The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia peccandi.—SENECA.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1836. No. 58.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1836.

There is one feature, and that the most prominent one, which marks the published proceedings of the Select Committee of Defaulters, that cannot fail to arrest the attention of every reader who is cognizant of the main objects which the Constitutional Association of this city has, from first to last, been struggling to secure. The attention of the Committee seems to have been wholly absorbed in devising and carrying into effect every the means in its power to prevent the "Frenchifying" of the Legislative Council. With this view an Address was framed to the two Houses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, a petition despatched to his Majesty, and a representation to his Excellency the Earl of GOSFORD. We are far from underrating the importance of the composition of the Council to the country, but neither are we blind to the fact that, be the composition of that branch of the Legislature what it may, let a decided majority of its members be thoroughly loyal and constitutional men, still, we should be as far as ever from obtaining those practical reforms in the laws, which alone can revive the energies of the country. The House of Assembly oppose the greatest obstacle to the ameliorations so imperiously called for; and as no reasonable hope can be entertained that its dogged opposition will soon be overcome—to the Imperial Legislature is the country to look for relief from feudal bondage. This has been uniformly the conviction of the Association of this city; and at the present moment when we are virtually without a Legislature, Imperial interference formerly desirable, has become unavoidable.

With these facts before their eyes, it is to be regretted taht the members of the Committee appear to have confined their efforts to preserve immaculate the Legislative Council, when its functions, whatever might be its composition, would probably, by the obstinacy of the other House, never be called into exercise, or if so, be wholly abortive. They have, as they state, collected much valuable information on the Crown Lands, the Representation, the Revenue, the Executive, the Feudal Tenure, Register Offices, &c. Has this information been acted upon? Is a petition for the recall of Lord GOSFORD of more value than one for abolition of Feudal rights?

Of the opposition of the chief, if not the only framer of the *Addresses*, &c., and to reforms in the laws and a union of the Province, little doubt need be entertained. We shall close our remarks for to-day with an extract from the *Herald* of 5th Sept., together with the comments of the *Courier* of the 6th:—

"It shall not be our fault, if any part of the community remain much longer in doubt as to the policy and tactics of one, at least, of our contemporaries. We quote the following from yesterday's *Herald*:—

"We trust, that "Civis," as he has now completed his valuable series of communications on Register Offices, will devote a portion of his time and talents to the subject of the feudal tenure. On these points a writer has to contend with the prejudices both of the French and of the English. He must attempt to convince the former, that legal ameliorations are advantageous and practicable; while he must teach the selfish and reckless impatience of the latter, that legal ameliorations require delay, caution and knowledge. In both these respects, "Civis" has been eminently successful. Let him go on.

"It is deeply to be regretted, that men of legal acquirements have so long tacitly permitted prejudiced and selfish ignorance to mislead the public as to legal ameliorations.—One man has building lots and bawls, *coute qui coute*, for the immediate abolition of *lods et ventes*; another wants to borrow money and bawls *coute qui coute*, for the immediate establishment of a Register Office; a third has a bee in his bonnet and bawls, *coute qui coute*, for the immediate union of the provinces, so as to make 350,000 Englishmen of Upper Canada a *corpse vile* for the supposed benefit of 150,000 Englishmen of Lower Canada.'

"The English inhabitants do not require to be taught by the editor of the *Herald*, that legal ameliorations require 'delay, caution, and knowledge;' but, in their simplicity, they conceive that the 'delay' of half a century ought to suffice, and that 'caution and knowledge' might gather a useful lesson from the examples of Scotland and the neighbouring Provinces, which have long enjoyed the benefit of laws of a similar character to those which are sought after in this colony.

"Delay, however, according to the phraseology of the *Herald*, would seem to signify an indefinite postponement, and 'caution and knowledge' to consist in involving the subject in legal subtilties and doubts.

"We entreat all those who may, hitherto, have been credulous enough to believe, that the *Herald* was true to British interests, attentively to read the article we have quoted, and then to decide, whether it proceeds from one really desirous of reforming those abuses in the laws, which press so heavily upon British industry and the production of an enemy in disguise, striving to undervalue the benefits of the contemplated reforms, and to interpose obstacles to their attainment.

"This is no party question, where the rancor and malignity of the *Herald* might be let loose, for the amusement of a few of 'our readers,' although offensive to all well regulated minds.—The establishment of Registry Offices, and the commutation of the Feudal Tenure, are among the most prominent objects of the Constitutional Association, and form the ground work of every declaration and address of its Committee. Does the editor of the *Herald* mean to charge the Constitutional Association with 'prejudiced and selfish ignorance,' and, with misleading the public, as to legal ameliorations? We are not permitted to doubt that such is his intention, for he has not scrupled to insult the whole English population, by ascribing to them 'a selfish and reckless impatience' on those points."

Dr. BARNES's Lecture tonight, the first of a course on Education, will not, it is to be hoped, be overlooked. Let every parent especially attend.

From the account of the cases disposed of this session by the Court of Appeals, given in the Quebec papers, it appears that there were twice as many judgments reversed, with costs, as affirmed by the Court. So much for the glorious uncertainty of the law.

The Marquis of SLIGO and lady have sailed from New York in the packet ship *England*, for Liverpool.

A merchant of Boston has calculated that there are 450 ships belonging to the United States at present engaged in the whale fishery. They employ upwards of ten thousand men, and cost with their outfits about twelve thousand dollars, and are estimated to be worth, when their voyage is completed, $20,000,000.

Mexico.

AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF MONTEZUMA.

When Hernando Cortez conquered Mexico, in 1519, the city of Mexico contained a population of upwards of sixty thousand families. It was divided into two distinct parts, in one of which lived the nobility, and in the other the lower castes. The public edifices and the dwellings of the court and nobility were built of stone. The temples were magnificent. The one dedicated to Vitzpurtali, the god of war, and the most worshipped of all their deities, was the most spacious. Besides the dwelling of the priests erected on the inside, and the great number of squares, it contained many for other inferior deities, to which the people had to pay homage on their entrance—this great edifice would accommodate more than ten thousand persons, who came to dance at their regular festivals. One of the squares was set out with trees, at regular distances, through which iron bars were passed, whereon were suspended the heads of victims who had been sacrificed to the gods. In another department was a large stone, terminating in an acute angle, upon which the priests surprended the victim to be sacrificed, cut open his breast and took out his heart. A splendid chapel contained the grand Idol. It was the figure of a man, sitting upon a high altar. His head was crowned with a helmet of burnished gold. In the right hand it held a serpent, and in the left a shield of four arrows. The countenance was most horrific. The priests slowly withdrew the curtains when they permitted the people to pay their adoration to this deity of their worship. On the left was another idol of similar display and characteristic, pretending to be his brother, and equally an object of profound adoration.

The city contained eight temples of a similar description. The chapels in these edifices amounted to not far from two thousand, dedicated to different deities. They were constructed in great magnificence, and their appendages and trappings were of inestimable value.

No one could approach the royal presence, except being barefoot, with profound awe, and my "great lord" uttered in a suppressed tone. When he dined in public, (which was frequent,) he sat by himself at a superb table; being first helped from his choice of two or three hundred dishes, and the leaving then rest to to the nobility. He drank several kinds of liquors from richly ornamented cans. The herd were kept out by a rail. They could look on and see the royal gormandizing "in the distance." Buffoons displayed themselves to amuse the royal eyes, and all sorts of music saluted the royal ear. And then the people went to the squares, to wrestle, shout and run, to please his grace.

The vast mines contributed much to Montezuma's prodigious wealth; besides, he drew by usage about one third of the whole productive wealth of his subjects. The nobility were compelled to make him vast annual presents in person. The Emperor was the law in all things, and the slightest disrespect towards him cost the life of a subject. Every town in the empire had a regular militia; and it is even stated that Montezuma had upwards of 30 vessels, from each of which he could have brought into the field 100,000 men.

Lower Canada.

We are informed that Captain Colclough has been called upon to state publicly the motives of his resignation, as a Candidate for the representation of the County of Drummond, and his reasons for not apprising the friends of M. M'Cord of such determination. Should he decline to do so, the reasons why Mr. M'Cord was not represented at the hustings, in redemption of his pledges to the Electors of that county, will appear in an early number of this paper.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Mr. Englebuck, attached to the Royal Commission, proceeded to New York on Wednesday, and is generally supposed to have taken with him the first Report of the Commission. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Grey, it is said, will take his departure for England this evening. Sir Charles has for some weeks been residing at Pointe Olivier, on the Richelieu.—*Ib.*

A Moose was killed in Roxham on the 12th inst. by a pack of hounds, weighing 575 lbs., was this morning killed by Mr. Rankin, butcher of this city. This extraordinary animal was fed by Mr. Anderson, of Beauport Mills. Two other pigs of the same litter, each weighing nearly 400 lbs., were killed by Mr. Rathmen at the same time.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

About one o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday week, while lying at the wharf at Brantown, the pass-engers on board of the Steamer *Shannon* were alarmed by the appalling cry of fire. On examination it was discovered to proceed from under the deck, near the chimney, and by great exertion in cutting away part of the deck, was happily arrested without doing any very serious injury. There was a large quantity of firewood on the wharf—which is also built of timber—and had not the fire been so promptly got under, there is every probability that Mr. Fitzgibbon's house, adjoining the wharf, would have been consumed.—*Bytown Gazette.*

The Drama.

MR. CHARLES KEAN'S LEAR.—On Thursday evening Mr. Kean sustained the character of King Lear.—It was his *first* effort in it, and was in truth a triumphant burst of genius. We entered the theatre with anxious pantings for the risk of the young actor, and we left it filled with the image and the miseries of the old King. We have always witnessed his performances with delight, but on this occasion there was a spell and spirit in his acting which fastened on all of man that lives within us. Coleridge said of his father, that "to see him act, was like reading Shakspeare by lightning." The electricity that shook and fired human hearts has not perished: the bolt was not shivered until it had left a flame behind in a living bosom.—Charles Kean has caught that spirit which could play amidst the tempest and whirlwind of passion with fitful and rushing gleams; but he has also that purer spirit which throws a verdure over the human heart, and a light of peace and beauty on the holy quiet of its affections. He has a large humanity within him, and tones and chords on which its master genius may boldly breathe and send out with no uncertain sound, the power of all its high throbbing emotions. The character of Lear in a first expression of it, was a deep and awful probation—a triumph or a fall;—but Mr. Kean has dared and conquered. He embodied it with the most faithful and thorough impersonation. There lo in it to our view a mixture of meekness and sublimity, of petulance and kindness, of vanity and dignity, of choleric impetuosity and tender pathos; and these moulded the whole spirit of Kean's performance, running through it with fitful and rapid glances of passion, and electric transitions from one feeling to another. In this power and transition we would say, that Kean's acting is truly wonderful. This was more especially evident in the mad scenes. A half seen thought, a stray and disjointed beam of feeling, seemed meteor-like to shoot across the dark chaos of his brain; and look, tone, and gesture gave it with as instantaneous an expression. This is the test of that true passion which lives in real emotion, and needs not look for its language, as persons search a dictionary for foreign words. The sustained beauty of the whole performance precludes, or almost disables us from selection. There were, it is true, high and brilliant points, but they were not as beacons in the gloom, but positions from which the light streamed down on the lowest and smallest spots. The malediction on Goneril was tremendous. It chained the heart of all, as if pulsation were an unlawful thing. The countenance, tones, gestures, the eye rolling with mad withering fire; the bare and upraised hands to heaven, all spoke the fearful meaning of the father's curse.—The curse of the despoiled, broken-hearted, poor old man.—The curse that gathered all eloquence from despair more blasting and terrific than all the elements of nature. No tones here could be excessive. Nature was in her unchained tempest. The man, the father and the king, outraged and insulted, had joined their wrongs together, and words remained their only weapons. It was the true anger of the injured and powerless; the rage of agony deprived of action, the wrinkling of the lion toothless and shorn. The strong can afford to be cold and determined in their passions. Hamlet would only make his words as daggers, Lear would have them thunderbolts. Hamlet had yet some power, Lear had lost his all. Vengeance and despair could have no deeper bitterness than Kean infused into the closing words—

"that she may feel
How sharper than a serpents' tooth it is
To have a thoughtless child!"

The scenes also at the Castle of Glo'ster were noble. The fiery speech on the refusal of his daughter and son-in-law to see him closed in a fine burst, as he said—

"bid them come forth,
Or at the chamber door, I'll beat the drum
Till it cry, *sleep to death*."

Each of the three last words appeared a riven thunder cloud. The storm had spent itself, and then came the melting of the broken nature before Regan; they must indeed be little given to the melting mood, who felt no moisture on their eye-lids, as Kean's voice trembled in broken suffocations through that pitiable entreaty.—

"Dear daughter, I confess that I am old,
Age is unnecessary; on my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food."

The picture was complete. Humiliated wretchedness could go no lower. Prostration sat upon his whole frame; unstrung every muscle, and slandered every tone; quenched his age and bent his head. But as soon as Goneril was added to the scene, he burst out with a magnificent contrast and reaction; again his body screws up to its rigidity, and the maddening passions began their play—and the conflict of the soul rages between angry pride and resultless grief, until the presence of his malignant foes—

"You think, I'll weep;
No, I'll not weep:—"

Kean gave this with great and profound energy; all the storm scenes were fine and impressive acting, both in the vehement and pathetic passages. We are more than half inclined to prefer, with a few exceptions, the pathos to the passions of Kean's acting.—We might instance the solemn and moral beauty with which he repeated this passage—

"You houseless poverty, &c."

And his manner of bringing out that cutting phrase, "take physic pomp," there was a fulness of fervent and earnest meaning. It is in passages such as these that the philosophic actor of Shakspeare makes his power felt; it is in these he must prove that he understands the grandeur, and is admitted to the secret places of his author's soul.

The scenes with Edgar on the waste were glorious on both sides. Nothing could excel either; and especially in that part where they reclined on the ground; it had all that eloquence of expression and position could give it. Stuart here deserves our highest attribute, and that is but simple justice to his merit. His mad tone through all its higher part was nobly sustained. He had many marked and touching beauties, but we particularly noted the exceeding pathos which he breathed into the simple phrase—"Tom's a cold," and "Who gives poor Tom anything?" We have noticed in this gentleman a rapid and perceptible advancement in his art. He has talent and diligence. He desires to please, and deserves to succeed.

Kean was equal to himself in the latter interviews with blinded Glo'ster. His description of justice particularly, was keen and biting as it need be, but his soul seemed to swell its largest loftiness in that little sentence, "Ay every inch a King!"

The catastrophe, with Cordelia dead near him, was fearfully heart rending. How beautiful, how passing beautiful, how worthy of the wild, the sweet, the lovely imaginings of our home-loved, our heart-loved bard, was the sad music of Kean's expression over the lifeless child.

"Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little, ha!
What is't thou say'st? Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low."—

And never was despair uttered with looks or tones more deadly true, than those in which he embodied the king's last accents.

"Why should a dog, a horse, a rat have life,
And thou no breath at all? O, thou will come no more,
Never, never, never, never;
Pray you under this button:—thank you, sir,—
Do you see this? Look on her—look—her lips—
Look there—look there!"—(Dies.)

We close these observations on Kean's Lear, by making one remark that belongs to his genius in general; it is his total abandonment of self, without this, there is no true feeling, passion, eloquence, or deep effect.—Correct rhetoric, imposing declamations there may be, but no enthusiasm, no inspiration, something to attract attention, but nothing to make the heart throb or burn.

In the female parts there were many points of power and beauty. There were much all through to commend, and we are not in a humour to look for faults. In a case where three had each her peculiar and separate talent, we do not desire to become a Paris, and award the golden apple. It is but just, however, to say, that in one point, in which Miss Faucit wished, as Cordelia, to succour her father, there was great and expressive energy.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT ATHENS.—A German Journal states that the excavations at Athens are being carried on with great perseverance. Among other discoveries there have been found, in different broken fragments of an inscription, a species of account of the expenses of the sculptured ornaments of a temple which appears to have been the Erectheon. It bears the signature of the architect, whose name was Archilochus of Argyle, and has hitherto been buried in oblivion. The names of numerous sculptors are inserted, with the price of their works. Two modellers in wax were employed in making models of the rosettes and acanthus leaves in bronze. A contract was made with a painter named Dionysiodori, to paint in caustic 113 feet of the mouldings of the architrave, at the rate of a pentobolon a foot; 116 leaves of gold for gilding the bronze ornaments cost as many drachmas; the person who supplied this gold was a citizen of Melita, named Douis; the lead for fastening the figures cost ten drachmas. On demolishing a battery which masked the entrance to the Propylæa, the original ascending way, or steps by which they were approached, was uncovered. The road was made in ridges, so that the horses might go up and down without slipping. The steps of those on foot were in part demolished when the battery was erected, but they may now be restored. While at work in re-establishing the columns of the Parthenon a fragment of the frieze was found in a fine state of preservation. It represented three of the twelve seated deities which adorned the middle of the frieze above the eastern entrance. Near this has relief was found a remarkably fine seat or throne of white marble, the back of which is ornamented with a winged figure covered with drapery, and which is probably one of the seats in which, according to Herodotus, the priestess of Minerva was accustomed to take her place. These two fine fragments were enclosed between the columns of the peristyle and those of the pronaos. In other parts of this ancient city, fragments of statues and tombs of different eras have been found. Thus have been brought to light some sarcophagi in marble, on which are sculptured bacchanals and other figures, but which in barbarous times have evidently been broken open and made to receive other bodies than those for which they were originally intended. In one of these sarcophagi twelve skeletons were found. Thus Athens may still hope to form a splendid museum of her own antiquities.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1836.

The packet ship *North America*, 16th October from Liverpool, arrived at New York. She adds little to the stock of news furnished by the ship *Westminster*, which brought London dates to the 15th. We select a few items that are not without interest.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

LIVERPOOL, *October*, 15, 1836.

"Our money market is in a disturbed state, and such is very difficult to obtain, even on first rate Bills that are long dated—five per cent and a half commission is the common rate here for 60 days Bills. This state of things has at length produced some effect on the cotton market, which has been dull this week, and prices ¼d per lb. lower on inferior descriptions. Turpentine has again advanced;—there was a sale of 420 barrels this morning at 17 10½ per cwt. Wheat and Flour have been in demand this week, and higher prices paid. The scarcity of American ships acts as a preventive, or we think more would have been done for exports to the U. S."

There was recently some quarrels between the Christians and Jews of Posen, which went so far as rioting in the streets; both parties were of the lowest classes. The Lutherans and Catholics of that Grand Duchy have a mutual antipathy to each other; but, like the antagonist parties at an Irish fair, when the police interfered to prevent their quarreling, they joined together and made common cause against their Jewish brethren.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—According to the late census, it appears that the population of the European parts of Russia, amounts to 47,592,429 souls, and that the Asiatic portion to 1,827,953.

Over the grave of Caspar Hauser, in Ansepeach, is a simple, upright stone, with the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet Casparus Hauser, enigma sui temporis. Ignota nativitatis. Occulta mors, 1834."

RAPIDITY OF COMMUNICATION.—A late number of the *Liverpool Courier* gives us some extracts from the official log-book, kept at the *Liverpool Telegraph Office*, and by it we are in possession of instances of such extraordinary rapidity of communication, as appears almost incredible. It appears to be a rule in this office frequently to send a communication exactly at one o'clock, through the whole line from Liverpool to Holyhead, in order that the different signal men may regulate their time pieces; this is done by a peculiar signal made exactly as the clock strikes one, which notifies the time, and asks the question, "Is there anything to report?" An acknowledgement or answer to this is returned, either "yes," or "no," as the case may be. The distance from Liverpool to Holyhead, from station to station, is seventy-two miles, hence there and back 144 miles, and this signal and answer is considered unusually long if it occupies one minute!

PIGEON DESPATCHES.—Much having been said about "pigeon expresses," and the cypher employed for the intelligence conveyed by them, a specimen of one of them may not be unacceptable. It was taken about two months ago from a pigeon shot near Folkstone, and was found fastened to the tail of the bird. The despatch was from London, intended for Paris, and runs thus:—

"London, August 2.

"paiy, paig, pkim, pkky.
25153316 ky.
"▷ zz @ zz m.

"Do not forget 2534,242134.

"There have been fluctuations at Amsterdam, ascribed to the illness of Mr. Rothschild. Here it is said that he is dead, and to that is attributed 2214 35 15 2316161634. The Paris prices were known here at 1¼, but I think the removal of Cordova the cause that there has not been a greater sensation. Perhaps coupons or 3111121-27241035, 1235,2424172617."

On the outside:—

"Aug. 3.—Sent off 3 pigeons: have 6 left."

The following is Sir F. B. HEAD's reply to the Address of the House of Assembly, which appeared in the *Courier* of Monday:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:—

It is needless that I should express to you the feelings with which I received your address.

The country will appreciate the sentiments it contains, and history will be proud to record them.

We shall do what we can to lay before our readers, as they come to hand, an outline of such of the debates in the Upper Canada House of Assembly or Legislative Council, as seem most interesting. Under the head of Upper Canada news, in today's paper, will be found a sketch of the remarks of two or three of the chief speakers on Mr. M'NAB's Bill to "Vacate the seats of Members of the Assembly accepting office" under the Executive.

The principle of this measure is fully recognized in Britain and in the United States, and has ever been considered as a great Constitutional safeguard of the liberty of the subject. Since the Colony presents so extensive a field for enterprize, it would be reasonable to suppose that office, especially when, as in most instances, the emoluments are trifling, would not be so much sought after. But it is nevertheless true, that it is grasped at in Upper Canada with as great eagerness as in older and more crowded States; if not indeed more so, for there, men of high political standing will stoop to discharge very inferior duties under Government.

The House of Assembly of the Sister Province appears to be blessed with a Sir ANDREW AGNEW, in the person of Mr. SHERWOOD, the honorable Member for the town of Brockville. This gentleman introduced a motion the other day, "that the Serjeant-at-Arms be directed to engage Pews for Members, in the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches."

As [illegible] very properly remarked, if a motion of this description were adopted, "the next one would be to pay the members' board."

Ridiculous as this proposal was, the House divided on it, and it was only lost by a majority of 23 to 22.

Hear what the *Christian Guardian*, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada, says on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. There can now be no doubt as to the liberal principles on this matter, of this numerous and influential body.

"It is with deep regret that we have already perceived, on the part of some of our cotemporaries, an inclination to bias the Legislature to compromise the principle contended for by an overwhelming majority of the constituency, and to attempt the settlement of it (question of Clergy Reserves) on a plan which could not fail to foment religious animosities, by creating invidious distinctions, and to excite prejudice against the Government and institutions of the country. With all due regard to the judgment of other conductors of the press, we flatter ourselves that we possess facilities for forming a just estimate of the state of public feeling on this question, equal to those of any other individual. And we hesitate not for a moment to aver that the only disposition of the reserves which will give general satisfaction is, to appropriate the proceeds of them to purposes of Education. This is the course which has been contended for through the whole duration of the protracted controversy which has been carried on; and on no other subject has the voice of the country ever been so unanimous. However fluctuating the public mind may be on other affairs, on this it remains fixed and unalterable. Avowed opposition to this principle at the late elections, would have deprived almost any candidate of a majority of his supporters; and it will be a fatal error, an error deeply to be deplored by every heart in which British feeling predominates, should it be imagined that the change effected in the character of the Legislature argues any change of public feeling on this question. Other great principles were the pivot on which the destinies of the elections turned; and while the country has given full proof of its determination to sustain the prerogatives of the Crown, it has done so with an unbounded confidence in the repeated expressions of His Majesty's desire that in the settlement of this question it should be had to the wishes of his Canadian subjects. This confidence *must not be abused!* We do not, we cannot believe that it will. If it were, the reaction would be terrible. The painful effects upon the peace and prosperity of the country for years to come, we do not wish to contemplate. Events may occur ere long, which would again call the constituency of the Province to the hustings; and who, possessing a spark of patriotism, does not deprecate any event which might lead to future collisions between the people—through their Representatives—and the Executive Government. 'A word to the wise is sufficient. The prudent man foreseeth evil and hideth himself.' What course will be adopted is problematical, and we shall not prejudge."

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday states that, "the Texan squadron lying in our harbour, consisting of the schooners *Brutus* and *Invincible*, has fallen a prey within the devouring clutches—not of the Mexicans—but of the law. Warrants were issued this day for their seizure, by Judge IRVING, under the provisions of title 8, chapter 8, part 3, of the revised statutes; and by this time, we presume, the war-dogs of the Texans are ignominiously subjected to the custody of Mr. HILLYER, the sheriff of the city and county of New York."

An attempt at revolution has been made in Chili, by ex-General FREIRE, formerly President, in conjunction with a number of banished Chilians; but it failed. Considerable alarm was felt at Valparaiso and St. Jago, and all business put a stop to for a time.

The *London Morning Chronicle* of the 14th of last month, contains Lord GOSFORD's opening speech, delivered on the 22d of September. It was carried by the *Robert Thomas*, from Quebec to Liverpool, in 19 days.

Public attention is requested to the meeting to take place today at one o'clock, in the House of Industry or old jail. The object in establishing a House of Industry is to relieve the inhabitants from the annoyances of street beggars, and to afford shelter and employment to those beings during the winter months. Let the public lend a liberal and willing support and the establishment cannot fail to be productive of much good.

Among the passengers by the packet ship *England*, for Liverpool, which sailed from New York on the 16th instant, we perceive the names of the Marquis and Marchioness of SLIGO, the three Ladies BROWNE, and four servants, Hon. Capta. BROWNE, 66th Regiment, and Messrs. EDWARD THOMPSON, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, J. M. TOBIN, SAMUEL S. SENIOR, WILLIAM S. PEEL, and HENRY CROOKE, of Montreal, HENRY SHARPLES, WILLIAM SHARPLES and HENRY W. SCOTT, of Quebec.

Among the passengers by the *North America*, arrived at New York from Liverpool, are Mr. and Mrs. J. P. CAYLEY, of Toronto, and Dr. CHARLES DUNCOMBE, M. P. P. of Oxford, Upper Canada.

Mexico.

The *New Orleans Bulletin* of the 3d inst., states that the Louisiana Johnson, arrived late evening from Tampico, whence she sailed 10th ult., bringing us Mexican journals from the capital to 25th September, and Tampicoes to the 10th, inclusive; we find nothing in them worth extracting. Verbally we learn that the news of the opening of the Spanish ports to the commerce of Mexico, was received in Tampico and other parts with great rejoicing.

The Texian privateer Thomas Toby, (late Dekalb,) Hoyt, commander; has been cruising off the ports of Vera Cruz, Sisal, Campeachy, Matamoros and Tampico, since the first week in October, and had captured, about the 12th inst. a Mexican schooner, and sent her into

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