...$9 40 @ $9 41, from store $9.50. No... ...se in other kinds; ...:—Heavy and lower.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

...REAL, THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1836.

From the New York Sunday News.

The packet ship *England*, Capt. Waite, arrived last evening from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 3d ultimo. We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Waite for papers up to her day of sailing.

The French ministerial arrangements have made but little progress. It had been agreed that two new departments should be formed, one of ecclesiastical affairs, and another of police, which would have raised the number of ministers to nine.

Large detachments of troops are said to be passing through Toulon to join the French auxiliary legion forming at Pau.

Marshal Clausel arrived in Perpignan on the 23d of August.

La Paix states that the report of M. Mendizabal being about to undertake a mission to London is entirely without foundation.

Thiers, it seems, has been received by the Queen but the *Journal des Debats* states that the minister is about to take his departure for Paris with his family.

The journals of the 22d ult. were last night delivered. The *Official Gazette* of that day contains royal decrees, appointing Gen. Rodil minister of war, and investing him at the same time with the chief command of the army of the north. Gen. Don Andres Garcia Camba was to act in his absence the affairs of the war department. The same journal publishes a despatch from Gen. Espartero, dated Potes, 17th ultimo, claiming some advantages over the corps of Gomez who was said to have marched back into the Asturias. The *Gazette* of the 22d contains likewise a series of reports from the Captain General of Old Castile, don Jose Manso, and of Valencia and Murcia brigadier Francisco Navarez; of the second military commander of Andalusia, Francisco Javier de Urse, announcing to the minister of war that all the authorities, officers and corps within their respective jurisdictions, had sworn to the constitution of 1812. Even the fugitive Lopez Banos had caused the few soldiers who had accompanied him in his flight from Granada to Le Carolina, to proclaim the constitution on the 19th. These journals do not contain the slightest allusion to the new disturbances said to have occurred in Madrid, on the entry of the French frontier journals.

The general steam navigation company's steamer *Greoffee* from Rotterdam, we receive English Dutch and German papers of recent dates. They state that king Otho had arrived at Athens on the 23d. His marriage with a princess of Oldenburgh has been, it seems, determined on. A renewed negociation between Russia and Prussia with respect to a closer commercial union has again failed.

...states to the 28th ultimo, from the Lower Provinces, came to hand yesterday. A very destructive fire occurred on the 27th, at Halifax. The exploration of the route of the Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad had been, so far, highly favourable for the undertaking.

Tuesday's *Vindicator* attempts to unsay what it, on the Friday previous, had asserted—that the Province had been too long labouring under the baneful effects of the stand still doctrine. Whenever this admission was seen to be pointedly applicable to public interests of infinitely greater importance than those contained in the *Clique's* budget of grievances, this thick and thin advocate turns round and exclaims against all such notions as "empty assertions." But if the country is standing still as regards its lawful trading in its agriculture, and increasing very slow pace in population, under the present representative form of Government, it matters little whether it is standing still or not, as to the prevalence of the "elective principle," especially when it is certain that the supremacy of this principle, in every department of the Government, would not subdue the pernicious prejudices of the mass of the population, nor lead to a reform of those laws which have so long exerted a blighting influence on every branch of industry. We have no reason to suppose that the men who have enjoyed the power, for many years, of effecting the ameliorations alluded to, would do so if that power were rendered supreme, as is aimed at. If they had, in times past, zealously and honestly effected all that they could, for the great interests of the country, the degree of credit would now be attached to their fine promises. As it is, however, they have shewn themselves to be selfish rulers, who have used the abuses in administration of the Government, the existence of which we are free to admit, as a fulcrum to rest the lever of their power upon, with the intention of maintaining themselves into comfortable places of profit by filling their pockets with the public money by a repetition of those very jobs, that had, on other hands than their own, excited their patriotic indignation and abhorrence.

Our contemporary affects profound ignorance of the reasons why the population of the Seigniorial county of Montmorenci has increased by so small a fraction, in the last five years, while the increase in that of Drummond has been fourfold during the same period. Whether the difference is to be accounted for from the natural increase respectively of the inhabitants of the two counties, from the tide of emigration having been directed more to the one than to the other, or from the operation of both causes, the contrast must be either case be against the advantages of feudalism. The baneful dominion of its rights and usages, both enervates the powers of its victims, and deters strangers from voluntarily putting themselves with-

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—OCT. 9.

...arl of Dalhousie, Blair, Glasgow, Wm. Smith & Co.
...ventra, Collinson, London, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

IMPORTS.

...er 10.—Brig EARL DALHOUSIE, BLAIR, Glasgow, 1 box paper and books, 2 boxes cordwain shoes, 1 box calf skins, 3 bales cottons and 2 boxes thread, 1 bale cottons, 1 box cottons and 3 bales woollens, 1 box merchandize, Bath candles and cutlery, 7 boxes 3 bales paper, 60 tons and 40 camp ovens, 1 cask 2 qr casks Spanish Playfair, M'Leon & Co; 20 casks epsom salts, ory black, 73 casks alum, 12 bottles vitriol, 1 ing mill complete, 1 box soap, 8 crates earthenware, 2 bottles nitrous acid, Dr. M'Culloch; 11 bales ...ns and cottons, 2 pipes, D. Maclachlan; 6 bales ...

...; Ship Greenock, Fraser, London, W. Price
Ship Onondaga, Morgan, Liverpool, T. Frost

October 8.

Mary, Dugal, Bathurst, Gilmour & Co; Schr. ...y, Brown, Miramichi, do; Ship Marmion, London, W. Patton & Co.; Bark Scipio, Liverpool, S. Cross & Ross; Brig Mary Bell, New castle, do.; Brig Earl Moira, Black, Glasgow, F. Maitland & Co.; Brig Margaret Bellour, ...mont, Belfast, H. Gowen & Co.; Brig Ophelia, Ridley, Stockton Pembertons.

PASSENGERS.

Monarch, from Glasgow—Mr. Kerr and two ...ers; Mrs. E. Muir; Mrs. M'Leod; Mr T Gibb, ...Collins; Mr J Henderson; Mr T. Moody; ...ster John Campbell.

Great Britain from London—Mr. Ball; Mr. ...s. Ellis and child; Mr. and Mrs. shaw, and

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In its grasp Let the wall of separation be thrown down between the Seigniories and the other portions of the province, between their antiquated usages and modern laws, and population would rapidly increase over every section of the country.

The *Vindicator* quotes Mr. JOHN NEILSON, in 1828, (dates, are of extreme importance in all allusions to this gentleman's political creed,) in support of the assertion, that the majority of the population have made some progress in their political knowledge. The pith of the testimony is couched in the following specimen of jargon:—"The Canadas "have made great progress towards an incli- "nation to popular institutions." Our contemporary may quote Mr. JOHN NEILSON in 1836, in favor of feudal rights, with equal effect upon us and the public When a man's opinions, which he publicly avowed eight years ago, can be fairly pitted against those he now holds, they cannot be reckoned of any consequence. We wish the *Vindicator* much joy of his "authority."

Our contemporary makes a flourishing wind up of his remarks, about "one man being as good as another," "the power of the people," &c., which we sincerely wish our limits permitted us to examine at length. Not that we are at all inclined to question the justice of the doctrine of equal rights, or that a well educated people are the safest depositories of political power—that their happiness ought to be the supreme consideration of the Legislature—that their interests are the end, the Government but the means, to secure and increase these—we fully recognise, in all its length and breadth, the doctrine of "equal rights;" but for the *Vindicator*, and its coadjutors, to pretend that the Canadian majority exercise their elective franchise *intelligently*, and not merely at the bidding of a demagogue, is to propagate an opinion which every day's practice proves to be false. We wish to see the people assume their legitimate power. We think no sacrifice too great, in order to bring about the happy consummation devoutly to be wished of the inhabitants of the Province becoming powerful, not only in numbers, but in what is superior to this, even as regards physical ability, mighty by their intelligence and spirit.

We noticed yesterday that "VINDEX" had indulged himself by inditing a long letter to the "Proprietor of the *Morning Courier*," in the columns of the *Gazette*. Our reply to it is all be very brief, for we have not the time, and far less the inclination, to occupy our space with what ought most assuredly to have been settled otherwise than by a newspaper controversy, the interest in which must be limited to the immediate friends of the parties.

"VINDEX," by his last letter, appears to have had chiefly in view the vindication of himself from a charge of ingratitude. This was unnecessary; for neither did we accuse him of such, nor are we so little versed in the ways of the world as to expect gratitude for those civilities which in modern society are almost indiscriminately bestowed. We have preferred no claim, on the score of intimacy, beyond an honorable neutrality—beyond that conduct which no one accustomed to the society of gentlemen would fail to pursue.

We indirectly accused "VINDEX" of treachery—we shall now substantiate the charge. Early in March last, in our familiar intercourse with him, we disclosed, confidentially, that an editorial article would soon appear in our columns upon the state of parties in England. Within a day or two of this period, an English packet arrived, and on the 8th March we published an extract from the *Old Monthly Magazine* for February, headed "*Prospects of Parties in the present Session of Parliament.*" Judge of our astonishment when we found a communication the following day in the *Herald*, in which our extract is very plainly announced as a forgery—as being neither more nor less than our own composition, ascribed to a popular periodical. "VINDEX" was the author of the communication, in which are to be found the following sentences—"a writer in the *Morning Courier* of the 8th instant, under the head of 'Prospects of Parties in the present Session of Parliament,' has displayed the cloven foot." "The device is so extremely shallow—that of foisting on the little world of this Western Hemisphere, the opinions of a *would be* transatlantic editor of a Magazine, is rather amusing than otherwise." "But to imagine that a thinking people are to be cajoled by a stratagem so weak in itself, and made to swallow an absurdity so glaring and manifest as that of *quoting* from a work altogether in embryo, (for no *Monthly Magazine*' of any consequence, could reach these Provinces so early as the 8th March) is too much—aye, *much too much* for any common reader to endure."

Here is an accusation brought against us by a pretended, but treacherous friend, of something far more heinous than that of a literary plagiarism, being nothing less than an attempt to cloak our own opinions, by ascribing them to a contemporary. After this we should like to know upon what grounds "VINDEX" can venture to say, "with regard to covert attacks, I deny the imputation—you know all that I have written in contemporary journals, but *against the Courier*, but *against some of the principles advocated in the Courier*." You know all I have written in contemporary journals!—that we don't—we know what "VINDEX" has told us he had written, but we have fresh in our recollection a mysterious phrase of a contemporary, "we could put an extinguisher upon many things yet unattempted, in prose or rhyme."

"VINDEX'S" attempt to separate the feelings and interests of the Editor of a journal from those of the establishment, is a weak device—a mere subterfuge, to escape the obloquy to which his disingenuousness has rendered him obnoxious.

These remarks have expanded under our pen, beyond what we anticipated, but we cannot close them without referring to another part of "VINDEX'S" letter of Saturday, which, if nothing else existed to furnish proof of the total absence from his mind of those sentiments which should guide men of honor, in their intercourse, would of itself be ample. We allude to the part where "VINDEX" speaks of having been present in our private apartments, when a conversation took place between the writer of this and the Editor of the journal. We beg *gentlemen* to mark that "VINDEX'S" visit was paid before we had any suspicion of the authorship of the letter, *not as* "VINDEX" *but as our private friend*—that all he overheard was in the latter capacity; and yet he makes no hesitation of availing himself, as "VINDEX," in a newspaper communication, to publish what he states passed upon that occasion, and of which his account is not faithful in several particulars. The thing is monstrous. We may also say that the words put in our mouth upon that occasion, by "VINDEX," never fell from us—we never "told him to find out the author and write him a letter," nor has the gentleman to whom "VINDEX" says this was addressed, the least recollection of any such suggestion. We scorn the insinuation, that it is necessary to our purpose that we should know whose attack we are called upon to repel. Our suspicions as to the authorship of "VINDEX," were created upon a re-perusal of his first letter, which bore the marks of faded genius and an emasculated intellect.

Forty sail of vessels left the port of Buffalo, on the evening of the 4th and the morning of the 5th instant, with full freights, for the far West.

The *Cornwall Observer* of the 13th instant, has the following, which we hope will turn out to be untrue:—

"It is currently reported in this town, that the *Sovereign* steamboat went down on Thursday last, opposite Oswego, while on her passage from Rochester to that place, with upwards of 450 passengers, the greatest part of whom it is said met with a watery grave, the remainder having been rescued by means of ropes from the pier at Oswego."

CHARLES BUCHANAN, Esq., of the firm of CUNNINGHAM & BUCHANAN, was a passenger in the packet ship *England*, arrived at New York, from Liverpool.

The suggestions of "PHILANTHROPIST" in today's paper, will it is to be hoped, be acted upon immediately by the philanthropic among the community.

Snow fell here during the whole of yesterday. On reaching the ground it partially dissolved, but it remained in such abundance in a half liquid state on the streets, as to render walking very disagreeable. Snow birds have made their appearance at Quebec, and we saw a number of them here the day before yesterday.

Amongst the persons occupying the house belonging to the heirs of Mr. P. VINCENT, corner of *St. Lawrence* and *Craig Street*, burned on Monday evening, there was a gentleman named BROWNRIGG, lodging with Mr. MURCIANI, the French teacher, who, about to leave this for the Old Country, had a quantity of specie in sovereigns, English silver, and English copper, &c. A number of boys as well as men were seen purloining portions of this property during Tuesday. The public who are disposed to discountenance plundering in cases of fire, are therefore particularly requested to detain and enquire into the character of persons offering sovereigns, half-sovereigns, shillings, half-crowns, sixpences, penny and halfpenny pieces, partially burned, in order to restore them to the proper owner. Information given to Mr. LEVY, Quebec Fire Assurance Company Agent's Office, in Montreal, will be thankfully received; and the newspapers of this city, are requested to notice this, as well as those in the United States adjacent to this province.—*Communicated.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I have been long expecting to have seen some plan brought forward, for the relief of the poor of this city; and, as the winter is now approaching, with every appearance of unusually high prices for the necessaries of life, surely it is extraordinary that in so liberal a community, no one should be found to come forward to endeavour to point out some plan of relief for the destitute. The agitating the question of a refuge for the destitute, and the stir which last winter, and during the past summer, was made, relative to the non-efficiency of the Bonds of Industry, was, by me and others, expected to do some good; but it is much to be feared, that in hopes of something effectual being done, the well meant efforts alluded to have done injury, in so far as they may have possibly prevented more immediate means being used for the relief of present or anticipated distress. The present high price of fuel, with every prospect of an increase, renders it incumbent on the humane to devise some plan of procuring money for the purpose of laying in, at the most reasonable rate, a quantity of firewood—this certainly should have been done at a cheaper season, but as it has been neglected, it would surely be better, even now, to do so, as, if the poor person were only to pay at the present market rate, there would be a great saving to them, if the probable rate to be paid in the middle of winter be considered. Some months since, there was a statement made in the papers, that a considerable sum collected for the New York sufferers by fire, remained unapplied, in consequence of it not being required; is the event of this being true, such a sum would doubtless be well applied in buying fuel for the poor, and retailing it during the severest periods of the winter at a reduced price; but, in case this is impossible, let any one or more of the aristocracy, engage to look out for a trustworthy person, who will undertake, twice a week, for a certain number of hours, to deliver fuel to such poor persons as may have tickets supplied by subscribers or lenders to a certain fund collected for the purpose. This is the custom in England, in many towns, and has been found a great relief to the poor. Say that a subscription book be opened by such Society as will undertake the management and responsibility, and let the charitable be invited to lend from five dollars to five pounds or more, on the understanding, that the whole or principal part of such sum be returned to them, when the fuel is sold, or left in the hands of the said society to purchase wood at the cheapest season, as each individual may prefer; this loan plan, of course not to interfere with the society's accepting as many donations, as the charitable may feel disposed to make, in order to reduce the price of the wood, and cover expenses. Hoping that you or some of your numerous readers may be able to give information as to the truth of the statement to which I have alluded, and if so, whether such sum might be loaned for the purpose of adding to the cum farts of our poor, are also begging you will direct the attention of the public to this subject. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

PHILANTHROPIS.

After some information has been obtained, a public meeting might might be called, and without delay proceed to consider the probable wants of the poor during the winter. I hope your contemporaries will notice this subject. P.

To Philalethes.

SIR,—I proceed with the continuation of my extracts, from "Letters to the Earl of LIVERPOOL."

"And now, my Lord, having thus irreverentially, and unconstitutionally, elevated the Church of Rome, and, of necessity consequence, thus unjustly dealt with, and unworthily depressed the Church of England, will you further oppress the latter, by wresting from her, the future Portrait made by Parliament for the support of her Clergy? and by animating, and assuming another ambitious rival, in the Church of Scotland? And will you do this also under the stale pretence of political expediency?

"No man knows better than you do, Earl of Liverpool, that such a desertion of a sacred duty, can never be justified by any such pretence. "*Justitia sua Prudentia, multum poterit; sine Justitia, nihil valebit Prudentia.*"

"It is said, in the neighbourhood of Downing Street that the Law Officers of the Crown have been consulted, upon the legality of giving a portion of the funds of the Crown, (reserved, by the 31st of the late King, for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in the Canadas,) for the support of Presbyterian Ministers; and that their opinion is favourable to that measure."

* * * * * * *

"But there may, perhaps, be nothing unpardonable, in insinuations, that these learned Gentlemen have taken a superficial, and erroneous view of the subject.

"The question turns upon the construction of an Act of Parliament.

"As *Constitutional* Lawyers, will they deny, that *Presbyterians* are *Dissenters*, in the view of the Law of England?

"Will they assert, that *Dissenting Ministers* are '*a Clergy*,' in the *Legal*, and *Parliamentary*, acceptation of that term?

"Will they pretend, that the *Establishment* of the Church of *Scotland*, is any thing more than *local*: or that it can have any sort of Constitutional claim to the advantages of an *establishment*, in a conquered Colony? I trouble not myself with what may have been thrown out at random in debate, upon the Bill. I appeal to the Act itself; and to the true *Parliamentary* construction of its terms: And I do say that to assert, that, in a *Legal*, and *Constitutional* and *Parliamentary* sense, the words '*A Protestant Clergy*,' can only designate *the Clergy* of the Church of England; in contradistinction to the Clergy of the Church of Rome, for whom the provision is made by the Act."

* * * * * * *

"I repeat, my Lord, what I have before said, that the words '*A Protestant Clergy*,' in this Act can only designate the Clergy of the Church of England, to distinguish them from the *Clergy* of the Church of *Rome*, mentioned, and provided for, in a foregoing Clause.

"*A Protestant Clergy* can no more mean to include *Dissenting Persons*, (who, unless my memory greatly fails me, are always called *Ministers*, or *Preachers*, in legal, or Parliamentary phrase) than the words '*Protestant Religion*,' in the 33d Act of the King's Instruction, can be supposed to include, all sorts of persons who separate from the Church of Rome.

"It was I think in the year 1793, that his late Majesty was pleased to erect the Canadas into a Bishop's See, 'according to the Laws and Canons of the Church of England, whether in fully made, and received in England,' and to bind himself, his heirs, and successors, his officers, servants, and subjects, to maintain that See, in the full enjoyment and exercise of all its rights.

"Will His Majesty's Government undertake to invalidate that act?

"The present Majesty, by his present Ministers, has erected the Bishop of Quebec, and the beneficed Clergy of his Diocese, into a Corporation to take the management of the Lands reserved for the support of a Protestant Clergy.

"Are the *Bishop and his Clergy* to become *Stewards* for the property of *Dissenters?*

"When a Bishop's See is erected according to the Establishment of the Church of England, it follows, that although this appointment may not entirely set aside the *previously existing Institutions* of another Church, yet that the Bishop thus appointed by the Crown,—(the Bishop of a Church forming an inseparable portion of the Church of England; and having his Diocese in the Province of Canterbury,)—and therefore *interwoven*, with the Constitution of the State,—such a Bishop, with the Diocese committed to his government, must have the full character of an *Establishment*; and must therefore, by every act of the Crown, be effectually, and morally secured, against any *subsequent interference*, in the shape of a rival *sect establishment*, within the limits of that Jurisdiction.

"And now, my Lord, that the See of Quebec has been established thirty years, and that, in the King's Instructions, the Church of England is declared to be the *only Established* Church, shall the members of that Church,—whether in England, or in Canada,—because His Majesty's Government has thought proper to give the latter, a Chief Governor, a Nobleman, who, without any imputation upon his character, they must suppose to have some national partialities, in favour of the Church of Scotland, and because a stirring, and aspiring Presbyterian Hierarchy has been set out to Quebec from Scotland, now see that Church formally raised from its due place, and the Presbyterians admitted to a participation in the Church Reserves,—in direct opposition to all his late Majesty's acts, and declarations, and, as I contend, in direct opposition also, to the true intent, and meaning of the Act of Parliament!

"It would have been bad enough, my Lord, if they had been originally placed upon the same footing: but this would be infinitely worse;—more insulting, and more injurious:—it would be wantonly to undo, what has been solemnly done; and unjustly, and indefensibly, to deprive the Church of England of that pre-eminence, and of those privileges, which have been expressly given to her, by the King's authority, and a high amount from the Constitution itself.

"Who will say, my Lord, that to place the Church of England, and the Kirk of Scotland, in that Country, upon the same level, would not be a direct violation of the Constitution in Church and State?

"Who will say, that to erect a Diocese, according to the Establishment of the Church of England, by Sovereign authority, and to place it under the special protection of the Crown, and subsequently to strip the Bishop and Clergy of the advantages, which, at the time of such erection, were deemed without question,

* As these Instructions are referred to, and in part cited, and confirmed, by 31 Geo. III c. 31, s. 25, and with the book of his Promises in this behalf, I should be disposed to think that "their authority, in the whole, as well as in part, can not now be questioned, nor departed from, or exceeded; but must remain in full force, until they shall be expressly varied, or repealed by Law."

† Lord Dalhousie. ‡ Dr. Harkness.

to be theirs, as Ministers of the Religion of the King; and of the State, would not be a desertion of every principle of justice?

"I will not venture to say any thing, respecting the probable conduct of the Clergy:—but,—if things are to go on at this rate;—if the Government is to come in aid of the Church of Rome, in barring down, and treading upon the neck of the Church of England, what other Gentleman belonging to that Church, who has the means of living out of the Canadas, will continue in them?"

ARGUS.

October 12, 1836.

Lower Canada.

On Saturday last, an elderly man above 60, named André Lapointe, formerly of Ste. Foy, who gains his livelihood by peddling small articles, was attacked on passing through Carouge Wood, above Silery Cove, by about eight or ten persons, men and women, and cruelly beaten and robbed of his effects and part of his clothing. He was dragged into the woods, where the robbers had an encampment, his hands and feet tied, and kept from one o'clock till about four, when they left the place. He then managed to get his feet loose, and proceeded half naked to Ste. Foy, where he has relatives, and gave the alarm. Yesterday, after morning service, a party set out and ranged the woods, accompanied by the old man, although he was very weak from the injury he had received. They finally arrested three persons, whom he recognized at Carouge Hill, and found part of his effects in their possession. Some others,—among whom was Dorvil, who got out of gaol at the close of the last Criminal Term,—were among those who escaped. The old man has lost nearly his all, and the things found cannot be restored to him till after the conviction of the robbers. A subscription fund ought to be raised to indemnify persons robbed, when, by their exertions the off naders are arrested and identified, or the effects found in their possession. This would add a powerful motive for the pursuing and apprehending the gangs of thieves who now infest the town and country. The following, mostly old offenders, supposed to be concerned in the robbery, were taken by Jobin this morning, attempting to obtain a passage to Point Levi:—Charles Charland, Edouard Dumas, François Fourcel, François Gagnon, Fabien Patris, James Lynn, James Thompson, Charles Roanne.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Attacks of a most outrageous nature are still made on persons passing through St. John's Gate after night fall. A gentleman of this city, on going to his home on Saturday night last, was stopped by a man armed with a knife who demanded money. In the scuffle which ensued the person attacked laid one of his hands badly cut, but contrived to make his escape from the ruffian.—*Ib*

The Agricultural Society of the County of Quebec held their annual exhibition this day at the farm of Anthony Anderson, Esq. Twenty-four Canadian and 13 British and Irish were entered for the ploughing match, and were all engaged with great spirit at noon. The show of cattle, vegetables, &c. was very good and extensive. A list of the successful competitors will appear in Wednesday's *Gazette.*—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

According to notice the Fitzroy Races took place on Wednesday, the 29th September last, a number of excellent horses were upon the ground, and the sport was kept up with spirit until late in the evening. The principal match between Mr. M'Adam's chesnut horse *May Flower*, and Mr. Thomson's chesnut gelding *Beecher*, came off first, the latter beating by a few lengths. After which, several other match races took place, among them one for a Saddle, in which *Old Snip*, the favourite of the course, maintained his credit. We have always encouraged races, from the belief that they induce persons to procure a good breed of horses, and we hope the people of Fitzroy may always continue theirs.—*Bathurst Courier.*

Lower Ports.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This town was visited on Tuesday morning by one of the most destructive conflagrations which have occurred here for several years. The fire broke out a little after midnight, in the premises occupied as a brewery, by Mr. Peter Morrisey, in Albemarle-Street—and before any effective assistance arrived, had obtained such an ascendancy, as rendered it impossible to arrest its progress until two-thirds of the entire square in which it originated were destroyed. It was nearly four o'clock before the flames were extinguished. Mr. Morrisey is, we believe, a very severe sufferer—his property was insured for £1500, but this sum will cover but a small portion of his loss. Dr. Head lost two houses uninsured Mr. Steel a house uninsured. Property owned by Mr. Lockyer, supposed to be insured. A house owned by Mr. John Eason, insured for £200. Estate of Mitchell, carpenter, house insured. Mrs. Thomas, house insured for £600. The African school house was pulled down. A great number of poor people were turned into the street by this calamity, and a good deal of property was destroyed, by persons occupying houses in the neighborhood moving to prepare for the worst.—*Nova Scotian.*

The Rev. Mr. Morris, after an absence of upwards of a year, returned in the *Acadian*, which arrived on Sunday morning lais from Greenock. It appears by the *Scott ish Guardian*, that his devoted much of his time in his native country to the promotion of the interests of the Churches in this Province, connected with the Established Church of Scotland. The Rev. gentleman has been accompanied hither by the Rev. Mr. Mac Comachie, appointed to Lochabar and St. Mary's, and the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Missionary to Cape-Breton.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., *Sept.* 27.—The exploration of a line for the Railroad between St. Andrew's and Quebec has been made from the St. Lawrence to the Machias, under the direction of Captain Yule, who proceeded to Mars Hill. There he found the surveying parties sent to meet him from Fredericton and this place. Captain Yule has appointed his parties to a series of directions from this Machias to Wood stock; surveying, taking levels, and estimating the cost of the intended work. After repairing to Fredericton, where he had an interview with His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, Captain Yule returned towards the Restook, to resume the principal direction of the line. When he ascertains the route as far as Woodstock, he will probably visit St. Andrew's, and proceed upwards. From letters received here by the Association and by private correspondence, we learn that Captain Yule is perfectly satisfied that the road can be made without requiring any stationary power, and that he expresses himself greatly pleased with the country through which it will pass.—*St. Andrew's Standard.*

Mr. Alderman Thom submitted in Common Council yesterday, proposals for propelling a passage boat on the Carleton ferry, by a combined power of his own inventing, to carry 100 passengers, and to leave either side of the harbour every fifteen minutes, to be absent from any one side no longer than thirteen minutes; and to be ready for plying by the 1st day of April next. Mr. T. contemplates making a saving by his invention, over steam, that would enable him, in ten year's time, to give a free passage to the new freemen of the City.—*St. John Courier.*

BENJAMIN RATHBUN.—We learn that a bill of indictment for forgery, was found against this person yesterday, by the Grand Jury of Genesee Co. now in session at Batavia, and that the Sheriff of that county was immediately despatched to this city with a writ of habeas corpus, which was this morning served on Sheriff Bruce. Rathbun will be conveyed there forthwith to enter his plea to the indictment.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Commercial.

The commercial intelligence brought by the packet ship *England*, affords nothing new in addition to what we received by the *John Taylor* on Monday. In the Glasgow market on the 30th August, Pot Ashes were brisk at 35s., and Pearl ditto at 43s. The Corn market at the same place was 1s. 6d. bill higher, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather for harvesting. In Liverpool, on the 2d September, Ashes were as last quoted, with a slight tendency to an improvement. The Corn market was also firmer there, owing to the broken weather which had prevailed.

Yesterday 16 shares of City Bank Stock were sold at 6 ⅌ cent. prem.

Strangers' List.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Oct. 9—E. W. Elders, Thomas Wells, New York; Ira D. Rugter, Portland; John V. Robertson, Maryland; G. Hyatt, Hamilton; Joan Egan, Albany; E. Hayden, England; E. Griffiths, J. Hickok, Lenoxville; T. Whitney, W. P. Ross, J. Hayes, William Robertson, M. McLellan, D. Millar, Quebec; Charles Magnein, Streetsville; G. Dunlaine, Plattsburgh; H. Hochstrasser, Mr. Colmire, New York.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Oct. 9—T. Murphy, Quebec; H. Shaifield, England; Thos. Wilson, Kingston; J. Jacobs, Cobourg; W. Liffey, Carleton Lynds, P. M. Merr, Whitby; Edward Lunn, Darlington; Mr. Henderson, Port Hope; Mr. Harkson, Peterboro'; George Hyatt and lady, Hamilton; Mr. Polsterburg; Rev. W. Chisholm and lady and five daughters, Northampton.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Oct. 12—L. Morin, New York; Mrs. T. Wheeler and sister, Fairhaven.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Oct. 9—W. L. Gaseron, St. Denis; Mr. Roberts, J. Bourgois and lady, St. John's; J. M. Burroughs, Champlain; W. C. Pauny, Caney, N. Y.; Mr. Goodsell, Caldwell's Manor; R. Wheeler, New haven, Vt.; Miss Finister, J. F. Ferrier, New York; G. M. Ward, Belleville, U. C.; R. T. Lee, Cape Vincentes, N. Y.; R. M. Rose, E. N. Noble, Kingston; H. Fairbairn, Darlington, U. C.; Charles S. Pierce, Dorchester; A. C. Hart, Vienna, U. C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Oct. 9—John Anderson, Quebec; J. Mowat, G. Mowat, Kingston; J. W. Powell, Townsend; Mr. Hain, Bath; Anthony Rhonds, Phillipsburgh; Mr. George Gray, Missisquoy, St. Johns; Mr. Benjamin Young, steamer Franklin; Mr. H. Boughton, St. Johns.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Oct. 12—J. H. Noble and lady, North Carolina.

ORR'S HOTEL, Oct. 9—Mr. D. M'Leod, Mr. Macdonald, J. Wood, Cobourg; Mrs. R. Cuthbert and Miss Cuthbert, Mrs. Manns and Miss Manns, Lennoxville, L. C.; John Brevis, Clarksville, U. C.; John Crawford, Port Hope; Joseph Graham, Maugham.

RASCO'S HOTEL, Oct. 9—Mr. D. Delery, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Parke, Captain Boisbriere, Baron Giant, Quebec; Honorable Mathew Bell and servant, Three Rivers; Colonel Nichol, 66th Regt., and Mr. Greaves, Quebec.

RASCO'S HOTEL, Oct. 11—Rev. Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Casey, St. Johns; A. Gordon, Esq., Rideau Canal; L. G. Brown, Esq., and servant, Beauharnois.

OTTAWA HOTEL, Oct. 11—C. Smith, New York; Mr. Thomson, Nassau; Mr. A. Dickson, Packingham; Mr. Blackburn, Hull; A. Boyd, Bytown; Geo. Hall, St. Elizabeth; Mrs Hall, Pittsburgh, N.Y.; J. T. Dickinson, Stanstead; Mr. Whitechurch and lady, Hemmingsford; Mr. Ammond, Bytown; Mr. W. Dunnings, Buckingham.

OTTAWA HOTEL, Oct. 12—Mr. Kezar, Hatley; Miss Fitzgibbon, Bytown; Miss Eaton, Buckingham; D. Wood, Shefford; Mr. Wells, L. Original.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. John Marrin, of a son.

At Amherst, on the 2d instant, the wife of the Rev J. Coghlan, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Yesterday evening, at Pres de Ville, A. H. David Esq., M.D., to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Henry Joseph, Esq.

On Monday last, at St. Luc, by the Rev. Mr. Caron, Leon Dugas, Esq., N.P., of Henryville, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Rose de Lima Eurelia Holmes, daughter of Benjamin Holmes, Esq. of St. Luc.

At Kingston, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Machar, Mr. J. W. Cloyes, of Cobourg, to Cynthia, eldest daughter of Mr. L. Bostwick, of the former place.

At Quebec, on the 6th instant, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Jane Quin, both of the parish of St. Catherine, seignory of St. Gabriel.

DIED.

At Elizabethtown, Upper Canada, Catherine, eldest daughter of John M'Lean, Esq. aged 17.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres
Fancy and Checked Trower Stuff
Red, Yellow and White Flannels
Welsh and Ganze do
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Prints, Muslins, Regatta Stripes
Domestics, Checks and Stripes
Moleskins, Velveteens, Veratings
White Cotton Skirting
Table Cloths, Counterpanes, and an assortment of Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Regatta and Cotton Shirts, &c., and a general assortment of Dundee Goods.
—ALSO.—
Vinegar in octaves, Pale Hollands
Brandy, Otard's, Hennessey's Martell's and other brands
Bordeaux and Spanish do
Bucearrie Wine, a superior lot, in pipes and hhds.
Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Figueira Port
Very superior Port Wine
Champagne, in 3 doz cases, and a general assortment of bottled Wine and Brandy
London and Leith Ale in Bottle
Irish and Scotch Whiskey
Mocha and Laguira Coffee
Twankay, Hyson Skin and Souchong Tea,
Cloves, Black Pepper, Pimento, Cassia
Liquorice, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, in 2 lb kegs
Corks, London Glue, Feathers, Olive Oil
Gunpowder, Indigo, Palm Oil, Boiled Linseed do
Fig Blue, Paints, of different colors, Dry White Lead
Rose Nails, 3½ lbs to 28 lbs, Horse Nails and Shoes, Spikes
Hemp, Shoe Thread, Candle Wick
Floor Cloth, Paper Hangings, &c.
BELLINGHAM & DUNLOP,
Commissioner Street.
July 4. 85.a.mf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE Subscriber has just received from London, a splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, of the most modern patterns, with Bordering to match, from 5s. to 40s. per piece. For sale, opposite the *Medical Hall.*
WILLIAM WHINFIELD.
June 10. 65.a.mf *Notre Dame Street.*

40 Barrels Sugar Candy,
20 boxes Candied Lemon Peel,
30 do do Citron do
20 do do Orange do
For Sale by
CARTER & MACDONALD, *Druggists,*
St. Paul Street.
June 27. 79.6m.mf

THE Subscribers have received and offer for Sale, their usual full assortment of HARDWARE, &c. consisting of—
English, Swedes, Scrap and Russia Bar Iron
Hoop and Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, Steel
Wrought Nails, Spikes, Tin Plates, &c.
Patent Shot