earnestly remonstrating against such valuable tracts of Land, in a Commercial City, being held in mort-main. The evils of mort-main have been admitted in all countries where that description of property exists; and the Proprietors and Inhabitants of Montreal are injured in their prospects, the growth of the City is checked, and public improvements are kept back from that cause. Whatever may be the arrangements concluded between the Government and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, one indispensable condition to remove the irritation which has recently increased to an alarming extent, should be, the sale of the mort-main Lands, within, and near to the City, with the exception of what may be wanted for the use of the different Communities. It might, perhaps, remove some of the obstacles to this measure, if the Communities were permitted to sell the land *en constitut*, bearing legal interest, which would afford them an immediate and permanent revenue.

You Petitioners have briefly stated to your Honorable Body, the chief practical evils of which the British and Irish inhabitants complain; so long as this system is suffered to remain, discontent will continue to spread; their removal would advance the prosperity of the Province, and contribute to the peace, welfare of all classes of the population, and whilst the power of the Imperial Parliament is wisely directed to effect such a desirable end, it will serve but to strengthen the loyalty and affection of the enlightened and well-disposed, and to deprive the Malcontent and disaffected of their chief means of alienating and otherwise happy community.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Honorable Body will investigate their complaints, and recommend such measure of relief by Imperial enactment, as the circumstances of the case may require.

Montreal, Aug. 1836.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

64 brls Flour	.	C. Brooke & Brothers
29 do do	.	W. Bradbury.
15 do do	.	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
700 do do	.	Bostwick & Holcomb.
344 do do	.	J. Torrance & Co.
154 do do	.	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
230 do do	.	P. M'Gill & Co.
50 do do	.	Mittleberger & Platt.
21 do Ashes	.	H. R. Smith.
4 do do	.	Mittleberger & Platt.
92 do do	.	Gillespie, Moffatt Co.
7 do do	.	P. M'Gill & Co.
22 do do	.	W. Bradbury.
4 do do	.	W. Smith Co.
19 do do	.	A. Miller & Co.
1 do do	.	Burnet & Heward.
5 do Pork.	.	W. Smith & Co.
12 do do	.	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
13 do do	.	P. M'Gill & Co.
62 bags Peas.	.	Order.
13 kegs Butter.	.	J. Torrance & Co.
1100 bus Wheat.	.	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

17 brls Ashes.	.	W. Bradbury
212 do Pork.	.	W. Ritchie & Co.
7 bushels Barley.	.	P. M'Gill & Co.
1600 do Wheat.	.	W. Bradbury.
50 brls Ashes	.	B. Hart & Co.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *August* 9.—Business generally has been very dull since Saturday, and there is little if any change in the price of the leading articles. *Ashes* have been steady at our quotations. *Flour* is a shade better, sales of fine having been effected at 30s. 6d., and many holders refusing to sell under 31s. 3d. ℔ barrel: the principal business done, however, has been at 30s. for fair brands. Nearly all the Prime *Pork* in first hands, has been sold at $18 ℔ barrel, in other qualities no alteration. A sale of 16 tons Prime Oil, has been made at 49s. ℔ cwt.—90 days. Exchange on England remains the same. The Montreal Bank does not draw on New York.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 28.

There was a limited demand today for Wheat, at a decline of 1d. @ 2d. ℔ 70 lbs. on all descriptions except fine Irish, which remains at last week's rates. Oats have given way about 1d. ℔ 45 lbs. Oatmeal is 6d ℔ load lower and is in fair demand. Sack Flour without alteration. 3500 barrels of Wheat have been sold at 4s. 8d. ℔ 70 lbs. in bond, with about 1600 quarters of Peas at 30s. @ 31s. Flour, in bond, dull at the quotation.

PRICES OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, *August* 6, 1836.

ASHES.—By the arrival of the *Utica*, we have Liverpool dates to the 24th of June. There were considerable sales there of New York Pots at 34 @ 36s.; and a few Pearls at 60s.: the market closing heavily for the latter, and none of the former remaining in first hands. The demand here is moderate: about 200 barrels Pots have been sold at $5.75; and 150 Pearls, which continue scarce, at $7.75 @ $8, embracing a lot of 50 barrels, yesterday, at $7,87½.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Wheat Flour continues in a heavy state, and prices for Western Canal are still lower: sales of fresh ground common brands at $7 @ $7.12½; fancy are held at $7.25 @ $7.37½. The market continues bare of Troy: Ohio Inspected sold at $6.50 @ $6.75; Philadelphia, $7.50; 200 Baltimore Howard-street, $8,12½; and about 700 barrels Baltimore and Georgetown, $8 @ $8.25.

GRAIN.—1800 bushels middling quality North River Wheat sold at $1.54 @ $1,55; and but little of any description remaining. The stock of Foreign Rye also is considerably reduced, but we hear of no further sales: 1500 bushels North River sold at 95.

LEATHER.—12,178 sides Sole were disposed of by auction on the 4th instant, at the store of an E. Edwards, which went off with spirit, at O. O. advance of ½ @ ¾ of a cent on the last public sale. The demand from the trade continues active, the article sells freely with an upward tendency. The stock continues light.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork continues in very limited demand, but we have no change to notice in prices: Lard is in steady request at former rates. In Butter and Cheese no change, and but little doing.

TALLOW.—The market continues entirely bare of Foreign, and nearly so of American.

TEAS.—The cargo of *Champlain*, recently arrived, was offered by auction on Thursday last, and the entire catalogue, embracing 11,063 packages, were disposed of. There were a few leading lots in this cargo of fine quality, but the bulk of the Teas, and the chests of Young Hyson in particular, were of quite an inferior description. The prices obtained, however, are considered a small improvement on previous rates.—Hyson sold from 57 @ 83½, and 8 boxes very fine at $1.38; Young Hyson, 39 @ 75½; Gunpowder and Imperial, 62 @ 97; Hyson Skin, 31½ @ 51; and Souchong, 25½ @ 55, 6 mos. credit. Three entire cargoes, exclusive of the invoice by the *Commerce*, remain unsold.

EXCHANGE.—For the packets of the 8th, there have been some sales on England at 7½.

BALTIMORE MARKET, AUGUST 2.

FLOUR.—Howard-street is at a stand, no sales or receipts; the price is nominally as at our last quotations, $7.75 from stores, $7.50 from waggons. City Mills dull, at $7.75. Susquehanna, sales of old at $7.50, and of fresh ground at $7,75.

GRAIN.—In the absence of arrivals we omit quotations of Wheat and Rye.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork $23; No. 1 do. $21; Prime do. $18,50 @ $19. Mess Beef, No. 1, $13,50. Lard, No. 1, $15 @ 16.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, AUGUST 2.

FLOUR.—The price of Flour from wagons continues without change, we quote at $7,50; sales from stores at $7,50.

GEORGETOWN (D. C.) MARKET, AUGUST 1.

The sales since our last have been principally fair to good brands at $7,50. Prime brands in good order are still worth $7,56 @ $7,62½, we therefore continue our quotation at $7,50 @ $7,62½.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—AUGUST 6.

Brig Anne, Cavencross, 12th July, New York, Moore & Brothers, ballast.

August 7.

Ship Wakefield, Pashby, 9th do. do, M. Tibbett, ballast.

Bark Lanark, Pennington, 18th do, do, Rodger, Dean & Co, do.

August 8

Brig Unity, Hanny, 2d June, Killala, Pembertons, ballast, 108 settlers.

REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH 33 MILES BELOW QUEBEC.

Ship Andromeda, New York, 20th June, Symes & Ross, ballast.

Stately, London, 21st June, W. Price & Co. do.

Bark Venture, Glasgow, 23d do. Gilmour & Co. do.

Jane, New York, 7th July, R. F. Maitland & Co. ballast.

Hartley, London, 7th June, Lemesurier & Co. general cargo, 3 cabin and 234 steerage passengers.

Schr. Sarah, Carnquet, 26th July, order, ballast, 6 cabin do.

Montagnaise, St. John's, N. B. 1st do, 31 steerage do.

CLEARED—AUGUST 5.

Ship Ariadne, Conn, Belfast, D. Burnet

Schr. Julia Marguerite, Blais, St. John, N B. Gilmour & Co.

Brig Martha, Cowman, Whitehaven, do.

Richardson, Hannay, Dublin, Pembertons.

Bark William, Phillips, Liverpool, G. H. Parke.

Schr. Greyhound, Landry, Arichat and St John, N B. R. Penston.

Brig Corsair, Ritchie, Belfast, G. H. Park.

Elizabeth and Mary, Turnbull, Lemesurier & Co.

Westmoreland, Robb, London, do.

Schr. Royal Sovereign, Damois, St. George's Bay, N. S., V. Hamel.

August 6.

Brig Eleanor, Wallace, Workington, Symes & Ross.

Ship Dryope, Hamilton, Liverpool, do.

Schr. Brothers, Donald, Barhurst, Rodger, Dean & Co.

Schr. Louise, Gaillard, Miramichi, do.

Brig Esk, Gray, Hull, Symes & Ross.

Falcon, M'Intosh, Liverpool, do.

Jackson, Jackson, Workington, do.

Bark Halifax Packet, Self, London, W. Patton.

Brig Everington, Brown, Dundee, Curry & Co.

King Henry, Henderson, Cuinstrick, W. Park.

PASSENGERS.

In the Dryope, sailed yesterday for Liverpool—Capt. Armstrong, lady and child, and two servants, Mr. Henry Stead, lady, three children and servant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Brigantine Hypolite, hence for Barbadoes, was spoken by schr. Clyde, Flint, from Antigua, in lon. —, lat 25—twenty-three days out.

New York, July 30.—Up for Quebec—Ship Isabella, Combes—cleared 1st August.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Sailed for Quebec—Bark Caroline, Salmon.

The vessel reported ashore on the rocks at Bellechasse is the bark Ranger, from Waterford, consigned to Messrs. Symes & Ross, whence she sailed on the 1st June, with 223 passengers and a general cargo. She is much damaged in the bottom, and it is feared will become a total wreck. The passengers were suffering from sickness and famine, being without provisions. Thirty-six of them arrived yesterday in a schooner from Berthier. The Ranger has been reported since the 22th ult as the brig Beatrice, from Waterford; no such vessel as the latter is in the river.

From a private letter received in town today, we learn that the Breakwater, bound to Quebec, was stranded at Teignmouth, on or about the 16th June.

HALIFAX, *July* 23.—Arrived—Schr Esperance, Babin, from Quebec. 27th, H. M. Brig Racer, from Jamaica.

LONDON, *June* 29.—Cleared outwards in ballast, Harmony, Treadwell, and Mary, Chicken, for Quebec

IMPORTS.

July 25.—Brig SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, JOHNSTONE, from Belfast, 115 tons salt, Rodger, Dean & Co.

— 26. Brig KING JOHNSTON, from Hull, 117 tons coals, Curry, Crueber & Co.

— 28. Schr. ROYAL SOVEREIGN, DAMOIS, from St. George's Bay, 300 barrels herrings, V. Hamel, Junr.

— 29. Schr. from the wreck of the AMELIA, from Sydney, 46 puns. 11 hhds rum, J. W. Leayeraft, Dunscomb & Co.; 100 barrels herrings, Murison & Tobin; 700 cocoa nuts, master.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUG 11, 1836.

We received yesterday our usual files of papers, to the 28th ultimo, from the Lower Provinces. They contain very little news of interest.

The Bay Chaleur fishermen are, it is stated, likely to do a good business this season.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Last Tuesday evening, a pilot-boat schooner was launched at Sand Point, Carleton; immediately after the vessel had entered the water, a swivel on board was discharged, the wad from which struck the head of a lad who was standing at the door of a shed a few feet distant, and fractured his skull. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but proved entirely unavailing, and he expired the same night.

The *Gazette* took especial care on Tuesday afternoon to inform its readers, that the petition to the Royal Commissioners which is in course of signature throughout the town, is "the production of *some* individuals, and does not proceed from the Constitutional Association, or its Executive Committee."

Not to say any thing about the importance of the information, that the petition is "the production of *some* individuals," we would ask our contemporary what has been done, as yet, by the Committee of the Association to supply the Commissioners with full information on the subject of our grievances! or, is every thing to be suspected that does not emanate from that body! Even if all had been accomplished in regard to this object, which we believe is contemplated by the Committee—if a complete exposition of the injurious effects of the existing laws relative to property, and of the advantages which their amelioration would bring to the country—if, in fine, proofs the most abundant and conclusive, of the claims and demands of Constitutionalists had been furnished to the Commissioners, still we can see no impropriety in the getting up of the petition, but on the contrary, that several useful purposes will be served by it. It is an intelligible declaration of public opinion, on the important subjects which it embraces, and in this point of view alone it is valuable.

In whatever light we view the matter, it is our belief that, "some individuals" are more than justified in having drawn up the Petition and in affording the majority of their fellow-citizens an opportunity of adding the weight of their names to its contents. What, pray, have the cabal, that make so great an outcry about this proceeding, done to promote the interests of their fellow-citizens! They have sat still, and affect to despise the Commissioners and the reports they may transmit to Britain. The British Parliament, however, will, we suspect, interpret their affected disdain very differently from what they now flatter themselves will be its effect!

But after all, what is there in the Petition that the Executive Committee and the members of the Constitutional Association have not sanctioned! Wherein does it differ from the Declaration of the 7th December last! We believe that it is at one with that document in every material point. We are therefore at a loss to imagine the offence which its promoters have committed—whether against the legitimate authority of the Committee, or against the avowed principles of the Association. If against the former, we think that in this instance "there is more honour in the breach than in the observance;" and that it cannot be against the latter we have already shewn.

It is a common saying that extremes meet, and so we find the *Herald* and the *Vindicator* agreeing most cordially in condemnation of the Petition to the Royal Commissioners, on the same day, and under the same melancholy circumstances—some of their "friends" have signed it. They give also precisely similar advice to their readers. The *Herald* tells them to find some pretext or other for not signing it; and the *Vindicator*, with more boldness, demands of such of its friends as have signed it, to erase their names, and of such of them as have not signed it, to abstain from doing so. *Sic concordia fratrum.*

The parallel, however, does not end here. The *Herald* blusters about the "crafty meanness of its officious patrons," and charges them with attempting to deceive their "friends;" so does the *Vindicator*, though not upon the self same grounds as its cotemporary. Still both, by their howlings, pay the same compliment to the discrimination of their respective "friends."

The *Vindicator* manufactures a bug-bear out of the contents of the Petition, by unmercifully distorting them, in order to scare away its enlightened supporters from signing it; and the *Herald* gives an equally unfair view of the intentions of those who drew up the Petition.

The *Vindicator* calls its promoters "*Tories*," the *Herald* denominates them the "*visionary admirers of naked abstractions.*" Which is right! Does the parallel hold good here too? To borrow the language of yesterday's *Herald*, in reference to a part of the Petition, "Can any thing be more gratuitously impertinent than the clause (words) in italics!

We see it stated in the *Kingston Chronicle and Gazette*, that a bill, empowering the citizens of the United States to hold property in Upper Canada, will probably be introduced at an early period of the approaching Session of Parliament.

The *Perth Courier* complains of a great scarcity of labouring men in the Bathurst District.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Prospectus in our advertising columns of a "*History of the Canadas*," which, should the execution come up to the design, will undoubtedly possess very extraordinary interest, and must excite no ordinary sensation throughout these Provinces.

The collection of OIL PAINTINGS advertized to be sold this day, is well worth the attention of amateurs and others, who may, for a comparatively small sum, possess themselves of the most rare and valuable Paintings in the country. See advertisement.

The steamer *Canada* arrived on Tuesday night from Quebec, with 87 cabin and 170 steerage passengers, and two barges in tow.

ERRATUM.—In the fourth line of the last paragraph but one of the petition printed in Wednesday's *Courier*, for *this system* read *those evils*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Reverting to the subject of the Feudal Laws, permit me to enlarge upon the difficulties of their abolition.

The abolition of slavery in our Colonies, is a sufficient proof of the desire of the British nation to extend liberty to all her subjects, as far as practicable and salutary. But although the West India proprietors formed a more numerous and wealthy body than do the Seigniors of Lower Canada; and although it was necessary to indemnify them to the amount of twenty millions of money, towards which the slaves who were to be emancipated, could not be in a situation to contribute one penny, whereas the consitaires of this country could contribute largely, I should say *all* that would be necessary to effect a commutation. Although the West India proprietors were a class of persons who, generally speaking, possessed other property, and resided in Great Britain, where, from their connection and wealth, they had considerable influence wherewith to oppose the measure of emancipation, had they thought proper to exercise it; still, all these points added to the national sacrifice to be made, left the abolition of slavery an easy task, as compared with the abolition of feudal tenure and service in this country. The reason of this is evident. Whatever the use of laws had obtained in matter of local custom, an express law of the Parliament, which is the voice of the whole nation, could easily supersede it. Whenever the British Government had connived at, or had even encouraged the use of slaves, in order to advance the cultivation of colonies, the produce of which was to contribute so largely to the national revenue, there the national voice was still stronger than the connivance or the encouragement of the Ministry. Wherever any written law passed, had, either directly or indirectly, recognised the practice of slavery, even there that recognition bowed before the authority of a new act of Parliament, upon the principle that the body which made a law, has the power to repeal it. For, we have no right to impute to a representative body any other motive in legislating, than the public good—and so soon as that body was satisfied that the existing law or custom was not for the public good, or so soon as they were satisfied that the national feeling was strong against it, they then became not only at liberty, but bound to repeal that law. So that the difficulties were in that case reduced to one; which was not indeed trifling in amount, but which, being clearly an act of justice, did not for a moment stagger the nation in its resolve, to accomplish a moral, and a noble purpose.

I hope I shall be excused if I here digress so far as to say, that the emancipation of the Slave population of our Colonies, was an act, of which every Briton may, nay must be proud. It was an obedience to the voice of conscience! not the mere concession of a point in theory, but the practical observance of a moral obligation, at the cost of £20,000,000.

The first difficulty, in emancipating the consitaires, is the price of commutation; for no one can desire to infringe upon the property and recognized privileges of one class of society, in favour of another class, without pecuniary indemnification. The value of slaves could be pretty correctly ascertained, either by the market price of the day, or by the average price of a certain number of previous years; but, the value of the fine on mutation, which a Seigneur enjoys, is exceedingly difficult to fix, from its prospective nature, and uncertain account. The value of *cens et rentes* could easily be ascertained; and the great measure of emancipation of which I have spoken, as being recently effected by Great Britain, and the measure of emancipation desired to be introduced into Lower Canada, would differ nothing in principle, if the Feudal system had been introduced here by British legislation. On this account, however, a second, and almost insuperable difficulty arises. The British Parliament, or even the local Assembly, are each competent to repeal their own acts, or to overrule customs permitted through inadvertence, whenever these are discovered to be prejudicial to the public weal; but who is to abolish a system of Feudal Law which has been stipulated for, and consented to, by a Treaty! No act, even of the Imperial Parliament, would be valid without the confirmation of the Head of the Executive.—No King could sanction an act of Parliament which, in its consequences, involved the violation of a Treaty, to the observance of which he, as the Head of the Executive, was bound. It appears then, to me, that both the *consitaires* and the Seigneurs must be willing parties to the arrangement, the rights and interests of both being contemplated by the Treaty; and when once such simultaneous desire shall be ascertained, the Treaty would cease to be a stumbling block. For although France is a party to the arrangement as it now stands; she is so merely as stipulating for certain privileges to be enjoyed by the French Canadians; and it can never be supposed that Great Britain would tolerate, or listen to, any foreign interference in regard to the Feudal Laws, which Laws her own Canadian subjects, the only interested parties, were desirous to commute. I have persevered thus far to exemplify my meaning, when I said, in my last letter, that I did not conceive the Feudal Laws would ever become extinct here, unless by the instrumentality of the French population. I shall only add that, the British nation not being involved in the question as *originating*, but merely as *tolerating* Feudal Laws and Tenures, can never be expected to pay for their commutation; and I shall reserve further remark, for future communication.

August 10. L. E. H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I will not undertake to carry on a wordy war with the editor of the *Herald*, and had he confined himself to a dark and mysterious caution to "our readers," such as appeared in Monday's paper, not to sign a "cert in petition," it might have passed unnoticed; but since the indefinite caution has at length been supported by something in the shape of argument, I will, with your permission, offer a brief reply.

The consistent editor sets out, by asserting, that he has not read the petition, which he undertakes to criticise; this, of course, I am bound to believe; but he goes on to add "any more than those who signed their names to a blank in a certain institution." If nothing more is meant by this remark, than that all those who had not read the petition, were in the same predicament, in that respect, as the editor of the *Herald*, I admit the truth, and admire the sagacity of the observation; but if it is intended to establish the fact, that "those who signed their names to a blank in a certain Institution," had not read, there, or elsewhere, the petition to which their signatures were to be affixed, the case is by no means so clear. Gentlemen who require such extraordinary precision from others, should learn to be a little more precise themselves.

The facts of the case are, that a printed copy of the petition was lying by, and if I am not mistaken, attached to, the blank sheet, and that other copies were on the News-Room tables; the public will, therefore, judge of the propriety or fairness of the remark, as to "those who signed their names to a blank in a certain Institution." But, enough of this, which I should not indeed have noticed, except to shew the shifts and expedients, to which the *Herald* has resorted, to prop up a falling cause.

The part of the petition to which the *Herald* objects, is as follows: "That your petitioners, in common with the great body of the British and Irish population, (do far as they have had an opportunity of judging) are opposed, &c.

No small degree of ingenuity has been displayed, to draw the attention of "our readers" from the plain obvious meaning of the passage, and to fasten upon its supporters the character of persons "utterly indifferent to any and every Religion." The sweeping answer, if merited, will equally apply to the people and the Government of Prussia, France and the United States, to say nothing of the numbers in Great Britain, who advocate the same doctrine. I do not intend to retort the charge of infidelity upon the editor of the *Herald*, but this I will say, that those persons who prognosticate the decay of the Christian Religion, if deprived of "State favor, honors or emoluments," are more open to this imputation of infidelity, than those who think and act upon a different principle.

The doctrines of the Gospel spread and took root not from State patronage, but in despite of a long continued and relentless State persecution, and I have yet to learn that the ministers of Christ in the early ages, were less assiduous in their holy calling, although deriving their support from the voluntary contribution of their flocks, than are the clergy of our day, although there are some persons would seem to connect the very existence of Christianity, with the possession of "state favour, honors or emoluments."

To establish the charge of infidelity, against those who merely desire that the support of Government should not be bestowed "on any one religious sect in a greater degree than on all," will require something more than the declamation of the *Herald*.

The mixing up of Church and State is of human invention, and should be judged by the ordinary rules of human policy. It by no means follows, that the signers of the Petition are bound, at once, to follow out their views to all the extreme, to the secondly, thirdly, and fourthly, of, the *Herald*—but those persons to whom history is not altogether a dead letter—who call to mind the jealousies, the dissensions, the strife and bloodshed the scenes of horror which have been acted in other countries in the attempt to establish and maintain a dominant Church, are not only justified but bound by the most sacred obligations, to prevent, if possible, a similar infliction here. Putting every other consideration on one side, can the Editor of the *Herald* or his friends, revel in the belief that the Church whose pretensions they aid, will be able to maintain its exclusive claim to "State favour, honour or emoluments," in opposition to the wishes of a vast majority of the people, and to the examples held out in other countries! Is it reasonable or right, that the Church which boasts of numbering among its members the most wealthy part of the community, should be the one selected to receive the bounty of Government?

Although entertaining these opinions, and ready openly to avow and justify them, I do not wish it to be inferred that the Government bounty should be immediately withdrawn, and the Clergy at once made dependant on the voluntary contributions of their flocks. As already remarked, the question is purely one of State policy, and the degree of rapidity with which the principle should be put in practice will depend upon many attendant circumstances, which fall properly within the province of the legislator. But the peace and welfare of society demand, that those who are entrusted with the power, should gradually provide a remedy for the evil, by the adoption of such means as may be safe and practicable, and without interfering with the emoluments of the present incumbents.

The second series of the firstly, secondly and so forth, even if true, can have nothing to do with the merits of the question. It is of no importance how, or where, the Petition was framed, provided it expresses the "wants and wishes" of those who sign it. I cannot, however, conclude, without noticing the splenetic and disingenuous attack on the gentleman, who, it is asserted, "removed the list from the News Room to prevent more erasures." The truth is, that out of nearly a thousand signatures, there are not more than three or four erasures, and they all occur on the same sheet; the list was removed from the News Room for the purpose of calling on the signers and obtaining their signatures on another sheet, instead of that which had been disfigured and blotted by three or four of "our readers." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Aug. 10. JUSTITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Never having taken an active part in the politics of this Colony, it was with a degree of indifference, that I read a Petition at the *Exchange*, intended to be presented to the Commissioners; and supposing it might share the fate of former Petitions, although approving of it generally, I left the room without signing it.

Next morning I observed a paragraph in the *Herald* warning its readers to withhold their signatures; which notice, I conceive so arrogant and presumptuous, that I am resolved to sign the Petition when presented to me again.

The overbearing manner in which that Journal endeavours to lead public opinion, is not to be tolerated by any person who can think for himself; and certainly, such as may be induced from its misrepresentations, either to withhold or erase their names, could not consistently subscribe to the firm and manly demands of the Petition.

I know nothing of the manner in which this Petition was got up, but presume its greatest fault is, that the Editor of the *Herald* was not CONSULTED! I am, Sir, yours, &c.

August 10. NO TORY.

Monopoly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Although a subscriber to the Montreal News Room, I visit it only on the arrival of a Packet. On Saturday evening last, I went to the Room for the purpose of overhauling the *Glasgow Couriers* that came with the Packets of the 16th and 24th June, and on arriving at the table where the Scotch papers are laid, I was surprised to find, *not a single copy of the Glasgow Courier.*

To make up for the disappointment, I commenced perusing the *Greenock Advertiser*. Sometime afterwards, a gentleman who was sitting on the larboard side of the table, put down the paper that he had been reading, which proved to be a *Glasgow Courier*, and lifted from his knee another number of the same journal; half an hour afterwards he took from his knee another. I *then* looked at him, and saw that he had on his knee the whole "file" of that excellent journal, using them one after another, according to their dates; thus depriving me, and any other, who may have wished to read them, from seeing any one of them, till he was served. I did not choose to speak to him; and left the room, after seeing a few of the *Couriers* in question "determined to publish the whole affair" in the columns of your journal, which I believe is the principal Montreal paper read by the mercantile gentlemen who frequent the Exchange.

The grievance, Sir, of which I complain, will, I hope, be redressed.

Permit me also to tender an advice to the gentlemen who go to the Room. *They should not talk so much nor so loud.* I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

Montreal, August 9, 1836. NAVIGATOR.

Extract

From a New Book about to be published.

The very essence of Toryism consists in claiming some exclusive privileges, honors or emoluments from the State, either for the individual or for the caste or sect to which he belongs. Cut down a Tory to a level with other men, and he becomes rabid and runs at once into all the extremes and vagaries of Radicalism. Fortunately the breed is nearly extinct in England, and the few who are left there, have the grace to assume the more modest garb of Conservatism; but in the Colonies, the Tory may yet be seen in all his glory, by turns the abject slave of any royal Satrap, who will pay his price, and the furious assailant of every Governor who looks with equal eye on all classes of His Majesty's subjects: in the latter case, your real thorough bred Tory, becomes most probably, a violent stickler for the rights of the people—the people, according to his account, are mightily interested in the appointment of certain men, to certain offices, and, if you believe him, to overlook his particular caste or tribe, would be throwing an unmerited insult on all His Majesty's liege, and ruining the country beyond redemption. Then, possibly, should the "bread and butter" be beyond his reach, the professor of devoted loyalty and attachment to the best of Kings, is seized with a martial ardour, and is almost ready to try conclusions with the King's troops—the people must be roused to a sense of their wrongs—"the country must be English, even although it should cease to be British." What kind of government these persons think of establishing when the country shall have "ceased to be British" they have not yet thought proper to explain, but I have a notion that in such case they would find no form of government practicable, except such as would be agreeable to the greater number of those whom they are pleased to designate as so many "human units" and whose opinions they contemn.

The tactics of a colonial Tory consist in appeals to the prejudices and passions—in making common cause with all who profit in any way by public abuses—in perpetual declamation against "public opinion merely as such," and in frightful pictures of mob rule; until the nerves of the good sober citizen become so sadly shaken, and his judgment so clouded, that he cannot distinguish between the Constitutional and proper exercise of the popular will, in obtaining good wholesome laws and salutary reforms, and the letting loose an universal deluge of democracy, atheism and sedition.

A thorough paced Tory has no objection, *in time of need*, to sport a little bit of what he calls democracy, himself. He is not of those "who startle with alarm at the name of a Republic or view their institutions with jealousy or distrust;" but amidst all his twatings and bragging assertions, there is one test which he cannot abide—an impartial distribution of "State favor, honors or emoluments;" touch him there, and "up he starts discovered and surprised."

The conference between the Lords and Commons on the subject of the amendments made by the Lords in the Irish Church Municipal Reform Bill, took place yesterday. On the return of the Lords from the conference, Lord Melbourne moved that the Bill, with the reasons of the Commons for dissenting with the amendments of their Lordships, be printed; and Friday next was appointed for taking them into consideration. A circumstance which, by those who are superstitiously disposed, might be deemed ominous of the result of the struggle, distinguished this conference, and was afterwards made the subject of remark by a noble Lord. It seems in all previous conferences their Lordships have sat covered: but according to Lord Haddington, the Noble Lords who acted as managers on the part of their Lordships during this conference, *stood uncovered*, and he submitted that it was an infraction of their Lordships' standing orders. The Marquess of Lansdowne replied, that the circumstance to which the Noble Earl referred arose out of a mere inadvertence; that they had sat down cove at on coming into the room, but during a great portion of the conference, he believed the Noble Lords had stood up uncovered. His Lordship expressed himself quite sure that no advantage would be taken of this circumstance in future. A humourous poet once exclaimed:—

"Without black velvet breeches, what is man!"

and with more reason might Lord Haddington exclaim, "Without a cocked hat on his head, what is a Peer?" A Spanish Ambassador having once left a conference on account of precedency having been given to the representative of France, was asked by his Royal Master why, for the sake of form, he abandoned the interests of his country at such a conjuncture? "Form," retorted the Ambassador, "your Majesty is a form." Lord Haddington, no doubt, considers the fate of the cocked hat symptomatical of the times. He must be a bold man who will henceforward venture to sit uncovered in the presence of the Commons. Before this tacit abandonment of the chair and cocked hats, it was in agitation in the Commons to present themselves covered.—*Morning Chronicle, June 18.*

Strangers' List.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, August 6 and 7.—J. Baker and Lady, Louisiana; T. Emerson, Augusta, Georgia; J. Berry, J. T. Berry, O. W. Sturgevant, New York; A. Catlin, Barrington; A. Lane, Cincinnatti; J. Greenough, Portland; J. Richards and Lady, J. L. Richards and Lady, Boston; H. J. Trindall, G. Russell, Albany; E. Plume, Troy; Mr. Hall, Lady and Son, L. M. Hoffman, and six ladies, J. K. Murray and three ladies, C. Bill, G. Flowers, J. Spencer, New York; H. T. Baker and Lady, Miss Bolt, Boston; A. Cook, Mount Pleasant; Mr. Brown, Philadelphia; O. Keese, Keeseville; T. C. Darkes, Burlington.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Augt. 9.—I. Whitney, Lawrence, N. Y.; T. N. Corbett, River Trent; R. Banes, London; E. Smith, Burlington; W. Mathews, J. Mathews, W. Thorn, New York; J. Cook, Bridgeport; L. Cumming, Troy, N. Y.; P. Spooner, Poutney, Vt.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, August 10.—W. H. Milton, Boston; Hon. J. Stewart, Mr. Ross and Lady, T. R. Gray, Quebec; S. Miller, Alexandria; H. Earl, Philadelphia; J. B. Hollenbeck and daughter, Burlington; C. W. Rogers and Lacy, R. C. W. Rogers and Lady, Savannah; E. Weston, W. Radolph, F. Robinson and Lady and Daughter, two Miss Dunn's, W. T. Rowland, New York.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, August 6, 7 and 8.—A. D. Smith, New York; I. Billows and two daughters, Walpole, N. H.; G. W. Ely and lady, Littleton; W. E. Redington, Stanbridge; O. Tims, St. John; D. D. Read, St. Albans; Mr. Potts, Quebec; D. H. Wheeler and lady, H. Burnett, Miss Tracy, Perrysburgh; Mr. Marsh, Hartford; J. G. Vail, Buffalo; C. Renick, J. C. Bourgois, Mm. Morosette, St. Johns; M. C. Aubrey, St. Ariimese; C. Hall, Stanbridge; J. Botham, Bedford; S. C. Moore and two ladies, Champlain, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Aug. 9.—A. Deloid, E. Webb, Montpilier; J. Rouse, Mr. Gorman, H. Wheeler, St. Johns.

RASCO'S HOTEL, August 8.—R. E. Carron, L. Fisher, T. Amiot, Quebec; J. D. Forbes, Troy; R. J. Barrow, Louisiana; P. T. Keary, Mississippi; Rev. H. Urquhart, Cornwall.

RASCO'S HOTEL, August 9.—Mr. Anderson, T. Brooks, N. Black, Quebec; Mr. Jennington and two ladies, T. Perree, New York; A. K. Hart, Three Rivers; M. Proudfoot and lady, Quebec.

RASCO'S HOTEL, August 10.—D. Brown, Philadelphia; Mr. Gowen, Mr. Long and Lady, Quebec; Mr. Tupper, Mr. Wright, Sorrento; T. Wilkes, Mr. Borrow and Lady, New York; Mr. Harringford, Mr. Jackson, Boston; H. Phillips, Mississippi; Dr. Wilkins and Lady, Georgia.

OTTAWA HOTEL, August 9.—H. Roebuck, Coteau du Lac; Mr. Clifford, Petite Nation; Edey M'Edey Philadelphia; E. La Rue, Quebec; Mr. Nichols, L. Meyer, J. S. Rutland, Georgia; Miss Joint, Brytown

OTTAWA HOTEL, August 10.—A. C. Moore, Plattsburgh; J. R. Hopkins, St. Andrews; Mr. Childs, Granby.

ORR'S HOTEL, August 8.—Mr. Cassin, New York; Mr. Thomas Steel, do; Major Johnstone, 66th Regiment, Quebec; Hon. Capt. Meade and servant, 79th Regiment, Quebec; Mr. Thomas Fraser, Hudson's Bay.

BIRTHS.

At Grosse Isle, on the 31st ult., the lady of Lieut. Rainsford, 66th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Wm. Morin, of a son.

At Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, the lady of C. L. Rudyerd, Esq., late Paymaster on the Rideau Canal, of a daughter.

At Hamilton, U. C. on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. James Webster, of a daughter.

At Perth, U. C. on the 2d instant, Mrs. William Hunter, of a daughter.

DIED.

At the Current St. Mary, near this city, on the 6th instant, Mr. John Lilly, farmer, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 72.

At Isle-aux-Noix, on the 6th instant, Selina Juliana Eleanor, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Holwell; Ordnance Department, of this Garrison.

On Sunday se'nnight, aged 57 years, at his residence in Cobourg, after a long and severe illness, Anthony Morton, M. D. formerly of Fermoughy, Ireland.

On the 2d instant, at the residence of Mr. Edward Beasson, Hallowell, Master Joseph Walter Talbot, aged 19 years.

At Up-Park Camp, Jamaica, on the 26th May, Henry P. Hill, Esq., Captain and Paymaster of his Majesty's 5th Regiment, son of the late John Thomas Hill, of Horton, N. S.

CITY BANK STOCK.—Ten Shares for sale. Apply at this office.
Aug. 8. 115-6

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