has been done, and about 800 brls have changed hands at an advance say Prime at $17½, Prime Mess $19½ @ $19¾, and Mess $22½ @ $23. Mess *Beef* has been sold at $14. *West India Produce* is without change. In Exchange no alteration.

The Committee of Trade have chosen JULES QUESNEL, Esq. to be their Chairman, and T. MITCHELL SMITH, Esq. their Secretary, for the year ending 25th June, 1837.

Our advices by the Liverpool packet of the 1st June have not yet reached us. In their absence we make the following extracts from the New York Journals.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 31

The stock of Ashes (500 barrels of Pot and 200 barrels of Pearl) is small, and it is apparent that it will be exhausted before the arrival of fresh supplies; yet consumers buy with reluctance, and expect new Ashes at reduced prices.

The drought which has for some time past prevailed in this country, is exciting attention to Clover-seed.

Tobacco has been very dull through the month of May. The sales are 368 hhds, and on some descriptions Leaf, there is a decline of ¼ @ ¼d per lb.

METALS.—Sheating Copper remains steady at the late advance to 13d. lb. English Tough Cake at £114, and Bolivar £112. We can quote an advance in the price of Tin Plates, 42s. and 44s. ⅌ box; although English Block Tin has advanced as high as 112s. for common, 117s. for refined, and will probably be still higher. Pig and Sheet Lead is recovering from the late dullness.

LONDON MARKETS, MAY 28.

The transactions this week in colonial produce have been extremely limited, the supplies of sugar having been very small. The prices, however, have not varied to any extent deserving notice. British Plantation Coffee is in rather better demand for the finer qualities.

TEA.—The arrivals continue very large, and as the E. I. Company's sale is now so near at hand, there is but little doing by private contract.

COTTON.—The transactions in raw cotton are small, but the previous prices are maintained.

TALLOW.—On the spot is quoted at 44s., and for delivery in October and November, 45s. ⅌ cwt. The latest supply this year from the Baltic is estimated at 155,000 @ 160,000 casks.

WOOL.—The arrivals are coming in from the colonies, and in about a fortnight or three weeks considerable importations of the new crop are looked for.

*From the London Times of May 31.*

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.—The state of money continues satisfactory. It is not abundant, but is obtainable on fair terms and on good security to any extent that may be desired. The sudden rally in the American exchanges is held to be a good symptom, as it now makes it a doubtful speculation to export gold to New York, and the merchants will be less disposed to engage in such operations when they perceive the uncertain state of the market, and how quickly it may be turned against them.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY *July* 6, 1836.

ASHES.—Pots maintain the advance noticed in our last, and the demand has been active at $5,-75; Pearls are rather heavy, some few sales have been made at $7,25, but that rate is not readily obtained.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western Canal Flour has been active, and prices have still further advanced; extensive sales of common to good brands were made yesterday at $7,12½ @ $7,18¾; and fancy brands at $7,50; and Ohio, via Erie Canal, at $6,87½ @ $7. Supplies of Southern continue very limited, and the stock light.

FRUIT.—Public sales of 2600 boxes prime Sicily Oranges at $2.75 @ $3,37½; 800 Lemons, $3,25 @ $3,50, landing from the *Brilliant*, for cash; and 425 drums inferior Sultana Raisins at 4¾ @ 5 cents ⅌ lb. cash; at private sale, we heard of no transactions of importance.

PROVISIONS.—We have no further variation to notice in prices for Beef and Pork, but the demand for both since our last notice, has been quite limited. Lard is steady, and the stock large; 200 kegs first quality Western sold at 13 cents. In Butter, no change, and but little new arriving.

TALLOW.—American is scarce, and in demand at 8¼ cents. No foreign in market.

EXCHANGE.—Nothing of importance has been done in Foreign Bills since the sailing of the packets of the 1st instant.

*From the Quebec Gazette.*

A letter from Arichat, received in town, dated 20th June, says:—"I am sorry to say the Mackerel Fishery has failed."

Another from St. George's Bay, dated 22d June, says:—"The Herring Fishery has partially failed; I have only about 500 barrels."

A vessel from Halifax had been in Cape Breton, and paid 20s. ⅌ brl. for what No. 3 Mackerel she could get.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 5.

Brig Fisher, Sewell, Newfoundland, Symes & Ross, ballast.
Jane, Kendall, do Lemesurier, do.
July 7.
Brig Fero, Patterson, Gloucester, Pembertons, ballast.
Ann Louisa, 23d June Newfoundland.

TELEGRAPHED.

Richardson, from St Jago.
Solway, and Redwing, from Newfoundland are at hand.
Four P. M.—The Telegraph announces 4 square-rigged vessels.

CLEARED—JULY 5

Bark Margaret, Payne, Liverpool, W. Price & Co.
Brig Valiant, Bragg, Dublin, Pembertons.
Tyron, Edkin, Dingle, W. Price & Co.
Nile, Ferguson, Harrington, Symes & Ross.
Brigs, Elizabeth, Musgrave, Barbadoes, Leycraft & Co.
Hope, Haddard, Lanzarote, A. Gilmour & Co.
Crown, Richmond, Cork, Carry & Co.
Bark St. Mary, Gill, Hull, C. R. Levey & Co.
Ship Lang, Atkinson, London, Atkinson, Osborne & Co.
Wm. Herdman, Ayre, Bristol, Pembertons.
Brig Elizabeth, Reed, Boston, H. Gowen & Co.
6.
Bark Lord Canterbury, Tripp, Bristol, Atkinson & Co.
Ship Calcutta, Rainbeth, Liverpool, Symes & Ross.
Brig Sun, Harrison, Gloucester, Pembertons.
Frances, Smith, Gloster, do.
Perseverance, Stephenson, Liverpool, R. M'Lellan.
Constantia, Ellis, Waterford, W. Price & Co.
Isaac, Overston, Leith, Robertson, Dean & Co.
Constitution, Brown, Dundee, Gowen & Co.
Bark Mile, Hodson, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.
Brig Britannia, Oliver, Newcastle, W. Price & Co.
Brunswick, Stewart, Belfast, C. R. Levey & Co.
Bark Francis, Dallman, Portsmouth, Lemesurier & Co.
Brig Carlisle, Bell, Antioch, Sharples.
Iris, M'Kechnie, Greenock, Laurie & Burns.
July 7.
Ship Pekoe, Laurie, Greenock, Laurie & Burns.
Schr. Lizzy, Mattice, Miramichi, A. Gilmour & Co.
Brig Latona, Sutton, Newcastle, Symes & Ross.
John, Hunter, Aberystwith and Aberdovy, do.
Schr. Martha, Boulanger, Pictou and Percé, Gillespie
Ship Amazon, Broderick, Hull, H. Burstall.
Bark Sarah, Mickle, Limerick, W. Price & Co.
Brig Thorney Close, Finlay, Sunderland, Curry, Gruber & Co.
Cherub, Logan, Conway, Symes & Ross.
Liddell, Cooper, Newcastle, Pembertons.
Betsey Heron, Storey, Dundee, Tucker, Heath & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Two brigs, the Amphion, 25th May from Dublin, and Fero, 26th May from Gloucester, are announced by telegraph.

Philadelphia, June 29.—Cleared for Quebec, Ship Carouge, Robinson.

IMPORTS.

*June* 27.—Brig AGENORIA, WHITNEY, Jamaica, 13 hhds 3 tierces Muscovado sugar, 3 tierces coffee, 3 brls ginger, 78 puns rum, 28 logs mahogany, D Fraser; 12 hhds 7 tcs Muscovado sugar, 78 puns 2 hhds rum, 3 tcs coffee, 3 brls ginger, Leslie, Stuart & Co; 5 hhds 20 tcs 60 brls Muscovado sugar, 2 puns molasses, 5 hrs arrowroot, 3 tons lignum vitæ, Tucker, Heath & Co; 100 cocoa nuts, to the master.

— Bark CLIFTON, JOHNSON, Havre, 1,040 burr stones, 12 tons plaster paris, 24 pictures, order; 20 baskets champagne, T. Ryan.

— CRUSADER, LEELAND, from Prince Edward's Island, 350 bushels potatoes, 250 do oysters, order.

— Bark HOPEWELL, DALES, from London and Rochfort, 352 hhds 552 casks vinegar, 50 casks 8 hhds brandy, 50 cases oil, 80 bales corks, 2 cases books, to order.

— Schr TIONET, WILLIAMS, from Boston, 1 pkg books, 73 doz corn brooms, 5 cases cigars, 7 bales hops, 5 cases hats, 500 brls rosin, 35 casks rice, 20 brls spirits turpentine, to E. Baird.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

EXPORTS.

*July* 8.—Bark ADVOCATE, PAYNE, for Bristol, 149 pieces pine, 11 do oak, 5 do elm, 771 deals, 2576 standard staves and heading, 834 W. I oak staves, 78 pairs oars, Lemesurier, Routh & Co.; 28 barrels pearl ashes, R. F. Maitland & Co.

— 9. Brig PELION, WALKER, for Sunderland, 76 pieces elm, 199 do elm, 2031 standard staves and heading, 450 deals, R. F. Maitland & Co.

— Brig HELEN MARR, BENSON, London, 15 brls pearl, 49 do pot ashes, J. Torrance & Co; 79 do pearl do, S. Hart; 366 do pot do, E. Cheney; 44 do do, 17 do pearl do, J. G. M'Kenzie & Co; 28 boxes almonds, returned, Tobin & Murison; 50 hhds Canadian brandy, H. Logan & Co; 20 cases port and sherry wine, returned, 1 case lamps, returned, C. Ruiffenstein; 1 box Indian curiosities, W. Smith; 1400 deals, 2373 standard staves, Atkinson & Co; 480 dressed handspikes, 100 rough do, 2700 pcs W. I. staves, 114 rough oars, 2115 pcs standard staves, 5 brls flour, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1836.

The packet ship *North America*, 1st June from Liverpool, has arrived at New York. Our papers by her not having come to hand, the following items of news are taken from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*:—

The Parliament had resumed its sittings, after a recess of a few days. Lord Melbourne, however, had not yet made his appearance in the Lords since the late "untoward affair."

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley had given notice that when Lord Morpeth proposes the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, he will move, by way of amendment, for leave to bring in "a Bill for the conversion of tithe composition into rent-charges, and for the redemption thereof, and for the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell attempted, on the 30th May, to introduce a petition from Dublin, against the return of Messrs. Hamilton and Price, as members from the Irish capital, in the place of himself and his late colleague. It was opposed, however, by the Attorney General, whereupon Mr. O'Connell withdrew the petition.

A petition was presented on the same day against the late election return of Kilkenny. The Supply Bill was also for a time under consideration.

The Duke of Gordon, Lord Lt. of Aberdeenshire, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, died on the 28th of May, he was in the 68th year of his age.

Agitation is still the watchword in Ireland. O'Connell persists in his determination to bring forward his motion for the destruction of the House of Peers. The millions will go with him.

The French Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing the question of slavery in the French Colonies.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The shipments to the United states have been most extensive the last six weeks, They exceed those usually made in the spring for America, and they are increasing, instead of diminishing, as the season advances. The weekly packet ships cannot take a quarter of the goods offering, several of the latest having been compelled to refuse merchandise a week before sailing. Transient ships are in great request, and freighs have risent; still the goods are delayed, from the want of suitable conveyances, the American ships receiving the decided preference.—*Liverpool Paper.*

**Portugal.**

Advices from Lisbon are to the 23d of May, inclusive. The internal affairs of the kingdom are in a satisfactory state. The members of the Cortez, who had left the capital at the time of the prorogation, rather out of humour with the new ministry, are returning in better temper. The Queen has been assured by a lady that an interesting change has taken place in her situation; and in compliance with immemorial usage in such cases, the lady making the first discovery, and giving the intimation, has been created a Duchess.

**Spain.**

Advices from Spain are to the 22d of May. In the capital a good deal of excitement still existed, on account of the dismissal of Mendizabal and his ministry. Isturiz seems to be universally unpopular, but the Queen persists in retaining him. A dissolution of the Cortez is talked of, and believed to be on the eve of taking place. With the fall of Mendizabal the credit of the country has fallen,

No important military operations had taken place since our last previous advices. Cordova left Vittoria on the 21st, at the head of three divisions. After an engagement, in which the Carlists were thrown back upon Oñate, and in which they experienced considerable loss, he occupied the heights of Sierra de Sau from Adrian to Aranzazu.

Simon de la Torre, who commanded the Carlists, was wounded. Brigadier General O'Donnell is among the wounded. Cordova took the positions of Arlaban in the night of the 23d. On the 24th he was marching on Salinas.

Gen. Evans had remained inactive since the action of the 4th, awaiting some movement on the part of Cordova like that above indicated. The forces of Gen. Evans amounted to 11,000. He was expecting reinforcements to the number of 4000—so that he would resume operations at the head of 15,000 men. Cordova's force is computed at 50,000.

We are pleased, in the main, with Mr. EVANS' views on the influence of the existing laws in Lower Canada relating to property, on the prosperity of the country; which he has given in his *Supplementary Treatise on Agriculture*, now in course of publication. The laws alluded to, are those by which a certain class of persons levy a grievous tax upon all individuals who improve their property. They are the laws which prevent its transfer to those hands which are capable of turning it to the best account; by which enterprise is checked, and through which a great deal of villainy is perpetrated and misery produced; they are the laws, in fine, which, more than all that can be justly esteemed adverse in our soil and climate, or may be attributed to the scantiness of the population, are to be blamed for the comparatively small progress that the Province has made in wealth. Had it not been for their malign influence, the *habitans* would not have appeared as they do, the beings of a century ago, rather than those of the present age. To the longer continuance of these disgraceful laws, Mr. EVANS is opposed, as is every honest man who has given them a moment's reflection, and who is capable of tracing their pernicious effects.

If these laws be so notoriously vicious in their influence, as not even to be defended by those who are directly interested in their existence, why, it may be asked, are they not immediately abrogated? Delay will only complicate present difficulties. Every succeeding year that the settlement is deferred between the *seignior* and the *censitaire* or tenant, the former will have a stronger plea for a larger compensation, in return for the cession of his burthensome rights. Where then are the obstacles to a quiet adjustment of the difficulty? The seignior professes his willingness to come to a compromise. We have, however, a House of Assembly, the majority of whom call themselves *patriots*; but who are, unfortunately, no more than small lawyers and notaries, who are unwilling to lay the axe to the root of the tree of law abuses, which has furnished them with pleasant fruit; and also, the entire Clique would carefully preserve the feudal nuisances as the greatest preventative of the influx of population and capital into the Province. Were public opinion here of sufficient vigour, it would, by continued assaults, undoubtedly break in pieces this interested combination. Mr. EVANS says that every intelligent Canadian he has conversed with on the subject, is desirous of a change, and the entire English population are intensely so. It is, in fact, universally felt that a change has become absolutely necessary for reviving the nearly extinguished energies of the Seigniorial parts of the country, and to prevent their decay from blighting other portions which are not vitally affected by feudalism.

We do not intend pursuing the subject farther at present; but although it has been discussed a thousand times, it should never cease to be agitated until the desired relief from degrading and oppressive burdens be obtained. We shall see what course the Convention recommends to be pursued in regard to this all-important matter.

We make a few extracts at random from Mr. EVANS' remarks.

"To encourage the improvement and prosperity of agriculture, it is most essentially necessary that the whole of the profits arising from the application of capital, labour and industry, to the improvement of the country, should be insured to the persons who apply it, without being subject, in reality or prospect, to any drawback, in consequence of this very improvement, which they could not be subjected to if the improvement had not been made. It must ever check improvement, if the laws are such as to admit a party under any circumstances to come forward and claim a portion of the capital of others, expended in improvements, that has not in any way contributed to the production of that capital or improvements, directly or indirectly. The bare possibility that such a claim could be made and sustained must be a very great bar to improvement in any country. In a new country, when a lot of ground is purchased for improvement in town or country, it is most essentially necessary that a sure and permanent title should be obtained for a fixed and unalterable consideration, whatever it may be, that cannot be increased or diminished by any circumstances that may subsequently occur. Unless labour and capital can be securely applied, and freely circulated for the sole benefit of those who apply it, the country will not improve and prosper as it might do, under more favourable circumstances. I would most earnestly urge the inhabitants of these fine provinces to look at, and examine thoroughly, things as they are, and if they find that any changes could be introduced that would be likely to promote the interest and happiness of the greatest number, to endeavor fearlessly, but by all fair means, to procure their introduction.

"Say, a French Author, in his Political Economy, a work of great merit, gives a very good article on the transfer of property; it is the following:—'Taxes upon transfer, besides the mischief of pressing upon capital, are a clog to circulation of property. But has the public any interest in its free circulation? So long as the object is in existence, is it not as well placed in one hand as in another? Certainly not. The public has an interest in the utmost possible freedom of its circulation; because by that means it is most likely to get into the hands of those that can make the most of it. Why does one man sell his land, but because he thinks he can lay out the value to more advantage in some channel of productive industry? And why does another buy it, but because he wishes to invest a capital that is laying idle or less productively vested, or because he thinks it capable of improvement? The transfer tends to augment the national income of the two contracting parties. If they be deferred by the expenses of the transfer, those expenses will have prevented this probable increase of the national income.'

"The sooner a final arrangement is made respecting *lods et ventes*, and an equitable commutation of them effected, the better it will be for all parties. Though it might perhaps be put off for a short time, it will inevitably have to be conceded to the people before many years are expired. It is a question in which ninety-nine hundredths of the people are deeply interested, whatever be their politics. North American is a soil on which feudal and hereditary privileges cannot be expected to thrive, at this advanced period of the nineteenth century. The laws that are agreeable to the people may be secured to them, but I must state, that I have never met with a Canadian farmer (it is only them I will allude to,) who in giving an opinion on the subject of *lods et ventes*, did not unequivocally express his disapprobation of this demand on every sale of property. The Canadian farmers are not a people inclined to encroach upon the rights of others, even though their own interest might be in question; indeed I believe there is not a better disposed people on the face of the earth.—There is not, therefore, much probability that they would require of the Seigniors to remit any part of their just rights, without giving an equivalent. They would cheerfully submit to an equitable commutation, that would bear equally on all lands conceded, whether improved or not, sold or unsold. This is not a political question. If the Feudal claims are commuted the vast majority of the community will participate in the benefit it will unquestionably produce. It will encourage the improvement of the country, the free circulation of capital and property, and hence must be productive of unmixed good to the people of Canada."

The results of the Upper Canada Elections still continue satisfactory. Mr. C. FERRIE has been returned for Hamilton, and S. JARVIS for Cornwall.

STATE OF THE POLLS.

MIDDLESEX. *Wednesday, 3 P. M.*

| *Constitutionalists.* | | *Radicals.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clench | 318 | Parke | 367 |
| Bostwick | 304 | Moore | 354 |

OXFORD, *Tuesday Evening.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ingersoll | 189 | C. Dancombe | 229 |
| Whitehead | 126 | Allway | 207 |

NORFOLK, *Wednesday.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Webster | 142 | Dr. Ralph | 333 |
| Salmon | 232 | D Dancombe | 327 |

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Numbers at the final close:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mathewson, | 342 |
| Marks, | 286 |
| Shibley, | 157 |

On Saturday evening Lord GOSFORD and suite, accompanied by Sir CHARLES GREY and Sir GEORGE GIPPS, were present at the Theatre Royal. On his Lordship's entrance the national anthem was sung by the whole company. The house was well filled, and the chastened vivacity which those who are familiar with SHERIDAN'S immortal comedy attach to the character of *Lady Teazle*, was admirably sustained by Mrs. TERNAN. Figure, attitude and action, all combined to realise the conception of the dramatist.

It was resolved at a public meeting in Quebec on Friday last, to have a public dinner in honor of Sir FRANCIS HEAD, on the 25th instant, the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements:—

Messrs. J. Neilson, W. Price, T. A. Young, H. Lemesurier, Dr. Fisher, G. Pemberton, Dr. Caldwell, H. Trinder, R. Symes, D. Barnet, P. Sheppard, J. Dyde, J. Gibb, A. Hawkins, A. Campbell, T. Gresebler, W. Walker, H. Sharples, T. Ryan, A. Simpson and E. Montizambert.

The following remarks on the character of the Session of the United States Congress just closed, are from the Washington correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*.

The first session of the Twenty-Fourth Congress has, at length, come to a termination. The session, though too long, perhaps, for the reputation of Congress as a body, was yet too short for the dispatch of the public business. Many subjects, imperiously demanding prompt and intelligent legislation, have been wholly overlooked for want of time; while day after day, and week after week, have been spent, particularly by the popular branch, in efforts to suspend the rule of proceeding; in childish squabbles on unimportant subjects; in buncombe speeches: and in disgraceful riots and rows. To render the House of Representatives, numerous as it is, efficient for business, many things must be done. The rules of proceeding must be thoroughly revised and adapted to the habits of the body. A state of things in which a simple resolution must be offered for a whole session, without a vote of two-thirds, is very unfavorable to progress in business; and about one-third of the whole session was lost in struggles against the rules. In the next place, the night sessions ought not to be tolerated, especially if the irritation consequent upon them, must be aided by artificial excitements from two repositories. Lastly, the arm chairs, tables, writing apparatus, newspapers, sofas, and lounges must be taken away, and plain benches substituted for them, without any facilities or inducements for the transaction of business other than that before the House.

The Panorama at present open at the Nelson Hotel, affords an exceedingly pleasing and instructive entertainment. In regard to the value of the exhibition, we fully acquiesce in the *Gazette's* remarks, which we subjoin.

"Every parent in the city should avail himself of the opportunity now afforded him, of impressing upon the youthful members of his family, in the most vivid and distinct manner, the striking incidents connected with the glorious battle of Waterloo, and the fortunes of the great chief, who that day cast his fate upon the chance of war. The grandeur and life-like representation in the Panorama, of all the stirring events of that great victory, are not easily removed from the juvenile mind, and tend more to confirm the impressions received by reading or oral communication, than any other means available to the generality of parents. The scenes depicted at the Panorama are twelve in number, and represent the battle of Waterloo, at the time of the final and decisive charge—the retreat and general confusion at Genappe—the taking of Bonaparte's carriage by the Prussians, and his narrow escape—his subsequent surrender on the coast of France to the British cruisers—his arrival at Torbay—his subsequent landing at St. Helena—his residence upon that island—and his funeral procession."

The celebration of the 4th of July passed over in New York, without any remarkable occurrence.

The *Canadien* thinks, that the sale of the Seigniory of Lauzon has been deferred in order that, an opportunity may be given to the House of Assembly, of purchasing the property.

The Commissioners of Small Causes in this city will have their first sitting on Saturday next in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and will continue to do so every Saturday. They have appointed C. DE LORIMIER, Esq., as clerk.

Mr. BUREAU's death, who was one of the Members for the County of St. Maurice, and the resignation of the other Member, Mr. SULLEY, render two seats vacant in our House of Assembly. There is, we believe, a number of Candidates.

We see a proposal in the Toronto papers to have a portrait of Sir FRANCIS HEAD taken by subscription.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Manager of the Theatre in withdrawing the admissions from the Gentlemen connected with the *Morning Courier*, begs the Editor to understand, that he does so in no evil spirit, but, he cannot submit to furnish any man with a weapon to be directed against his own person.

"To fair criticism the Theatrical body is of course open, but Mr. WARE cannot forget, that a respected Correspondent of the *Courier* forwarded to its Editor an article which was refused, to leave room, doubtless, for the insertion of this morning's puffing upon a performance, certainly not highly creditable to the Theatre, but the only one which the writer of the offensive article, has had an opportunity of reflecting upon with any severity. *Friday Evening.*"

Here's "much ado about nothing!" We have incurred the high displeasure of a mighty monarch, by whose frown candle-snuffers are extinguished, and call-boys struck dumb—at whose command carpenters cut their sticks, and even sticks tremble; but so it is "'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true." For the high crime and misdemeanor of being wanting in respect to his sacred "*person*:" we are banished the realm which owns the sway of this "King of shreds and patches." The mandate has been issued, "John don't let *him* clap *his* ugly mug within these doors again." Now what have we done to merit all this? This illustrious personage, to use his own words, "cannot submit to furnish any man with a weapon to be directed against his own *person*." Then, why does he not make his appearance in armour, andrea-ferrara and all, (that's not bad for us.) Is he so thin-skinned that the breath of criticism must not come "between the wind and his nobility," or, has he such an affection for the everlasting tights (those cursed tights, would we had never seen them!) that he *dares* them on all occasions? In this respect he is not singular (or newspapers lie) for the great Lord BACCHAM has sported the same shepherd-plaid unmentionables for many seasons, even in the House of Lords—but let that pass:—we are never again to have a cut at Hessian boots or skye-blue tights (the unkindest cut of all) no—nor at corduroys under kilts, nor to see a play without paying for it. Our only hope is, that some kind friends may now and again treat us to a few pence to get into the gallery, there to console ourselves with the reflection that "them 'ere things look best far off at a distance."

But now in sober sadness, most dread liege of the skye-blue nether garments, can you really suppose that the withdrawing of our "complimentary" admission will break our hearts? Console yourself, most potent, you shall not have that *murder* to answer for, as in our eyes your azure pasteboard, is as valueless, as your azure somethings else, that you get such store by.

So, having had our say, we shall now do you more justice, than you have yet done yourself. We have learned that you actually had an appropriate dress, gauntlets, &c. for the part of Lord LINDSAY—we know you have a great deal to contend with, we can easily understand that in the multiplicity of matters you had to attend to, they were omitted to be laid out; and, also, that no body could be more distressed about the matter than yourself: but, dear amiable Mister Manager, what is the use of getting into a *fanfaque* and being sore on a subject, when a word or two of explanation from the man "wot does dramatic," for any of the journals would set all to rights in a moment, in which case ("do you understand?") you might have retained *your* temper and we our "complimentary" piece of pasteboard? If we have explained this part of the matter to your satisfaction, do send us a few orders to the gallery, we shall be obliged to you, and upon our honor our *devils* shall be among the *gods*, and send down thunders of applause. A word more ere we part; did you ask any body who had seen *Hamlet*, or *Macbeth*, (we'll tell you what we thought of *Macbeth* in tomorrow's paper) before you brought your missive to its lame and impotent conclusion, and how many subscribe to *your* opinion that the performance of "Mary Stuart" "was the only one which the writer of the *offensive* (!!) article has had an opportunity of reflecting upon with any severity?"

Lower Canada.

*Office of the Secretary of the Province,*
*Quebec, July 7, 1836.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

John M'Craig, Antoine Lanzier and William Duckett, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the parish of St. Polycarpe, in the county of Vaudreuil, under the 5th Wm. IV. cap. 19.

Robert Murray, Wm. Morrison, Hugh Barr, and Alex. Davidson, Esqrs. to be do, do, in the township of Godmanchester, in the county of Beauharnois.

Benjamin Sulte, James M'Gillivray, Joseph Garioty, and Philo Weeks, Esqrs. to be do, do, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Rouville.

David Trafton, Solomon Steele, Archibald Morrill, and Daniel Webster, Esqrs., to be do, do, in the township of Stanstead, in the county of do.

Jean Baptiste Le Droitte, and Epiphanie Sussien, Esqrs. to be do, do, in the parish of St. Léon, in the county of St. Maurice.

Louis Moge, and Calme Lenoblet, Esqrs., to be do, do, in the seigniory of St. Ours, in the county of Richelieu.

Felix J. Larocque, and Joseph Vincent, Esqrs. to be do, do, in the parish of Longueuil, in the county of Chambly.

Horace Lyman, and Henry Dixon Hungerford, Esqrs. to be do, do, in the township of Granby, in the county of Shefford.

Pierre Bazin, and Charles Edouard Gagnon, Esqrs. to be do, do, in the parish of St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup, in the county of St. Maurice.

David Wood, Alvan Williams, Reuben Parmelee, and Oran Dorman, Esqrs. to be do, do, in the township of Shefford, in the county of Shefford.

The showers of Wednesday have done some good in the country parts near Quebec; but every thing is yet suffering by drought. We are sorry to hear very unfavourable reports from the south shore below Quebec; there is actual distress in some parishes, and the prospects of the ensuing harvest by no means favourable. Thermometer today at noon, in the shade, 98-*Ib.*

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that a number of the most respectable gentlemen in this city propose to have a public Dinner in honor of Sir Francis Bond Head, and the people of Upper Canada, and that a meeting is to take place on Friday next, in the Quarter Session Room, at the Court-house, at three o'clock, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements. It is understood that the 25th July is the day on which the dinner is to take place, and has been chosen as being the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane, fought in 1814, and of which the brunt of the onset was borne by the Glengarry Light Infantry and incorporated militia of Upper Canada, whilst the flank companies of the 104th regiment, gallantly sustained their ground till reinforcements arrived under General Drummond, and forced the United States' troops, after an obstinate sanguinary conflict, to retreat to their camp across the Chippewa. In the course of the day the many partizans of the local militia of the neighbourhood came up and behaved with a gallantry and spirit that would have done credit to veteran soldiers.—*Quebec Mercury.*

An attempt was made to set fire to the Phœnix Wharf, occupied by Messrs. Lemesurier, Tiffany & Co., on the night of the 5th inst. the gentlemen offer a reward of £50 for the discovery of the incendiaries.—*Ib.*

Gallant Sailors.

SOMNAMBULISM.—A young man, steerage passenger on board the steamboat *Charles Townsend*, just after she left Huron, in his sleep, fell overboard.—Before a boat could be lowered he was some ways behind, but which picked him up he was neither injured nor frightened.

Mr. Joseph Dubois of Schenectada was drowned on Tuesday last in a branch of the Mohawk River. A few years since, his only son strayed away and his body was found in the woods a prey to the fowls of the air. One of his daughters was recently drowned in the Erie Canal, and his wife and two children were burned to death in a house in Schenectada where they lived.

The price of a dance in Nantucket, according to a Boston paper, is sunpence in the eye and fourpence on the bare ground.

A Now,

DESCRIPTIVE OF A HOT DAY.

Now the rosy (and lazy) finger of Aurora, issuing from her saffron house, call upon the mists, vapours to surround her, and goes veiled with them as long as she can; till Phœbus, coming forth in his power, looks every thing out of sky, and holds sharp mint-tipped cones from his throne of beams. Now the mower begins to make his sweeping cuts more steadily, and more offener to the beer. Now the carter sleeps on his load of hay, or plods with double sides of shoulder, looking out with eyes winking under his shading hat, and with a hitch upon one side of his mouth. Now the little girl in her grandmother's cottage-door watches the coaches that go by, with her hand held up over her sunny forehead. Now labourers look at resting in their white shirts at the doors of rural alehouses. Now an elm is fine there, and a seat under it; and horses drink out of the trough, stretching their yearning necks with loosened collars; and the traveller calls for a glass of ale, having been without one for more than ten minutes; and his horse stands wincing at the flies, giving sharp shivers of his skin, and moving to and fro his inflectional docked tail. And now Miss Betty Wilson, the host's daughter, comes streaming forth in a flowered gown and ear-rings, carrying with four of her beautiful fingers the foaming glass, for which, after the traveller has drank it, she receives with an inquiring eye, looking another way, the half-penny: that is to say, unless the traveller, nodding his ruddy face, pays some gallant compliment to her before he drinks, such as "I'd rather kiss you, my dear, than the tumbler;" or "I'll wait for you, my love, if you'll marry me;" upon which, if the man is good-looking and the lady in good-humor, she smiles and bites her lips, and says "Ah—men can talk fast enough;" upon which the old stage-coachman, who is buckling something near her, before he sets off, says in a hoarse voice, "So can women too for that matter," and John Boots grins through his ragged red locks, and coats up the repartee all the day after. Now grasshoppers "fry" as Dryden says. Now cows stand in water, and ducks are swimming. Now boots and shoes, and trees by the road-side are thick with dust; and dogs, rolling in it, after issuing out of the water, into which they have been thrown to fetch sticks, come scattering horror among the legs of the spectators. Now a fellow who finds he has three miles further to go in a pair of tight shoes, is in a pretty situation. Now rooms with the sun upon them become intolerable; and the apothecary's apprentice, with a bitterness beyond aloes, thinks of the pond he used to bathe in at school. Now men with powdered heads (especially if thick) envy those that are unpowdered, and stop to wipe them up hill, with countenances that seem to expostulate with destiny. Now boys assemble round the village pump with a ladle to it, and delight to make a forbidden splash and get wet through the shoes. Now also they make seas of leather, and bathe all day long in rivers and ponds, and follow the fish into their covert corners, and say millions of "My eyes" at "little-buts." Now the bee, as he hums along, seems to be talking heavily of the heat. Now doors and brick-walls are burning to the touch, and a walled lane, with dust and broken bottles in it, near a brick-field, is a thing not to be thought of. Now a green lane, on the contrary, thick-set with hedge-row elms, and having the noise of a brook "rumbling in pebble-stone," is one of the pleasantest things in the world. Now youths and damsels walk through hay fields, by chance; and the latter say, "Ha, done that, William;" and the overseer in the next field calls out to "let this thear hay thear bide;" and the girls persist, merely to plague "such a frumpish old fellow."

Now, in town, gossips talk more than ever to one another, in rooms, in door-ways, and at window, always beginning the conversation with saying that the heat is overpowering. Now blinds are let down, and doors thrown open, and flannel waistcoats left off, and cold meat preferred to hot, and wonder expressed why tea cannot be so refreshing, and people delight to eat lettuces into bowls, and apprentices water-ways with tin canisters that lay several atoms of dust. Now, the water-cart, jumbling along in the middle of the street, and jolting the showers out of its box of water, really does something. Now boys delight to have a water-pipe let out, and see it bubbling away in a tall and free by volume. Now fruiterers' shops and dairies look pleasant, and ices are the only things to those who can get them. Now ladies loiter in baths; and people make presents of flowers; and wine is put into ice; and the after-dinner lounger reposes his head with applications of perfumed water out of long-necked bottles. Now the lounger who cannot resist riding on new horses, finds his boots burn him. Now buck-skins are an

the lawn of Cos. Now jockies, walking in great coats to lose flesh, curse inwardly. Now five fat people in a stage coach, hate the sixth fat one who is coming in, and think he has no right to be so large. Now clerks in office do nothing, but drink soda-water and spruce beer, and read the newspaper. Now the old clothes-man drops his solitary cry more deeply into the areas on the hot and forsaken side of the street; and bakers look vicious; and cooks are agitated; and the steam of a tavern kitchen [illegible] es hold of one like the breath of T[illegible] delicate skins are beset with gnats; [illegible] make their sleeping companions [illegible] playing a burning-glass on his bald [illegible] smiths are super-carbonated; and [illegible] their stalls almost feel a wish to [illegible] ed; and butter is too easy to spread; [illegible] dragoons wonder whether the R[illegible] helmets; and old Indios, with their [illegible] pinned, walk along in a state of [illegible] and the servant-maids are afraid [illegible] garly hot; and the author, who [illegible] strawberries brought him, finds that he has come to the end of his writing.

We can not conclude this article however without returning thanks, both on our own account and on that of our numerous predecessors who have left so large a debt of gratitude unpaid to this very useful and ready moneyllable—"Now." We are sure that there is not a didactic poet, ancient or modern, who if he possessed a decent share of candour would not be happy to own his acknowledgments to that masterly compound, which possesses the very essence of wit, for it has the talent of bringing the most remote things together. And it's generosity is in due proportion to it's talent, for it always is most profuse of it's aid, where it is most wanted.

We must enjoy a pleasant passage with the reader on the subject of this "eternal Now" in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of [illegible] Hater.—Upon turning to it, we [illegible] our illustrious particle does not [illegible] great a figure as we imagined [illegible] passage is in so analogous a [illegible] such an agreeable specimen of [illegible] mour with which fine poets could [illegible] most pieces of their art, that [illegible] proceeding with it. Lazarello, [illegible] hunter, has requested an interview [illegible] Duke of Milan, who has had a [illegible] sential him. Before the [illegible] place, he finds that the Duke has [illegible] away; so that his wish to be [illegible] gees with it; and part of the drollery of the passage arises from his uneasiness at being detained by the consequences of his own request, and his fear lest he should be too late for the lamprey elsewhere.

Count. (Aside to the Duke) Let me entreat your Grace to stay a little,
To know a gentleman, to whom yourself
Is much beholding. He hath made the sport
For your whole court these eight years, on my
knowledge.
Duke. His name?
Count. Lazarello.
Duke. I heard of him this morning—which is he?
Count. (Aside to Laz.) Lazarello, pluck up thy spirits. Thy fortune is now raising. The Duke calls for thee, and thou shalt be acquainted with him.
Laz. He's going away, and I [illegible] sity stay here upon business.
Count. 'Tis all one: thou [illegible] first.
Laz. Stay a little. If he [illegible] me with him, and by that means [illegible] that I seek for! But if he [illegible] go with him.
Count. Lazarello, the Duke [illegible] lose this opportunity!
Laz. How must I speak to him?
Count. 'Twas well thought on: [illegible] not talk to him as you do to an ordinary man, honest plain sense; but you must wind about him. For example, if he should ask you what o'clock it is, you must not say, "if please your Grace, 'tis nine;"—but thus;—"Thrice three o'clock, so please my