their return to England in the *Pique*, in Wednesday next, the 19th instant. The Ball to Lady Aylmer takes place on the evening previous. It is understood that Col. Craig and his family have changed their purpose of returning home. Capt. Doyle, of the 24th, who has a leave of absence from his regiment now at Kingston, will be the only gentleman of Lord Aylmer's late Staff who will take passage to England with his Lordship.

We are happy to learn that Lady Aylmer is quite recovered from a dangerous attack of erisypelas which she experienced; His Lordship has been lately staying with Mr. Sheriff General, at his residence on the Carouge road.—*Ib.*

The officers and crew of H. M. S. *Pique* and the citizens have made up two rowing matches, with four-oared gigs, to be pulled on the 15th or 16th instant. The first will be contested by the naval officers and the town amateurs, and the second by seamen of the *Pique* and the crew of the Quarter Master General's boat. The contest will probably be a close one. The Quebec boats are among the finest English, Scotch and New York models.—*Ib.*

A meeting of the Papineau "patriots" took place last night, at the Duke of Wellington tavern, (a place out of the way name,) near the French Cathedral, attended, we suppose, by the celebrated *Anglais* who called the last great meeting for organizing patriotic associations; but we are sorry that, like the Three-Rivers Convention, their proceedings are kept secret. We fear they are lately [illegible] that event.—

We continue to have extraordinary weather. It has again rained for the last five days, and the nights are chill. The crops do not ripen; the field and garden vegetables are very backward, and at this late season are still quite liable to suffer from frost, which has fortunately not occurred. Much hay is still out. If no change soon take place the damage that must ensue will be very considerable. A little wheat and a few oats and barley are the only crops housed, while at a distance from Quebec, they are not ripe.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

As an evidence of the immense quantity of rain that has fallen during the last month in the vicinity of the Great Lakes and their tributary streams, we may mention that the water is now higher at our wharves by 18 inches, than it was in the spring when swelled by all the melted snow. L st Sunday it rained heavily all day till late at night.—*Kingston Herald.*

An act of robbery was perpetrated in this town last week, under the following very atrocious circumstances. It appears that a Mr. Wilson, an English gentleman, who arrived at Quebec in July last, by the *Mary*, from London, and whose object in visiting this country was, we understand, the purchasing of land, on his reaching Kingston took up his abode in the Canal Coffee House, kept by W. Carrol, bringing with him a very heavy square box, covered with matting, and corded. This box weighed about 300 weight, and Mr. Wilson very imprudently, as the event has proved, not only acquainted his landlord, Carrol, that the box was filled with Spanish dollars, but entrusted it to his care, fallaciously supposing that the treasure would be safer in Carrol's bed room than in his own keeping. After making this arrangement, Mr. Wilson, it seems, left town for Toronto. The absence of his lodger was immediately laid hold of by Carrol for appropriating the property of Mr. Wilson to his own uses. Nor did he, as we are informed, attempt the matter without first entering into a calculation to ascertain how much the box might possibly contain in *real* pounds, shillings and pence. The box he knew weighed 300 dollar weight on pence, and he conjectured (according to Cocker) the box must be worth £800. The result of this calculation it appears, satisfied the cupidity of Mr. Carrol, so he left town suddenly on Wednesday evening for the United States, by the way of Oswego, of course carrying with him the box of dollars. We believe that Mr. W. is not yet apprised of the loss he has sustained, in consequence of no one being knowing where to address him. We are afraid, therefore, that the delinquent is now far beyond the reach of justice, and consequently any chance of now recovering the property is in vain.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

THE FARMERS' BANK.—The meeting of the Directors of the Farmers' Bank on Tuesday the 1st instant, resulted in the choice of the following officers:—

Mr. H. Dupuy, *Manager*; Mr. Edw. Byers, *1st Teller*; Mr. J. P. Edwards, *1st Book Keeper*; Mr. Stokes Hughes, *1st Discount Clerk*; Mr. Archd. Cameron, *Junior Clerk.*

Aware of the intense anxiety of the Public to be apprised of every particular concerning the movements of the Directors of this Institution, on whose prudent exercise of their high trust its success must mainly depend, we think it right to inform our distant readers all we know concerning the officers elected.

Mr. Dupuy is well known, having been many years in the Bank of Montreal, and afterwards its confidential agent in Kingston, till the agency of this Bank was withdrawn from Kingston altogether, when he was appointed chief manager of the Branch of the Bank of Upper Canada at that place, under Mr. John Macaulay, vacant by the death of the late lamented David Rankin. Mr. Dupuy must therefore be well versed in the routine of his profession; and that he is considered highly trustworthy, the long confidence bestowed upon him in high and responsible situations must be deemed satisfactory evidence.

The First Teller, Mr. Byers, has long been a confidential clerk of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis.

The first Book-keeper, Mr. John P. Edwards, was for twenty-four years a clerk in the Bank of England; but having taken a fancy to become an estated man in Canada, he stated his views to the Governor and Directors, and petitioned for a discharge and a pension; which being granted, he commuted his pension with the Bank for 1300 sovereigns and straightway embarked for Upper Canada, where he invested a portion of his funds in a farm, and ever since, like many others who have been carried away with false notions of the nature of Canadian estates and Canadian rural felicity, he has found himself out of his element, so one may say, "a *fish out of water*," and he has his farm, his house, and his improvements to look at. Mr. Edwards is most respectably connected; two of his brothers are physicians in Paris, in the foremost ranks of reputation through all France.

Mr. Stokes Hughes, the Discount Clerk, is a highly respectable gentleman from England; and the Junior Clerk is a son of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Cameron, C. B., late of the 79th Regiment.

We understand that the Bank will commence operations in the course of three weeks or a month, in perfect good understanding with its sister institutions; and we sincerely hope and expect it will prove an additional stay to the credit of our monetary system, and a copious source of aid to the industry and enterprise of the Province.—*Toronto Patriot.*

United States.

At a public meeting in Hanover Court House, Va. Aug. 25th, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, whenever the Congress of the United States shall interfere in any manner with the slave property of any one of the States now in this Union, or which may hereafter be admitted, or any of the territories, or the District of Columbia, we shall regard such interference as a signal for a dissolution of the Union.

"That the merchants of this and the other slave holding states, be requested to discontinue all intercourse in the way of trade, with the northern Merchants who countenance the Abolitionists in their unlawful interference with our rights."—*New York Gaz.*

A TENDER-HEARTED WIFE.—A broken-hearted woman, as she calls herself—Mrs. Laura Hunt, Broadsbin, Montgomery county, N. Y.—notifies the public through the *Amsterdam Intelligencer*, that her husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board, and strayed to parts unknown; and she forbids all girls, old maids, and widows, to meddle with or marry him on penalty of the law. She also earnestly entreats all editors "through the world," to lay the foregoing information before their readers. Mrs. Hunt will please to perceive that we have complied with her request.—[Courier & Enquirer.] And we too.—[New York Transcript.] And we three.—[Cincinnati Mirror.] And we four.—[Standard.] And we five.—[Western Methodist.] And we six.—[Zion's Herald.] And we seven.—[Maine Free Press.] And we eight.—[Mid. Free Press.] And we nine.—[Post Boy Clock Whig.] Leave her board and bed! And we ten.—[Nat. Gaz.] And wholly to parts unknown, the ragabond; which we am [illegible] Eagle.] And we eleven.—[Albany Daily Adv.] And we make [illegible] twelve.—[New York. Com Adv.] What ails Lo[illegible] And we a *dozen and one*.—[Nat. Upper [illegible]

[illegible] was a lady young.

By the Havre Packet-Ship *Poland*, arrived at New York, the following additional particulars of the attempt on LOUIS PHILIPPE'S life have been received:—

Some further details are given of the attempt upon the life of the King. Girard, the assassin, is said to have declared that he was instigated by the Carlists. Another man, named Boireau, had been arrested, and is said to have confessed his participation in the plot. Suspicion was directed to him by the fact that he was visited on the night previous at his workshop, by two persons, richly dressed, and that after they had left him, he advised his employer not to go to the review, as there would be trouble.

Gerard was somewhat better, but by no means out of danger. The physicians were with him constantly. He had been visited by the Ministers, anxious to obtain information. The number of persons arrested on the 31st was 59, among whom was Armand Carrel, editor of the *National.*

The number of killed, so far as ascertained, was sixteen.

Nothing later from Spain.

The London Packet-Ship *St. James* furnishes London dates to the evening of the 31st July, but they afford no additional intelligence.

The present Session of the Imperial Parliament is likely to prove very protracted. Ministers pledged themselves at its commencement to complete, during its continuance, two measures of the greatest national importance. Both of these, in the month of August, are far from the goal of their destination,—a place in the Statute-Book of Great [illegible]—By the latest accounts, the House of Lords had determined upon hearing Counsel in favour of and against the Corporation Reform Bill; and although this was not to extend beyond two or three days, and it had been arranged that immediately after the second reading of the Bill should take place, *sub silentio*, yet this was conceded with the understanding, that the House did not thereby compromise itself with regard to the details. Seeing that the measure is a sweeping one, and calculated to produce serious changes in the social condition of England, it is well that it should be subjected to additional scrutiny in the Upper House, to guard as much as possible against the evils of crude legislation.

The leading feature of the measure—that of local government—is sound and judicious. In most of the corporate towns of England, where burgesses, or "freemen," as they are termed, possess exclusive privileges; the more wealthy and respectable portion of the inhabitants have no voice whatever. It is generally allowed that the "freemen" in the corporate towns are generally the most indigent of the population. By the proposed change, the anomaly which time has produced in the Municipal Government of the country will be remedied, and the whole pretty fairly equalized.

In many instances, the operation of the Bill will not be free from apparent injustice—a charge which it might well be deemed impossible to avoid the imputation of, in a measure which has to deal with so many diversified interests. In Liverpool, for example, it will press with some degree of hardship upon many of the most wealthy individuals connected with the town. A very considerable portion of the merchants in that city live several miles in the country. They have large domestic establishments at some six, eight, or ten miles from the town, as the case may be, to which, for the benefit of health, as well as for the greater amount of comfort and quiet which is thereby secured, they return every night after the business of the day has terminated. They have of course counting-houses in the town, many of them at high rents and in convenient situations, yet, by one of the clauses of the new Corporation Bill, these men, so high in rank, station, and respectability, are deprived of its benefits because they do not reside in their own counting-houses. The Act provides that every person must reside on the premises from which he derives his qualification. As the Bill now stands, the Mayor of Liverpool will be disfranchised. It was necessary, however, to draw the line of demarkation somewhere.

It was proposed in the Commons, and rejected, that a property tax should attach to the holders of the offices of Mayor and Common Councilmen. Nothing could be more questionable than the rejection of this apparently necessary feature. It would appear from the tone of the debate in the Upper House of Parliament, that their Lordships will only aim at wiping away what may be considered excrescences of the Bill.

We have extracted from a detailed account in the *Greenock Intelligencer* of the 25th July, the following list of the names of those who suffered by the bursting of the boiler of the *Earl Grey* Steamer; an account of which dreadful explosion we gave some days ago.

The following are the names as far as has been ascertained, of the persons who have lost their lives:—

Miss Stevenson, George-street, Glasgow.

Angus Wilkie, one of the men of the vessel, belonging to Tarbert.

Mr. Morison, clothier, Greenock.

Mrs. Smith, Tradestown, Glasgow.

Mr. Hugh Watson, shoemaker, Dunoon.

A gentleman, apparently about 46 years of age, who had been taken on board the *Clarence* steamer, died on the passage to Glasgow.

PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED.

Mr. Robert Mitchell, from Aberdeen, wounded on the head, and scalded on different parts of the body, but not dangerously.

Mr. John Wilson, spirit merchant, Paisley, scalded over the whole body, and severe bruises.

Capt. James M'Intosh, of Rothesay-castle, fracture of ankle.

——M'Kellar, son of Mr. Munro, baker, Glasgow scalded on the head, face, and shoulders.

——M'Kellar, son of Captain M'Kellar, of steamer *Salton*, scalded over the whole body.

James M'Nie, step-son of Mr. Wyse, grocer, Greenock, severely scalded.

Mr. Thomas Carmichael, merchant, Greenock, ankle dislocated, and head much cut.

——Orr, son of Mr. E. Orr, mason, Shawstreet, Greenock, cut severely in the cheek, and scalded from head to foot.

Duncan M'Kay, aged 11 years, scalded on the back, head, legs, hands, &c.

Donald M'Kay, aged 8 years, scalded on the face, head and shoulders.

Mary M'Kay, slightly scalded on the face, and cut on the forehead.

The three M'Kays above mentioned, are of the same family, and reside in Broad Close, Greenock.

Mrs. Clark, Mile-end, near Glasgow, scalded on the legs, with several severe contusions on the head.

Mrs. Dr. Mitchell, of Glasgow, scalded and bruised in the face, but doing well.

Mr. Monerief, cut in the head, and Mrs. Monerief, scalded, and bruised; both doing well.

PERSONS SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Mr. Thomas Lang, wood-merchant, Greenock, injured on the leg by a piece of coal.

Mr Gompreicht and his son, scalded.

Mrs. Cassels, of Glasgow, slightly scalded.

Miss Forrester, Wellington-street, Glasgow, scalded on the shoulders and heels.

Mrs. Waters, Greenock, contusion on the shoulder.

Mr. Taylor, of the Ship Bank, Glasgow, scalded on the face and head, slightly.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Trongate, Glasgow, scalded.

Mr. Matthew King, of Port Glasgow, and his wife, slightly injured.

Mr. Harkness, spirit-dealer, East Quay-lane, struck on the left leg with a piece of coal while on the quay, and knocked down. On recovering himself he leaped on board the vessel, and rescued assistance to a number of persons who [illegible] cabin and assisted two ladies into a boat alongside.

Mr. Innes, Port Dundas, Glasgow, scalded on the face, hands, and different parts of the body.

Mr. James Farquhar, vintner, Vennel, slightly scalded.

The steward of the *Earl Grey*, while standing on the paddle-box, was knocked overboard by a large piece of coal, but got out little injured. Excepting the steward and the seaman Wilkie, who was killed, no other person connected with the vessel was hurt.

We beg to call the attention of Constitutionalists throughout the country to "A REFORMER'S" admirable Communication, which we this day publish. Embodying, as this document does, the soundest and most enlightened principles of government, and unveiling the recondite, but real causes of the vehement opposition of the Revolutionary party in this Province to the Provincial Government, and to a British connection, it will amply repay a most careful study, by those who would thoroughly understand the real nature of our present political struggle. The amenity and candour with which our talented contributor has propounded principles of such comprehensive generality as those which abound in his remarks, and which would settle on the firmest basis the least as well as the greatest of our difficulties, must have influence with individuals of all parties. Our earnest wish, as well as that of the author, is, that what is assented to in principle may be acted upon in the final adjustment of the affairs of the Province.

The Steamer *St. George* arrived about noon yesterday, having left Quebec on the preceding evening at six o'clock. Our Correspondent's letter, inclosing the *Mercury*, was received, from which we have given the shipping news, &c. Cabin passengers 30, steerage do. 55.

Commercial.

The transactions since Wednesday, in every article of Produce, have been so few and unimportant, that we postpone making any detailed remarks on the Markets until Monday. Flour is quite dull. Ashes in fair request, without change in price—31s. 9d. @ 32s. is the quotation for parcels of Pots. In West India Produce the business done has been confined to the supply of the retailers, from whom, as well as from the Upper Canada dealers, a good demand is experienced.

The advices from New York quote the rate of Exchange on London for the first packet 9 ⅞ cent, cash, and 9½ on time.

BALTIMORE MARKET, SEPT. 7.

We are not advised of any operations in Flour; but continue former quotations, viz:—Howard Street, $6 from stores, and $6 75 from wagons; City Mills, $6; Susquehanna, $5 75 @ $6.

GRAIN.—Wheat—no best White in market; quote it nominally at $1 20; Red has declined, sales having been made of best at $1 20; we quote it at $1 17 @ $1 20, as in quality. Corn, Rye in demand, sounds as per last report—for Corn, white and flow, 75c; Rye, 70 @ 72c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, AUGUST 1, 1835.

ASHES.—There has been a fair demand for Montreal Pots, and the sales comprise 200 brlsf new Ashes, at 32s 6d @ 33s; together with 120 barels of Pearls at 33s 6d @ 34s per cwt. Nothing has been done in United States Ashes.

CORN MARKET.—The late fine and seasonable weather has certainly checked a revulsing and increasing disposition to speculate in Wheat. In consequence, on Tuesday last our Corn Market was flat and lower; at that of yesterday however, without any alteration, but on the contrary a continuance of fine harvest weather, there was (much greater degree of firmness, and holders wool not submit to decline, but in some instances on the better qualities of Wheat they realized an advance: this was the result of unfavorable reports as to the crop, which is, when cut, represented as having sustained injury, and no where proves more than an average produce. Our quotations for Wheat are now climbing with moderate stocks. As yet we are without arrivals of moment from Canada, and very little of either Wheat or flour is expected from that quarter. Some speculative purchases have been made in bonded articles, as also for shipment: 2000 barrels of Western Canal our Flour (under the lock) sold this week at 28s per barrel. The Duties for the ensuing week are as follows:—On Wheat 45s 8d, on Oats 19s 2d, on Indian Corn 16s 10d, on Peas 18s per imperial quarter, and on Flour 23s 1d per barrel.

TALLOW.—A regular business has of late been doing in Tallow, with some advance in prices; sales are making of Yellow Candle and Odessa at 40s 6d @ 41s, and several parcels of Sinta American have been purchased at 35s @ 36s per cwt. Our arrivals are light.

Spring Timber ships are kept out, so that, as yet, we get in does not more than equal the demand, sales in consequence are readily made at full prices; any of Quebec by the cargo at 19½d @ 20½d, of St. John's at 21d @ 22d and 22½d was paid yesterday for a large cargo, also of St. Andrew's at 19½d per foot. Hardwood is advancing, 17½d per foot having been realised for a parcel of fine Birch. Inferior Oak is still a dull and slow sale, and prime qualities are scarce. Staves hitherto have experienced but little inquiry, with a disposition on the part of importers to sell at the current rates, which however can only be realised in small parcels; old Puncheons of inferior quality are reported to have been pushed off at little more than £12 per M.

OIL.—Olive has been in limited request, and a few tuns only have been sold, at the decline noticed last week. There has been more inquiry for Pale Seal, and higher prices have been paid. Holders are now very firm in demanding the extreme quotations. Seed Oils are without alteration. Palm Oil.—The transactions this week have again been upon a small scale, and not more than 40 tuns have been sold at £37 10s @ £38 per tun.

PEPPER.—Is in partial request, and 50 bags of middling half-heavy have been sold at 4½d per lb.

LONDON MARKETS, JULY 28, 1835.

SUGAR.—The demand for West India Muscovados continued steady and extensive last week till towards the close of it, when the request subsided, and the market had a languid appearance, but the late advance in prices was fully maintained; the estimated purchases 2000 hhds and tierces. The stock of West India is now 98,384 hhds and tierces, being 10,664 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius 79,558 bags, being 28,446 less than last year.

TALLOW.—The Tallow Market is very firm, and rising in price; the Russians evince an inclination to sell at present.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.—There is no alteration in Rum, Brandy, or Hollands. There are extensive official details published of the state of the Wine and Spirit Trade, by an eminent Wine Broker; they are very interesting, but too extensive for our insertion. It appears that the consumption of Wine in Great Britain increases, and the use of ardent Spirits has fallen off: total increase in the consumption of Wine in 1834, is 238,595 gallons. Total decrease in the consumption of Spirits in 1834, 312,665 gallons.

OILS.—There is a steady demand for Fish Oils for export at firm prices. In Linseed Oil there has been a good business doing at 41s 6d for present delivery, Oil mills [illegible] the price for future delivery. Olive Oil [illegible]

CORN MARKET.—The continuance of hot forcing weather having ripened the crops of Corn so fast, that the harvest has already commenced in many places under most favourable auspices for secuing the fruits in fine condition, the market during the past week has shown as usual, under such circumstances, very great languor, and there has been a tendency downwards in the value of all sorts of Corn. The prices at the close of the trade last Monday from the previous Friday was particularly marked, and a necessitous seller would in many cases have been compelled to accept 3s. or 4s. per qr. less for Wheat, although the decline was not quoted to that extent, nor indeed generally submitted to. We incline to the opinion still, that Wheat will be found this year less in quantity and worse in quality, than last season, and the average value, even supposing nothing occurs to interrupt the harvest, will probably be rather higher than in the past twelvemonth.

The country millers have showed more anxiety to sell flour during the week than of late, but it has been difficult to find buyers although it has been evident lower offers would have been accepted. The stock in London is light which will probably prevent any fall beyond 1s. or 2s. per sack for the present.

GLASGOW, JULY 29, 1835.

We have had dry weather, but with Easterly winds, want of general warmth. There has been less speculative inquiry for Wheat, but holders are firm, and a fair business doing with the trade. Barley gradually advances in consequence of its scarcity. Beans and Peas have at all a limited sale.

The following are the quotations; Scotch white Wheat 22s. @ 24s 6d; English red 21s 6d @ 24s 6d; Irish ditto 18s 0d @ 22s 0d; mixed and white 21s 0d @ 23s 0d; Canada red and white 23s @ 25s per 240lbs. Irish Oats 20s @ 20s per 336lbs; Canada ditto 27s @ 30s per brl. Scotch new Barley 22s 0d @ 23s 0d; Grey Peas 18s 0d @ 19s 6d per 4 imp. bushels; white Peas 20s @ 22s per 180 lbs

PRIVATE AND JOINT STOCK BANKS.—An account of the aggregate amount of Notes circulated in England and Wales, by Private Banks and by Joint Stock Banks and their branches, distinguishing Private from Joint Stock Banks, between the 23th of March and the 27th of June, 1835. From returns directed by the 3d and 4th William IV. c. 83.

Private Banks	£8,455,114
Joint Stock Banks.....	2,484,687
	£10,939,801

—*London Gazette.*

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1835.

THE *Canadian Eagle* Steamer arrived at 7 o'clock last evening, having left Quebec at the same hour on Saturday night. She had 42 cabin and 104 steerage passengers. We have received the *Quebec Gazette* of Friday, and the *Mercury* of Saturday, from which we give the shipping intelligence, &c.

We are sorry to learn that London letters of the 30th July speak of the Timber Committee, although no measure is to be proposed this Session, as likely to report in favor of a considerable reduction of the duties on Baltic timber.—*Gazette.*

We learn that the sales of two seigniories, in the lower part of the District, have been lately completed in the American market, by payment of the bonds, and that the holder, a gentleman of this city, has cleared upwards of £6000 on the bargains. One or two other bonds may still be paid. The water privileges on a river, below, are said also to have been purchased, and the purchaser is laying out "a considerable of money" in improvements.—*Ib.*

The bark *Clyde*, Captain Brown, lying at Jones' Wharf, was entered the night before last, and the captain's desk, containing seventy-nine dollars, with some table cloths, knives, &c., were carried off. The desk lay over another belonging to a friend, which was left untouched. It must have been opened on the wharf, as one of the bills was found on it. In connection with this robbery, we were informed, the Stores on the wharf where the *Clyde* lies are momentarily in danger of falling, and create some alarm, from the under-pesar giving way day after day. An attempt at robbing another vessel, at Patry's wharf, was also made, but was unsuccessful.—*Ib.*

We understand that Mr. Molloy sails today in the Brig *Proeris*, for Southampton, to solicit aid in Great Britain and Ireland, for finishing St. Patrick's Church in this city. He has been provided with all the authenticated certificates for that purpose.—*Ib.*

The two rowing matches between the Town and H. M. S. *Pique*, will come off on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock. The *Cat and Fiddle*, four-oared gig, 30 feet long, manned by the officers, against the *Water Witch*, 35 feet long, manned by Amateurs of the town, will take place first, and immediately after the same boats manned by sailors and the crew of the Quarter Master General's boat. The first race 3 miles, second race 4 miles—before the town.—*Mercury.*

The *Vindicator*, like its *confreres* of the same stamp, seizes, with avidity, upon every thing that is said or done by its political opponents that can be tortured into specious support of a feeble cause. Like the keen scented jackall, which is attracted to the spot where carrion is to be found, the Revolutionary providers are constantly prowling in search of what bears the slightest resemblance to putrescent matter in the Constitution. The publication of Friday evening has made the wonderful discovery, that the *Courier* is no admirer of the doctrine of passive obedience; that it deems any people justifiable in freeing itself from tyranny by physical force, if it cannot be relieved by peaceable and constitutional means; that from the fact of a people rising *en masse* for the purposes of political regeneration may be gathered the most convincing proof that wrong has been deeply suffered, and that those who have endured it are prepared for the enjoyment of a larger share of political liberty. We pity the mean and submissive slave, who, by habit and education, has become the mere tool of another's will. We admire the *true* patriot, who voluntarily undergoes personal hardships and privations, for his country's sake, but we detest the *false* one, who would plunge his fellow-citizens into political or mortal conflicts, with a view, by their troubles, to raise himself to rank and affluence. That of the last is the character of our pseudo-*Patriots.*

The *Vindicator* entitles our assertion "A BROAD HINT." We were conscious when we made it, that we were not throwing a spark among gunpowder. As the Canadian population suffers no real or felt tyranny, we hold it as an impossibility to rouse it in its present stage of intellectual culture, to rebellion, by exhibiting to it wrongs purely fictitious. This is no idle assertion, for it is capable of as satisfactory proof as most subjects of the kind are. We would invite the unprejudiced to consider the mass of sedition which has for years back been constantly preached to the Canadians, as a separate race, and who are four to one of their fellow-colonists—to the innumerable inflammatory harangues which daily issue from the press of that party—and we predict that one or other of the following conclusions will be confidently arrived at. First, that the Canadian people has no personal sense of political grievances to overcome the perfect security of property which is enjoyed under British dominion; or second, that if the representations of demagogues be true, the honour of French valour has departed from the Canadians. It is paying but a poor compliment to them, to represent them as enslaved, as crushed and oppressed by a grinding tyranny, when all the world beholds them peaceable and contented under the represented accumulation of such evils as ought, if real, to drive them to a desperate rebellion. In so far as our remark can be made to bear upon Canada, it derives confirmation from her present circumstances. Do the Revolutionary writers never feel mortified in witnessing the impotency of their efforts to spread the seeds of active rebellion throughout the land! It is passing strange, that if the native population be so oppressed by British influence, that they can assume the bearing of freemen. The blustering of the frothy scum of our society can never penetrate beyond the mere surface, so long as justice is the patrimony of all born under British sway.

We concur with the *Vindicator* in believing that it is no loyalty to assert that were the Legislative Council, &c., to become elective, there would positively be a lack of proper men of native origin to fill respectably all the new places. The demand would so far overshoot the supply, that bad and worthless materials would require to be substituted for good. If, as our contemporary states, Lord AYLMER's reply to the Tattersall's Address is confirmatory of our views, we are glad of it as an incidental and corroborative testimony, for we cannot charge our memories with our ever having seen or read the document in question. His Lordship, however, is no mean authority, since he has had some skill as to what kind of persons Legislators ought to be.

Messrs. MAJOR & SAPIENDLE are to give a second Concert this evening, at RASCO's. We sincerely hope, for the sake of the good name of our city, that a second opportunity will not be afforded in vain to our citizens, of paying a merited compliment to musical talents of the first order. Mr. BRAUNEIS, Organist of the Parish Church, will assist on this occasion.

Lord AYLMER has presented St. PATRICK'S Church, at Quebec, with two superb pictures, magnificently framed.

We are glad of the opportunity of publishing the following address delivered by the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury of the Montreal Criminal Court, whose sittings terminated on Thursday last:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

You are called before this Court to exercise a high and important duty on behalf of that Community of which you are members, that of Grand Jury of the district, it being requisite that every man living under the protection of the laws of his country, should contribute his aid according to his ability and condition in life, towards the support of those laws. For the performance of this duty, the usual oath of office has been administered to you, and as it points out all that is requisite for your guidance, any further observation in this respect is almost unnecessary.

Called to give your aid in the administration of public justice and for the maintenance of good order, you are charged to enquire into the complaints and accusations that may be laid before you, wherein the laws have been violated, where public duty has been neglected or the public security infringed. You hold a high and important office, to be exercised with diligence and impartiality, not only as the constitutional means by which offenders are brought to justice, but as a protection to the innocent against malicious and ill-founded accusations. As representing the District, you are enabled to extend your enquiries to every part of it, and to check any abuses growing up therein, that through your means and exertions, none may hope to escape the responsibility of misbehaviour, or practice transgression with impunity.

Charged to watch over the interests of the community, it is to be hoped, that in casting your view around upon the various objects that may fall within your notice and enquiry, you will find nothing that marks any increase of moral depravity, or any evil disposition growing up to the disturbance of the good order of society, but that in a community regulated on the principles of equal right and justice to all men, there will be found a corresponding sense of the benefits arising therefrom, and a general disposition of obedience to the laws. The outrages committed on the persons and property of individuals, and the various other criminal offences now to be submitted to your investigation, may be considered as partial evils that more or less affect the peace of every community. These you will be enabled to bring before the Court by the usual course of proceeding by indictment.—Evils however may be found to exist, that lay not within the power of a Grand Jury to correct, or advantages and improvements may be desirable to be obtained, which they have not the means to effect; in such cases, you will sufficiently discharge your duty, by making suitable representations thereon, as these cannot fail to merit the notice of higher and more competent authority—for the voice and representation of a Grand Jury, acting on their oaths, and guided by motives of public good, must necessarily have due weight and influence with men in all situations in life.

As the power and duties vested in a Grand Jury, are intended for the support and good government of society, it becomes every day more desirable, that the security and advantages enjoyed under this, and the other parts of our criminal jurisprudence, should be brought home to the notice and attention of the great body of the people. It must be interesting to every inhabitant of this province to be some acquaintance with a system, according to which he has to answer for his actions to his fellow men, and to his Sovereign, and by which, the trial of the highest and dearest concerns—his state and condition in society,—his freedom—and even his life, must be conducted and decided. He will certainly be more likely to prove a good and useful member of society, if he acquits himself well in all circumstances, if he knows what the laws of his country have enjoined, and what they have forbidden—when he sees the connection which the respective rights and duties of men in their different situations, have, with the maintenance of that order of things, and that form of government under which he lives, and when called to aid in the administration of justice in any of those relations in which he may be called to act as a member of society, the more competent he will feel himself for the efficient discharge of this duty. There can be but one common interest and one common duty extending to all ranks among us, that of uniting to support the laws given for our protection and guidance, and the better these are understood, the more they will be appreciated, and better executed.

As peace and quietness—the free use and exercise of all civil rights, and a respect for the laws, constitute the main happiness of the people, so ought these to be cherished and maintained, as giving a value to our possessions, a security to our persons, and a protection to what ever we may count value in life. Every loyal and good subject—every upright and good citizen must appreciate the benefit and protection of the laws of his country, and feel the necessity of maintaining them, as the best means to secure to him the steady possession and enjoyment of all his rights. Whatever tends to interrupt the harmony and good order of society—to create dissatisfaction or discontent in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, or in any wise to disturb or infringe that peace and quiet, and all that social comfort which peculiarly distinguishes the happy condition of the people of this Province, ought to be repressed and punished as highly injurious to the general welfare. The man who respects the laws and institutions of his Country—who submits with cheerful obedience to their injunctions, and shapes his course through life, in his different avocations and pursuits, as a quiet and peaceable subject, seeking only to know his duty, that he may be the better able to perform it, ought always to be protected and encouraged, as such not only strengthens the bond of social union, but extends the benefits and comforts of it.

Whatever objects may occupy your attention, Gentlemen, the Court will always be ready to facilitate your inquiries by every means in their power.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—In the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, in the last term, an action was brought by Mr. John Mathewson, of this city, against Mr. Alexander Robertson, grocer, of Quebec, to recover £3 14 11, being the value of two boxes of soap, part of a parcel of ten purchased by the defendant in Quebec, from the plaintiff, and for which the defendant refused to pay, upon the ground that he had never received them. "It appeared by the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, that the ten boxes of soap were shipped in Montreal on the 28th October 1834, on board the steamer *British America* addressed for Quebec; that they were consigned to the defendant, and a bill of lading taken for them, the shipping note of which was so produced. The plaintiff further proved that the goods were safely landed in Quebec; that notice was sent the same day by the Steamboat Company to the defendant, informing him that ten boxes of soap, consigned to him, were landed from the steamboat, and were lying on the wharf; one of the witnesses also stated that he had seen a letter on board the boat, addressed to the defendant as "consignee," that the defendant having neglected to send for the goods that day, they were re-shipped by the steamer in the evening; that on the second day they were re-landed, and the defendant having again omitted to send for them, they were in the evening put into the [illegible]mhouse Company's store. The same night the store was broken into, and the two boxes in question stolen; the defendant the following morning at eight o'clock delivery of the eight. The defendant [illegible] upon his clerk to prove that the notice was a verbal one, and merely purported to inform him that *some* soap had been landed on the wharf for him; that the goods had been [illegible] for the same day that he notice had been [illegible], but that the carter returned stating that the steamboat stores were closed; that the plaintiff had subsequently admitted that he had not [illegible] the invoice or bill of lading to the defendant by the steamboat." Counsel having been [illegible], on the 28th, his Honour Mr. Justice Pa[illegible] gave judgment against the defendant for £14 11, and costs, but stated that he as counsel, had his action against the carrier for the loss of the goods, the law implying the contract of the carrier to have been made with the person, in whom the property in the goods was vested by the delivery to the carrier. Mr. Ross, for plaintiff; Mr. Ahern, for defendant.—*Mont. Gazette.*

England.

In the House having gone into committee on the Irish Church Bill, the remaining clauses were agreed to, as were also resolutions upon [illegible] the Money clauses are to be founded. We have not room today to notice the debate, but we beg the attention of our readers to the following passage:—

Mr. Shaw, in replying to a speech of Mr. O'Connell, said "that the Protestant religion did not consist in pounds, shillings, and pence, nor [illegible] that it would be secured by the present bill, or by any other act of the Legislature. But the church establishment of any country must be supported by money, and that establishment which the state endowed with property, became the established church of the country. In such a situation stood the church with the Hon. and learned member for Dublin [illegible] sworn not to attempt to subvert, and which he was now attempting to subvert."

Mr. O'Connell (with great warmth)—I call upon the Member to order. he has made use of the assertion. (Loud cries of "Order," and confusion.) He has accused me of having done a thing and done another. It is quite in order for a member to utter falsehoods.

These observations were followed by general cries of "Order," in the midst of which Mr. Finn rose, and in a vehement tone declared that the expression which had fallen from the gentleman learned member for Dublin University was atrocious and calumnious." When order was in some degree restored,

Mr. Shaw again rose. He said that the Hon. and learned member for Dublin knew when he used the word "falsehood"—

Mr. O'Connell.—I rise to order.

Here a scene of indiscribable confusion ensued. Vehement shouts of "Order" proceeded from the opposition side of the house, while several Irish members on the Ministerial benches rose from their places, and endeavoured to obtain hearing at the same time. In the midst of all this disorder and noise Mr. Finn again, and we have other of the Irish members also, charged the right hon. and learned member for Dublin University with having uttered a "false and calumnious assertion."

Mr. Bernal (the Chairman), after making fruitless efforts to bring back the house to order, at length declared, in a very impassioned manner, that he should take on himself to break up the committee, unless order were restored. He [illegible] no other course to adopt when he saw seven or eight members rise and persist in addressing the committee at one and the same time.

This declaration, delivered in a firm and decided manner, produced some effect; the tumult gradually subsided, and the members resumed their seats.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—On the 28th of July, the House presented a petition, signed by nearly the London booksellers, for a repeal of the Tax. Mr. Robinson asked Sir Colin Campbell, whether Government intended to enforce the law against the publishers and sellers of unstamped papers?—He gave no opinion on the propriety of the tax upon newspapers, further than to say, that he had always supported the repeal of this and all other taxes affecting the dissemination of useful knowledge; while the law remained unaltered, as prosecutions had been instituted against the inferior vendors, the publishers of Penny Magazines and others, he thought it unfit that greater offenders (and he was told that some great persons (so implicated) should be allowed to escape altogether.

Sir John Campbell replied; that as to the conscience of the tax, that was a question for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to answer. On the propriety of enforcing the existing law, he had no difficulty in saying that he had taken steps, and should continue to take steps, to secure obedience to that law. Justice to the fair trader required that while the tax remained, it should not be evaded; it was injustice to those who obeyed the law, if those were not punished who disobeyed it. If the hon. Member for Worcester would point out to him any individuals, high or low, without respect of persons, who offended, he would instantly put the law in force against them.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.—After a tedious discussion in a thin House, this bill went through the Committee, and the report was ordered to be received. The only circumstance in the debate worth notice, was a remark by Mr. Hughes Hughes, that "*all Scotland was up in arms against the bill*," to which Mr. Wyse replied, that the bill "*did not extend to Ireland.*"

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.—The recruiting for the British auxiliary force is going on briskly. On Friday, in the course of a few days another large party of men will be on their way to Spain. The Lancers forty and fifty of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutcliffe's Lancers embarked yesterday afternoon, to be placed in one of His Majesty's hulks, at Gravesend, which is to be used as a depot. Lieutenant-General Evans and his staff will leave Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

In the arsenal at Woolwich 150 boys have been employed in the laboratory, making cartridges for service in Spain. On Monday a notice was posted that no more boys would be taken.

On Monday last a new pilot cutter, the *Wellington*, was launched from Mr. Graves's yard at Sandgate, near Dover, in the presence of the master and wardens of the fellowship, under whose superintendence she has been built, attended by a numerous concourse of respectable persons who had assembled to witness