

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTIGE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1846.

We copy a part of a well written letter which appeared in the last " Mercury," sign ed " Quebec," in reference to a ruffianly attack, made by the Montreal Courier, apor Captain Armstrong, of the Sydenham. gentleman's professional ability is acknowledged, by those most competent to udge, his employers, and, we may add, the mercantile community. The Courier, among other things, called Captain Armstrong a compound of " Cook, Purser, and Steward, who was not fit to command a canal barge," Weat the Press has to do with the conduct' of Steam-boat Captans, beyond the mere publication of their good, and evil, deeds, we cannot make out. Our cotemporary considered himself justified in pouring forth half a coumn of declamation, merely, because Capt. Armstrong bad been complimented by the Times, on some particular actions of his life, which the Editor of that print, very correctly, considered worthy of public notice. Now, private individuals may commit actions, either good or bad, which bring them for the time being before the public ; but it is the action which calls forth public attention, not the individual, according to the merits of the action, does the individual come in for the wreath of public praise, or the lash of public censure. Now it is not because Captain Armstrong serves a Mercantile Company that he becomes a public personage, or that his character becomes public property : he is a private individual, liable, like every other individual, to criticism, whenever particular acts, on his part, shall have rendered him amenable to public opinion. For instance : when Captain Armstrong gives the passengers in his boat reason to be grateful for some increased convenience, or some unusual service, whenever he undertames a special duty for the benefit of the public, he is deserving of public praise, whenever he shall, by any neglect or mismanagement, incommode his paseengers, he is liable to public censure, but he is not a public 'man, and is not hable to animadversion of his general behaviour. His having given satisfaction to his employers, proves his ability and general good conduct, his long employment, proves his having given satisfaction, and the press has nothing to do with the matter. But as it is one of the many duties of an Editor to denoutee such of his brethren as violating his privileges, goes out of his road to attack private individuals, we will just give the Cou-He says" there are men employed in Canada as steam-boat Captains who are utterly unfit for their occupation ;" we will observe there are persons employed in Canada as Editors, whose language disgraces the paper they write on, & whose motives are blacker than the ink they dabble in. We will observe, further, that n Canadae very man who holds a place, even at the hands of private persons, is considered as a public character, because the only politifience here is place-holding, is keeping a fat thing from an avaricious & envious neighher, who will get you abused if he is not in a position to do at himself. This feeling is sooner or later manifested towards any man who appears permanently situated; how persons in such situations escape being poisoned to create a vacancy, we really cannot imagine. The passions of envy and avarice, find plenty of vent through the press of Canada, and every disappointed harpy can, among the members of the press, find some tool base enough. The most curious part of the matter is this that those very conductors of the press, who are capable of the meanness we have described, pretend to excessive delicacy, and in dealing with public defaulters, definquents, in office, leaders of party, political criminals possessed of influence, carefully eschew all manliness of thought or speech, and look on those powerful invectives, and heavy blows which a Burke, a Grattan, or a Cicero, regarded as the chief glory of their eloquence, as coarse and scurrilous, in fact altogether

too heavy for their weak stomachs.

THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The Upper Canada papers have been ocupied with a discussion which has elicited the fact of the most infamous cruelty, dishonesty and corruption having distinguished the management of the Kingston Penitentiary, employments purchased by bribery prisoners cheated out of the prison allowance by a vile system of peculation, and the wanton torture of the wretched inmates of that which ow appears to be a habitation of horrid ruelty, prove that the vite Swindlers conected with the direction of the principal prison of the Province, are more worthy confinement than the telons they cob of their daily bread.

"Shamrock" was rather precipitate in his riginal remarks. This however is an error which will occur to the best intentioned persons. We inserted his letter as we find that publicity is the touchstone of truth Finding himself in error he of course retracts his charge and as we are now in possession of the mer ts of the case, we publish the retraction. We cannot however permit ou dent to withdraw the charge which he beought aga not the gentlemen to whom he alludes, without saying that as far as we have been able by careful enquiry to gain information concerning the management of the Seminary, it is worthy of every praise, and we never heard the dispensers of Edu cation in that Establishment otherwise than favorably spoken of by those under their care, but more particularly so by those of British origin.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal an Commercial Advertiser.

Sir,-Since my last communication I have been informed that the "Dignitaries," whom I intimated as having insulted some of our young countrymen, have declared that such a thing as giving an about never entered their minds. As I am not disposed o enter into a disputation with these gentleme especially, since the merry time of Christmas approaching, I will believe them. Their sacred cha racter would not allow me, for a moment, to suppose hem capable of wilfully telling an untruth. It appears, then, that the whole affair has arisen from misunderstanding between the parties. I naturally felt very indignant when I heard that those young gentlemen were insulted; and who, with a drop of Celtic blood in his viens, would not feel the same; and, consequently, expose the affair, since those young gentlemen, on account of their situation could not well do it themselves. Insults arising from prejudice, especially when offered to gentlemen who cannot well resent them, are alike usmanly, disgraceful, and unchristian. The authors of them deserve to be exposed to the public view ; particularly so, when they are gentlemen, whose calling ought to make us suppose, that such a hought ought never to cross their minds. Such was the intention I had in my last letter; but was the intention a man those gentlemen since it appears from those gentlemen nen's own words hat moults more not intended, I willingly retract what I have said about the affair. And as it is the luty of every man to make raphration for an injury he mag have done, I, by this letter, wish to efface any bad impressions which my fast may have im-pressed on the public mind, injurious to those gen-

> Yours, &c. SHAMOCK

Quebec, 22nd December, 1846.

Though first written by Elihu Jurritt, the rhough first written by grant learned blacksmith, for the instruction of the subscribers of the Christan Citizen an U. S. periodical—wepray of the REMITTING friends to ponder over the nice illustrations of the fardships of newspaper publishers which the author draws in the subjoined article, as carefully as iodical-wepray though they were originally address of the readers of this periodical. Our friends who regularly remit their acknowledgments of our services can have no other feelings than satisfactory on perusing such an article, unless it make them pity the unrewarded printer, or excite their indignation at the UNREMITTING reader of their favourite newspaper, whose support of it is no better than a rotten walking stick is to a traveller.]

" Limitations of Human Responsibility."

There is an idea conveyed in this term There is an idea conveyed in this term which seems to prevail extensively among the readers and subscribers of News-papers and other Periodicals, and which renders their scase of obligation to the Printer exceedingly

scase of obligation to the Frinter exceedingly obtuse and impracticable. There is no class of working men who are so dependant upon the spontaneous sense of honor and justice of those indebted to them, as the putoo beary for their week stomachs.

"I observe with regret that the Montreal bloss attack on a genterally respected herenamely, Captain C. L. Armstrong, of the Sydenham. The occasion soized upon for this unprovoked-onset appears to have been a well meant but probably incorrect paragraph in the Times, in which it is stated that certain shippers by the Canada on her last trip down, had made it a condition that Capt. A. should take charge of her.—It is no doubt to be regretted that such a statement was published, as it might possibly lead persons who did not know Captain Roach of the Canada, to suppose that some doubts of his capacity existed. Those who know Captain R., would not require to read this gentlemanly and temperate letter in the Courier to be convinced that this was not the case. The Editor of the Courier might with great advantage to himself and his renders imitate the moderation and temper shown by Captain R., instead of indicting on those who have patience to read it ha'f a column of flippant nonsense about steamship, from which one would suppose his knowledge of such matters had been acquired in that celebrated amphibious corps 'the Horse Manings,'?? bishers of Newspapers and other Periodicals. They are unfortunately situated, at every point

it is made into bread. Then why is not a good newspaper as much a cash article after it is printed, as a loaf of bread after it baked? Do the editor's midnight thoughts, spread over the sheet by a score of part hands spread over the speet by a score of paid hards and founts of money-bought types, evaporate the cash material of the paper and transform it into a parallelogram of moonshine? If the printer could make such a rule "work both ways," or so as to extend to his paper-maker's bill, he might be partially reconciled to the idea we have applied. But let us carry out the illustration into another depart-ment of the subject, for it his an intustration that appeals with a home sympathy to the comprehension of that class of the community

comprehension of that class of one comprehension of that class of one to which a publisher is likely to belong.

Here is a young baker just setting up business. He is a good worsman; he uses the hest of flour and makes the best of bread. He has borrowed a little to the capital he earned as a journeymah, and, depending on his in-tegrity and industry, he stops his cart, at your door, and asks if you will patronise him; door, and asks if you will patronise him; whach you readily promise to do, and to pay him part in advance or the whole at the end of the year. He wants the money to buy dour with, for he has his whole stock in his cart: so, at a triffing discount, he receives his pay for a year's supply, and promises to leave a loaf of the finest wheat at your door every morning for twelve months. This ligitifits to morning for twelve months. This he fulfils to the letter. You are pleased with his bread and praises it to your neighbours, and to him. and praises it to your neighbours, and to him. The year expires, and the young baker, flattening himself that he has deserved your patronage, continues to leave a whether loaf at your door as regularly as the anarrises. —He rounge, continues to leave a whenten told at your door as regularly, as the ann-rises. He thinks you were kind to him the year before in paying him in advance, and he contends with his limited means, rather than dun such a generous patron. Another year rolls around, and, at every meal, his bread is on your table. At the commencement of the third year, he At the commencement of the third year, he lingers a little longer in his morning visits to your door, hoping you will offer to pay him. Still he drives away to his bakery with a cheerful heart, confident that you are "good" for any amount he may have against you. As the sum accumulates, he begins to attach a special interest to it, as so nething on deposit for "a rainy day." But after he has thus supplied you for three or four years, you send your youngest boy to his shop with the thus supplied you for three or four years, you send your youngest boy to his shop with the last loaf he left at your door, who delivers his errand according to the words you have put into his mouth! "Pa says he don't want to have you send him any more bread, because he subscribed only for one year, and the time has expired." Now, good friend, was the sum you paid in advance for one years supply of bread, the "limitation of human responsibility," on your part, to that young supply of bread, the "limitation of utilization are sponsibility," on your part, to that young man? To be sure, you did not promise to take his bread but for a single year; but you did take it, and you ate it, and broke it to your children, and, perhaps, invoked God? blessing upon a thousand different meals you made of it, and never remembered the baser

You have another neighbour, in liv circumstances, and he is a Punter. Hi means are small, but hopes, large. He has een disciplining his mind for many yees, and he has trained it to the utierance or mind with and old. He aspires to feed our mind with bread, and nourish in your long and dim in the garret where he misting you are asleep. For your mental reposition, and pay for one year in adver, He cannot buy paper brighter and will, as yet, he has no creuit at without cash a puts his paper down to the fowest core and mind the same and the fowest core and mind the same and the same are to cost in advance, every the same and the same and the same are to same the same are to same the same and the same are to same the same and the same are to same the same are to same the same and the same are to same the same are to same the same are to same the same and the same are to same and the same are to same are to same and the same are to same and the same are to same are to same are to same and the same are to same are You have another neighbour, in liv cir-\$ 10,50

3 Repms of Printing Paper, Connosition of 72,000 ems, 18.00 Press work of 6 tokers, Wrapping Paper, folding, directing &, 3,00

Here, then, is the material of his publica-

Here, then, is the material of the which he must pay cash. The spiritual part, consisting of the wealth of his best thoughts, he makes account, of being willing to work hi mind for nothing. He draws a ballence between for nothing. He draws a ballence between his outgoes and income, and finds that for his 1500 printed sheets which he has saftered over the land, he has, in cash and pumises, about \$45, out of which he must pay \$37 to the paper maker and to the hands in its employ, leaving him nearly \$8 for himseek's labor, the rent of his office, postage, all exchange on uncurrent bank no.es, \$5c. but he is an editor, and that is something intself; and then he hopes to have a larger superiphion list one of these days. He look for a continuance of your patronage, for yet have praised his paper and his ambitions a fred with glory of new anticipation. Velkly he sends you his journal, containing the continuance of your patronage, sory a lave praised his paper and his ambitims ared with glory of new anticipation. Mekly he sends you his journal, coatabiling the choicest efforts of his pen, and feas of the pleasure he thinks you will derive for its perusal. And you read it—your landly lead it; and perhaps you lend it to your nighors. A new year commences, and the eddor and to you his improved sheet running ove full of good wishes for your happiness and osperity. His coat is seedy, but he had ther put his paper in a new dress, than expeat the money on his own person. He labor wisth increased assiduity and hope. Some his anticipers send back their papers proventy at the commencement of the second ye, harded in large letters, "Refused, or 9 kg my paper." It sickens his heart a little whe faces them from the office: but then his a faces them from the office: but then his a large letters, the fine his a large letters, and send him the full amount at the cle of the volume. Still his heart does ne sicken though his hope is deferred. The fid volume commences with a new, glows tribute of thankszivng to you, and all his best letters and all his best letters. though his hope is deferred. The ifd volume commences with a new, glowil tribute of thanksgiving to you, and all his becribers who "hold over," for the continue of your patronage. He has hinted seval times in his paper, during the preceding say, that be was straitened for money, anguald be grateful for his dues. But he depaids upon your support, and fears to send y a bill of your indebtedness, lest you shoul take offence and "stop your paper." Ie wades along through a sea of difficulties nd opens his fourth volume with a grateful alutatory to his old and established patrons. Perhaps "the bills that must be paid havenessed upon you, and you resolve to catally our family expenses, begining with a superfluities. Your charity clinging intinctively to persons and interests nearests lone, you conclude to "cut" the poor prints at a distance; which you can do with battlittle personal inconvenience. You accordally send back his lawt paper with this short-hand direction with more than the paper. The laws experience with my more. The service with the paper. ection written on its margin;—True has ex-pired—stop my paper. The man in the gar-ret, hundreds of miles distant, looks at his scot and finds one dollar and fifty cents to your creent, against four years and a half of time-during which he has supplied you with he maner.

Now, then, we would ask, do you not stand 1 Did you not treat them precisely alize? Were not the two acts on the same parallel of hishonest latitude? Could the Baker complain that his case was more aggravated than that of the Printer?—If so, on what ground? The flour and salt, &c. in a loaf of bread bear The flour and salt, &c. in a loaf of bread bear no greater proportion to its market price, than the stock of a newspaper, to what a subscriber pays for it. We hope this illustration may impress some of those who read it with a new conviction with regard to the moral responsibility of subscribers. Remember that every paper or number of a periodical which you receive from the Printer without paying for it, is equivalent to a loaf of bread sponged out of the Baker in the same way. It may seem a small thing to let a paper run over the time for which it was paid by a few numbers' but it is not a small thing to the Printer. It taking from him so many loaves of bread almost literally. Why should Printers be starved out of their field of labor by this low standard of morality with regard to their dues? wed out of their field of laber by this low standard of morality with regard to their dues?

Look at the distilleries, and grog sheps, and other port-holes of Tughet! Not a gill of their hot poison fails of a ready return of cash. The honor that exists among drunkards render these bills of slow murder sacred, as those which "must be p.is." Why then should those who stand at the fountain head of virtuous knowledge, and bend on to the brakes which diffuse it in gladdening rivulets over the great community of mund, why should they be selected as the virtues of a windling evaportion, for which there is as logal red reason system of pocket picking, for a long armed genus, by which their just dues are plucked from their sustenance cent hy cent, not by one and he a villain, but by hundreds they have never seen, and they all honourable men, Christian men perhaps I We cannot ascribe the cause of this diffusive robbery of the Printer to any inherent depravity of the morals of the moral of the morals of the moral of t ter to any inherent depravity of the morals o the guilty, but to an uninstructed sense of their responsibility as subscribers. Unless a more honest code of morality shall pervade the community with regard to paying the Printer, the newspaper press cannot be supported.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communication of our esteem diriend, "Conloch," has come to hand too ate for insertion this post: it shall appear n our next.

KINGSTON R. C. COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal and

Commercial Advertiser. MR .- The want of a Literary Institution rewhich the youth of Canada, speasing the English langua e, and in particular the Irish Catholic portion of them, might receive a liberal education, has been long and grievously felt. In the Seminaries of L. Canada, other reasons being left aside, the difference of language is a barrier, which, if not insurmountaguage is a barrier, which, if not insurmounta le, is at least the cause of much inconveble, is at least the cause of much inconvenience and delay; it being cossential to acquire a knowledge of the French before beginning the classical course. In U. Canada the Irish youth were not much better off Where the gates of knowledge were not classical course. ed against them by religious intolerance, the high pensions required placed the fruits of that tree far beyond their grasp. What, then, was to be done? Between the intolerance of one party and the difference of language of the other, were so interesting a portion, the youth of the country, to be kept in that igno-rance which excludes them from every post of honor and emolument. The Right Hev.

Dr. Pheliph, newerfully aided by his excellent Vicar General, the very Rev. Ang. McDonell, says no. Under his Lordship's protection, and his Vicar General's direction the College of Regionoles was open here, on the 15th of last October. It is a superh five-story huilding, of some 150 feet long by 40 broading the magnation of the magnation is such as the fettle imagination of the magnation with the chosen for the of the pagan poets might have chosen for the abode of their most popular detites. Any de-scription which could be given, would be far from conveying to the mind of the reader, from conveying to the mind of the reader less beauty. I am really surprised that the tourist, whose remarks you copied, some time since, into the columns of the Freeman, from the Waterford Chronicle, should leap from Montreal to Toron'o, without saying a word, an passant, about Kingston. If he thought that it was not worthy of his notice he certainly deceived himself; so much so, that, were a man, who was after travelling the Continent of America, to look forth from one of the continent of the continent of America, to look forth from one and the continent of America, to look forth from one and the college about of the upper apartments of the College, abou which I write, wen the rising sun flings his which I write, we en the rising sun flings his waking beams o'er forest, town and lake, that stretch tar and wide beneath, I would defy him to say that he e'er beheld a scene more

air.
But, though grandeur of scenery, as a contingent circumstance, is not to be underva-lued, still, were the essential parts not sufficiently provided for, it would, by no means, form a sufficient recompense for the loss of time and money. In this, however, nothing is to be feared. The same zealous spirit that provided for the erection of so useful an Establishment, did not, and will not, stop short at mere external show. That such is the case is evident from the fact of their being alcase is evident from the fact of their being al-ready upwards of twenty students entered, notwithstanding the late period of the season at which it was opened. All the branches of a commercial education are at present taught, together with the Greek, Latin, French and together with the Greek, Latin, French and English languages; and when the students are sufficiently advanced, believeletters, rhe-toric and philosophy with be formed.

It is therefore to be noted that this Institu-tion will meet with the engulatement which it deserves. To young Canadian gentlemen, of French origin, it affords a most conveniently of learning the English language:

of French origin, it affords most convenient opportunity of learning the English language; for the acquiring of which they were heretofore obliged to travel into the States, where many things conspired to refider their abode as little pleasing as jossible.

Knowing how sincerely you desire the progress of education, I have taken the liberty o sending you those few remarks, and remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

Kingston, Dec. 14, 1846. P. S .- The weather is uncommonly mild here, for the season; to a person accustomed to the climate of L. Canada, it appears extremely so. The ground is scarcely covered with snow, and that only for the last few with snow, and that only for the last few days; so that sleighing is, as yet, a "rara quis?" in this part of the world. Indeed only a few of the most daring "Amateurs? have made their appearance; nor is it likely that the theatre of their operations will long remain. Small vessels of various technical appellations still spread their white sails to the breeze, and the steamer's marky smake marks. reeze, and the steamer's murky smoke marks its pathway in the rarified air; but most pro-bably a day or two will put a stop to all this and the hoary sing reign triumphant over na-ture's vanquished smiles.

M. S. M.

ing Tayern License Certificates is advertised to be holden from the 20th to the 30th January next.] [The Special Sessions of the Peace for grant-

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal and Commercial Adverti er.

DEAR SIR, -- Might I, thro' the columns of your paper, ask our city solons what they intend doing with Chan plain Street? I am persuaded that it their Honors had to pass thro' it a soften as I am compelled to do, there would not be as many ruts for the reception of the snow as at pres n , I would caution any of your readers fortunate enough to possess a horse against trusting him in at the Toll Gate (should he be able to get so far) it will be necessary to give him a least a days rest. Really, it is disgraceful to the city of Quebec (I beg pardon I mean the corporation) to have such a thoroughfare as you are aware it is, in its present state, I know of no better exercise for a rheumatic Patient than a trip to the aforsaid gate in a cariole (provided he can bear it,) do drop a hint, to those whose duty it is, to look to it and oblige,

Yours, A TAXED CITIZEN. Quebec, 29th December, 1846.

We would direct public att ntion to the arrival of MR SADLIER, of the firm of Mesers D. & J. Sadijer, New-York, with an assortin nt of Banks suitable for Christmas Presents, or New-Year's G fts, for particulars see advertisement .- No family Library is complete without their splendid work, " The Lives of the Saints, by Butler," which has justly received the sanction of the R. C. Bishops of Ireland; in fact, the collection as a whole, is unequalled by any hitherto offered to the inhabitants of Quebec.

The King ton Chronicle recommends an united e fort by the newspaper proprieors of this Province to obtain a reduction of the heavy postage on papers and letters; and we are sure the suggestion of our res pected contemporary will not meet with a dissent ng voic. from the wiole fratern ty. So much his been said, -so many complaints have been reprated time and again, by the Colonial press, against the noolerable grievance of the Post O.fice system, -without producing the slightest effect, that it appears to us, as a drnier resort, we shall have to get up a little repollion; for it seem nothing but the mis in nineat danger will attract the attention of our masters in Dow-

ning Street. W know we can say nothing new upon this vexing subject: but we can repeat what others have said before u -- and, according to the American plan of redressing their grievances, "there is nothing like keep ng the thing alive." Now, we certainly think the present post office charges upn letters and newspapers in the American Colon es are disgraceful to any c vilize | country. We do not be ieve the Province is yet sufficient'y populous to support the penny letter sysem, nor the free transportation of newspapers; but we do think that the letter postage might be greatly reduc d, and that newspaper exchanges, can be allowed a free transport—as was formerly the case-particularly when we know there is an annual surplys revenue, from the Colonial post office, sent home, of the large amount of between £12,000, and £20,000 We are certain this could be done, and have a very fair and just salary for Mr. Stayner, the Deputy Post Master General, who has always been believed to be the recipient of the newspap r postage as perquisities, in addition to his regular annuity a. Head of the Colonial P. O. De-

For every weekly publication sent across the line, the Printer has to pay 4s. 4d. per annum, to the post office in advance. And for every weekly exchange he receives from th other side, he pays 8s 8d., so that in xchang ng with a newspaperat Watertown or Oswego, his postage alore costs him 13. per annum, besides his own return paper. No doubt our neighbors will roll up their eyes in wonder at such a monstrous imposition. They will tell us that they pay no postag upon papers sent to the distar t irty miles from their offices ;-and that they can send them from Maine Galveston, a distance of perhaps 3000 miles -for one cent!

But we in Canada are behind the age we must bear o be kept in a state of inactivity and sloth, because the government at Home choses to turn a deaf ear to our remonstrance. There is enterprise in British America—there is n warm disposition to move f rward in the march of improvement in science and commerce, if the Mother Country will give encouragement to do so. Perhaps, however, as there is a fresh man at the helm of the Colonial D partmentone who has always been conspicu us for his liberal and enlightened principles—the colonial policy may be changed; and something approaching to fairness be adopted in the post office at least.

TAVERN LICENSES, Quebec, 1846. - Number of Certificates for Licenses granted by Magistrates, Sumber of Licenses granted by His Excellency the Governor General 11

Total number granted,
Out of which there are
In the Lower Town, Champlain
Street, Cove and other places where
the seamen generally resort to [not
including St. Paul street,)
It the Alpary Town. In the Upper Town, In the Suburhs, including St. Paul's Market, and St. Paul street and Banlieu (except for Cove,)

232

Number of applicants to Magistrates for Lienses 264.
32 of which were rejected, 1 withdrawn, and 221 granted.

254 Thus more than one half of the licensed tawerns in the city are in the locale frequented by sailors, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the wharves. Desertion and drunk-enness consequently find their facilities on the spot where the seaman's duty should be

discharged.

Magistrates and the Executive was 241; in 1845 the number was 255.

ROBBERY.-B. tween Monday the 21st and Thursday the 24th inst., the following articles were stolen from the Vestry of the English Cathedral :-

2 Clerical Silk Gowns.

2 Silk C.s. ocks, 1 Waistband, " Scarf,

1 College Cap, 1 A ademica Hood. We are authorized to state that any in-formation which may lead to the recovery of the above, afforded to R. Symes, Esq., J. P. or the Chief of Police, will be suitably

rewarded. (Mercury.)
DREADFUL OUTRAGE. On the 16th nst, a man named Malone was at a house in G iffintown - the landlord of which was unknown to him - at about ten o'clock at hight, and there spent the night in company with several men and females engaged in waking a child. Some of these men left the hor and shortly after—a little before daylight— Malone also let? He had no sooner gone than he noticed two men of those who had than he noticed two men of those who had previously left the house, and who had been talking together at the door, following him. He knew both of them by sight, but now by masse; and upon their coming up with him had unimportant conversation, which was terminated by one of them firing a pistol at his head.—The ball struck him and he fell; immediately after which he was kiesed by the immediately after which he was kieged by the man who had the pistol, who only desisted upon his comrade remarking "Come away, come away: let him be d—d: he'll not chatter more." After laying some time he was sufficiently recovered to rise, and with the assistance of a passenger continuation. the assistance of a passenger contrived to reach Dr. Fenwick's house at the haymarket. Malone's escape is most wonderful: the ball Malone's escape is most wonderful: the ball passed through, coming out at the other side, ut fortunately the wound was rather low, towards the neck, so that the skull was not fractured. Maione was a witness in the case of Fennell. -Montreal Herald.

LATER ACCOUNTS FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a member of Congress for the following intelligence from Mexico. The " Locomotor" of Vera Cruz, of the 17th 18th, 19th and 20th was received vesterday in this city. In the 18th is an exract from an official despatch from the commissary general of the state of Sinoloa, dated Mazatlan, Oct. 28, addressed to the minister of finance, at Mexico, which extract is copied by the " Locomotor" from the Monteur of Mexico of the 13th November .--This extract states that the French sloop of war Brilliante, the Count de Bon-et, comnander, had arrived on the 28th October at Mazatlan, from Upper California (S. Francisco and other poris) and that the comman. der reported that Captain Flores, aided by a larg number of Californians and some In-Puebla de los Angeles, and captu ed several boat , taken several prisoners, and k lied many 'soldados' of the North American Navy. The corres ondent of the Locomor at Maz dan wries same date, 28th October, and says the Californians and Indians "ent the throat?" of 150 of the North-Americans, and captured boats, &c., and states the account to have been derived from the Count de Bonser, &c. and that the count represents the " North Americans" as "terrib'y alarmed" lest the Mexicans should send troops against them, &c; that the North Americans had but 30 so diers at Monterey, and 10 or 12 at St. Francisco; that at the after place they had erected a fort, & c .-There is toubtless a good deal of Mexican pluster and falsehood in all this statement,-The " Locomotor" of the 19th represents that the solders (girrison) of San Juan de Ulloa are very much distressed. the day before the authorities and c tizens of Ve a Cruz had a public me measures to relieve them. It den supreme government for its neglect of the soldiers; says the citizens will "end their advances," and then there will be " serious conflict" in the city, more distressing be-cause exhibited in the face of the enemy.

COMMERCIAL.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Market up to 29th Dec., 1846.

Beef, per lb . . . . 0 4 a 0
Mutton, per lb . . . . 0 3 a 0
Ditto, per quarter . . 2 3 a 3
Lamb, per quarter . . 1 6 a 4
Potatoes, per bushel . . 2 6 a 3
Maple Sugar, per lb . . . . . Veal, per 18. . . . 0 5
Do., per quarter . . 1 6
Pork, per lb . . 0 5
Eggs, per dozen . . . 0 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from CHS. CAMPBELL Esq., dated River du Loup, to his son, at Quebec .-

Quebec —

"Mr. Jenkins, of Rimouski, has been very kind to the shipwrecked sailors, and with his usual benevolence sheltered, fed and afforded them every assistance. They are also much indebted to Mr. Gauvreau, of Ste. Luce; and his brother of Rimouski, both-having procured sleighs for the conveyance of many of them. The elergymen also of the different parishes with their characteristic zeal in acts of humanity, were foremost in holding out the hand of assistance to the unfortunate mariners thus cast adrift on the snows of a Canadian winter. east adrift on the snows of a Canadian winter. cass adrift on the shows of a Canadian winter.

Having overtaken some of them on my way to
this place, they, with grateful hearts mentioned to me, how well they had been treated, and
further said, though the weather was cold,
they met with warm hearts to cheer them on
their way."

Capt. Young and Mr. Russell, who had gone down to survey the wrecks at Matane, returned here on Saturday morning last.

They have condemned the Empire and Reti-

The Lloyds, wrecked below Ste. Anne, has also been condemned and sold to a Mr. Roy, for £50.