cial independence. If this can be effected, one of the chief difficulties which might otherwise obstruct the cession of the revenues, would be overcome.

23. The regard which it is His Majesty's duty to maintain for the welfare of the people of Lower Canada, appears to forbid a surrender of the revenues of the Crown in that province to the appropriation of the legislature, unless some condition be further made for the support of the executive government by an adequate civil list.

24. I pass over, without any direct notice, the grounds on which the contending parties in the province have, on the one hand, urged the necessity of such a stipulation, and, on the other, hand denied that it could be safely or constitutionally admitted. You will readily learn from various public documents, which will be pressed upon your attention, in the province itself, what are the arguments to which I refer. I cannot, however, abstain from recording in this place, the principal considerations which appear to make it necessary, that the concession about to be made to the Provincial Legislature should be qualified by the demand of a proper civil list.

25. A constant alteration between the House of Assembly and the executive government, on the subject of the official emoluments of the chief officers of the Crown, would be derogatory to the character of those officers, and especially of the Governor, representing the person and clothed with the delegated prerogatives of the King. The tendency of such controversies would unavoidably be, to induce a dis-esteem for those functionaries, by exhibiting them in the light of pensioners on the reluctant bounty of the representatives of the people; although the common welfare of society evidently requires that they should rather be respected as the ministers of the King; exercising under a just responsibility indeed, but yet with freedom and independence, the powers confided to them for the public good.

26. The continued agitation of a subject so capable of being placed in an invidious light, could scarcely be compatible with the tranquil and steady progress of those most important branches of the public business, with which the higher functionaries of the government are charged. It would also be directly injurious to them, and therefore to the society at the head of which they are placed, thus to give an habitual and offensive prominence to the remuneration they were receiving, and in the same degree to divert public attention from the services by which that pecuniary reward was earned.

27. The security which the Governor and his principal officers would derive from the grant of a civil list, would strengthen the connexion subsisting between Canada and the other members of the British empire. It would be a distinct recognition of the principle, that the administration of the affairs of the province, by a Governor and officers appointed by the King, is a substantive and essential part of the provincial constitution. To debate from year to year whether grants shall or shall not be made for the support of such functionaries, might almost seem to involve a tacit assumption, that the existence of such offices was itself a question open to annual revision. In so remote a part of His Majesty's dominions, it is especially necessary that the Royal authority, as represented by His Majesty's officers, should be most distinctly admitted as one of the component and inseparable principles of the special system.

28 Nor are the motives by which the independence of the judges has been recommended by the King, and admitted by the Assembly, inapplicable to the case of the principal officers of the local government. They have frequently unpopular duties to perform; they are not seldom called to oppose the passions and emotions of the day; and, for the permanent well-being of society, to brave the displeasure of the moment, or hazard. They should therefore be raised above all influence, and all suspicion of influence, of unworthy fear or favour. The interests of freedom and of good government require that those upon whose firmness and constancy the maintenance of order and the authority of the laws mainly depend, should not be looking for their subsistence to the favour of a body, which necessarily reflects most of the fluctuating movements of the public mind.

29. Such are the principle motives which induce me to conclude that the King could not consistently with the interests of his Canadian subjects, relinquish, except in return for an adequate civil list, the control which His Majesty at present exercises over the hereditary and territorial revenue.

30. It will be for you to consider and report, what ought to be the precise terms of this stipulation. A temporary cession of the revenue, in return for a provison for the chief public officers of the province for a corresponding period, would be the most satisfactory arrangement. In the rapid progress of settlement in the Canadian provinces, a few years will probably be productive of changes, demanding a corresponding alteration in the terms of any adjustment concluded at the present period; and a decennial revision of the compact now to be made, would seem best calculated to secure those public benefits, and avert those public evils, by the hope or fear of which the compact itself is recommended.

31. If, however, a temporary settlement, to be renewed from time to time, should prove impracticable, or upon closer consideration of the subject, should seem to you inexpedient, you will then consider in what manner the inconveniencies inseparable from the permanent adjustment of such a question can be most effectually mitigated or avoided.

32. Respecting the amount of the civil list to be demanded, the very moderate proposal of the Earl of Ripon might perhaps be taken as the basis. But as his Lordship proposed to retain for the Crown, the control of the territorial and hereditary revenue, it would be in perfect consistency with his principle to advance beyond the limit of his demands It will be for you to consider what part of the public revenue ought thus to be withdrawn from the annual appropriation of the Provincial Legislature. In attempting to draw this line, you will judge what are those services in the performance of which the common good requires that the officers of the Crown should be elevated above the reach of popular preposseasions and prejudices. Other considerations will probably claim a place in deciding on the amount of the civil list to be demanded; but to maintain the proper freedom of action in the chief organs of the Executive Government, will be the principal object to be borne in view.

33. The opponents of the claims preferred by the House of Assembly to the territorial revenue insist, with peculiar emphasis, that the necessary effect of yielding to this claim would be, to transfer from the Executive Government to the popular branch of the Legislature the management of the unclaimed territory, asserting that the assumption of this duty by the House of Assembly would be most injurious to the agricultural and financial interests of Lower Canada.

34. Were the right of appropriating the revenue arising from the Crown Lands and the charge of their management indissolubly connected. I should admit this reasoning to be correct. The objections to the combination in the same hands of a large share of the legislative power with so important a branch of executive authority, are too obvious to escape your notice; and I therefore may, without inconvenience, abstain from a particular explanation of them. It may be sufficient to say, that His Majesty's confidential advisers regard as conclusive and unanswerable, the objections which are made to confiding the management of the unclaimed territory of Lower Canada to either or to both of the Houses of General Assembly, or to persons appointed by them and subject to their control.

35. In the distribution of the different powers of the State, the office of settling and alienating the unclaimed territory properly belongs to the executive government.

36. It is competent to the legislature upon this as upon other subjects, to lay down general rules for the guidance of the executive authorities; or either branch of the legislature may separately offer its advice to the Crown as to the policy or system of management which it thinks should be pursued; but the practical application of such general rules, and the charge of carrying into effect the system of management which may be approved, are functions so strictly of an executive and administrative character, that they can only be properly discharged by those in whose hands all similar powers are lodged by the Constitution. Nor am I aware of any ground on which a surrender of that trust could be properly required from His Majesty, or which would justify the resignation of it by the King.

37. Wishing to meet the whole subject frankly and without reserve, I am not disposed to deny, that at a period which perhaps can hardly be called remote, large grants of land were improvidently made to persons who had no legitimate title to that advantage; but this I believe to have been the necessary consequence of a system of management which, though faulty in itself, was consonant with opinions prevalent at the time of its establishment; and I am entitled, on behalf of the executive government, as administered by Lord Ripon and his Lordship's successors, to assert, that they gave conclusive evidence both of the indisposition to originate, and of the ability to effect a complete reform in this department of the public service. Lord Ripon took the most effectual security against the recurrence of such abuses, by establishing the rule, that no waste lands should be disposed of except by public auction, and at such an upset price as should effectually prevent fictitious sales. I am aware that complaint has been made of the infringement of this rule; but after the most careful search into all the documents within my reach, I am able to declare that I find no evidence of a solitary deviation from it. The cases mentioned as exceptions are all to be explained by the same simple statement. Persons who, before the date of Lord Ripon's regulations, had entered into contracts, or had received from the Government promises for the grant of lands upon different terms, insisted afterwards on their earlier titles; against which, of course, it would have been unjust to plead a subsequent and retrospective rule.

38. But while claiming for His Majesty, and for the public officers appointed by him, the right and duty to regulate the settlement and alienation of the wild lands of the Crown, I am not only ready, but anxious that every proper security should be taken for the intelligent, faithful, and punctual execution of that duty; nor does it seem to me that it would necessarily be incompatible with these objects to place the territorial revenue at the disposal of the Legislature.

39. In considering this subject, it will be, in the first place, necessary to determine the principles upon which the uncleared territory could be most advantageously brought into settlement. This inquiry has engaged the serious attention both of speculative observers and of persons practically engaged in such affairs. Lord Ripon evidently devoted to it much time and thought; and his instructions to Lord Aylmer on this head rest on principles which certainly underwent a very close investigation. Aware, as I am, how many are the sources of error to which speculations of this kind are liable, and how necessary it is for the correction of such fallacies, to possess an intimate acquaintance with the scene in which such abstract principles are reduced to practice, I express my concurrence in the general views of my predecessor, with the same self-distrust by which he appears to have been actuated. It was under the influence of that feeling, as well as from respect for the local authorities, that Lord Ripon took the wise course of soliciting the advice of the House of Assembly for the guidance of the local government in maturing his scheme, and in the discharge of the duties connected with it. The House has not, as yet, acted on that request.

40. This silence may, I trust, be understood to imply an approbation of the system so fully explained by Lord Ripon; but as it is of the greatest importance that some permanent rules should be prescribed upon this subject which cannot with propriety be left to the arbitrary discretion of any functionaries, however eminent in character or station, it will be part of your duty to inquire and ascertain what are the principles and the rules which could be most conveniently adopted for this purpose. The existing regulations, if not perfect, seem at least sufficiently accurate to form the basis of a Legislative enactment on the subject. You will, however, have an opportunity of learning how far Lord Ripon's plan has really been productive of the beneficial effects which his Lordship anticipated, and how far any unforseen difficulties may have embarrassed its operation. You will thus be enabled to judge to what extent it may demand or admit of amendment.

41. But it will be necessary not merely to determine the general system of management which should be adopted, but likewise to provide adequate machinery by which that system may be practically applied. In your inquiries upon this head, your attention will naturally be drawn to the course of proceeding followed in this country, in a case which, however distinguishable, is not dissimilar from that of the management of the wild lands in Lower Canada. The land revenue of the Crown in England is placed under the direction of a Board, of which all the members are appointed by the King.

42. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests, under the direction of the Treasury, receive the rents and profits which arise from those estates of the Crown; apply such portions of the receipts, as in their discretion they think expedient, in the improvement of the property, and in defraying the various expenses of which the management; and transfer the balance which may remain to the public account, under the compact entered into at the commencement of the reign. As a check upon any abuse in the discharge of these duties, and more especially in the application out of the gross revenue of the sums required for the management and improvement of the estates, the Board is placed under the obligation of presenting, annually, to both Houses of Parliament a full report of its proceedings, including an account, in detail, of all receipts and disbursements within the preceding year.

43. You will consider whether any obstacles exist to the adoption, in Lower Canada, of a similar arrangement, which if practicable, would remove the principal difficulty in making over to the Legislature the right of appropriating the territorial revenue, by securing to the executive government that free action in the management of the wild lands of the Crown which it is absolutely essential to preserve.

44. It remains to notice one other topic, which must be considered in connexion with the proposed financial arrangements. The cession of the hereditary and territorial revenue to the appropriation of the provincial legislature, would deprive the King of the means of paying the pensions and compensation allowances which have been charged upon that fund, in the exercise of His Majesty's lawful and undoubted authority. It is almost superfluous to say, that any violation of the pledged faith of the Crown cannot, in the prospect of any advantage what-ever, be admitted even as the subject of debate. The total charge under this head is of no formidable amount; and, as far as I can ascertain, there is no single case in which such a grant has been charged upon the Crown revenues of the province, without substantial and adequate ground of personal desert or public policy.

45. You will ascertain what are all the liabilities to which this revenue is legally subject. His Majesty will not consent to abandon the cause of any claimant whose title may rest upon a legal foundation. No plan of surrendering to the provincial legislature the appropriation of these funds will be submitted by yourselves to the King, or proposed by His Majesty to the Assembly, which does not comprise, as an essential part of its basis, the maintenance of such legal titles.

46. I will not allow myself to suppose that, on this subject, any difference of opinion can arise between the executive government and the representatives of the Canadian people. The charge for pensions and compensation allowances will be continually diminishing; nor will it be forgotten that, by the proposed arrangement, His Majesty would surrender the exercise of the most grateful of the Royal functions, reserving to himself no funds for the reward of merit, however distinguished, but devolving entirely on the local legislature, the means of dispensing public favour, and of testifying public gratitude. But although His Majesty abstains from demanding a control over any part of the revenue of the province, for the purpose either of relieving faithful public servants when labouring under the pressure of old age or sickness, and incapable of performing their accustomed duties, or even of rewarding eminent merit, yet, as often as such cases may arise, His Majesty will lay his commands on the Governors of the province to prefer the claims of such persons to the justice and liberality of the House of Assembly. Nor does His Majesty doubt that to such applications the representatives of the people of Lower Canada will accord a cheerful assent.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1836.

The little world of Toronto has, it would appear, been thrown into quite a ferment, by the manner in which the Clerkship of the Court of Requests of that city has been disposed of. This office had been declared vacant by the Commissioners, on Saturday the 16th instant, in consequence of the protracted absence from his duties of the former incumbent, Mr. FENTON; and on the Wednesday following, a Mr. SAVIGNEY, who is represented as a total stranger in the city, and lately come to the country, was appointed to it. There had been a number of applications for the situation, from persons of respectability, property, and suitable qualifications, whose claims were passed over, and those of the unknown stranger preferred.

In the words of the *Toronto Courier*, upon whose authority the account is given:—"The appointment has excited universal astonishment and dissatisfaction," made, as it has been, "while the board of Commissioners was incomplete, and when it was hourly expected, that the vacancy occasioned by the dismissal of Mr. JAMES E. SMALL, would be filled up by his Excellency; with the addition also of one or two more Commissioners."

We do not pretend to say how far this "universal dissatisfaction" is justified by the circumstances of the case, and our sole motive in referring to it and other matters (to which we shall presently advert) with which has been mixed up, is to illustrate the true cause of all the ultraism in the creed of the Radicals of the Upper Province, and the real secret of their former success. This is altogether traceable to the disgraceful favouritism in the distribution of public offices, that has been too long practised in Toronto, and by a long exercise of which, there has been formed a knot of aristocratic officials, whose illiberal and malign influence has been, unfortunately for the peace of the country, too great, and is now not easily counteracted.

But to proceed with the statements of the Constitutional paper above quoted, the merit or demerit of Mr. SAVIGNEY's appointment, which to say the least of it, was precipitate, is attributed to Mr. HEPBURN, one of the Commissioners who, it appears, is an over match for even the most plethoric of our Quebec pluralists, and with whom the *Courier* thus deals.

"Who is this Mr. Hepburn? How many public offices does this gentleman hold?" "How long has he been in the province?" and "what pre-eminent services has he rendered the country to entitle him to the plurality of offices of emolument which have been conferred upon him?"

The first enquiry we cannot answer.

The second we can, in part, at least. He holds the following offices:—

First, Trustee of the Six Nation Indians—office hours, about two hours a day—salary three hundred pounds per annum, besides fees!

Second, Commissioner of the Court of Customs—salary and emoluments not known.

Third, Commissioner of the Court of Requests of this City—amount of emolument not known.

Fourth, Commissioner for administering the Oath of Allegiance—amount of fees not known.

Fifth, Returning Officer at general different Elections, and late Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the Home District.

Sixth, Clerk to, a Student at Law under the Attorney General!!!

He holds some other situations which we do not remember; besides which he is a standing applicant for every situation under the Government that becomes, or is likely to become, vacant—from that of Executive Councillor! down to the Clerkships in the public offices.

To the question of "how long has this Gentleman been in the Province?" We answer between three and four years!

To that of "what pre-eminent services has he rendered the Province &c?" We reply none, that we, or any body else ever heard of, either in person or purse, civil or military, political or official, at home or abroad.

It is probable that some deductions are to be made, from these statements, as they were put forth in the midst of excitement, but it is scarcely probable that they would have been hazarded in Toronto, unless they were based upon truth. It is true that several of these offices must bring trifling emoluments; but their accumulation in one person's hands is, nevertheless, to be condemned, as impolitic, if not positively unjust. Mr. HEPBURN's case is not a singular one in Toronto; and it cannot be matter of surprise, that the defunct Radicals, by seizing on such abuses, acquired an ascendency over the public mind; nor would it excite our wonder if either of the branches of the Legislature continue to connive at monopolies and pluralities of any kind, that Radicalism will recover from its late defeat, and be again triumphant. It is such rotten parts in the Government, that breed maggoty and pestilent politicians.

We are requested to state, that this evening the Panorama will be exhibited twice, commencing the first time at a quarter before eight, and the second at half past nine o'clock, for the last time in this city.

THREE RIVER'S RACES.—We are indebted to a friend who travelled by land from Three Rivers, for the result of the first day's Races at that place.

First Day, Thursday, July 28.

THE KING'S PLATE,

Of Fifty Guineas, a gift from our Most Gracious Sovereign.

Entrance Five Pounds; heats, two miles and a distance, open to all horses bred in the Province of Lower Canada, that never won match, plate, or sweepstake. Weights—three years old, 8 st. 2 lbs.; four years, 9 st. 3 lbs.; five years, 9 st. 9 lbs.; six years old and aged 10 st.

Mr. A. P. Hart's b.m. Brunette, aged, by Cock of the Rock out of Noblesse	6	1
Mr. W. M'Gra-h's b. g. Shillelah, aged	2	d
Mr. M'Donald's c. m. Canada Lass, aged	3	d
Mr. Gibb's b. m. Victoria, by Sir Walter, dam Roxana, four years old	4	
Mr. M David's b. g. Vivian, by Brilliant, out of the imported mare Berwickshire Lass, four years old	5	d
Mr. W. Sharp's b. m. Witch, by Sir Walter dam Countess, five years old	1	2 2

ST. MAURICE STAKES,

Of Forty Dollars.

Open to all horses, entrance five dollars; heats one mile and a distance; weights, 3 years old, 7st 7 lbs; 4 years old, 9st 3 lb; 5 years old 9st 9 lbs; 6 years old and aged, 10st.

Mr. Yarker's g. g. five years old	1	
Mr. Judah's c. h. Waterson, by Sir Walter, out of an imported mare, aged	2	

THE LADIES' PURSE,

Of Fifty Dollars,

Open to all horses, entrance ten dollars; heats one mile and a distance; gentlemen riders; weights, ten stone.

Mr. Provandie's c. m. Juno, six years old	4	5
Mr. Weir's b. g. Shamrock, aged	3	d
Mr. Yarker's c. m. Rival, aged	1	1
Capt. Smith's b. m. Bessy Bedlam, aged	5	2
Mr. A. P. Hart's b. m. Childers, aged	2	3

We are requested to mention that a large collection of valuable Oil Paintings by old masters, will remain a short time for gratuitous inspection, in the large room recently occupied by Mr. ADAMS as a dancing academy, in *Notre Dame Street*, opposite the Nunnery wall, from ten to four o'clock.

We see a proposal in the Quebec papers to dispatch the Steamboat *British America* on a pleasure trip, to ascend the River Saguenay about eighty miles, as far as Chicoutimi, where she would remain one day, and give those who might feel inclined, time to visit Lake St. John's, and enjoy the surrounding scenery.

The HON. WM. ALLAN, late President of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been presented with a very handsome piece of plate, that was last year voted him by the Board of Directors, as a testimony of the high sense entertained of his services by the Board and Stockholders generally, during the thirteen years in which he presided over the institution.

The German Society of this city will hay their Annual Procession and Dinner on Monday next. It is to be hoped that the members of the other Societies will repay the attention which the Germans have, on like occasions, shewn them, and turn out on in force Monday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In the *Montreal Herald's very flattering account* of Mr. ELLICE's reception on his arrival at the village of Beauharnois, it ought to have been mentioned that all the taverns of the place were kept open on the joyful occasion for upwards of a whole day, at the Seignior's expence. The good people of St. Clement's have not had a regular *blow-out* since the last election for Members of Parliament. It is no wonder therefore, that they crowded about their Seignior on his arrival, who is said to be immensely rich, and believed to be liberal.

It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. ELLICE has too much good sense to allow himself to be hoodwinked, either by his very *flattering* reception, or by the representations of interested individuals and their sycophants, as to the actual state of his seigniorial possessions.

The main question at present is, what is Mr. ELLICE going to do for his Seigniory now that he has come? "One *self-approving moment*," on this head, will afford him more *solid* satisfaction than all the drunken revelry, "*stupid starings* and loud huzzas," which were got up for the purpose of welcoming his arrival amongst his tenantry.

The change of tenure which he effected two years ago, in consequence of having represented before a Committee of the British House of Commons that it would be greatly for the benefit of the inhabitants, has itself made use of only to deprive them of the right to demand new concessions of the wild lands, (which they enjoyed under the feudal tenure) without any equivalent value on their part. It is true the unconceded lands are offered for sale in lots of from 500 to 1000 acres, and it is said at a very high price, although nearly all the most valuable timber has been sold. But what poor man, or, indeed, what man even in moderate circumstances, can afford to become a purchaser under such conditions? An offer of this sort is in reality little better than mockery, when made to such as compose almost the whole of the inhabitants of this part of the country; and, consequently the change of tenure has turned out to be a curse, in place of the blessing they were at first induced to consider it.

Were the stream of immigration at all encouraged to spread itself over the unsettled lands of the Seigniory of Beauharnois, in preference to a market, and the general fertility of its soil, would at once point it out to the emigrant, as a far more eligible situation for agricultural pursuits than any part of the Townships. It has been, however, for some years past, almost in a complete state of stagnation, as to improvement. Whilst villages and new settlements are springing up daily around it, with adequate roads, bridges and mills, &c.; there is not a single mill, whether grist or saw, betwixt the English River and the Portage, nor a bridge over the Chateauguay in any part of its course through the Seigniory. Cattle shows, ploughing matches, &c., are all very well in their way; but a mere drop in the bucket compared with the important advantages that would quickly ensue, were an immediate settlement of the waste lands to be properly encouraged, and a stop put to the dog and manger system.

I had occasion to pass through the Seigniory of Beauharnois a day or two ago, and was much gratified to find that the English inhabitants are every where getting up memorials to the Seignior, on the above-mentioned as well as other matters, and only want a proper opportunity to present them—should that not occur, they can avail themselves of the public prints, where they will be sure to meet his eye. It is not Mr. ELLICE's money they want, but an entire and radical change of the wretched system which has so long subdued their energies, and sat like an incubus on the improvement of the country.

Hinchinbrook, July 27. } FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—The most important innovation urged by one of the political parties in Lower Canada having been, for the present, set at rest, by the decision of the British Government to not entertain the question of an elective Council, I turn to the most important change urged by the other party; and which I conceive to be the re-union of the Provinces. There was a time when the benefit to arise from this measure was doubted by many a reflecting mind in Lower Canada, whilst in Upper Canada the prevalent feeling was against the measure; but I conceive the period to be now arrived, when those of the Lower Province, who have any reason left, are pretty unanimous in desiring the union, and when the still more general, and most powerful advocacy of the measure will be found in the Upper Province. There is nothing very surprising in this altered feeling. It frequently occurs in the contemplation of political changes, that honest conscientious persons oppose vehemently today, the measure which twelvemonths hence they may be anxious to see accomplished. In process of time, the constant operation of existing causes produces effects which, frequently, could not be anticipated; and certainly a very short period may have been sufficient to develope new, and strange features, not only in the relative situation of either Province, as regards the other—but in the relative situation of both the Canadas, as regards the Mother Country. I say then, that there is nothing so startling in the change of general feeling on a public measure; instances are sufficiently frequent to furnish a long list of examples, within the recollection of those now living, without any reference to the previous history of the world. Look at France, where, whilst the Citizen King keeps alive the remembrance of the "glorious three days," the nation blushes at the recollection of the horrors and excesses of the great Revolution. Look at the votes, not merely opinions, of Sir ROBERT PEEL upon some of the greatest political questions of his day. Look, close at home, at the late re-action in Upper Canada. Yet, France is a great and enlightened nation; Sir ROBERT PEEL an accomplished and honorable politician; and the Freeholders of Upper Canada an honest, intelligent body.

One of the most obvious advantages to arise from reuniting the Provinces, is the immediate rescue of British and commercial interests from the exclusive legislation of a French majority in the House of Assembly; whose feeling is anti-British, who, whether they are so in reality or not, have, at all events, avowed themselves the enemies of commerce. Yet this is a country which must one day be great, or for ever nothing, in proportion as her commercial facilities are improved or neglected. This majority in the Assembly are not the representatives of the British population, or of the commerce of the country; they are returned by constituents alike ignorant of British interests, and of their own: by a people most conscrewed in their negative happiness, wedded to their own habits and ancient prejudices, unambitious as regards personal wealth or national greatness, conscious of the value of a tranquil life, but ignorant alike of historical facts and of political doctrines, and therefore plant instruments in the hands of those who descend to misrepresentation, as the means of alarming their minds, and arousing their latent energies. Since the British people are not represented at all, in this Assembly, they view that branch of the Legislature as their *nemesis*; for so, in truth, they are, holding a sway, equal to that of the veriest despot, over the fortunes and liberties of His Majesty's natural born subjects. Now it is not surprising that a British population, in a British Colony, spurns the very idea of a *master*. Equality is the utmost length to which our liberalism can extend, and we know no master but the King of Great Britain, and him only in that extent, to which the founders of the Constitution thought fit to limit the powers of the Monarch. The counsel of the Provinces would place the whole of the mixed Canadian population upon such an equality, both as to numbers, and the proportion of the Colony which they respectively occupy, that the British would obtain their due share in the representation, and be relieved from that thraldom which has necessarily irritated them, and has naturally induced inveterate political dissension.

July 28. G. M. P.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

1081 brls. Flour	-	Fisher, Hunter & Co.	
70 do	do	Henderson, Hooker & Co	
83 do	do	M'Donell, Holmes & Co.	
46 do	do	W. Smith & Co.	
38 do	do	Durnford & Howard.	
394 do	do	M'Pherson & Crane.	
27 do	do	B. Hart & Co.	
325 do	do	Bostwick & Holcomb.	
127 do	do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	
220 do	do	Mittleberger & Platt.	
5 do	Ashes,	H. B Smith.	
7 do	do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	
14 do	do	C. Bowman.	
12 do	do	W. I. Whiting & Co.	
60 do	do	Gillespie & Co.	
50 do	Pork,	Mittleberger & Platt.	
2 do	do	Fisher, Hunter & Co.	
30 bus	Indian Corn,	H. Jones & Co.	
30 do	Rye,	Do.	

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

8 brls Ashes,		P. P'Gill & Co.	
22 do	do	J. Bothingham.	
9 do	do	M'Intosh & Co.	

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

30 brls Flour	-	W Bradbury	
500 do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co	
250 do	-	Quebec	
500 do	-	Mittleberger & Platt	
50 do	-	Bonner & Howard	
75 do	-	W.I. Whiting & Co.	
74 do	-	Minor, Hunter & Co.	
56 do	-	B. Hart & Co.	
150 do	-	M'Pherson & Crane	
12 brls Ashes		Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	
6 do		P. P'Gill & Co.	
3 do	-	Forsyth & Co	
5 do	-	J. Greenes & Co.	
1 pipe Wine		Buffart & Co.	
		Do.	

We insert below a letter from WILLIAM BURY, Esq., upon the subject of the [illegible] which that gentleman states to have [illegible] in town yesterday. The complaints [illegible] the short weight in Montreal Inspection [illegible] have, year after year, become louder and frequent. The Bill for the better regulation of the Inspection of flour, which was [illegible] the Committee of Trade last winter, [illegible] ple provision for such a contingency as [illegible] sent—that Bill was not entertained [illegible] House of Assembly, because, as the [illegible] Correspondent told us the Committee [illegible] employ a "Patriot" as their Counsel. [illegible] that in the absence of salutary legislation [illegible] trainta, every similar "fraud" will be [illegible] by publishing the name of the miller [illegible] the flour was packed.

WHOLESALE FRAUD IN FLOUR.—The *Scotsman* of last Thursday contains the [illegible] of Mr. Roach, Inspector for this place, [illegible] list of thirty-six barrels of Canada Flour [illegible] ed "Union Mills, Whitby, U. C. W. [illegible] Inspector, Montreal," in which there [illegible] ciency of 352 lbs.—*Halifax Times.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I am informed that it was currently [illegible] yesterday in this city, that the Four [illegible] above paragraph, had passed through my [illegible] therefore consider it my duty to contradict [illegible] report. In the first place, I have never [illegible] a single barrel of Flour, marked [illegible] Whitby, U. C.;" in the next place [illegible] employed Mr. W. Watson, as my [illegible] several years. But, setting aside these points [illegible] ask those busy persons, supposing the Flour [illegible] had gone through my hands, what [illegible] tached to me in such a case? If I [illegible] Flour, and request an inspector to [illegible] has put his brand upon it, I must [illegible] warranted in selling it, as perfect [illegible] quality; and where a deficiency is [illegible] spect, I am of opinion that the inspector [illegible] his duty to the public. Upon what grounds [illegible] cause should my name be brought [illegible] fraud, or, to use a passive word, [illegible] pointed out, doubtless, to commend [illegible] the inspector. Your most obedient [illegible]

July 28. W. BURY.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 27.

Brig King, Johnson, H. B. T. Curtis & [illegible] July 2.

Brig Ardwell, Reaver, 5th May, Lynn [illegible] ballast, 165 settlers.

Mary Dorothy, Teasdale, 9th July, [illegible] en & Co. do, 1 do.

Brgt Blanche, Hughes, 29th May, Dowell [illegible] ner & Co. do, 66 do.

Four, P. M.—The telegraph announces [illegible] ged vessels and 1 schooner.

Brig Mary & Dorothy, Teasdale, New [illegible] Gowen & Co.

Ardwell, Beaves, Lynn, Pemberton [illegible] tlers.

Brgt. Blanche, Hughes, Donwell, Lemesurier [illegible] do, 66 do.

July 28

Amyntas, Sheeman, Plymouth, Pemberton [illegible] last, 7 settlers.

Geo. Bentinck, Rigby, Newfoundland, [illegible] Ross, do.

July 29.

Brig Tiffin, Prest, 11th June, Sligo. W. Price [illegible] ballast, 125 settlers.

Joseph & Mary, Stratford, 22d May, [illegible] Symes & Ross, do.

Celia, Jameson, 14th July, Newfoundland, [illegible] do

Nonpareil, Williams, 28th May, London, [illegible] cargo, Montreal, 101 settlers.

AT GROSSE ILE.

Bark Edward, 15th June, Cork, soldiers [illegible] cabin and 168 steerage passengers [illegible] Regiment, well—to sail about the 30th [illegible]

Brig Columbia, 31st May, Yarmouth, 250 [illegible] Duke of Clarence, 28th do Dublin, [illegible]

Sch. Greyhound, 6th July, Arichat, with [illegible] Paris.

Friday Evening, half-past 6,—Four [illegible] ged telegraphed—blowing a gale from the [illegible] with heavy rain.

CLEARED—JULY 26.

Schr Royal William, Pennel, St. George's [illegible] V. Hamel.

Brig Integrity, Thompson, Sunderland, W. [illegible] Co.

Wansbeck, Young, do, Hamilton & Co.

Bark Zephyr, Forster, Liverpool, R. P. Mackie [illegible] Co.

Albatross, M'Coll, do, J. Munn.

Brgt Sarah, Evering, Halifax, Munson & Tobin.

CLEARED—JULY 28.

Schr. Mary, Dugal, Bathurst, Rodger, Dean & [illegible] Bachelor, Caldwell, Halifax. R. Penston.

July 29.

Brig Old Maid, Dunn, Belfast, Pemberton.

Bark Abercrombie, Ford, Liverpool, Symes & Ross.

Hawkesbury, Smith, London, W. Price & [illegible]

Brig Joseph Wheeler, Pollock, Cork, [illegible]

Brigt. Union V., Vaughan, St. John, N. B., R. [illegible] ton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Brig Amyntas, from Plymouth, ran foul of the [illegible] rison, off St. Peters, and carried away her bowsprit. The Harrison lost her figure head and all her bowsprit.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.—The ship Chief [illegible] Douglas, from Londonderry to Quebec, with [illegible] sengers, was recently lost at sea, and all the passengers and crew, but ten, perished.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 21.

The above paragraph from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce is essentially incorrect. The Chief [illegible] Douglas was wrecked, but only *three* persons perished—two passengers and one of the crew. We are at a loss to conceive where the *Journal of Commerce* obtained its information.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Comparative Statement of arrivals, tonnage, etc. [illegible] there, at the Port of Quebec, up to 28th July of [illegible] and 1836:—

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
1835	586	167,915
1836	640	185,205
Difference,	54	17,290

IMPORTS.

July 13.—Brig SARAH, EVERING, Halifax, [illegible] puns molasses, 10 puns rum, 30 hogsheads arrow [illegible] kegs tamarinds, 132 cocoa nuts, W. Penney [illegible] runs, to order; 21 puns rum, 10 barrels sugar, T. [illegible] Heath & Co; 42 puns 3 hhds rum, R. Penston [illegible] puns rum, J. W. Leayeraft & Co.

— Ship ALBION, BACHE, New York, 27 [illegible] beef, 2 brls 56 lbs rice, 49 bags pepper, 50 bags [illegible] D. Vass & Co; 200 brls beef, 90 tcs rice, 75 bags [illegible] fee, 200 brls rosin, 200 kegs tobacco, 100 [illegible] meal, 90 bags bags, Rodger, Dean & Co.

— Ship ARIADNE, Cases, from Londonderry [illegible] casks hats, W. Ashton & Co.

— Schr ESPERANCE, Le Boeff, St. Jean, [illegible] Brunswick, 300 kits salmon, R. Penston [illegible] plaster of Paris, to the master.

— Bark TWEED, SLOCOMBE, Sunderland [illegible] Cromarty, 96 chaldrons coals, Curry, Gruber & [illegible] 1 trunk cottons, 1 box boots, A. Gilmour & Co.

— Schr BACHELOR, CALDWELL, St. John's, N. B., 25 tons plaster Paris, to the master.

— Barge PERSEVERANCE, SAVAGE, Halifax, [illegible] casks raisins, 200 drums figs, 9 boxes prunes, [illegible] Vass & Co; 72 boxes glass, R. P. Maitland & [illegible] 3 hhds Muscovado Sugar, E. Kelly & Co; 3 [illegible] rum, 30 tons gypsum, Molson, Davies & Co; [illegible] 3 brls Muscovado sugar, H. Logan & Co; 1 [illegible] falo hides, 1 case sugars, 17 brls oils, 28 [illegible] covado sugar, Aylwin & Noad; 4 cases 1 [illegible] tionery, F. Wyse; 40 boxes chocolate, [illegible] Tobin; 2 cases 1 trunk British goods, B. O'Neil [illegible] hhds Muscovado sugar, 30 puns rum, 3 cases [illegible] order.

— Bark VIEWFORTH, ELDER, Leith, 11 [illegible] fined sugar, Dinning & Senior; 6 chests [illegible] chests congou tea, Rodger, Dean & Co; 39 [illegible]

Masson, Strang & Co., 7 tcs beef, [illegible] 2 hhds 31 cases Spanish wine, 1 pipe [illegible] 10 cases brandy, 10 cases port [illegible] 5 cases French wine, Gilmour [illegible] and cottons, 2 casks nails, 1 box [illegible] casks acquis, Shedden & Gordon [illegible] & Ross; 4 casks paint, 3 pcs oil [illegible]

— 21. Ship PHŒBE, KEYS [illegible] bags coffee, 25 tcs rice, 10 casks [illegible] Black.

— Ship GORNUBIA, BELL [illegible] rice, 20 brls spirits turpentine, [illegible] raw hide rope, Sharples & Son [illegible] W. Price & Co.

— 22. Schr LOUISA, JEAN, [illegible] hhds sugar, 4 hhds lime juice, Lemesurier [illegible]

— Bark KINGSTON, MACLEAN, Liverpool, 140 tons coals, 10 tons bar iron, T. Froste & Co; 113 kegs nails, 1 box cottons, J. M. Fraser & Co; 2 hhds 2 casks hardware, Mathers & Bowen.

— Bark VICTORY, PICKET, Hull, 5 hhds mustard, W. Peddie & Co; 6 casks 1 box paint, 30 casks paint oil, H. Burstall; 4 crates earthenware, J. M'Pherson & Co; 60 bundles steel, J. M. Fraser & Co; 19 casks paint, 46,300 bricks, Symes & Ross; 40 cases Geneva, C. E. Levey & Co; 12 cases French wine, Rodger, Dean & Co; 1 box woollen drapery, [illegible] hot apparel, J. Dyson; 38 crates 2 hhds earthenware, order.

— Brg AMITY, CLAYE, Lisbon, 389 moys salt, Cunningham & Buchanan.

— Ship CELIA, BLACK, Liverpool, 1 case 2 casks hardware, F. Dufoy; 1 cask hardware Mathers & Co; 1 case musical instruments, 1 medicine chest, 12 pkgs paints, 3 pkgs hardware, 1 pkg earthenware, D. R. Stewart; 1 cask hardware, order; 42 tons salt, Atkinson & Co; 167 tons salt, D. Bell.

— Schr RAMBLER, Teasdale, [illegible] mackerel, 120 brls herrings, [illegible]

— Brig KING HENRY, [illegible]