, with white bone buttons of the Jehu size, the standing collar of which was always pulled over the ears, and concealed them beneath its shade, served at the same time, in consequence of its being tightly buttoned from throat to waist, to hide the neck-cloth and waistcoat, of the existence of neither of which I am therefore able to make affidavit. This upper garment, which was certainly typical of the horse part of his nature, impended over a pair of full corduroy pantaloons. The legs of the same, though constructed by the artist of amplitude sufficient to reach from shoulder to shoulder, had been allowed to do so, having apparently been elevated to mid-leg in the act of drawing on a pair of half-boots, remained hitched on the top of the latter during the whole of the first day of my observations, no effort having been made to induce them to descend to the ordinary position. On the second, one descended and the other did not, and in this way Tom Lavender sported his Nimrod-looking person. I never saw his hands; as whether sitting, standing, or walking, they were always thrust decidedly to the bottom of large flap pockets of his Jehu coat. In the manner in which he disposed his person in the cabin, when inactive, upon two or three chairs, basking before the fire, with his nose erect in the air, I thought I detected something of the alligator part of his origin; while in the impetuous manner in which, striding forward with outstretched limbs, he perambulated the cabin or the deck to take exercise, alternately inflating his cheeks and blowing forth the accumulated air, I could not fail to detect the steam-boat, by which the purity of the race had been recently crossed. He was a man of no conversation, but he made up for it by an incessant hoarse laugh, filling up the pauses in that of three or four trusty young cronies, who seemed to hold him in great respect and consideration. I should not forget to mention that at a later period I was informed, on my inquiring the pantaloons hoisted half-leg high as described above, was premeditated, and intended to give an '*air distingué*?'—*Latrobe's North America.*

Society Detrimental to Genius.—Society and genius are incompatible, and the latter can rarely, if ever, be in close or frequent contact with the former, without degenerating; it is otherwise with wit and talent, which are excited and brought into play by the friction of society, which polishes and sharpens both. I judge from personal experience, and as some portion of genius has been attributed to me, I suppose I may without any extraordinary vanity, quote my ideas on this subject. Well, then, (continued Byron,) if I have any genius, (which is great is problematical,) all I can say is, that I have always found it fade away, like snow before the sun, when I have been living much in the world. My ideas became dispersed and vague; I lost the power of concentrating my thoughts and become another being, or rather, perhaps think better, on the principle that any change in me must be for the better; but so—instead of this, I became worse, for the recollection of former mental power remained, upbraiding me with inability, and increased the natural irritability of my nature. I made the consciousness or diminished power that renders old people peevish, and I suspect, the peevishness will be in proportion to former ability. Those who have once accustomed themselves to think and reflect, deeply in solitude, will soon begin to find society irksome; the small money of conversation will appear insignificant, after the weighty metal of thought to which they have been used, and like the man who was exposed to the evils of poverty while in possession of one of the largest diamonds in the world, which, from its size, could find no purchaser, such a man will find himself in society unable to change his lofty and profound thoughts into the conventional small-talk of those who surround him.—*Conversations of Lord Byron with the Countess of Blessington.*

Woollen Manufactures in Sweden.—To encourage the improvement of the woollen manufactures, the Swedish government is making every exertion for the introduction of the Saxony breed of fine-woolled sheep into the country; and for this purpose a person well acquainted with the habits and management of that breed, is engaged to make a general survey, to ascertain the district which is best adapted for making the experiment on, and also the number of proprietors who are willing to keep such sheep, and to report his opinions to the College of Commerce. After the report is made, he is dispatched annually to Saxony to select the number required, and to transport them to the country, the government paying all expenses, except the original outlay in Saxony, which is paid by the proprietors, unless in a few instances where the government pays the whole; and receives in return a certain per-centage in sheep yearly till the whole is repaid. In this manner several thousands of Merino sheep have been imported during the last three years, and have been found to thrive exceedingly well; and although the whole flocks are obliged to be kept in houses during winter, and the greatest care must be taken that they do not go on wet or boggy ground in summer, and also that a register must be kept of the number and age of the sheep, which altogether makes their management very troublesome, they are found to pay a high per-centage for their keep. The more effectually to secure the success of this new branch of rural economy in Sweden, a wool-market was established in 1832 at Norkoping, the principal manufacturing town, under the patronage of the College of Commerce, with a fund at the disposal of the College, to enable it to advance money on any quantity of wool which may not be sold on the market-day, in order that the producers may be able to keep it till a favourable opportunity offers for its disposal. The market is held in July, and is attended by the principal land proprietors who have sheep. One lot of wool, in 1832, brought six shillings per Swedish pound, Williams, Sligo, Jas. H. Fox.

Ship Dackhour, Johns, Bristol, Pemberton.

Clara, Tripp, do, Lemarquier & Co.

Brig Mawood, Stott, Liverpool, T. Froste & Co.

Nov. 19.

Athelstane, Wilson, Yarmouth, Pemberton.

Ship Esther, Stanyon, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co.

Nov 20.

Bark Woodland, Watson, Hull, H. Burstall.

Columbus, Orton, do, T. Curry.

Elizabeth Holderness, Bruce, Goole, A. Gilmour & Co.

Brig Sulway, Sewell, Limerick, W. Price & Co.

Sch. Rowena, Young, Boston, (U. S.) E. Baird.

Nov. 21.

Bark Dibdin, Parry, Liverpool, J. Munn.

Robert, Gardner, Lancaster, Symes & Ross.

Ship Toronto, Gellatsch, London, Gillespie & Co.

Brig Pearson, Goodchild, L'Orient, Pemberton.

Bark Ottawa, Bogie, London, Gillespie & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the Favorite, for Greenock—J. P. Anderson, Esq.

In the Esther, for Liverpool, Messrs. Murison, Elmhirst and Thomson, of Quebec; Master Roberts, of do; Messrs. Christie and Eddleston, of Upper Canada.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—NOV. 20.

The Cane Grove, and George Marsden, for Hull, Elizabeth Holderness, for Goole, Rowena, for Boston, and Athelstane, for Yarmouth, sailed this morning.

Captain Gordley, reports the 27th Doughs having put back to Halifax; also two schooners put back to Arichat.

The floating light Brilliant came up from her moorings in the Traverse yesterday afternoon, and went into the Cul-de-Sac to winter.

There are no square-rigged vessels at Montreal, or on their way down. Seventeen are still in this port.

The Sch Cumberland, Nicoll, bound to Liverpool, went ashore, at the o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, about a mile to the eastward of Manitounge River, during an easterly gale and snow storm—the captain and crew arrived this morning in a schooner.

The Esther is detained in port by an easterly wind—the Favorite got away yesterday, but cannot have made much progress.—Quebec *Private Correspondent of Friday.*

From our Quebec Correspondent's Letter of Monday.

The Lord Wellington, Brown, arrived this evening from London, having sailed on the 31 October, to W. Patton & Co.

I have just seen Captain Brown, who reports having seen a ship in long. 23, on the 18th or 20th ultimo, bound to the westward, and which he appears to have no doubt was the Douglas. He further reports having seen a Brig or Ship, also a Brig at the entrance of the Gulf, bound up.

The wind is still strong at east, with snow.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. Dr. Spooner, of a daughter.

At Noyan, near Isle aux Noix, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Joseph Shand, of a daughter.

At the Current St. Mary, on the 19th instant, Mrs. J. Moore, of a son.

At Quebec, on the 20th instant, the lady of the Rev. J. Hudson, Chaplain to the Forces of a son.

MARRIED.

At Champlain, State of New York, on the 11th instant, by Lyman Hyde, Esq., J. P., and at Montreal, on the 21st, by the Rev. H. Eason, Mr. James Meagher, Jun., of Kingston, U. C., to Catharine, second daughter of the late Captain I. W. Gilmore, of Montreal.

On Saturday evening, the 21st instant, by the Rev. H. Eason, Mr. W. H. Weatherhead, of Brockville, U. C., to Harriet Frances, eldest daughter of the late Captain I. W. Chaney, of Montreal.

At St. Valentine, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Messire Crevier, Mr. Maxime Henault, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of Thomas Jobson, Esq. F.M. and J.P. Isle aux Noix.

At St. Catherine, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. G. Perry, son of E. Perry, Esq. of Cobourg, to Madeline, third daughter of J. M'Donald, Esq. Gray's Creek, Cornwall.

At Fort Jackson, on board of the boat Genessee, on the 22d of October, Mr. Thomas Maynhous, of Saratoga, to Mrs.——, a widow lady from Ohio. The lady came on board at Buffalo, and the gentleman at Jordan—strangers to each other. After a long courtship of one hundred and forty-three miles, they proceeded to tie the nuptial knot—a magistrate of Fort Jackson officiating.

At Halifax, on the 5th instant, Samuel A. Wilmot, Esq., Barrister, of Fredericktun, to Margaret Elliot eldest daughter of W. A. Black, Esq., of Halifax.

At St. George's, Bermuda, Frederick Hamilton, Esq. Sub-Collector of Customs, to Louisa Matilda, daughter of William Tucker, Esq.

DIED.

At Cote-a-Baron, on the 17th instant, Agnes, infant daughter of Mr. John Platt.

At his house, on the River Lake Plaine, on the 13th instant, Richard Blythe Muchall, Esq. formerly of Worcestershire, England, aged 47.

Last week, at Maccoubo, parish of St. Anne, Henry, third son of Mr. William Muir, farmer, aged about 10 years.

At Fredericktown, New Brunswick, on the 12th instant, Anne Marie, wife of Mr. R. Nelson Whitman, of Cambridge, and daughter of J. Saby, Esq., of Dunham.

At St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on the 23d ultimo, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Isaac Kennedy. The deceased was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, and suggested theme in the year 1832.

At Symington Manse, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 5th September, Mary O'Donnessey, wife of Simpson Hugh Fraser, 60th Regiment, of a premature and uncomfy painful consumption of the lungs, which she withstood with noble resolution.

ON SALE.—Just received, ex *Endeavour*, from Liverpool—
100 bales Irish Yarn, suitable for family use.
20 do. Platter of Paris, superior quality.
3 hampers English Glassware, assorted.
4 pipes Demerara Sugar.
3 bales best English Cordage.
Apply to
T. FOLLETT.
At Office late B. Gates & Co.
Nov. 23. 48.f

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1835.

53 bris Flour,	To C. & J. M'Donald.	
73 do do	"	C. Bowman.
42 do do	"	H. M'Ginnis.
15 do Ashes	"	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
1 do do	"	C. Bowman.
2 do do	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
2 do do	"	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
1 do do	"	Larocque, Bernard & Co.
1 do do	"	M'Donell, Holmes & Co.
6 do do	"	Order.
5 casks Whiskey	"	C. Bowman.
5 do do	"	H. M'Ginnis.

The wreck of the ship *Cumberland*, wrecked on the Manicougan shoals, has been sold for the benefit of the Underwriters—the hull, materials, &c. for £205, and the cargo for £47. It is thought the vessel will be saved without much damage, the purchasers intending to send down immediately.

The advices from Halifax are to the 11th instant. There was a brisk sale for Canada Fine Flour at 34s. @ 34s. 6d. per bbl. In West India Produce there was no alteration.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1835.

Ashes.—All the Pearls in market have been taken from first hand, and the price is advanced to $6. Some further sales of Pots were made at $6; but holders not require an advance. The supplies have been unusually small, and the period is near when communication with the interior will be suspended for the winter.

Flax Seed.—Rough continues to sell at $12,50, but there is not much animation in the market; no sales of magnitude have come to our knowledge.

Flour and Meal.—Since our last publication a speculative demand has sprung up, and an advance of fully 12½ centsthas been obtained on all descriptions. The sales have been very extensive, and nearly all the Southern in market has changed hands. The transactions embrace Heredstreet at $6,75 @ $7; Georgetown, $6,87½; Brandywine, $6,75; Western Canal, $6,62½ @ $6,75, &c. We address our prices in conformity. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain without change.

Hops.—The sales have been less extensive. We have to notice only 500 Central American at 11½ cents, 8 mos. merchantable; 950 Mobile, 9½ cents, 8 mos.; and a small lot of dry Georgia, 8 cents, cash, as they run.

Leather.—16,500 sides Soda Leather have been sold by auction, and went off with spirit, without change in prices from the previous rates.

Provisions.—Prices remain without any material change. There have been sales of old prime Pork to some extent, city inspection, at $13,87½ @ $14; the condition of the new that has arrived is such as not to afford any fixed rates. Sales of Beef at $5,50 for Prime; and $8,50 for Mess, country inspection; 70 barrels Pickled Beef Hams sold at 8½ cents @ lb.

Tallow.—Sales of 50 @ 100 hhds. Kentucky at 8 @ 9 cents.

Exchange.—Since our last notice there has not been sufficient done in Foreign Bills to show any material variation. The export of Specie this week amounts to $46,000; of which $20,000 was to South America.—*Commercial List.*

BALTIMORE MARKET, Nov. 19.

The market for all kinds of produce continues to improve.

Flour.—Sales from Howard-street and City Mills, have been made at $6,50; some holders refuse to sell at that rate, and an advance is generally asked.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 19.

Flour.—Yesterday, the wagon price of common superfine Flour was $4,25; but sales from stores, $4,45. Family Flour from waggons, brought $7 @ $7,12—holders ask $8,50 for common brands, and $7,50 for family.

PITTSBURGH MARKET, Nov. 16.

Wheat.—The reaping season being nearly over, this article comes in more freely; prices are fully supported, and we continue our quotations for good red, $1,30 @ $1,35; white, $1,35 @ $1,38—higher prices than are paid in any other market in the United States. All the late accounts agree that the European crops are very abundant, and that large supplies can be brought here to pay profit at our present rates. Already have we witnessed the extraordinary fact of wheat and flour being brought to this country from England. About 20,000 bushels of the former were received in New York from Liverpool, and 1500 brls Baltimore flour have lately returned to Boston from the same market; more daily expected.

Tobacco—is in rather better demand, and prices have advanced from 45 @ 50 cents @ 100.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—NOV. 22.

Brig James, Cortley, 31st Oct. Halifax, C. M'Callum, rum.

CLEARED—NOV. 17.

Bark Lord Canterbury, Hutcheson, Liverpool, Robertson, Mason, Strang & Co.

Brig Cane Grove, Armstrong, Hull, Symes & Ross.

Dash pound, Williams, Sligo, Jas. H. Fox.

Ship Dackhour, Johns, Bristol, Pemberton.

Clara, Tripp, do, Lemarquier & Co.

Brig Mawood, Stott, Liverpool, T. Froste & Co.

Nov. 19.

Athelstane, Wilson, Yarmouth, Pemberton.

Ship Esther, Stanyon, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co.

Nov 20.

Bark Woodland, Watson, Hull, H. Burstall.

Columbus, Orton, do, T. Curry.

Elizabeth Holderness, Bruce, Goole, A. Gilmour & Co.

Brig Sulway, Sewell, Limerick, W. Price & Co.

Sch. Rowena, Young, Boston, (U. S.) E. Baird.

Nov. 21.

Bark Dibdin, Parry, Liverpool, J. Munn.

Robert, Gardner, Lancaster, Symes & Ross.

Ship Toronto, Gellatsch, London, Gillespie & Co.

Brig Pearson, Goodchild, L'Orient, Pemberton.

Bark Ottawa, Bogie, London, Gillespie & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the Favorite, for Greenock—J. P. Anderson, Esq.

In the Esther, for Liverpool, Messrs. Murison, Elmhirst and Thomson, of Quebec; Master Roberts, of do; Messrs. Christie and Eddleston, of Upper Canada.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—NOV. 20.

The Cane Grove, and George Marsden, for Hull, Elizabeth Holderness, for Goole, Rowena, for Boston, and Athelstane, for Yarmouth, sailed this morning.

Captain Gordley, reports the 27th Doughs having put back to Halifax; also two schooners put back to Arichat.

The floating light Brilliant came up from her moorings in the Traverse yesterday afternoon, and went into the Cul-de-Sac to winter.

There are no square-rigged vessels at Montreal, or on their way down. Seventeen are still in this port.

The Sch Cumberland, Nicoll, bound to Liverpool, went ashore, at the o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, about a mile to the eastward of Manitounge River, during an easterly gale and snow storm—the captain and crew arrived this morning in a schooner.

The Esther is detained in port by an easterly wind—the Favorite got away yesterday, but cannot have made much progress.—Quebec *Private Correspondent of Friday.*

From our Quebec Correspondent's Letter of Monday.

The Lord Wellington, Brown, arrived this evening from London, having sailed on the 31 October, to W. Patton & Co.

I have just seen Captain Brown, who reports having seen a ship in long. 23, on the 18th or 20th ultimo, bound to the westward, and which he appears to have no doubt was the Douglas. He further reports having seen a Brig or Ship, also a Brig at the entrance of the Gulf, bound up.

The wind is still strong at east, with snow.

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