ry side. "Cursed is my fate, which me here to inactivity, while my bro- perhaps even now approaching his !" him, and not to me," continued he pause, "is life pregnant with hopes. utiful and affectionate bride awaits his —but for me—what is life to me? I conduct the happy one to the altar? I tear Maria herself, over his grave, my arms! But how!" interrupting with his eyes fixed upon the ground, he not tear her from me—tear her from

was my impression that he was the pri- vate secretary of the master of the house, who was a dignitary of the state, for I had often met him at the same table. Here the matter rested for a few days. The fol- lowing week we removed into the Rue St. Domin- ique. Directly opposite to the *porte-cochère* of our hotel was the *porte cochère* of an hotel that had once belonged to the Princes of Conti. A day or two after the removal, I saw the unknown gentleman coming out of the gateway opposite, as I was about to enter our own. He bowed, saluted me by name, and passed on. Believing this to be a good occasion to ascertain who he crossed the street, and asked the porter the name of the gentleman who had just out. 'Mais, c'est Monsieur le Duc!' —what Duke? 'Why, Monsieur le Velmy, the proprietor of this hotel!' It a younger Kellerman, the hero of Mares, but I could fill volumes with anecdotes of ar nature; for, in these countries, men of illustrious deeds abound, one is disturbed in society by the fussy preten- and swagger that is apt to mark the pre- of a lucky speculator in the stocks. But unlike bargains, are rarely discussed in so- ciety. I have already told you how this little sensation is produced in Paris by the presence of celebrity, though, in no part of the world is more delicate respect paid to those who have earned renown, whether in letters, arts or arms. Like causes, however, notoriously produce like effects; and I think, under the new regime, which is purely a money-power system, directed by a mind whose ambition is wealth, that one really meets here more of that swagger of stocks and lucky speculations, in the world, than was formerly the case. Society is decidedly less graceful, more care-worn, and of a worse tone today, than it was previously to the revolution of 1830. I presume the elements are unchang- ed, but the ebullition of the times is throwing the scum to the surface; a natural but temper- ary consequence of the present state of things."

E CAMEL.—The Arabs assert, that a per- who strikes them without reason finds some ity in escaping from their vengance, and e a remarkable conformity betwixt their tions and that of their masters, for re up the remembrance of the injury till ave an opportunity of gratifying their re- ent. Indeed, when an Arab happens to the anger of a camel, he puts his clothes place where the animal is to pass, and s them in such a manner that they seem over a man lying down. The camel recei- tests the garment of him by whom he has been injustly treated; seizes them with his teeth, shakes them with violence, and tramples them with fury. When his rage is over he quits them; the owner of the clothes may then show himself without fear, and conduct and lead at pleasure the animal, who, with astonishing docility, sub- mits to the will of a man that a moment before it was his intention to destroy.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1836.

The Morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, Sundays, Christmas and New Year's days, ex- cepted, for the small sum of six dollars delivered a town, or eight dollars if sent by mail—a small fraction over one penny per number in town, and not three half per number in the country, payable in advance.

r dates from London have been brought to the 15th ultimo, by the arrival at York of the London packet ship *West- er*, which sailed from Portsmouth on the The packet ship *Silvie de Grasse*, Havre, whence she sailed on the 12th ber, has also arrived.

The accounts respecting the English Mo- ney Market are somewhat contradictory, but the latest notice a slight improvement, though the permanency of this is doubted.

The Queen of Spain's cause appears to become more prosperous.

The intentions of LOUIS PHILIPPE towards the liberal cause in Spain seem very equivo- cal.

THE REVENUE.—The amount of the revenue presents an increase of the present over the last year of £2,700,000, and £1,026,000 upon the quarter.

THE HARVEST.—Considerable apprehensions are beginning to be felt in Ireland for the state of the crops. Very gloomy accounts have been received from the north and north west. The tern coast, the islands, and the highlands of land, are in a very precarious state.

PORTATION OF BREAD STUFFS.—The *West- er* arrived this morning from London, has board *two thousand and thirty-nine* bushels at.

he *Times* congratulates the country on the rn of four conservative members of Par- ent for the two divisions of Northampton. despite of the ill-matched alliance between adicals and the oligarchy of Whig Lords, encer, Fitzwilliam and Northampton.

Large exportations of hay were making in Scotland, for the United States.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Clarendon*, Captain Walker, from St. Kitts, bound to Lon- don, was wrecked at Chale Bay, Isle of Wight, on the 11th October. The vessel was laden with a valuable cargo of West India Produce. Her officers and crew consisted of sixteen, and a number of passengers left the Island in her; a- mong whom were Lieutenant Shaw, an offic of the army, his lady and four daughters; a gen- tleman named Pemberton, a planter, who was returning to Europe for the benefit of his health, and Miss Pemberton, his daughter, twelve years of age. Miss Gawley, of Portsmouth, William Shepherd, of Exeter, and others, names not as- certained. She struck the breakers at daylight, and immediately went to pieces. The second mate, George Harris, and two seamen, name rney and Thompson, were the only individu who escaped, which they effected by lashing themselves to some spars. They were all e ly injured by contusions, and Thompson expected to survive.

young alligator was caught off one of th s at London on the 10th of October.

he frigate *North Star* arrived at Portsmouth the 12th of October, from South America ng on board 1,300,000 dollars in silver.

dmiral Lord Saumarez, of the Royal Navy, on the 9th of October, aged 80. He had n in the service 66 years.

The cholera has almost entirely ceased in Italy. In the Roman states it exists only in Ancona—and there only to a very limited ex- tent.

The royalists were actively moving against the Carlists in every quarter where Carlists were to be found. Alaix was in hot pursuit of Gomez; Villareal, the Carlist commander in chief, had retired to the other side of the Ebro. The Por- tuguese auxiliaries had resumed offensive opera- tions against the Carlists. Madrid was perfect- ly tranquil on the 5th of October. Mina was not expected to live.

The French squadron sailed for Portugal on the 11th, with instructions to employ force in contravention of all plots, and especially to pre- vent the disembarkation of Don Miguel, or the landing of any arms intended for his service.

Nothing farther has taken place in the affair between France and Switzerland. France is anxious to close it amicably, but all the Swiss Councils except Geneva have agreed to modifi- tions couched in a belligerent spirit. Meantime the blockade is enforced with the utmost rigor.

A report was in circulation at Aleppo, on the 9th of September, that Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, was dead.

Gen. Cordova had arrived at Paris.

A misunderstanding took place at Smyrna, between the French and American Consuls, in consequence of an American merchant vessel having been boarded by a French man-of-war's boat in search of deserters. The American Cap- tain abandoned his ship to the French Officer, who carried her into Smyrna.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada has elected Mr. M'LEAN for its Speaker. This is unfortunate, for Mr. M'LEAN has the reputation of being a thorough-going Tory; and for the mere name of the thing, a body, whose members, with very few exceptions, pledged themselves at the hustings to liberal principles and measures, should not have made such a selection. Upon the ground, therefore, of political profession, and let us not be here misunderstood, Mr. M'NAB, the more liberal candidate, should have been pre- ferred. It is to be hoped that this House of Assembly will bear in mind, in their most in- significant as well as most important mea- sures, that the inhabitants of the Province are not in a mood tamely to submit to be trifled with.

Mr. M'LEAN was elected by a majority of fifteen votes.

With the few exceptions of those exclu- sively devoted to literary purposes, the news- papers published in the United States are at present filled, from beginning to end, with electioneering politics. Our neighbours throw their whole soul into their political elections, and an ant's hill, that has been rudely assaulted, could not present a more busy scene among the myriads of its inha- bitants than do the United States, when the time arrives for choosing the first and second officers in the Federal Republic. The gene- ral election for the President and Vice Pre- sident has begun in several of the States.—The "tug of war" is between the thorough- ly Democratic party who have nominated as the fit successor of ANDREW JACKSON, the present Vice-President MARTIN VAN BUREN, and the more Conservative, or as they are termed, the Whig party, who have declared for Gen. HARRISON to fill the same office.

Which will be the successful candidate, it is quite impossible to conjecture with any de- gree of certainty, although from the avowed principles of the democratic school being more flattering to the vanity of the mass of the population or electors, for the qualifica- tion is very low, the probability of success leans towards that side. In the meantime, the organs of each have changed doubt into certainty, and speak with confidence of the triumph of their supporters.

As we have frequent occasion to allude to the political affairs and official changes in the United States, it may not be amiss at this juncture to lay before our readers a few par- ticulars respecting the national Legislature or Congress, which may help those who have not yet threaded their way through the seem- ingly involved politics of our Republican neighbours, to a clearer understanding of them.

We shall at present confine our attention to the constitution of the national Legisla- ture or Congress; as it would lead us too far a-field to advert to the peculiarities of the State Legislatures, which are sovereign within their own boundaries, as regards the power of making or altering of laws relative to pro- perty and private rights, the appointment of judges and civil officers, levying of taxes, and all other rights not vested in the Federal Government.

The President, or Chief Magistrate, is elect- ed by delegates from each State, and holds his office for four years. Every Bill which has passed the Senate and House of Represen- tatives, before it can become law, must be presented to him. If he approve, he signs it, if not, he returns it to the House in which it originated, with his objections. The measure is then reconsidered, and if passed by a vote of two-thirds of each house, it then becomes law, notwithstanding the veto of the Presi- dent. He enjoys most extensive patronage. He may be impeached before the Senate, and should conviction follow, which cannot be without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, he can be removed from office.

The Senate of the United States is com- posed of two Senators from each State. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the resp- ective States for six years. They are divi- ded into three classes, so that a third may be changed by a new election every second year. The Vice President is President of the Senate.

The House of Representatives is compose- d of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States according to their respective population. There cannot be more than one representative for every thirty thousand persons. Each State, how- ever, is entitled to at least one representa- tive.

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, are appointed by the State Legislatures. Congress is required to assemble at least once every year; and such meeting is on the first Monday of every December, annually, unless a different day is provided by law. The President can convene extra sessions. Both Senators and Representatives are entitled to receive compensation for their services from the Treasury of the United States, and while discharging their duties are privileged from arrest, except in cases of felony, &c.

The following are the chief of the powers conferred by the Constitution on Congress:—

"It has power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and pro- vide for the common defence and general wel- fare of the United States;—to borrow money on the credit of the United States;—to regu- late commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; —to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States;—to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and to fix a standard of weights and measures; —to provide for the punishment of counterfeit- ing the securities and current coin of the United States;—to establish post-offices and post-roads; —to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their re- spective writings and discoveries;—to consti- tute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;— to define and punish piracies and felonies com- mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;—to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concern- ing capures on land and water;—to raise and support armies &c."

The *Bytown Gazette* of the 10th instant, says:—"We regret to hear that the ice on the Rideau Canal has taken so securely, that there is very little hopes of its opening again this season. This will be a very serious in- convenience to many of the merchants on the line, whose goods will be detained till our winter roads set in."

Among the passengers in the packet ship *Oxford*, 7th October from Liverpool, arrived at New York, were J. B. EWART, Esq., lady, daughter and servant, of Upper Canada, and J. BRECKANRIDGE, Esq., of Montreal.

The letter bag at the Exchange, for Liver- pool, by the *Esther*, the last this season, will close on Tuesday next.

The Trustees of the Royal Institution have come to a settlement with the heirs of the late Mr. Des Rivieres, in reference to the judgment obtained against them for £22,000, being the legacy, with interest, bequeathed by the late Hon. James M'Gill to the University of M'Gill College. The purchase money, £10,000, for which the extensive farm and premises near the mountain, have been sold to John Redpath, Esq. is to be transferred to the Institution. The large three story house in the New Market, oc- cupied as the King's Arm's Inn, by Mr. Mack, is taken at £5000, the lot forming the corner of St. François Xavier and St. Sacrament streets at £2000, and a lot of land of seventeen acres, adjoining the Burnside estate, at £3000. The capital of some *constitute* on real property in this city, also transferred, makes up the difference. Some of the amounts are deemed rather high for their real value, but it is supposed that the In- stitution allowed these prices to promote an im- mediate settlement.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The *Canadien* of last night states, on the au- thority of the owner of a schooner, who is known to the editor, that he was unable to ob- tain a cargo of wools at Pictou, the mines having taken fire; it states also, that a number of square rigged vessels and schooners were wait- ing there to obtain cargoes, for Quebec and else- where, when the fire should be subdued. In speaking of the scarcity, to be apprehended dur- ing the winter, now commencing, the same pa- per says that it is informed not less than 1,400 persons in the County of Saguenay, will be ex- posed to absolute starvation, unless they receive succour from other parts, all the resources of that County having been exhausted by the rav- ages it has suffered from frosts during several years. It further says, that an application has been made to the Executive for relief, and that a most favorable answer has been returned.—*Quebec Mercury.*

It has been remarked that rats frequently re- pair to fields of grain for the purpose of procur- ing their food easily, and that on the approach of winter they return, with increased numbers, to their more comfortable domiciles in the barn, the stable or the cellar. This circumstance might be turned to advantage, if proper pains were taken to destroy the vermin before they leave the fields, and with a good terrier this might be effectually done. A dog of this species belonging to the Collector of His Majesty's Cus- toms here, killed sixty-five rats in a field here at three sets-to. When it is recollected what in- jury rats do to the foundations of buildings, and what waste they create of provender and of all kinds of vegetables, any mode which could be adopted to extirpate them, should be made generally known.—*Halifax Paper.*

NEW MODES OF FASHION.—The *Portland Times* is something of a quiz, and one might suppose he had some quizzical correspondents, if what is told by one in Europe be taken as a specimen. It is gravely averred that in Rinter- seen, a watering place in Switzerland, the fash- ionables have established several estates among the visitors, and these are dependent upon some trivial diseases, or blemishes—a *wart* among others, being a carteblanche of admission to the ranks of the aristocracy. Both sexes bathe to- gether, in appropriate dresses, in a common basin, around which run galleries where specta- tors are admitted. They spend six and eight hours every day in the baths, sitting on move- able seats, which they can easily navigate from point to point, and during this time all that is visible of the bathers is their heads, and some- times their arms. Before them are placed float- ing tables around which they congregate to chat, eat their breakfast, drink wine, play cards, or other games, or upon which those more studiously inclined, may place their volumes. Infringement of the laws which regulate this body politic of amphibious beings, are punishable by fines, and it is forbidden, among other things, to squirt water, talk upon politics or religion whilst in the bathe, or to appear there in other costume than the law directs.

Aerostation in England.

MR. GREEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE INFLATION AND ASCENT OF THE NEW BALLOON.

The inflation was accomplished without the slightest inconvenience or difficulty in four and a half hours, an excellent and equal pressure having been given during the whole time by Mr. Hutchinson, the engineer of the London Gas Company, under whose superin- tendence the gas was manufactured. The new car and hoop having been attached, I proceeded, at the wish of the proprietors, to ascertain the power of the balloon, which by the unfavourable weather on the last occa- sion, was rendered impossible. The follow- ing is the exact weight of the whole appara- tus since the new car and other alterations have been completed:—Silk and valve 238 lbs, net 224 lbs, car 200 lbs, hoop 83 lbs. lib- erating iron and ropes 30 lbs, grappling line and grapnel 120 lbs. Total 907 lbs.

As many gentlemen as the car could con- tain then entered, and on being counted there were found to be nineteen. I then sat on the edge myself, and the balloon raised the whole weight with perfect ease, besides several bearing their weight on the ropes attached to the hoop. At a low calculation the twenty persons weighed ten stone or 140 lbs. each, making 2,800 lbs., which, being added to the weight of the apparatus as given above, viz. 907 lbs., makes a total of 3,707 lbs. Had there been room in the car two or three more might have been raised, and, with a hot sun acting on the balloon, even a greater number. At half-past four my companion entered the car, our party, with myself, consisting of twelve. Our ballast weighed 780 lbs. We left the earth at ten minutes before five o'clock, and ascended in a perpendicular line about 150 feet, when a very slight breeze from the north-west moved the balloon from imme- diately above the heads of the spectators in the gardens in a south-easterly direction.

Every avenue leading to the gardens was rendered impassable by the masses of people collected, and from the immense number of private carriages around, it appeared to us that one-half of the visitors intending to en- ter the gardens could not gain access to the entrances; this, on our return, proved to be the fact. It being my wish to give the inha- bitants of the villages over which we passed a good view of the balloon, and also that my companions should have a distinct view of the country, I kept the balloon during the whole voyage about four thousand feet from the earth (or four-fifths of a mile), and as we passed along, the shouts of the spectators were reflected from the under surface of the balloon. A gentleman named Burton, con- structed a very simple instrument, which I took with me, to make the rise and fall of the balloon immediately apparent to persons un- accustomed to an aerial voyage, and it an- swered this purpose most admirably. It con- sists of a light fan, the handle of which is connected with an index, showing with what force and in what direction the resistance is acting.

Finding that we were approaching a woody district, to pass over which would have occu- pied too much time, I determined to descend, and effected a landing in a beautiful grass meadow I had observed about a quarter of a mile a-head, the grapple touching the ground about the centre of it. The evening was so perfectly calm that the balloon became sta- tionary the moment it was relieved of the weight of the grappling iron by its resting on the earth, and were hauled down by some twenty persons assembled on the spot. We were soon surrounded by several thousands on foot and in carriages we had seen proceeding from every point. After packing the balloon in the car, which is contrived to serve as a case, we proceeded to Vauxhall, where we arrived at a quarter past nine o'clock.

The field we descended in is in the parish of Beckenham, in Kent, and is the same in which I landed six years ago when accompa- nied by my poney. C. GREEN.

Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, Sept. 22, 1836.

Central Criminal Court

Thos. Basoke and Wm. Cummings were indicted for stealing 41 sovereigns and a Scotch Bank note value 1l., the property of Robert Glass.

The prosecutor, an elderly Scotchman, on the 10th of August, being a stranger in Lon- don, went into St. James's park, when he met with Cummings, who fell into conversa- tion with him. The prisoner said he was a stranger in London, and came from Newcas- tle. They walked about for an hour or more, the prisoner observing that he had done busi- ness, as the merchants of London rose early. At length Cummings proposed that they should have a drink of porter, and they went into a public-house near Cumberland-gate, when Basoke, the other prisoner, came in, and placed himself at the same table. He began a long story about his having received a fortune, in consequence of his proving that an elder brother was born before mar- riage. He proposed to give 5l. or 10l. to the poor, if each of us would add something to it. He described himself as a Scotch Laird.—(A laugh.) Cummings said he had no money with him, but he had 200l. at the Belle Sau- vage, and witness said he had 42l. at his lodgings in the Minories. They came down to the city, the "Laird" and witness toge- ther, and he went home, and on their return they called on Cummings at the Belle Sau- vage, Ludgate-hill. Witness brought all the money he had with him.

Common-Sergeant—How could you be such a fool? Witness—My Lord, I was quite misled by that Newcastle fellow Cum- mings.

The prisoners appeared to be quite stran- gers when they first met. They then all proceeded to Westminster, and had a beef steak and bottle of wine, at a tavern near the Abbey. After which the Laird pulled out what appeared to be 100l. in notes, and Cum- mings also produced some notes. Witness put down his sovereigns as they were doubt- ful whether he had them. One of the pri- soners said it was dangerous for him to carry so much money loose, as there were "many thieves about;" and Cummings proposed that they all three should put their notes and money in their watch fobs. Witness agreed to this, and Cummings wrapped the sover- eigns in a piece of paper, and then in ano- ther, and witness put it under his watch in the fob.

Common Sergeant.—This is the first time I ever had a case of this kind, where a Scotchman was thus taken in.—(Laughter.)

The Laird then went out to get some ci- gars, and as he did not return, the other pri- soner went to look after him, but neither re- turned. Witness was surprised, but not suspicious of anything wrong, as the Laird had paid for the repast.—(A laugh.) When he had occasion for a sovereign he opened the paper, and found it to contain a quantity of half-pence.

A waiter, at Fendall's Hotel, Old Palace- yard, proved that about five weeks ago the prosecutor and the two prisoners came there and dined off a steak, with which they had a bottle of wine. The prisoners left the old gentleman, who after a time went away with- out making any complaint. Is quite certain as to the identity of the prisoners.

The Common Sergeant summed up, and the Jury pronounced both prisoners guilty.

The Common Sergeant.—We have no pow- er by law transport you for more than seven years, and I am extremely sorry for it.

Upon hearing this announcement the coun- tenances of the prisoners brightened up and they left the bar laughing.

They are well known to the police, and are said to be adepts at the "thimble-rig."—*London Paper.*

Education in Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

SIR,—Being lately on a visit with some friends to the Sister Kingdom, we felt desirous of obtain- ing some information about the national system of education which has caused so much excite- ment in this country.

We, therefore, visited a good many of the schools, which appeared generally to be very well conducted. Those about the capital were chiefly Roman Catholics, both teachers and scholars; the Protestants there being well able to educate their own poor; but in the province of Ulster, where there is a great mixture of Ro- man Catholics and Protestants, the proportions in the schools are found to be in the same way. A short time ago, to ascertain this, about 120 schools were visited indiscriminately, when for seven Roman Catholics there were found, on an average, to be *five* Protestants, being rather more Protestants in proportion than there ought to have been.

We were much pleased with the kindness shown in some of the infant schools to some of the very little ones; when they were fatigued they put them in small beds in the school room, that they might sleep for about half an hour, and rise again refreshed to resume their interesting lessons.

The books used were principally supplied by the Board of Education, which have all the latest improvements We observe that they give to the poor much more information than is usual in this country—not only teaching them to read, write, and cypher, but also geography and geom- etry; for geography they have most excelle-t maps, each containing about 20 square feet.—Their last lesson book contains a sketch of his- tory, geology, phisiology, and natural philoso- phy; they have also a book of hymns for the children to commit to memory.

Most of the schools use the Scripture extracts, which contain the greater part of the book of Genesis, St. Luke's Gospel, and the Acts of the Apostles; another number of the Old Testament is in the press. There is also sufficient time given, either before or after school hours, for those who wish to read the other parts of the Bible with their religious instructors.

It was stated to us that there was sometimes considerable inconvenience experienced from their teachers being taken to other schools, the Board not having funds sufficiently to remune- rate them; we trust that part will in time be obviated. Two model schools are nearly finish- ed in Dublin, which will enable them to prepare many more teachers; an infant model school is also to be built. A. B.

London, Sept. 1836.

TWO REMARKABLE CLUBS.—A club exist- ed, forty years since, at the Globe, called "*You should have been here before;*" it con- sisted of an equal number of theatrical and literary persons, originally but four, ultimate- ly upwards of fifty. A new member was added every week; no ceremony was gone through of making the members which is customary in other clubs, but the new comer partook of a splendid dinner, &c., and when the party were about breaking up, and the bill called for, it was handed over to him, the president bidding him to pay it. "I!" the stranger would generally exclaim; "why should *I* pay all?"—To this was replied, "You are the last among us—*you should have been here before!*" This was the inauguration. Merry was, I believe, the last member; his bill amounted to nearly £100, and it was then agreed that the whole affair was rather too keen a joke, and "You should have been here before" was changed into "We'll never go there again."—I now come to the most ex- traordinary club I was ever admitted to; it was held at Norwich, under the title of the Everlastings, and the grand principle of the society was, that day and night, at any and all times, the room should have a member in it. When the numbers became reduced, the last comer was bound to remain until a fresh arrival, (often a dozen hours.) This extra- ordinary and health-destroying club, com- posed of cathedral and theatrical singers, actors, merchants, and tradesmen, lasted several months.

Commercial.

Our mercantile advices by the *Westminster*, from London, were not received by us yester- day; from the newspapers that have come to hand, we learn nothing new in relation to the home markets for Canada produce. On the 14th of October there was a decided improve- ment in the public securities, money being much more abundant on the Stock Exchange than in the city generally. The differences arising out of the speculation entered into during the last account were paid that day, and no defaulters. Consols for account 88¼.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, *Nov. 9.*

ASHES.—Liverpool dates to the 8th October, state a fair demand in that market for Pots at 35s. 6d.; and Pearls at 41s. 6d. @ 41s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. In this market a steady fair demand con- tinues for Pots at $7. The high price which Pearls have sustained for a long time past has prevented extensive operations for shipment, and the stock has in consequence accumulated con- siderably beyond that of Pots. We notice a few further sales of Pearls at $7,50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Receipts of Western Flour have continued light, and common brands Canal have in consequence further advanced 12½ cents; the sales of that description have been at $10; fancy remain at $10 25; and good Ohio, via Canal, $9,50 @ $9.75. The stock of Southern remains light, but prices the same; a further sale of 200 brls. Richmond City Mills, Gallego, has been made at $10,75; and Philadelphia sold at $10.

GRAIN.—The market is more fully supplied with foreign Wheat, but the quantity of domes- tic reaching it continues to be quite trifling; a further sale of 1000 bushels very handsome White Dantzic has been made at $2,04, cash; and 2000 bushels from London sold at $2,03, cash for 60 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—A steady retail business contin- ues in Beef and Pork at former rates. Lard is more plenty, and we now quote 16 @ 17 cents. Butter and Cheese are diminishing in demand.

EXCHANGE.—The demand was good for Bri- tish Bills for the packet of the 9th, but limited for other descriptions; the rate was 7½ @ 8¾ ⅌ cent premium, cash.

HAVAR MARKET OCT. 7.

ASHES.—The sales of New York Pots which took place on the 30th ult. established a decline of 30s. ⅌ 50 kg; but prices having since improved, we have no alteration to notice in our last rates. Pearls have remained totally neglected. Sales since our last 362 barrels.

Shipping List.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Nov. 10.—D. S. Seymour, Port Covington; John A. Wilkins, St. Johns; W. D. Lindsay, do; H. Bangs, Shipton.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, *Nov.* 10.—Mrt Ran- dolph, Quebec; Judge Fisk, Keeseville; Colonel F. Swan, Grantham.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, Mrs. John Tracey, of a son.

At St. Valentine, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Maxime Hétault, of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Robert Ford, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, Mr. George Munroe, grocer, of this city, to Miss Phillis Surtes.

At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, on the 20th Septem- ber, by the Rev. WILLIAM YOUNG, LL.D., THOMAS MERDOUN LEACOCK, Esq., to AGNES MARY, fourth daughter of JOHN YOUNG, Esq., of WESTRIDGE, Isle of Wight.

At Prescott, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Robert Boyd, Mr. Robert White, to Miss Mary Totten, both of Augusta.

At Dumfries, U. C. on the 24th instant, by the Rev. John Bayne, Mr. James Kimball Andres, of Galt, mer- chant, to Margaret, daughter of ——— Jackson, Esq. of Stanley Mills, township of Dumfries.

At Galt, U. C. on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Ar- thur Palmer, Rector of Guelph, John Miller, Esq. Barrister at Law, of Galt, to Miss Nancy Lyon An- drews, of the same place.

At Hamilton, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, George Macartney, Esq. of Guelph, formerly of Newark, county Carlow, Ireland, to Miss Shea, of Hamilton.

At Delaware, U. C. on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Croyn, Henry V. A. Rapelle, Esq. Deputy She- riff, to Ann, second daughter of James Fraser, Esq.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., Ernest Andrew, aged 15 months, youngest son of Mr. F. Neutz.

At St. Therese, Chambly, on the 9th instant, after a short illness, Therese Charlotte, infant daughter of George S. Henshaw, Esq.

Dear sparkling gem, fair dew drop of a day!
Sweet lovely flower of momentary bloom!
Just brightened into life (emit one ray
To gild thy passage to the lonely tomb.

—*Communicated.*

At Meaknongé Lake, on the 1st instant, Mr. Fran- cis Bell, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, aged 74.

At Quebec, on the 8th instant, Mr. John Simpson, aged 34.

At Quebec, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Lan- ning.

At Quebec, on the 7th instant, Francois Xavier Si- mon, Esq., advocate, aged 43.

At Quebec, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Marie Bédi- garré, widow of the late Jean Tourangeau.

At Quebec, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Marie Portugal dit Bideau, aged 95, widow of the late Mr. Michel Myrand.

At St. Jean Port-Joli, on the 18th ultimo, Francois Fournier, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and formerly Mem- ber of the Assembly for L'Islet.

At Prescott, on the 8th instant, John, twin son of Mr. Samuel Brasher.

At Consecon, on the 5th instant, Mary Adelaide, wife of E. D. S. Wilkins, Esq., aged 22.

At East Lake, Prince Edward District, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Sarah Green, wife of the Rev. G. F Green, in her 36th year.

At Stoodley Hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire, on the 18th Sept., Elizabeth, wife of Henry Lacy, Esq., and mother of Mrs. Thos. Kay, of this City.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN

Coffee-House and Hotel,

THREADNEEDLE STREET,

NEAR THE BANK AND ROYAL EXCHANGE,

LONDON.

IN the arrangement of this Establishment, it has been the object of the Proprietor to combine, with every personal comfort and con- venience, a regular succession of authentic Com- mercial Intelligence from every part of the World.

The Sleeping Rooms are spacious, airy, and handsomely furnished; the Entertaining Rooms numerous, and adapted to Public or Select Par- ties; the Stock of Wines various, extensive, of the choicest vintages, and finest qualities.

In the Subscription Room,—accessible to Resident Visitors,—will be found the Daily and Provincial Papers and Commercial Publications of the United Kingdom, British India, Canton, Singapore, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Cape of Good Hope, British America, West India Islands, and every other British Colony or Possession.

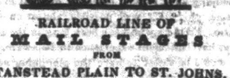
Journals and Commercial Communications from more than one Hundred Places in the United States; from Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, and every other State of South Ameri- ca; and also from the principal Ports, Cities, and Commercial Towns of France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Hamburg, and other parts of Continental Europe.

It is therefore humbly presumed, that no ex- isting Establishment offers a combination of ad- vantages so eminently desirable for Gentlemen visiting the Metropolis on Commercial Business; and the Proprietor ventures to flatter himself, that experience may justify the pretensions on which he most respectfully solicits the patronage and favours of the Commercial World.—Terms moderate.

N.B. The Captains of all the American Ships are to be seen here daily.

JAMES DAVIES, *Proprietor.*

London, Sept. 1, 1836. 193



RAILROAD LINE OF

MAIL STAGES

FROM

STANSTEAD PLAIN TO ST. JOHNS.

☞ *Through in One Day.* ☜

MESSRS. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, } *Proprietors.*

Fare 3½ Dollars, (17s. 6d.)

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Satur- day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the even- ing.

Good Carriages, good Horses, and careful Drivers.

Sept. 1, 1836. 136

ROTARY COOKING STOVES.

Economy and Utility.

THE undersigned informs the Public, that he has received a further supply of the much celebrated ROTARY COOKING STOVES, of the two only patterns in use, and with confidence (acquired from experience, as well as the testimony of many of the most eco- nomical Families in Montreal) recommend them to the public as a Fuel and Labour saving Ap- paratus.

JAMES M'GOWAN.

N. B.—On hand, a general assortment of COOKING, FRANKLIN, BOX and FANCY PARLOUR STOVES. J. M'G.

Sept. 27, 1836. 168.3m,tuths

Bank of British North America,

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON.

Capital—One Million Sterling.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CONDUCTING THE AF- FAIRS OF

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, ESQ.
AUSTIN CUNNALLIER, ESQ.
ALBERT FRANKS, ESQ.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, JUN., ESQ.
JAMES HILLS, ESQ.

THE Shares received for this District having been allotted, and the deposit of £10 ster- ling each paid upon them, the necessary ar- rangements are now in progress for the com- mencement of business in Montreal as early as possible. All communications on the business of this Branch are requested to be made to the Provisional Committee, by letter, addressed to the office of Mr. EUSEBE GUY, Notary Public, *Notre Dame Street.*

ROBERT CARTER,
Commissioner from the Court of Directors.

Montreal, August 31, 1836. 135-m,w

FOR SALE:—
300 barrels Mackerel, No. 1, 2, & 3
500 do No. 1 Herrings
100 tierces, brls. and half brls. Salmon
100 do do pickled Codfish
100 barrels Cod Oil
200 do Dry Codfish
Mess and Prime Mess Pork, Beef
Russia and American Tallow, &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of LEATHER, as usual.

ORLIN BOSTWICK.

Nov. 14, 1836. 199.3m,mf

FOR SALE:—
100 brls Mustard, No. 2
100 do do No. 3
100 do North Shore Herrings
200 boxes Digby Herrings
200 quintals Dry Codfish
Cod, Seal, and Whale Oils, in bris

—ALSO,—

3 casks Honey

JOHN T. BADGLEY & Co.

Nov. 14, 1836. 199

LIVERPOOL SALT —3000 minots, for Sale by

JOHN T. BADGLEY & Co.

Nov. 14, 1836. 199

FOR SALE:—
IC and IX Tin Plates
Frying Pans
Canada Plates
Wheat Sacks, &c.

WILLIAM BAIN & Co.

Nov. 14. 199

J. & W. ROY have just received ex *Wi- scoles*:—
8 bales LINEN THREAD, direct from the Manufacturer, which will be sold low, by the bale or otherwise.

—*Also, per Monarch*,—
1500 lbs SHOE THREAD.

Place d'Arme, Montreal, Nov. 8, 1836. } 194.h

J. & W. ROY have received, *per* late arriv- als, a fresh supply of Table Linen, in Cloths and Pieces, with Napkins to match; Ta- ble Covers, Sheetings, Linen Bed Tick, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Threads, &c.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of SCOTCH and ENG- LISH GOODS, suitable to the season, which will be sold at their usual low prices.

Place d'Armes, Oct. 31, 1836. 187.tuths

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber:—
3 chests Lemons } In prime order, direct
5 boxes do } from Malaga.

—ALSO, IN STORE,—

Page's Port Wine, in wood and bottles
Howard, March & Co's Madeira, do do
Bruce's L. P. Teneriffe, do do
Best quality Sherry, do do
Champaigne, different brands,
Leith Ale, King's Arms Cheese
Real old Scheidam, in cases, &c.

M. WYMBS.

Haymarket.

Nov. 11. 197.d

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
40 barrels French Plums
20 ¼ brls do
400 boxes Valentia Raisins
10 brls Turkey Raisins
18 caroteels Zante Currants
4 casks Epsom Salts
200 kegs White Paint
50 casks Red Lead
100 kegs Coloured Paints

BEGLY, KNOX & Co.

Oct. 21. 179

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, just received, for Sale by

GEORGE RHYNAS,
Saint François Xavier Street.

Nov. 11. 197

NOW LANDING, ex *Good Intent*, from Halifax, and for sale:—
86 barrels Cod Oil
5 do Pale Seal do.

CUNNINGHAM & BUCHANAN.

Nov. 2. 189

JUST received and for Sale:—
300 boxes Superior Digby Herrings,

GOLDSWORTHY, WURTELE & Co.
Peddie's Buildings Lemoine Street.

Nov. 11. 197.3w,tuths

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
300 quintals of BISCUIT, of excellent quality
20 dozen Superior Basil Skins

JOHN T. BADGLEY & Co.

Sept. 15. 148

FRESH FRUIT.—Daily expected:—
150 boxes Bunch Raisins
25 kegs Grapes.

ALEX. H. VASS & Co.

Nov. 5. 193

RECEIVING by the Subscribers:—
500 barrels No. 1. ARICHAT HER- RINGS.

BELLINGHAM & DUNLOP.

Gaslaw, 11. 170

FOR SALE:—
500 brls. Arichat Herrings, No. 1
50 brls. do No. 2
500 brls. Mackerel, No. 3
150 cwt. Dry Codfish.

JAMES LESLIE & Co.

November 2. 169.3w,tuths

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION.

MISS BOSWORTH proposes, on the 1st of November, to OPEN a SEMINARY at her Father's House, *Craig Street*, near *Stacey Street*, for the Instruction of young persons in ENGLISH and the ELEMEN