that small philosophy of this stamp, can have the least possible influence on any of the members. A Tory head is infinitely to be more dreaded than any misrepresentations, which could deceive no body, that could arise from the state of the decision on the question of the Speakership.

We are told that the British "Cabinet must Frenchify the Legislative Council or resign." This, it is pretended, has been "demonstrated." "Tenentis risum!" Henceforth the Irish Municipal Corporation, Irish Church Bills, and a host of other reform measures are to succumb to a Canadian question. The eyes of the civilized world will now be turned to Canada to catch the first indications of a coming change in the Councils of the British Empire. What mighty changes a few years, or even months, sometimes effect! The fate of the English Ministry has been demonstrated", to hang upon Frenchifying the Legislative Council of Lower Canada." An election they must now make between making a *fricassee* of this latter body or giving up all hopes of retaining the "loaves and fishes" of office.

We should undoubtedly prefer, along with the philosopher who made this discovery, that the Cabinet should resign rather than that the Council, which is the only strong hold possessed by the British minority, should be given up to the enemy. That a few members of French origin will be added to the Council, if we are to have any longer the semblance of a Legislature, is not at all improbable. But, that such additions will be made and of such materials, as will render that body as much identical with the Lower House as if it had been *elected* by the majority, would be a monstrous insult to the country, and would give the lie direct to the solemn protestations which, a few months ago, Lord GLENELG made on this subject.

The anti-reform pair are at it again. The *Vindicator* of last evening after pitting the *Herald* of Thursday against the *Herald* of Monday, makes these remarks:—

"Now we ask what credit can be attached to this man's sayings? On Monday, the mandamuses were to be virtually placed blank in Mr. Papineau's hands. On Thursday, Lord Gosford has himself sent home the names of those whom he finches eligible.

"If Lord Gosford has sent home names, how can Mr. Papineau have the filling up of the blanks?"

The *Quebec Gazette* of Wednesday contains a short address from T. A. YOUNG, Esq., to the Constitutional petitioners of the St. Lewis and St. John Suburbs of that city, stating that he resigned the trust of being their representative in the Convention, or as our readers know we say, to act as one of the select General Committee of the Petitioners to His Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, praying for justice." The resignation is notified on the 2d instant, and the meeting of the Convention takes place in this city on the 8th. Mr. JOHN NEILSON has also resigned.

A melancholy accident occurred on the river between the Island of St. Helen's and the city on Thursday forenoon. As Mr. JOHN POLSON, Barrack Sergeant, on the Island, and WILLIAM CARY of the Royal Artillery, were crossing in a small punt, a gust of wind caught the sail they had incautiously hoisted, and upset the boat. Although the accident was perceived from this side of the river, and a boat immediately pushed off, it reached the spot too late to render any assistance to the unfortunate men, who both met a watery grave. The great coat of Mr. POLSON was picked up, and in one of the pockets was found $90.

On the night of Thursday last, a lady's trunk was forced open, on board the steamer *British America*, while on her way to this city, and a grey squirrel bonnet, a lilac silk pelisse, and a flannel wrapper carried off. As the articles will most likely be offered for sale, it would be well to detain them, as well as the thief. Any information of them will be thankfully acknowledged by the owner, at the office of this paper.

The steamer *Varennes* has suffered considerable damage in her hull and engine, by getting on the St. Antoine rocks.

Last evening's *Vindicator* says—"Some light-fingered gentry were caught this morning, in the New Market, in the act of warming their hands in their neighbours' pockets. They received summary punishment on the spot, and were dismissed."

A correspondent, who signs himself "ONE OF THE ALARMED," informs us that the names of those refined individuals, who exhibited in *St. Paul Street*, on the morning of Wednesday last, are known. Out with them.

We are requested to state, that a Sermon will be preached to-morrow evening, in the Secession Church, St. Lawrence Suburbs, by the Rev. W. TAYLOR, to the teachers and children belonging to the Sabbath Schools, in connection with that congregation. A collection will be taken up, to assist the schools. Public worship will commence at seven o'clock.

Lower Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The general character of this month has been wet and unfavorable to the getting in of the crops. The temperature has been unusually cold. There was some degree of frost on the 2d and 4th, and snow appeared on the distant mountains on the 7th. On the 11th the first hard frost occurred; on the 12th there was snow, which again occurred on the 18th, 19th, 21st, and 27th, but hardly sufficient at any time to cover the ground, which is now partially bare and frozen hard during the cold of the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.

The frost and snow of the 4th and 12th extended so far south as South Carolina and Georgia on the Atlantic coast, and into the state of Missouri in the valley of the Mississippi. throughout the lake countries to Chicago in Michigan, and along the Ohio. In western New York and Pennsylvania, the snow was from one to two feet deep.

The Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, have had nearly the same season as Lower Canada. The cold seems to have been less severe in the countries which experienced the drought in spring and summer, than in those parts where it was rainy.

The getting in of the oat crops was very much impeded by the wet weather; and the frosts which began on the 25th, prevented the taking up a large proportion of the potato crop, put a stop to ploughing, and injured the pastures, which are now partially covered with snow,—all about a fortnight earlier than usual.

The poorer classes have not had a worse prospect before them than at present for upwards of forty years. Every kind of food is dear and money scarce. The evil may be said to extend over the whole continent as far as New Orleans, where flour on the 8th of October, was from 9½ to 10 dollars per barrel. Those who have agricultural produce for sale, will be benefitted to some extent; but every one must be more or less injured by the general misfortune.

The farmers in this part of the country will have to reduce their live stock probably one-third, to meet the deficiency of fodder during the ensuing winter; and this will be a source of diminished wealth for several years to come.

The present high prices will, however, *force* increased economy and exertions; and a few favorable seasons will restore that state of ease and comfort which formerly distinguished the agricultural population of Lower Canada.

Quebec, Nov. 1, 1836.

The *Montreal Herald* of Monday asserts, that Lord Gosford is about to *swamp* the Legislative Council, and it pretends to know it on good authority. There have been such reports here, and that the Legislature would be again summoned. We have forgot the number of attempts on the part of the Home Government, to conciliate the Assembly, which have failed. If there is a new attempt, it must also fail, unless the Legislative Council is *rendered elective*; or the Assembly must openly contradict its declarations and acts for the last three or four years, under which the country has suffered so much. —*Ib.*

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

500 brls Flour	-	C. & J. M'Donald.
264 do do	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
100 do do	-	P. M'Gill & Co.
57 do do	-	J. Torrance & Co.
40 do do	-	Quebec.
10 do Ashes	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
2 do do	-	C. & J. M'Donald.
52 do Beef	-	W. L. Whiting.
7 do Whiskey	-	Dempster & Rodger.
25 kegs Butter	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
7 do do	-	Bland, M'Vicar & Co.
5 do do	-	Quebec.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

20 barrels Flour	-	Rev. W. F. Curry.
10 do do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
3 do do	-	Hodge & Lyman.
4 do do	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
26 do do	-	H. Jones & Co.
6 do do	-	Order.
58 do Pork	-	Quebec.
1 do do	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
4 casks Whiskey	-	W. Kyle.
1 barrel do	-	W. Thompson.
2 do Apples	-	Rev. W. F. Curry.
50 kegs Butter	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *November* 4.—For small bills of Pot *Ash* 36s. @ 36s. 3d. have been the current prices for two days past: for shipping parcels, an advance on these rates of 1s @ 1s 6d has been realised, but from the unsettled state of the market no precise quotation can be made, the prices varying considerably according to the terms of payment:—Pearls may be quoted at 38s. @ 38s. 6d. The supply of *Wheat* brought to market by the farmers, has been limited, and the dealers and bakers continue to purchase at 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d. ⅌ minot, averaging about 64 lbs.: we have heard of no transactions from the warehouse. In *Provisions*, there has been little doing—sales of old Mess Pork have been made at $30, *cash*; Prime Mess is worth $24, and Prime $20—the market is flat, and looking down. We have been better supplied with Beef; Prime Mess has brought $8¼ @ $8½, and Prime $8¼ @ $8½ with a rather heavy market. *Flour* is quite dull, and there is little doing, unless in the inferior qualities—prime brands of Fine are freely offered at 40s. In *West India Produce* the transactions have been unimportant by private sale—at auction, Jamaica Rum proof, 4 @ 7, has brought 4s. 11d. @ 4s. 11½d; and Demerara proof, 1 @ 4½, 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 3½d.; and a parcel of Muscovado Sugar at 65s. 6d. @ 71s. 6d. for good brown, to fine yellow. *Fish Oils* continue to improve in price; at auction Cod has sold at 3s. 9d., and Seal at 4s. 3d. @ 4s. 4½d. ⅌ gallon. In *Exchange* we have no alteration to note, and Money is as scarce as ever, the Banks discounting to a very limited extent.

The evening edition of Monday's *New York Journal of Commerce*, says:—"The bottom of the Stock Market has fallen out today, and prices have gone down 2, 3, 4, and 5 ⅌ cent below the rates of Saturday. The scarcity of money is the cause. Flour is very firm at $9,75 for good brands of Western."

The *Baltimore American* of Saturday has the following statement relative to the importation of Wheat at that port:—"Our weekly report of the market states the fact that the imports of Foreign Wheat into this city during the present month, have been 43,408 bushels, and that the whole import since the first of the year has been 163,408 bushels.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, OCT. 29.

FLOUR.—The price of Flour continues to improve—yesterday it was $9,37 @ $9,40 from waggons. Last sales from stores $9,50, to shippers $9,62½ by the dray load.

KINGSTON (JAM.) MARKET, OCT. 8.

FLOUR.—Duty 16s. ⅌ barrel. The market is not by any means well supplied with Flour.—The sales of the week have been a parcel, ex *Ocore*, from Baltimore, at $14; partial quantities of the same cargo for $15. Hamburg Flour of a good quality is held at $11; sales of a second quality do in small lots, $10,50; $9,75 has been offered for a parcel, but was refused.

BUTTER.—We have heard some sales of Butter at 17d; 16d has been again offered for a large quantity, but this offer has been again promptly refused.

LARD.—Duty, if foreign, 15 per cent. Sales continue to be made at 12½d; but we can report a firm market at that rate.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—NOV. 1.

Bark Oreste, Walker, 29th Aug. Portsmouth, Windsor & M'Ivers, ballast.
Schr. Cornelia, Neilor, 5th Oct. Newfoundland, Leycraft & Duncomb, fish and oil.

Nov. 3.

Brig Rosslind, Crouch, Canton, via Halifax, W. Price, tea.
Bark Maria, Brown, Dublin, T. Ryan, ballast, 4 passengers.
Brig Penelope, Hantrods, Youghall, Pembertons, ballast, 1 do.
Brigt. Hypolite, Conrad, Halifax, H. Dubord, oil and fish.
Schooner Sultana.

CLEARED—NOV. 1.

Ship Brilliant, Elliot, Aberdeen, H. Gowen & Co.
Bark Glasgow, Burns, Liverpool, Laurie & Burns.
Schr. Mary, Mercure, Miramichi, Gilmour & Co.
Brig Belina, Wilson, Strangford, do.
Arethusa, Wilkie, Grangemouth, do.
Carron, Elliot, Newcastle, W. Price & Co.
Bark Shelmelere, Connor, Carmarthen, Lemesurier & Co.
John, Leslie, Chepstow, do.
Schr. Ben, Beausejour, Halifax, Aylwin & Noad.
Bark Charlotte, Farris, Lancaster, H. W. Welch
Ship Harriet Scott, Arnold, Belfast, Curry & Co
Brig James, Gortley, St. Kitts, J. W. Leaycraft.

Nov. 2.

Ship Lockwood, Mackie, Liverpool, Lemesurier & Co.
Bark Pekin, M'Donald, Port Glasgow, A. Gilmour.
Brig Quebec Packet, Stephens, Sligo, H. N. Jones.
Bark Wexford, Pitt, Wexford, Pembertons.
Europa, Noble, Bristol, Atkinson & Co.
Dunvegan Castle, Benly, Mopus, Price & Co
Salus, Therwall, Portsmouth, do.
Brig West Hendon, Craw, Sunderland, Pembertons.
Rocket, Glen, do. Price & Co.
Bark Urania, Clark, Cork, do.
Charlotte, Fisher, Liverpool, J. Tibbett.
Paside, Primrose, Port Glasgow, A. Gilmour.
Brig Robert M'William, Williamson, Dublin, Pembertons.
Brigantine Patriot, Gelling, Halifax, Aylwin & Noad.

Nov. 3.

Ship Favourite, Murray, Belfast, G. H. Parke.
Brig Neptune, Hutchins, Pool, Pembertons.
Fawcett, M'Minn, Newport, do.
Andromeda, Patrick, Dundee, Symes & Ross.
Cumberland, Tickle, Maryport, do.
Britannia, Mustard, London, Lemesurier & Co.
Bark Petersburgh, Gwyther, Llanelly, do.
Brig Prince George, M'Farlane, Leith, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Bark Canton, Melville, Port Glasgow, Gilmour & Co
Bark Sir Wm. Bensley, Gubb, Bristol, Lemesurier & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the United States, 24th Oct. from New York for Liverpool, Messrs. J. Boucherte and Ryan, of Quebec.

In the Harrison, sailed lat inst. for London—Captain Stokes, R. A. and servants, Mr. George Bell, and Capt. Blake.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Schr. Royal William, from St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, loaded with fish and oil, was totally wrecked on the 26th Oct. on the south side of Barnaby harbour.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—A revolving light, for the benefit of navigation, has been erected on Cape Spear, at the entrance of the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, which was put into operation on the first of September, 1836, and is to be continued from sunset to sunrise. It will be at an elevation of 275 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a brilliant flash at intervals of one minute, and will be visible above twenty miles. The stationary light at Fort Amherst is to be continued as usual.—*St. John's Observer.*

The following vessels announced in Lloyd's List to 13th Sept. as having sailed for Quebec and Montreal, are still due:—

Helen Mar, Hammond, 10th, from Deal for Montreal; Ions, Gale, 3d, from Deal for Montreal; Resolution, M'Kechnie, 6th, from Clyde for Quebec; Elizabeth, Warwick, from Deal, for Quebec.

The Penelope, Huntrods, from Youghall, arrived this day, had been ashore at Mitis, but got off without damage.

A Chinese Wedding.

From the Chinese Repository for April.

SINGAPORE, *November* 28, 1835.—Having been informed that a daughter of one of the principal Chinese merchants was about to be married, I solicited an invitation to attend and witness the ceremony. On arriving at the house of the bride's father, I was politely received by him, and invited to a seat in a room adjoining that in which the ceremonies were to take place, there to wait the arrival of the bridegroom. As he did not arrive till near half an hour had elapsed, I improved my time, in examining with the father, the room where the daughter was to be married.

Before the door which led into the street was a screen. On the right hand of the door, in front of a window, stood a narrow table, elevated on a bench and some old bricks, and covered with fruits and sweet meats, having two or three small wax candles burning on each end of it. Beyond this, towards the interior of the house, was a mat spread upon the brick floor, and still another smaller mat, of a finer quality, and colors. On the side of the room opposite to the window and table above mentioned, was the family god, a large picture of a deified hero, and under it the family altar. This was fitted up for the occasion with a variety of showy ornaments, and sacrificial articles. Next to the wall was a screen about two feet square, formed of small square pieces of marble, each having some painting upon it set in a wooden frame. At each end of this stood a waxed taper, about three feet high and three inches in diameter at the lower end; these were already lighted. Near each of them were several curious articles, composed of various colored sweetmeats, fruits, &c. fixed on long sticks of wood and wire; and between them a still more curious object, which it would be difficult to describe. The body of it was composed of green leaves, several of which were rolled together, and then the rolls stitched together in the form of a pyramid. Into each roll of leaves was inserted a slender stick, some of which were covered with sweetmeats and dried fruits, and others with leaves and flowers. In the top of the pyramid of leaves, was a stick with numerous branches covered with leaves and flowers and sparkling tinsel. These were but a part of the curious and gaudy ornaments on the altar. Between this altar and this carpet mentioned above, were set seven chairs, with cloth embroidered with gold-thread spread over them. One of these stood with its back towards the family god, and the others on the right and left in front of it. A table stood in the middle. The walls of the room were hung with papers bearing various inscriptions, some of which were expressive of good wishes towards the couple about to be married.

When I entered, there were several men in the room preparing for the wedding. At length the word was given, "coming;" on which a young friend of the parties put on a long light colored silk garment over his usual dress, and the father asked if all was ready. Soon it was proclaimed again, "coming;" and the young man put on a longer and larger garment of figured light green satin, reaching to his feet. Again they said "coming," and he completed his dress by putting on a dark purple robe of figured satin, and a pyramidal cap with red hair fixed in the apex, and descending on all sides nearly to the rim. This person was the "receiver of guests."

The sound of music was now heard, and they prepared "to meet the bridegroom." He came in a procession preceded by music, dressed like the "receiver of guests," and attended by six companions, each bearing an immense umbrella, and other persons bearing poles of bamboo with branches and green leaves upon them, and sustaining between each pair a piece of red cloth about three yards long. On his arriving near the door, a kind of paper basket filled with Chinese crackers was carried out, and the crackers burned with great uproar. The "receiver of guests" met him at the door and performed the usual ceremony. As he entered the door, a nephew of the bride, splendidly dressed in embroidered satin with much tinsel and a little gold, advanced and presented him an orange. The "receiver of guests" then conducted the bridegroom to the carpet already described, and placing him at one end and himself at the other, they bowed to each other, and then by three measured long steps they exchanged places and bowed again; and then at last he conducted the bridegroom to his seat at the head of the table, and pretended to arrange the cloth for him. They here bowed to each other, over it, then he went to receive others, leaving the bridegroom standing, and performed the same ceremonies with each of the six friends of the bridegroom; they then took their places, bowed, and sat down.

Tea was then brought, three cups in succession, and finally betel nut. Soon after these were removed, my attention was drawn towards the interior of the house, where the bride made her appearance splendidly dressed and veiled, and attended by several females. She advanced with down-cast eyes, and a very low step, designed doubtless to imitate that of the little footed ladies of China. On coming to the threshold of the room, she paused, and waited without the motion of a muscle, or any expression of sentiment in her face, the coming of her future companion. As for him, when he knew she had come in sight, he cast an eager eye sideways to catch a glimpse of her as soon as possible. He very soon left his chair, walked round before his companions to the door where the bride stood, and they bowed to each other, she raising her hands slowly to the level of her shoulders and letting them fall as slowly, and with the same immoveable, inane countenance as before, and then turned and walked away. He bowed less deliberately, then turned to his companions with a smile of satisfaction playing on his countenance, gave them a slight bow, and followed the bride.

Thus ended the ceremony for to-day. It is to be renewed again after two days, and at the house of the bridegroom, whither the bride is to be conducted. When the ceremony was over, I conversed a little with one of the bridegroom's friends who had acted the part of negociator for the parties, (i e. for the fathers of the bridegroom and the bride,) before the wedding. He told me the bride had been in the inner apartments for eight or ten years; and that the bridegroom had never seen her before. He said also that she could not read.

30th November.—Went to the house of the bridegroom to see the conclusion of the wedding. The arrangement of the room where the ceremonies were to be performed, was very similar to those at the house of the bride's father. On a table standing before the family altar, were placed at one end more than twenty female garments, and a pair of shoes; on the other end, slips of red paper inclosing dollars with names written upon them; and on the middle, a waiter on which was laid a bell, said to be wholly of gold and to have cost two hundred dollars, a splendid large buckle for it, a handsome bosom pin, and several rings. All these were presents to the bride from several relatives and friends. The names on the papers were the names of the donors, who gave as many dollars as their abilities allowed or disposition prompted them to do. The table was covered with a red velvet cloth, embroidered with gold thread; and at each end of it stood a chair with a similar cloth upon it.

While I was waiting the arrival of the procession two coolies came in, bearing between them a stout pole covered with cajang, (a kind of long leaf like flag leaves, stitched together,) under the cover of which was something more substantial; I soon ascertained that it was a lady, who was brought in this style to the wedding. The carriage consisted merely of the cajang with a clock, the ends of which were tied to the pole, and the middle, hanging down two or three feet and spread out, afforded a seat for the lady. Several others were brought in the same way; and as the carriages seemed to have been thoroughly used, I conclude this is the method in which they are usually conveyed from place to place. A more uncomfortable and degrading method could scarcely be imagined. But Chinese custom and opinion do not allow them to be seen, and they are not considered worthy of a better carriage.

The report being made the procession was near, a man in the dress of ceremony like that worn the other day by the "receiver of guests," began to bow and worship; first towards the altar at the window, to the gods, to whom he bowed ten or twelve times with his head to the floor; then towards the family altar, to the family relatives, to whom he bowed four times. Before commencing this, he lighted several incense sticks, and bowed slightly with them in his hands, and set them in a dish of ashes upon the altar towards which he bowed, and also burned incense enough to fill the room with smoke. The procession was like that of the former occasion but less numerous, and the bridegroom and the bride came in palanquins; he, attended by the little boy who presented him the orange on the 28th, and she, by three little girls of the same age, splendidly set off with embroidered silk of very brilliant colors, and gaudy head-dresses.

The bride was assisted to descend from her carriage by her attendants, and on coming near the door, was presented with an orange by a little girl dressed like those just mentioned. At the door, the bride and bridegroom bowed to each other, they took their places on a mat between the two altars, first facing that near the window, towards which they both kneeled, and he bowing with his head to the ground, while she performed an equivalent ceremony by setting back upon her feet in a very graceful manner. They then rose, and knelt again, repeating the ceremony several times, and then turning towards the family altar, did the same. Her attendants carefully arranged the skirts of her long garments as she knelt, that they might not receive injury, nor entangle her feet. Her eyes were down-cast, her face uncovered, and her features as immoveable as if made of marble. He appeared rather careless and impatient to be done with the ceremonies.

After their worship in this room, they went into the interior of the house, and performed similar prostrations there. They then returned to the outer room, and their relatives began to come forward to receive their reverence. They both knelt before each of them. First came three or four men, then as many women, each of whom on going out touched the hand of the bride; then came an old man, an elder brother of the bridegroom's father, who showed much kindness in his manner towards the bride and helped her to rise from her knees; then followed several women, some of whom were dragged into the room by force, as they manifested much reluctance from real or pretended bashfulness. The bridegroom frequently went into the inner room to call for these persons, and the poor bride stood motionless in her place awaiting his return, till some of the by-standers pitying her weariness, brought her a chair in which she sat when at leisure.

During the intervals between these ceremonies I had opportunity to observe the appearance of the bride. She was about eighteen years old, of the middling stature of females here, though shorter than European ladies generally are. Her face was pretty enough, but rather too wide, and destitute of expression. Her beautiful black hair was tastefully done up, and ornamented with white and artificial yellow flowers, and encompassed by a tiara of black velvet, on which were eight little yellow images, of paseen,' or eight gems, which they would have people think were gold. Her dress was embroidered satin of different colors, red, yellow, white, and green; she wore fine white stockings, and a pair of Chinese shoes, the fore part only of which being seen when she walked, they made a very clumsy appearance. When the ceremonies were ended, they both went into the interior apartments, and took tea and other refreshments. While there, I saw for the first time some movements besides those required by the rules of ceremony. After a few minutes they came out and took their palanquins to return to her father's, bowing at the door. The carriage of the bride moved first, proceded by servants bearing the presents of cloths, &c., noticed above. The din of music continued during the movement of the procession, as well as during all the ceremonies of this and the former day, and was quite insufferable. On reaching the father's house they bowed at the door, and proceeded to the upper rooms. She soon returned, and took out the upper stick of the leaf-made pyramid with its flowers and spangles and bore it away; thus signifying the completion of her wedding, and the change from her former to her present relations. The bridegroom soon made his appearance again, and seated by the "receiver of guests," as on the 28th, and joined by five or six relatives, each seated with the same formalities, who partook with him of the same refreshments, which were brought forward. This concluded the ceremonies of the day, and the wedding was considered as completed.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

The following article, in relation to the extinguishment of fires, is from a new publication, by M. Von Tietz, Prussian Counsellor of Legation, to St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Napoli di Romania:—"In every district in the city (St. Petersburgh,) there are several police stations, wherein fire engines are placed, with high towers, upon the galleries of which there are two watchmen. So soon as these observe a fire break out, by ringing a bell, they apprise the firemen beneath, who immediately hasten to the spot. In whatever portion of the city the fire happens to be, it is indicated upon the towers alluded to. For every district a peculiar set of figures is exhibited as a kind of telegraph; at night this is done by lanterns. Every body of firemen has its distinct time appointed, even to a minute, by which to reach the place of fire. The whole are organized and equipped like a regiment; and have no other occupation besides this. They are exercised every week, sometimes a wooden building of light construction, at some distance from the city, is set on fire, in order to instruct the men in the practical service. The mounting of the machines is excellent, and the entire arrangements for extinguishing fire appropriate, and indeed elegant. Of these, the most useful are the fire ladders, which can be drawn up with great ease, to the highest story of a house.—Equally serviceable are the large nets, held extended to receive those persons who can only be saved by springing down into them: this manœuvre is constantly practiced by the firemen in order to gain dexterity; and hitherto, on adopting it, they have always been fortunate enough to save the individuals without incurring any accident. In the severe frosts of winter, in order to prevent the water from freezing, certain preparations are made under the navigable reservoir, for receiving hot coals. It is interesting to observe at fires the strict regularity with which the subordinates obey the orders of their officers, and the death-defying intrepidity wherewith these grave, powerfully formed men dash into the devouring element, fearlessly scrambling along the narrow paths on the tops of the flaming houses. The Emperor always remembers, after each event of this kind, to reward them by some liberal donation."

NAPOLEON.—When Napoleon for the second time quitted France, it was asserted that he ought to have buried himself under the ruins of his last battle. Lord Byron in his satirical ode against Napoleon, says:

'To die a prince—or live a slave,
Thy choice is most ignoble made.'

This was an incorrect estimate of the hope still kindling in a soul accustomed to dominion and thirsting after the future. Lord Byron imagined that the dictator of Kings had abdicated his fame with his sword, that he was about to die away in utter oblivion. Lord Byron should have known that the destiny of Napoleon was a muse like all other great destinies; this muse knew how to change an abortive catastrophe into a sudden turn of fortune, which would have received as an imported fresh youth to its hero.—The solitude of Napoleon in his exile and in his tomb, has thrown another kind of spell over a brilliant memory. Alexander did not die in sight of Greece; he disappeared amid the pomp of distant Babylon. Bonaparte did not close his eyes in the presence of France; he passed away in the gorgeous horizons of the torrid zone.—The man who had shown himself in such powerful reality vanished like a dream—his life which belonged to history, co-operated in the poetry of his death. He now sleeps forever, like a hermit or a pasia, beneath a willow, in a narrow valley, surrounded by steep rocks, at the extremity of a lonely path. The depth of the silence which presses upon him can only be compared to the vastness of the tumult which had surrounded him. Nations are absent, their throng has retired. The bird of the tropics, harnessed to the car of the sun, as Buffon magnificently expresses it, speeding his flight downwards from the planet of light, rests for a moment over his ashes, the weight of which has shaken the equilibrium of the globe. Bonaparte crossed the ocean to repair to his final exile, regardless of that beautiful sky which delighted Columbus, Vasco de Gama, and Camoens, stretched upon the ship's stern, he perceived not that unknown constellations were sparkling over his head—his powerful glance for the first time encountered their rays. What to him were stars which he had never seen from his birth-place and which had never shone over his empire!—Nevertheless, not one of them has failed to fulfil his destiny; one half of the firmament spread its light over his cradle, the other half was reserved to illumine his tomb.

HISTORY OF TELEGRAPHS.—Bryant P. Tyler, Esq., an intelligent navigator and merchant of Boston, whose authority as a practical man gives the greater weight to his statement and opinions, publishes the following:—

"The first time—by way of illustration—I experienced the advantage of flag conversation was in the year 1815. We saw five big ships spread in our signal orders, to prevent our passing them. Having proper documents to inform of peace, we ran on a tack and stood for the centre ship. The officer, on being satisfied, said, 'Run up your signals in the fore rigging: that is our signal agreed upon; inform the squadron, that *peace between our nations has been made*; and it will save you the trouble of being overhauled and detention.'

"After informing the officer of Bonaparte's escape from the Island of Elba, he directed to show the signal in the main rigging, saying, "that is a signal to *inform of news.*' The seventy-four, and four frigates, were at the time sailing in a lazy cruising manner, but immediately on seeing our last signal, the squadron began conversation with the fleet; and, as if by magic, up went top gallant yards and booms, and in more *four* minutes they were under a crowd of canvas. The officer, seeing the signals from the Admiral, said, '*That is for me to go on board, and for all hands to go to Old England as soon as we can.*' Without one *talking* flag, it would have taken hours to have communicated three such important points by means of boats or otherwise.

"One more instance happened a year before this, when I was going, in company with several East India captains, from Macao to Whampoa, in an East India schooner packet. When in sight of the shipping, we turned down river, and it being calm, we came to anchor. Fortunately the packet had conversation flags, and, on signal being made, down came fleet sail to take us up to Canton, where, otherwise, we should not have reached until the next tide.

"Sometimes a boat cannot live upon the sea, and it may blow a gale, which prevents speaking. On conversation flags, in such cases, obviate all difficulties.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1836

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

The arrival of the packet ship *Independence* at New York, brings down our dates from England to the 26th September, and from France to the 22d. There is no intelligence of moment.

The English Money Market was in rather an unsettled state.

The advices from Spain and Portugal by this packet, are not so late by several days as those previously received from these kingdoms.

The French Ministry has been at length completed, by General BERNARD becoming a Member.

LONDON, *Sept.* 26.—The following notice was issued this morning at the Stock Exchange:—

"*Treasury Chambers, Sept.* 23.

"GENTLEMEN,—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having determined that the Exchequer-bills to be delivered in exchange for those advertised to be paid off in the present month shall bear an interest of 2d. per £1 ⅌ per day, instead of 1½d., as stated in the advertisement, dated September 1, 1836, I am commanded by their Lordships to request that you will make this determination known at the Stock Exchange, and my Lords will forthwith take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect.

"J. RAIKES.

"To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England."

The British government has been compelled to raise the interest on the outstanding exchequer bills from 1½ to 2d *per diem*, or 3 per cent. per annum, to prevent their being returned upon the treasury for payment. There are from eight to nine millions of these bills in circulation, all of which would have been sent in, as payment of taxes, had not this measure been adopted. There is a pressure in the money market in England also.

It is stated in the London journals, that the efflux of gold continues, the Bank is still taking farther stringent measures. The joint stock companies and country banks are curtailing their discounts; and a necessity is said to exist of pursuing rigid measures, until the value of money shall have been still more increased—until, in fact, the precious metals shall be rendered more valuable at home than abroad. The exportation of gold would then cease of course.

A most extraordinary charge has been made by Mr. Bell, of the *London Mercury*—a weekly Radical paper—against Mr. O'Connell, which, if true, in whole, or in part, will convert the Agitator to everlasting infamy. It is neither more nor less than this, that he sold his vote on the Factory Question to the English millowners, for £1,000! What the answer to this baneful accusation will be, we know not; but as Mr. Bell has professed his readiness to give up his authority, we may look for some warm work among our Radical brethren, upon whom his paternal benevolence Daniel's *eccentricities* imposed grievously heavy demands.

Madam Malibran, the queen of song—the lady who commenced among us her brief but brilliant career, is no more. She died in Manchester, England, on Friday night, 23d September, after an illness of nine days, having only reached her 28th year.

Some disturbances had occurred at Nantes in consequence of the arrest, trial and condemnation to a short imprisonment of a number of combination operatives—trades unionists. When the prisoners were on their way to prison the populace attacked the gendarmerie, with stones and other missiles. Several of the soldiers were seriously wounded. The mob proceeded so far as to commence throwing up barricades, but was ultimately dispersed by force.

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria took place at Prague, on the 8th of September.

BOSNIA.—By attempting to introduce civilization among his subjects in Bosnia, it is said the Sultan has thrown that province into a state of insurrection. The Mahomedans of that region have enjoyed peculiar privileges from immemorial, and they are determined not to yield them without energetic resistance. There had been

the cutting off of heads. The insurrectionists assembled in arms to the number of 12,000—and were increasing. The force of the Visier opposes them, was only 10,000.

The annexed is an extract of a letter from Bogota, dated July 8:—

"Colonel Biddle, from the United States, brother of the president of the United States Bank, has been here some time making proposals for effecting the long talked of communication between the two oceans through the isthmus of Panama. His proposals on coming before Congress were found to involve such a vast cession of territory, that the jealousy of the people here began to be a little alarmed, and a strong opposition to the measure in Congress was the consequence. A native company came forward to make proposals for the same object. The Congress broke up without granting the privilege to either, but passed a resolution vesting the Executive with power to grant privilege upon certain specified terms. The two parties have since coalesced, and the grant between them. The terms they undertake to do are, that they undertake to open communication; that the work is to be completed in three years, and completed in six years; that it is to last 45 years, after which it becomes national property; that for this privilege they pay the Government 2 per cent. of the net profits. For this they get a monopoly of 62,000 fanegadas, and the option of taking 360,000 fanegadas more from the Government at a fixed price. The parties are bound to fulfil their contract under a penalty of 25,000 dollars, and they are prohibited from assigning the privilege to any foreign Government. The merchant duty is to be the same for the merchandise and subjects of all nations.

"LONDON, *Sept.* 24.—That the Peninsula is doomed to its fate by the French Government is proved beyond contradiction, by the article daily published in the *Journal des Debats*, the *Journal de Paris*, and other Ministerial papers.

"The *Journal des Debats* has the following:—"We do not believe that there are in Spain any partisans for a Republic; nevertheless, accordingto some letters, it has been proclaimed at Barcelona, and, according to others, at Valencia. We are well informed, it was on the 14th instant, a few minutes before the departure of the mail, that the Madrid received intelligence which leads us to fear that, on the 12th, it appeared that there had been attempts towards anarchy in the capital, at the moment, which had been fixed a few days before the clubs, would take advantage of placing the Government in the hands of more advanced opinionists, such as the Ministry, such as M. Rosaga. We do not know if it is known will not shrink from any measure."

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* contains the following extract of a letter from an officer now in Spain:—"The foreign Legion is in a very critical position. For some days past it has received no provisions; the soldiers feed on rancid bacon, and fall ill in great numbers. There is no more forage for the horses, and the Treasurer of the Legion has not got a sou. The contractors, who were afraid to advance their funds and their provisions when things were a little more quiet, are now unwilling to give anything more; in fact, it would be difficult for them to do so; they are all ruined, and are not paid for what they have already advanced. France cannot abandon this Legion, which is certainly a French corps; it must be either succoured or withdrawn. A letter of the 4th instant, from Belgrade, says:—"We learn from Constantinople that the balance of the indemnity due from Russia was paid on the 27th ult. The conditions for the evacuation have been fully performed. Accounts from Bucharest, meanwhile, information have been taken; parties have marched out by small detachments, and preparations are making for establishing a bank of the Danube the seat of stores."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Latest from India.

By the ship *Eclipse*, Capt. Perry, arrived at Salem, we have received Calcutta papers to the 8th of June.

Capt. Perry, who left St. Helena Sept. 12th, states there informed that the English ship *Dunster*, from Isle of France, with upwards of eighty passengers, had foundered off the Cape of Good Hope, and all lost. A part of the wreck and a number of the bodies had drifted ashore near Cape Aquillas.

The prospects of the new Indigo crop were represented to be bad, but improving in several districts in consequence of recent rains.

A fire occurred at Agra on the 16th of May, which destroyed several warehouses and other property, amounting in the aggregate to 50,000 rupees.

The *Warsaw* arrived at Calcutta from Boston, about the 20th May, with 250 [illegible] lots" of apples, and other [illegible] cider, cheese, hams, canned salmon, and preserved crabs. [illegible] are stated to have suffered [illegible] damage, which was attributed [illegible] contained them having been [illegible] wharf in America for one [illegible] root, which occurred whilst [illegible] course of shipment. This [illegible] and apple ship which had [illegible] from Boston in the course of [illegible] former cargo went off satisfactorily.

There was a severe gale at [illegible] list of May, which occasioned considerable damage to the shipping, &c.

The system of apprenticeship has been applied to the case of the slaves in the Province of Assam.

FROM TEXAS.—The *New Orleans Standard* says:—"The Texan army is encamped on the Labasa river, in two brigades of 2200 men, under Generals Rusk and Green. All the men are volunteers from the United States—the Texans having retired to their farms, reported to be in high cultivation with good crops. A Texan armed vessel lately cruised along the coast of Mexico, without meeting with a Mexican vessel. The Texans are now equipping two armed vessels at Galveston, the schooner *De Kalb*, to carry eighteen guns, and the schooner [illegible], lately the *Pascagoula* of New Orleans. [illegible] engaged in the attempt