ARRIVED—AUGUST 19.

Bark Hampshire, Temperly, London, Montreal, general cargo, 65 cabin and 62 steerage passengers.
Brig Frances, Kirkins, do. Lemesurier & Co. general cargo.
Bolivar, Leverson, Bordeaux, M. Levey, ballast.
King William, Bidlington, Banff, A. Gilmour & Co. do. 8 settlers.
Alnzon, Hick, London, Lemesurier & Co. do.
Highlander, Flackark, Cromarty, Pembertons, do. 150 settlers.
Schr. Harriet, Halifax, Montreal, rosin and plaster.
Three schooners from the fisheries.

August 20.

Bark Conebrook, Bristowe, Liverpool, W. Park, salt.
Ship Cæsar de Leon, Robertson, do. Gillespie & Co. general cargo.
Schooner Industry, J. Brown, Miramichi, 8th August, order, fish, 22 settlers.

REPORTED 33 MILES BELOW.

Brig Nelson Village, Belfast, 29th June, Gilmour & Co. ballast, 5 cabin and 165 steerage passengers.
Ship Lady Gordon, Maryport, 29th do. E. Baird, do. 6 do.
Schr. Esperance, Peré, 4th August, Symes & Ross, do.

CLEARED—AUGUST 17.

Ship Albion, Barbe, Bristol, Symes & Ross.
Brig Joseph & Mary, Stratford, Hall, do.
Ship Rothschild, Laidley, Liverpool, Sharples.
Reward, Revely, do. C. E. Levey & Co.
Schr. Floride, Hoffman, Miramichi, F. Buteau.
Ship Cornubia, Bell, Liverpool, G Black.
Brig Ardwell, Reaves, Lynn, Pembertons.
Elizabeth Clark, Alder, Swansea, Lemesurier & Co.
Schr Seaflower, Hebbert, Miramichi, Gilmour & Co.

CLEARED—AUGUST 19.

Bark Victory, Peckit, Hull, Symes & Ross.
Brig George Dundas, Rigby, Whitehaven, do.

SUPPOSED INWARD-BOUND.

Captain W. K. Reyside proceeded this morning in the Trinity Yacht, to inspect the light houses below Quebec, and the provision posts on Anticosti.

We were misinformed with respect to the Ariadne being clear of the Admiralty Court; the following is the correct statement:—

The Ariadne was on Saturday evening taken possession of by an armed military force. The Captain returned to town on Sunday and procured an order for the release of the ship, but as it did not prove satisfactory to the person in charge, the vessel was brought back. Security was again offered on Monday morning, but owing to the absence of the Judge, could not be received in due form, consequently the vessel remains in the possession of a military force at a ruinous expense.

The Glasgow, Burns, was advertised at Liverpool on 30th June, for Quebec.

The Francis Spaight, Gorman, from St. Johns, N B. for Limerick, which was abandoned 3d December last, (the horrible account of which appeared in our last,) has been towed into Tuerteventura, one of the Canary Islands.

Bark Mayflower, Headley, on the 2d August, passed in lat. 46, 30, N. long 57. 52, 20, the brig Laila Rookh, dismasted and abandoned, very bold in the water, apparently timber laden, having a deck load on, lower masts gone close down, bowsprit standing with part of jibboom, one anchor hanging on the larboard bow, no boats on deck nor a rope to be seen of any kind, rudder shipped, name on the stern—lat. 47, 00. N. long. 59, 18, 20—chalked on the bulwarks; having a fresh breeze did not stop to board her—she lies quite in the track of ships coming in and out of the Gulf St. Lawrence.

Also, on the 31st July, in lat 46, 10, N. long. 56, W., spoke brig Hector, from Bay Chaleur, bound to Leith.

BOSTON, August 9.—Brig Autumn, Brown, on 25th ultimo, in lat. 43, long 45, spoke Bark Nautilus, o Newcastle, 49 days from Liverpool; had been in the ice in the St. Lawrence.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Bark Nautilus, M'Dermed, of Newcastle, sailed for Liverpool on 23d June last.

HALIFAX, Aug. 3.—We have been kindly favoured by the Naval Commander in Chief, with the following copy of a letter from the Commander of H. M. Ship Thunder:—

His Majesty's Ship Thunder,
NIAGARA, July 6, 1836.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Light Houses lately erected on the S. E. point of Abacoa and on the South end of Gun Bay are in operation. They are both revolving lights, showing a bright flash every 30 seconds

The Lighthouse on the Light-House at Abaco is 154 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen from an elevation of 14 feet, at the distance of 171 miles.

The Lantern at Gun Bay, is 72 feet above the sea, and may be seen at the distance of 134 miles from an elevation of 14 feet.

I take leave to subjoin their geographical position
Light House on S. E. point of Abaco—Lat. 25, 51, 30 N.; Long. 77, 10, 45, W.
Light House on Gun Bay—Lat. 25, 34, 30, N.; Long 79, 18, 24 W.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD OWEN, Commander.
Vice-Admiral
Sir Peter Halkett, G.C.H., &c. &c. &c.
Commander-in-Chief.

Ship Stately, Barnett, will go into Black's floating dock for repairs, as soon as the Cumberland, now there, is out, which it is expected will be about a fortnight.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED, AUGUST 17.

Bark Snowdon, Pentecoste, 14th June, Liverpool, R. Frost & Co

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1836.

Eleven Days Later from England.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Eastern steam-boat arrived at a very late hour this morning, bringing to the editors of the *Commercial*, an Extra from the office of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of yesterday morning, containing European intelligence eleven days later than was received at this port yesterday. The arrival at Boston was the ship *New Jersey*, from Liverpool. The London papers are to the 18th of July.

A Liverpool paper of the 18th July announces an apprehension that the tories are preparing to take a final division on the Irish Church Bill, on its return from the lords on the 2d of August. Circulars have been issued to absent members, in order to have a full attendance at that time.

By this course they hope to diminish the majority of ministers, and make such an impression on the king as may induce his majesty to change his ministers.

Very summary work has been made of the assassin Alibeau. It will be seen by the extracts from Paris papers, given below, that he was tried on the 8th and 9th of July, and executed on the 11th. No additional facts were elicited on his trial, nor does it appear that he had any accomplices.

The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived in Paris on the 4th, and left town immediately for Neuilly. The Duke de Nemours was suffering from a severe cold and sore throat. The heat was extreme at Paris on the 4th, equal to 93 degrees of Fahrenheit.

From England we learn that Sir Francis Freeling, so long the Secretary of the General Post office, died on the 10th of July, at the age of 72.

It is stated in the London papers that information had been received from the British Minister at Vienna, of the dismissal by the Porte of the Reis Effendi, implicated in the affair of Mr. Churchill. The intelligence was doubted by some; but the following letter from Constantinople of the 11th June, shows that the event was not unexpected in the Turkish capital, at that date:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 15.—It is believed that Lord Ponsonby will, in the end, obtain the satisfaction which he demands. The Sultan had, indeed, immediately after the unfortunate occurrence, ordered the dismissal of the Cadi and Kaiga Bey of Scutari; but as his Lordship will not be satisfied with this, the negociations continue, and it seems Ahmed Pacha has at last declared against the Reis Effendi. His successor is already spoken of in public."

The Vienna news is one day later, and was brought by estafette to Vienna.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria were to set out for Bohemia early in August. The coronation was to take place on the 2d of September.

EXECUTION OF ALIBEAU.—By the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday, we learn that the trial of Alibeau took place on Friday and Saturday. Nothing transpired on the investigation to implicate any other persons in his detestable scheme; nor was any thing made known by the trial with which the public is not already acquainted. He calmly throughout admitted that it was his design to kill the king, and he ascribed his determination to the manner in which the government had, in his opinion, trodden down the liberties of France and suppressed the insurrections. A great number of witnesses were examined, who in general spoke well of Alibeau in other transactions, giving him a character for generosity and honorable feeling, which did not, however, seem incompatible with sometimes living on others. He evidently wished to play the hero, and claimed a right to kill the king because Brutus slew Cæsar. There does not seem to have been one extenuating circumstance brought to light by the trial, and the Court sentenced him to be beheaded, and treated as a parricide.

From the Correspondent of the London Courier.

PARIS, *July* 11.—I have just returned from the harrowing spectacle of the decapitation of this great criminal, who met his death with all the coolness, or rather carelessness, which might have been expected from his whole demeanor since the moment of his arrest. Having been made acquainted late last night, with the fact that the awful ceremony was fixed for this morning at a very early hour, and being rather curious to see and judge for myself whether the utter indifference to death which he professed during his trial would accompany him to the scaffold, I reached the spot, or rather the vicinity of the place appointed for the execution, by four o'clock; but even thus early, every avenue leading immediately to the Barrier St. Jacques, (on which the fatal engine had been erected at midnight) was occupied by troops, who had received orders to prevent all access on the part of the populace.

A little expostulation with one of the officers of police, added, perhaps, to the fact of my being an Englishman, however, opened a passage for me to the semicircular space in which the machine of death was placed, whence notwithstanding the unusual array of military and municipal guards who surrounded the scaffold, a tolerable view of the proceedings could be obtained. As the appointed hour for the execution approached, several persons were admitted past the troops, but always upon application to the police, whose great strictness, coupled with the vast military force afoot, gave something like a color of truth to reports abroad, that some attempt at disturbance, like that of the 6th June, 1832 was in contemplation.

About five o'clock, the arrival of a body of municipal guards, proceeding from the direction of the prison, gave notice that the culprit was at hand, and immediately afterwards the vehicle appeared in which was Alibeau, a priest, and the executioner. On his descending, it was perceived that the forms of the sentence were literally being carried into effect.—The head of the convict was covered with a large black veil, and he was led barefooted to the foot of the scaffold. Then a delay of a few seconds took place, the clergyman retired, and Alibeau mounted the steps of the guillotine. The officer, in an audible voice, here read the terms of the condemnation, after which the veil was instantly drawn from his face by one of the executioners.

He was deadly pale, but with this exception, his features bore no trait whatever of apprehension—or expression of any kind, which might have been expected, even in the most courageous, in so awful a situation. He looked towards the few persons assembled, and the most perfect silence prevailed, seemingly in the expectation that he intended to address them. He merely, however, said, *Adieu mes braves.* Then resigning himself with the most perfect *sang froid* to the hands of the executioner's assistants, he was placed upon the plank with his head beneath the fatal axe. Here he once more called out, in an audible voice, *Adieu mes braves*, and the words were scarcely finished, when the machine fell, and he was no more.

While the assistants of the scaffold were preparing him for the block, he said a few words to them, which were inaudible except to those immediately around him; they were, "I die a Republican. The Peers who condemned me were base and cowardly." In a few minutes, people, military, and scaffold, all had disappeared, and the Barrier St. Jacques resumed its usual aspect.

From Spain, the *Boston Daily Advertiser* says, the news is quite discouraging, in regard to the cause of the Queen, and the British auxiliaries. But no particulars are given. The *Courier*, however, considered the prospect as more favorable, in consequence of the restoration of a good understanding between the General and the Spanish Government. The Isturiz ministry still remained in office. The Carlist troops had gained important advantages, and the British Legion still remained inactive.

It is stated in the Bordeaux papers that the Queen of Spain has written an autograph letter to Cardinal Cheverus, which had been delivered to him by the Spanish consul.

Advices from Spain show that the Queen's troops have met with some reverses. On the 11th of July, General Evans at the head of 8000 troops attacked Fontarabia, which was stoutly defended by the Carlists, who numbered about 4000. After meeting with partial success the British troops were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. Several women were seen during the engagement fighting bravely on the side of the Carlists. The account from the Asturias were on the whole unfavorable to the cause of the Queen.

The last Lisbon letters assure us that the hopes which had been entertained by her friends of a prospect of the queen's giving an heir to the throne have proved too sanguine. No conclusive change has yet been observed in her health or condition. In other respects the intelligence from that quarter is not important. The prince consort had been prevailed upon, at the earnest request of the Government, to postpone his intended visit to Oporto and the north, until the elections shall be concluded, lest his presence might be construed into a wish to give a turn to those proceedings. All eyes were looking to the results of the elections, as the existence of the present government was admitted to depend upon them. The prince's popularity is declining. His German reserve is not calculated to conciliate the Portuguese; and the ostentation with which he parades his appointment of commander-in chief of the army, rather tends to give offence. The capital and country generally were tranquil.

A BRUSH EXPECTED.—LONDON, *July* 18.—The Paris papers of the 15th contain some notices of a supposed collision between the Turkish and French fleets off the coast of Tunis, upon which great interest and not a little uneasiness appeared to be felt. It has been already stated that the two Governments are at issue, and rather intemperately too, upon the subject of the removal and replacing of the Bey of that place. The rumours on the subject seem more alarming than exact. One was that Admiral Hugon had sent to Toulon for reinforcements, as he was upon the point of contending with a very superior Turkish naval force. Tahir Pacha, the Ottoman Admiral, was stated to have appeared off Tunis demanding to enter, in order to land the troops he had on board, but that Admiral Hugon had determined to prevent him—to defend the entrance of the Goletta, and that in fact an engagement had already commenced, the results of which were not known. The Turk was understood to be accompanied by 17 ships of war, whilst the French Commander had but four, which were ships of the line. He was, however, in expectation of being joined by another ship.

[Paris papers of the 16th, do not confirm the statement of an actual collision between the two fleets.]

A tremendous storm, attended with hail, thunder and lightning, passed over the eastern part of England on the 12th ult., doing immense damage to property. Hail stones fell of great size, destroying many thousand acres of grain, green houses, young trees received much injury and many birds were killed. Some of the hail stones measured five inches in circumference. Several persons were killed by the lightning.

Great preparations are making in Paris for the celebration of the "three days." The king had signified his determination to be present; notwithstanding the remonstrances of his ministers.

The difficulty between the British Ambassador and the Porte has not yet been settled. The former has referred the whole matter to his government—meantime he will remain inactive.

A dreadful calamity occurred in the town of Grosswardein in Hungary, on the 19th of June. A fire broke out in the house of a clergyman, which extended rapidly, and continued burning for three days, destroying 1500 houses, four churches and many public edifices, as well as the fortress of the town.

Advices from Athens state that Greece is more tranquil, and the Government has issued an amnesty to such persons as took part in the disturbances of Arcarnania.

The Sultan of Turkey, in consequence of the representations of the English Ambassador, in the affair of Mr. Churchill, has dismissed the Reis Effendi, and thus removed all apprehension of difficulty between Great Britain and Turkey.

THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

LONDON, *July* 7.—The usual annual returns of the various branches of our wool trade and woollen manufacture have been delivered to members of the House of Commons. On a comparison of these returns with similar accounts of former years, they present a very gratifying record of the growth and prosperity of this important branch of national industry, of which we think it may be both advantageous and interesting to offer a distinct analysis.

The total quantity of wool imported into the United Kingdom, in the year 1835, was by weight 42,303,949 pounds, which is rather more than 4,000,000 lbs. under the importation of 1836, 6,494,268 pounds remained warehoused under bond; whereas, on the 5th of January, 1836, there was no more than 2,846,014 pounds so locked up. This is an important difference of stock on hand, which, no doubt, has tended, and will tend to keep up the price of the article. The country from which we import the greatest quantity of wool is Germany. In 1835 the amount was nearly 24,000,000 pounds weight. From Russia, to which our exports of manufactured woollens is comparatively small, we imported upward of 4,000,000 pounds, from New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, taken together, about 200,000 lbs. weight more than from Russia. The next largest importations are from Spain, Turkey, and Italy, which, taken together, supply us with nearly 4,000,000 pounds. Portugal furnishes 683,000 pounds, Holland 301,000 pounds, and Belgium 231,000 pounds. Of the foreign wool which we have imported we re-exported in its unmanufactured state 4,101,700 pounds during 1835. And of the total quantity imported in 1835 we retained for manufacture 44,718,514 pounds. This is nearly 1,000,000 pounds more than was taken up by the manufacturers in the preceding year.

It is to be regretted, on statistical grounds, that the accounts to which we refer, give us no information as to the quantity of wool produced at home, or the amount of it which enters into the manufacture of the woollen goods exported. Neither is there any account of the whole quantity of woollen goods manufactured, including home as well as foreign consumption. There is an account of British wool exported, from which we find that the whole amount in 1835 was 4,642,604 pounds, and of this 3,000,000 pounds were sent to Belgium, and 1,500,000 pounds to France.

We now come, however, to the most important of the accounts—namely: the value of woollen manufactures exported to foreign countries. In the year 1835 the "declared value" which, be it observed, is a real thing, and very different from the "official value," which is of no use except as an indication of quantity,—the total declared value was £6,840,511; and of this amount upwards of £2,000,000 worth of woollen goods went to the United States alone. When we consider this enormous export of merely one description of goods, and recollect that our imports of cotton wool from the same nation amount probably to between two and three times the above sum, we may form some conception of the prodigious trade which we maintain with our trans-atlantic friends. Next after the United States, in the scale of our customers for woollens, come the East Indies and China. To these we send the value of upwards of £800,000; to our North American colonies the value of £148,000; and to the West Indies £114,200 worth.

In Europe, our best customer is Germany, which, in 1835, took £631,000 worth; but we are apprehensive that the Prusso-Germanic tariff, to which so many of the states have become parties, must now begin to operate seriously against us in that quarter. Mr. Poulett Thomson, however, looks upon it, or he says he does, with the utmost indifference, and surely he ought to be a reasonable good authority upon such a subject. Besides the more fully manufactured goods, Germany took from us in the same year 1,191,000 pounds weight of woollen yarn. Of European customers, next after Germany comes Portugal, which took, in 1835, to the amount of £368,000; Holland, £345,629; Italy, £243,589; Belgium, £123,737; Russia took only £93,025 worth of woollen goods. The South American States begin to be good customers; Brazil took, in 1835, £337,787 worth, and Mexico and the other States £355,760 worth.

Looking at the aggregate, the export of 1835 was fully a million sterling in value above that of 1834; but as the price was higher in 1835, this is no certain guide to the proportion or increase in quantity. From the general state of the kingdom at home, it seems very probable that for the last two or three years, the increase of consumption by our own population must have been in a greater proportion than that of foreign countries. France, indeed, may probably have advanced in consumption as much as this country, but she takes care not to injure the interests of her own manufacturers by importing any considerable quantity of the produce of our industry. In the year 1835, we exported to France only £68,000 worth of woollen manufactures! That is to say, we sent them less than one half penny worth for each individual of their population.

So far as commercial interests are concerned a friendly intercourse with the remote states of South America is ten times more important to us than intercourse with France. What interests other than commercial are promoted by our "intimate union" with France, we must leave Lord Palmerston's parasites to declare. We do not know what they are.—We have already stated the exports of woollen goods to the South American States in 1835, the imports of unmanufactured wool from these states in the same year, was 2,176,000 lbs., from France it was 194,000 pounds.

We have only to add as fiscal information connected with the foregoing analysis, that of the woollen imported in 1835, 26,877,780 pounds paid to the revenue a duty of a penny ⅌ pound, 10,198,526 pounds paid one half-penny ⅌ pound, and 6,397 pounds of "red wool" paid sixpence ⅌ pound.

The wool imported from British possessions does not pay duty. Of that there were in 1835, 4,635,811 pounds imported.

O'CONNELL has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Dublin Weekly Register*. We shall endeavour to find room in an early number, for his letter to the people of Great Britain:—

LONDON, *July* 2, 1836.

MY DEAR BARRETT,—Announce my address to the people of Ireland for your paper of Wednesday. I had hoped to be able to send it off this day, but I find I cannot complete it before Monday.

We have been insulted as well as outraged by "the Lords;" but we have in ourselves resources to enable us to overcome every difficulty. Let us, however, recollect these matters—

1. That we diminish our own strength and give additional power to our enemies by acts of violence, or by any violation of the law.

2. That one portion of the population of Ireland—the Catholics—aided by the liberal section of the Protestants, but opposed by the then more numerous and active Protestant ascendancy faction, achieved emancipation.

3. That the ascendancy faction is now comparatively weak and powerless; the popular party has extended its basis, and includes in its composition much Protestant and Presbyterian wealth and intelligence.

4. That nothing can be done without combination and an unity of action; but every thing can be achieved by them.

I will more fully develope my plan in the letter I promise to send you on Monday. It will include the organization of "The General Association of Ireland." The objects of that association will be two-fold.

1. To procure by law a complete municipal reform in Ireland, on as large and effectual a basis as that originally proposed by the ministry.

2. To procure by law such a settlement of the tithe question as shall be fully satisfactory to the people of Ireland.

The association to be dissolved so soon as both these objects are obtained.

The association to be supported by an "Irish rent," on the same basis as the Catholic rent. It is, indeed, only the more necessary at present, as the number of persons unjustly and illegally aggravated under the tithe system is very great, and these persons must be relieved.

I will give my advice and my plan in detail in my next letter. I need say nothing to rouse the honest resentment of Irish people. I would rather restrain within proper bounds the maddening influence of the just indignation and scathing scorn of the Irish nation at the insolent insult which has been basely inflicted upon us. Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Richard Barrett, Esq.

We acknowledge ourselves to be completely puzzled, to make any thing out of a column of matter which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, as an "answer" to what is stated to be a "groundless and wanton charge" against that journal, in the notice, signed by eleven of the gentlemen who "sanctioned and approved the Petition to the Royal Commissioners," and published in Thursday's *Courier*. The editor has the insolence "firmly to intimate" to the gentlemen in question, "our expectation that they will take means to secure the appearance" of the "answer" "in the columns—the advertising ones, if necessary—of the *Morning Courier*.

The editor of the *Herald* is reckoning without his host, if he really imagines that the public are so sottish as to take his yesterday's unintelligible trash as an "answer" to the charge of repeated slander which the "eleven gentlemen" have publicly preferred against him. We beg of any dispassionate individual to read the "answer," and then say, if he ever perused any piece of composition that reflected more vividly than it, the workings of shame, at detected guilt, galled vanity, a mean spirit and a coarse effrontery, with a thorough disregard of the understandings and memories of the public. We are sure that "VERITAS," "JUSTITIA," and "MECHANIC," can require no greater evidence than the "answer" furnishes, of the writer being a "convicted slanderer."

The Editor of the *Herald* is evidently very anxious to blink the question at issue between him and the framers of the Petition—between him and its signers; for these too have been twitted as simpletons, incapable of understanding its contents, and as "the visionary admirers of naked abstractions," or "utterly indifferent to any and every religion." His manœuvring, however, will fail of success. We beg to remind the public of the charges, of which the *Herald* was so lavish against those gentlemen who got up the "Petition," before their names were formally made public. The *Herald* of the 12th instant, furnishes the most abundant evidence on this point; and the sum total of the charges therein contained against the "framers and hawkers of the Petition, is that "they are dishonest, have suppressed the truth, insulted the community, that they are 'time-serving flatterers,' and that their proceeding have been, a 'base fraud from beginning to end.'"

It so happens that the "framers and hawkers" of the Petition thus slandered are no other than Messrs. Adam Ferrie, George Auldjo, Thomas B. Anderson, Benjamin Holmes, J. Stephenson, M. D., James Duncan Gibb, Turton Penn, J. W. Dunscomb, Thomas A. Begly, W. Cunningham, John Clark, John Redpath, Henry Vennor, John Jamieson, and Charles Bowman.

Eleven of these gentlemen, all who were in town at the time, declared through the press on Thursday that the "assertions" of the *Herald* and *Gazette*, that went to impugn their motives in the part they had taken in regard to the petition, were "slanderous." Now we beg the public to mark well the "answer" of the *Herald* upon this announcement and the publication of the names of the maligned "framers and hawkers."—The following is the only part of its yesterday's jargon that is intended to have a direct bearing on the subject:—

"We are a good deal surprised with some of the signatures, partly on private and partly on public grounds. So far as the private grounds are concerned, we leave three or four of the eleven gentlemen to their own reflections; and in regard to the public grounds, we pointedly ask of two or three others, whether "the slanderous assertions" were limited to "the *Montreal Herald* and *Gazette*." If by "*slanderous*" the eleven gentlemen mean *libellous* in a *legal sense*, we admit the truth or rather the truism, for, in Lower Canada it is libellous in A to make B laugh at C;—but, if by "*slanderous*" they mean *physically false*, they are hard to please with evidence, if *morally false*, they could not complain, though they were to have the epithet hurled back in their teeth."

We candidly acknowledge our inability to see clearly, either the sense or object of these remarks, and can believe that they were written with no other intention than to hoodwink the public. The writer is, apparently desirous of creating an impression that the publication of the "framers and hawkers," names entirely alters the case. We deny that it does. Without positively affirming that the editor of the *Herald* had, from the beginning, a correct knowledge of the parties concerned, by means of the system of *espionage* he encourages, and the fruits of which he avails himself of in every attack he makes upon an opponent, he could not have been ignorant of the majority of them. And, to pretend now to be a "good deal surprised with some of the signatures" ("three or four") is perhaps the most suitable way for him to commence a sneaking apology for having slandered the whole fifteen gentlemen.

But, however this may be, we would ask, if one feature of the evidence upon which the *Herald* presumed to fix the charges of "falsehood," "dishonesty," &c., upon the gentlemen alluded to, is at all altered by the publication of their names? Are the charges less true now than they were before? We beg the public to substitute in that journal's late ravings, the names of the fifteen gentlemen who got up the "Petition," for the words "framers and hawkers," and the full extent and turpitude of the charges will then be seen.

If the *Herald* now refuses to make good its "slanderous assertions," what a miserable idea must it have of its own standing and of the public spirit and virtue in the community. Why should charges, of the truth of which it made no doubt so long as the accused remained unknown, be at once quashed and dissipated whenever the parties become known?—They are false, or they would still be persevered in. They are false, or the public would visit upon the devoted heads of the liberal "fifteen" a punishment more severe and lasting than what could be awarded by any other tribunal than that of PUBLIC OPINION.

The Tory press and the out-and-out *Papineau Vindicator*, a strange combination by the way, after some twelve days hard labour in their vocation of misrepresenting the *Liberal* Petition to the Royal Commissioners, have at length achieved, what we suspect they will scarce consider as an adequate reward of their zealous labours. Yesterday, according to advertisement, a Committee of the framers of the Petition were in attendance at the News-Room, to erase from among the signatures appended to the Petition those of any individuals who had been persuaded, since they signed it, that they had received new light on the contents of the document. Under these circumstances, *twenty* individuals withdrew their names, and it is only fair to state, that seventeen or eighteen of these were the fellow-workmen of Mr. GEORGE TOD, who has been courting notoriety of late, and who with them is in the employ of Mr. APPLETON, *Builder*.—The fact of almost the entire batch of the *new lights*, being composed of Mr. APPLETON's workmen, leaves the allied extremes very little to boast of.

TOD stated that other five of his fellow-workers, wished to withdraw their names, but as they did not appear in person, and as TOD could produce no evidence that he had been deputed by them to make the request, the Committee did not feel themselves at liberty to erase their names.

Let us now look at the other side of the matter. For twenty that withdrew, forty-two, chiefly merchants of the city, came forward and attached their signatures; in addition to these, thirty-five called at Mr. FERRIE's house afterwards to attach their signatures. So much for the resistless march of liberal opinions.

We wish to conceal nothing. The erasure of three or four names had been made in the sheet at first left in the News Room, and when a new sheet had been substituted for the one defaced, some five or six persons who had signed the latter, declined signing the former when called upon. From first to last, therefore, the Petition has lost twenty-nine names, out of upwards of *two thousand*. Yesterday's gain more than doubly compensates for yesterday's loss.

One of the sheets, containing signatures to the Memorial to the Commissioners of Enquiry was lost or mislaid, yesterday, in the News Room. Whoever may have found, or can give any information which may lead to the recovery of this document, will confer a favour by communicating with the Committee.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

66 brls Flour	-	Playfair, M'Leod & Co
176 do do	-	Gillespie, Moffat & Co
99 do do	-	Mittleberger & Parke
4 do Pork	-	Do

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19

250 brls Flour	-	B. Hart & Co

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20

20 brls Flour	-	W. Smith & Co
220 do do	-	P. M'Gill & Co
36 do do	-	G. Rhynas
163 do do	-	W. Bradbury
54 do do	-	Mittleberger & Parke
15 do do	-	T. Corrigan & Co
120 do do	-	Gillespie, Moffat & Co
2 do Ashes	-	Do
3 do do	-	Frothingham & Wim
28 do do	-	W. Bradbury
110 do Pork	-	Henderson, Hunter & Co.
40 do do	-	J. Blackwood & Co
2500 bus Wheat	-	A. Miller & Co
80 do Peas	-	W. Bradbury
60 do Indian Corn	-	Do.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *Aug.* 19.—There was a couple of days since, a lively demand for *Pots Ashes*, and there were sales at 35s. 9d. @ 36s. 6d. shipping parcels: the market is since dearer, and 35s. 3d. @ 35s. 6d. has been accepted. Pearls are worth 39s. @ 39s. 6d. Of *Wheat* a few cargoes have arrived from Upper Canada, and good samples have brought 5s. 6d. @ 5s. 7½ per bush ⅌ 60 lbs.; from the store 5s. 9d. is obtained. The demand from the neighboring parishes is still considerable, in addition to which some lots have been bought for shipment to the shores of Lake Champlain. *Flour* is in very good demand, and for prime brands of U. C. fine, 31s. 3d. is obtained: superfine is worth 33s. 6d. @ 34s: and rejected fine has brought 30s. For *Salted Provisions* there is a good demand for consumption, at full prices. About 80 hhds. of *Muscovado Sugar* have changed hands since our last; for 30 hhds. good Trinidad 36s. 3d. was paid, and the same rate refused for 40 hhds. more. In *Rums* no alteration. *Exchange on England* is lower—the Montreal Bank draws at 10¼, and Merchants' Bills have sold at 9¾ @ 10, chiefly at the latter rate.

An arrival at Boston furnishes the following items, touching the home markets:—

LONDON MARKETS, JULY 16, 1836.

There has been an increased demand for a descriptions of Wools, occasioned by farther and extensive orders received for woollens from the American markets. The British Wool Fairs have been numerously attended, and all offered has found a ready sale at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., up to 2s. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JULY 18, 1836.

COTTON.—Our market in the early part of the week remained much depressed, and inferior qualities experienced a further decline; but on Friday there was a considerable revival in the demand, and prices of all descriptions recovered to the currency of this day week.

There has been a good demand today, and on American descriptions an advance of ¼d ⅌ lb. has been obtained. The sales are 5000 bales, of which 1000 American are on speculation. On Saturday 2500 were sold.

HAVRE MARKET, JULY 7, 1836

ASHES.—Our rates for New York Pots, which have remained nominal for the last three weeks, have experienced a decline of about 6f. ⅌ 100. The sales comprise—43 bls. first sort, ex *Ashley*, 50f; 275 do. Havre assortment, 48f.; 50 do. 44—3, 48f.; 28 do. first sort, expected from New York, 48 50f.

Pearls and Russia Pots have remained stationary. We have received from New York, by the *Albany*, 98 brls. Pearls and 369 do. Pots.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1836.

The New York papers of the 17th instant, due on Saturday, only reached town yesterday; those of the 18th have been received. Neither contain any news of particular moment.

The packet ship *Ocmulgee*, 8th July from London, and the 14th from Portsmouth, has arrived at New York; as also the ship *Majestic*, which sailed from Havre on the 24 June, and for whose safety great fears had been entertained. When nineteen days out, the *Majestic* encountered a severe hurricane, which left her little better than a wreck. She had on board upwards of eleven millions of francs, besides a valuable cargo of dry goods.

The ship *Canada*, Captain ALLAN, arrived at Greenock on the 11th July, in twenty-five days from Quebec.

The public must be fully satisfied, after the exhibition at the News Room, on Friday last, that the venom of the illiberals, against the Petition, has been very harmless in its effects. The extent of the success we stated on Saturday, and, from what we then said, its real value, also, might be easily inferred. It is not from any importance that we attach to what the party can now do or say, that we again refer to their "dirty doings," or again gall them, by alluding to the fate of their illstarred efforts on Friday; but we feel ourselves compelled to do so, not on party, nor on personal grounds, but to vindicate the character of independence of the mechanics of Montreal, which, it is conceived, has been put in danger, by the proceedings of that day. Take this body as a whole, they are not *toadies*; they will not resign to any individual who may happen to be "dressed in a little brief authority," their attributes of rational and accountable beings—the power and the right of thinking for themselves. This is the opinion we would cherish of the mechanics of Montreal. Is it right? We think it is, and certainly Friday's proceedings will not induce us to alter it.

We are free to own, however, that for the sake of ninety-nine hundredth's of the Montreal mechanics, we could wish that the proceedings in question had not occurred. They are apt to create suspicions, as we [illegible] disreputable. But, as we have [illegible]ed, we fully exonerate the great [illegible] mechanics from any participation [illegible] thy in the doings in question.

It has been repeatedly asked [illegible] certain "architect" has not [illegible] sheets upon which he was to [illegible] tures for the Petition? Can any [illegible] wer the query?

Mr. EVANS's Supplement to his Treatise on Agriculture, may now be had at the bookstores in town. It is a volume of upwards of three hundred pages, and embraces a great variety of topics, all of which are of the first importance to the Canadian Agriculturist.

It contains concise descriptions of the British North American Provinces; it treats of the mode of clearing, cropping, &c. of wild lands—the manufacture of cider, wine, &c.—the diseases of the horse, neat cattle and sheep, besides many other topics, which it is needless now to particularise. We shall embrace the first opportunity offers, of taking a nearer inspection of the work.

His Excellency the Governor [illegible] of New York, arrived in town on [illegible]ing. He was present at Mr. K[illegible] at the Free Chapel, on Saturday [illegible]

The *Kingston Chronicle and Gazette* [illegible] ferring to the many contemplated improvements before the public of that town, places a supply of water for mills and machinery as the most necessary and desirable. For this object it goes on to state that:—

"It is proposed to erect a dam across the Great Cataraqui from Kingston to Point Frederick, and thus create a head of 7 to 8 feet, from which mills may be supplied to any extent that may be required.

"The dam may be formed at the Cataraqui Bridge, the abutments of which will contribute materially in aiding the completion of the work. The distance across is about 1800 feet, and the dam and bridge, when united, will mutually support each other, and form a combination of strength that must ensure the permanency and durability of both. In the dam a lock must be constructed of sufficient dimensions for the craft of the Rideau Canal, and the lock that will be created will completely remove a most defective part of the canal [illegible] where great inconvenience has been felt by the shallowness of the water. [illegible] soon need be entertained as to the extensive orders received for woollens from the American markets. The British Wool Fairs have been numerously attended, and all offered has found a ready sale at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., up to 2s. per lb.

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