The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

No. 31. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1835. VOL. I.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, *3d February*, 1810.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the Present Session before any Petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a Private Bill, whether for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Common, for making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any Exclusive Rights or Privileges whatsoever, or for the Renewal of any Act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the *Quebec Gazette* and in one of the Newspapers of the District, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the Church door of the Parishes that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church during two months at least preceding the presentation.

19th March, 1817.

Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any Petitions for private Bills after the first fifteen days of each Session.

22d March, 1819.

Resolved, That after the present Session, before any Petitions praying leave to bring in a Private *Bill* for the erection of a Toll-Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to Petition for such *Bill* shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the Rule of the 3rd day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice, stating the Toll which they intend to ask, the extent of the privileges, the height of the Arches the interval between the Abutments of Piers for the passage of Rafts and Vessels, and mentioning whether they purpose to erect a Draw-Bridge or not, and the dimensions of such Draw-Bridge.

4th March, 1834.

Resolved, That any Petitioner for an exclusive Privilege, do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the Bill for such exclusive privilege go to second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private Bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioners if they do not obtain the passation of the law.

(Attest)
WM. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

☞ The Printers of Gazettes and other Newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are published, until the next meeting of the Legislature. 28

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1835.

[illegible] the Packet-Ship *Columbus*, 1st August from Liverpool, arrived at New York, we have received London papers to the 22nd July, and Liverpool to the 1st August.

The British Houses of Parliament continue to be occupied with the discussion of the Municipal Corporation and the Irish Church Bills; the latter of which was making steady progress through the Commons, and the former had received a slight check in the House of Lords, from a resolution of their Lordships to hear Counsel against the Bill.

An attempt has been made upon the life of LOUIS PHILIPPE, through the instrumentality of what is denominated an Infernal Machine; an account of which, together with details of the destruction which it created, will be found below.

The intelligence from Portugal is totally devoid of interest. The report of an intended alliance with Prince CORIGNANI turns out to be nothing more than an idle rumour.

From Spain there is nothing of importance. Troops continued to arrive from England.

England.

In the House of Commons on the 29th, Capt. Gladiero said, that "seeing the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his place, he was anxious to repeat the question he had put yesterday, respecting the death of three marines who were said to have been decoyed from a British steamboat at Bilboa to some distance from the shore, and there taken. One of them, it appeared, had made some resistance, and was shot on the spot. The two others were taken to Don Miguel, where, after a very short preparation, they also were shot. This military execution it was said was in consequence of a decree of Don Carlos, which declared that foreigners taken in warfare against him in Spain should receive no quarter. Now, he wished to know whether there was not in the treaty a included Lord Eliot a provision, by which protection was to be extended to foreigners as well as to Spaniards engaged in the war now going on in Spain; and if so, how was the proclamation of Don Carlos to be accounted for? He wished to know whether the Government had received any and what communications on this subject?"

Lord Palmerston replied, that "the only information which the Government had received on the subject was a letter to the Admiralty, dated the 16th of July, from Bilboa, stating that three marines belonging to the *Ringdove* steamboat were taken prisoners at some short distance from that place; that one of them who resisted was shot on the spot; and that the others were carried to a town at a short distance, where they were also shot, in virtue of a proclamation of Don Carlos These men were not marines in the King's service, but belonged to that force used in this country for the service of the Queen of Spain; but it should be observed, that though belonging to that service, they were not taken in arms. In the absence of more full information on the matter, he was not able at present to say anything more on the subject."

The Ministers were defeated by Mr. O'Connell and his tail on the 30th, in the Lower House, on a motion for a committee on the conduct of General Darling, ex-Governor of New South Wales. The motion was made by Maurice O'Connell, *opposed* by the Ministers, and carried by a majority of 8—the vote being 55 to 47.

A clause of the municipal Reform Bill provides that the mode of voting for the town councillors shall be by the voter delivering in a paper containing the names of the persons for whom he votes, such paper being also signed with the name of such voter. Now as many, if not a large proportion, of such voters will be unable to read or write, some curious mistakes will not unlikely be made—to say nothing of the difficulties which will probably be experienced by the returning officer in deciphering the polling papers of those who may attempt a scrawl.

New Houses of Parliament.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have issued a circular, for the purpose of obtaining the best architectural plan for building the intended Houses of Lords and Commons. The necessary instructions are given with respect to the dimensions of the buildings, the number of apartments, offices, and details. The site is to be the bank of the Thames, extending from Westminster-hall along the south side of Abingdon-street, with an embankment and terrace. In addition to a premium offered for the expected plan, the [illegible] the superintend[illegible]

Advices from Constantinople to the 2th inst. state, that Mehemet Alli has given his consent to the opening of a regular communication between Great Britain and India, by way of the Euphrates. The presumed cause of a secession so unexpected on the part of Mehemet Alli is his terror lest the Porte should leave him to render singly an account to England for his treachery.

Ireland.

RIOTS AND ASSAULTS.—On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, a serious conflict took place at the Cemetery in Glasnevin, between two parties, one from Milltown, the other from a place called Little Green, who were each attending a funeral; several on each side, received very severe bruises, and the Rev. Mr. Kelly, who had attended to officiate, having interfered to put a stop to a proceeding so disgraceful and outrageous, was twice knocked down, but did not receive any material injury. Some of the principal rioters have been taken into custody. The affray did not end here, for on Monday evening, one of those parties was again proceeding to the Cemetery with a funeral, when they were met by the opposite party who attacked them, obliged them to fly and leave the coffin behind, which the assailants carried as it were in triumph to the grave. Yesterday several persons who were taken prisoners by the police, were brought before the magistrates of this office, when a long but unsuccessful investigation took place. One of the men who suggested and acted upon the idea of converting the wooden paling of the grave yard into weapons of hostility, named Dooley, and who had his head desperately cut in several places, was recognized by one of the persons who attended to give evidence, but none of the others were.—Dooley is committed for trial. Another investigation will take place, when we believe the Rev. Mr. Kelly will be present, as his evidence, it is expected, will throw a little more light on the subject. All that could be ascertained, was, that two desperate affrays took place on Monday evening, one about seven the other about nine o'clock, arising out of the original conflict that occurred on Sunday night.—*Dublin Register.*

THE LATE RIGHT HON. J. PHILPOT CURRAN.—Thursday the mortal remains of the late Right Honourable John Philpot Curran arrived in the Shannon steamer, and were thence borne to Lyons, to be deposited for the present in the mausoleum of the Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry, the friend and political colleague of the illustrious dead. The removal was attended by the son of the deceased, W. H. Curran, Esq. and M. J. O'Kelly Esq. The mother earth has long yearned to receive the relict of the most distinguished and patriotic of her sons. Too long has it been a reproach upon Ireland that she suffered the remains of that great and good man to rest in another land "unhonoured and unwept." His best energies were devoted to her cause; his talents attained honour and maturity in her service; and he clung to her with a fidelity unequalled in the history of public men.—*Ib.*

IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.—It is generally stated here that Mr. Perrin will accept the vacant Judgeship in the King's Bench; that Mr. O'Loghlen will, of course, be the new Attorney General, and that Mr. Richards, who has given up his Indian appointment, will be the new Solicitor-General. Sergeant Woulfe, it is said, will be the new member for Cashel. It could not select a more efficient representation.—*Evening Post.*

A son of the late General Count O'Connell has received a commission from the Queen of Spain, to raise a regiment for her Majesty's service.—*Ib.*

THE FEMALE SAILOR.—This extraordinary character, who has settled in the town of Donegal, having had her case represented to his Majesty, has had a yearly pension of £10 settled upon her, the same to be paid out of the privy purse.—*Derry Journal.*

MURDER.—On Monday night, a man named John Sheeby, aged about 70, was shot by some fellows in the neighbourhood of Billinlanders: he was, we understand, the last life in an existing lease; and to terminate the tenure of the existing interest, he was thus summarily disposed of. They first made the unfortunate man drunk, and then shot him.—*Limerick Star.*

Lieutenant O'Connell, 73d Regiment, is expected in Cork to recruit for the Spanish expedition. He is son of Major-General Sir M. Charles O'Connell who commanded the 73d when last in Dublin.

Colonel O'Connell's regiment for her Majesty the Queen of Spain's service, will be either Rifles or Light Infantry.

The Salisbury, of 50 guns, has been appropriated as barracks for the men raised at Portsmouth for the service of the Queen of Spain.

France.

The most absorbing topic of foreign news is the account of the atrocious attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe. Whatever may have been the gratitude or merit of the Citizen King, there can be but one opinion of the revolting design on his life; and instead of making it an occasion to remind Louis Philippe of his want of good faith, public journalists should direct against the monsters who attempted his life, the consuming indignation of all who love good order and abominate assassination. We subjoin the most satisfactory account we have seen of the diabolical affair:—

PARIS, *Tuesday Evening*, 8, *P. M.*

You have doubtless already presented your readers with the programme and itinerary of the great review of the National Guards of the capital and its neighbourhood, to which this the second day of the July anniversary, was to have been in a great measure devoted. At an early hour this morning it was observed that the muster of the legions was stronger than on any former occasion since the first great review in the month of August, 1830, immediately after the Revolution, when the citizens of Paris, flushed with recent victory, were full of the enthusiasm inspired by the presence of the king of their choice, and by the fresh guarantees to public liberty they had achieved in the renewal of their charter. In terms of the prescribed itinerary, the King left the Tuileries at nine o'clock accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, who had returned from Switzerland expressly for the purpose of assisting in the celebration of the present anniversary, and followed by a numerous and brilliant staff, consisting of all the field-marshals and general officers in Paris. On issuing from the Place du Carrousel the Royal cortege proceeded by the Rue Rivoli and the Place Vendome, and on reaching the boulevard at the head of the Rue de la Paix, took the direction of the Madeleine, for the purpose of inspecting in the first instance those fortifications erected on the left, stretching quite through the Champs Elysées, as far further, in line along both sides of the boulevard, so that after the King had turned to the left at the head of the Rue de la Paix, the inspection began with the line on his Majesty's right as he advanced; that is, with the line which was stationed on that side of the boulevard the farthest from the centre of the city. It was about eleven o'clock when the King returned to the starting point at the junction of the Rue de la Paix with the boulevard, and from thence he proceeded with the inspection, still keeping to the right side of the road, as far as the other extremity of the line near the Bastile. It must have been after the Royal cortege had passed the scene of intended massacre, in proceeding towards the Bastile, that the infernal battery was adjusted; and his Majesty's providential escape may fairly be ascribed to the circumstance of the diabolical engineers having neglected to make allowance for the King's not riding in the centre of the road, but keeping considerably nearer that side of it in which the line was stationed which happened to be under his immediate inspection.

When the Royal *cortege* arrived at Port St. Martin, I observed that although not exactly at a regular trot, they were moving more rapidly than is usual on such occasions, the King all the while making demonstrations with his hand, as if directing the attention of the National Guards and the crowd to his sons, who rode beside him. This was not intelligible at this moment, but was in some degree explained by the action of one of the Royal aides-de-camp in attendance, who displayed the hat of a Marshal of France, all defaced and trode upon, and stained with blood. On pressing forward to the point where the bloody scene had taken place immediately in front of the Jardin Turc, on the Boulevard du Temple, two doors beyond the ruins of the Theatre de la Gaîté, the utmost confusion prevailed. The body of Marshal Mortier, Duc de Trevise, had been carried into the garden, but his horse still lay dead on the ground. Two other General officers, in attendance on His Majesty's person, General Aymes, one of the King's aides-de-camp, and formerly aide-de-camp to Marshal Ney, and General [illegible] were stationed in the Garden. The latter, as was also General Rousseau, a distinguished sporting character, who happened to be on the spot, in his capacity of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Legion of the National Guard, who received his death-blow while in the act of saluting the King as he passed. Among the wounded is General Colbert; and three unclaimed bodies, two men and a woman of humble rank, who had evidently been mere spectators of the review, remained exposed on the Boulevard at the moment of my arrival. To provide against exaggeration, I may mention that at the neighbouring corps de guarde the number of killed and wounded was stated at fifteen, including among the latter three persons of one family, a gentleman, his wife, and their daughter, more or less severely.

It was the 8th Legion that was stationed at this part of the Boulevard, but although one horse was killed and two others wounded, including that of the King, it was remarked as extraordinary that the line itself was not touched. The military men who heard the explosion describe it as that of a *feu de peloton*. It proceeded from a small window in the second story, about 20 feet from the ground, over a wine shop of the lowest order, just opposite the public garden I have mentioned, which is situated, as you know, in the midst of the theatres, which on such an occasion as this becomes the most crowded part of the Boulevard. The instrument employed is not unknown, I believe, among a certain class of privateers, who give it the name of an organ, on account of the number of barrels it is composed of, all radiating from one point, and capable of being discharged by the application of a single match. Had the angle of this battery been inclined a single point lower, it must have killed both the King and the Duke of Orleans: or had the royal cortege been as far beyond the centre of the road in returning as they were within it in going to the Bastile, the massacre must have been much more general.

It is said that the person who actually applied the match was a little *gamin*, not more than ten or twelve years of age; but among the persons arrested, amounting already to ten or twelve, several of whom are probably innocent, is a man his face deadfully wounded in the face, who appears to have suffered from the bursting of one of the barrels, all loaded with slugs, and so heavily charged that three out of the thirty of which the machine was composed did not stand the shock. As soon as the fact became known, the cry along the line was "Vive le Roi, a bas les assassins," and mutually between the troops reviewed and those who kept the ground, "Vive la Ligne," and "Vive la Garde Nationale."

The wounded man is a mechanic, who has long occupied the room over the wine-dealer's shop, from whence the discharge took place. It is said that his jaw had been broken by the bursting of the barrels, and some even say that he is not likely to live through the night. Two hats were found in the room, neither of them his, and he himself was arrested in the wine-shop below.

As soon as the agitation of the moment would permit, the Prefect of the Seine hurried forward to the Chancellerie in the Place Vendome, where it was known that the Queen and the Princesses were to be in waiting to receive the King on his arrival. Having broken the matter to Her Majesty as gently as possible, the whole family resolved to remain in the balcony during the long period required for the passing of the 17 legions in review.

His Majesty's dress was observed to be stained in several places with blood.

Egypt.

CAIRO, *June* 15.—At length I can announce the end of the scourge that desolated us. Yesterday the deaths both here and at Bulak exceeded not 76, of which about 30 were caused by ordinary diseases. No new cases are mentioned. About 32,000 persons are said to have died, but above 60,000 are well known to have been destroyed by the plague. Seven medical men have died, but many others have survived their courageous exertions. Of the forty thousand still comprising the population of Alexandria previous to the departure of the fleet, court, and a large number of foreigners, 23,000 have died of the plague, 8,000 have recovered, so that only 9,000 persons have been exempted from the scourge. Next week Mehemet Ali will return to Alexandria. His first care will be to restore that depopulated city.—Mehemet appoints more Turks than formerly to the dignity of pacha. A pacha has the same emoluments as a finance minister.

Friday Morning, Sept. 11, 1835.

The Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE has sailed with Lord DURHAM to Constantinople; whether some great appointment is to follow him I know not. The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of Canada, is now here, an old acquaintance of Mr. ELLICE's, but he hardly had time to shake hands with him before he was off. Mr. G. S. BOUTTON, of your Upper Province, leaves us by the New York packet-ship of the 1st, from Portsmouth. It is said that the Bill for the Commercial Bank of the Midland District will be confirmed. The hitch I alluded to in the Merchant Seamen's Bill, as touching the Colonies, is said to be removed. The wind, though now from the westward, has long been from E. to N. E., and the Canada vessels arrived are very few—many second voyages will be lost, and nearly all run very late. Staves are unsaleable at almost any price, say £65 per M. Deals are likely to be dull—in fact, there is a considerable supply of last year's goods still in the yards. The Committee of the House of Commons on the Timber Question, still sits—it is thought that some of the parties have given rather interested evidence; if so, it is very imprudent—the attempt is to legislate for the *general* disadvantage of the Colonial Timber Trade, and the evidence should be given for the general advantage of it.

The *Great Britain*, and some other regular vessels, are getting ready for sea. Orders are late.

The Carlists, since ZUMALACARREGUY's death, appear to be retreating from the Christines in all directions. What a change in affairs does the death of one man sometimes make. We shall shortly hear of the new leader [illegible] Our weather is hot and dry. Harvest has commenced. Crops said to be large—of wheat particularly.

The King and Queen have been very much in public lately—at grand entertainments and reviews—and in all instances have been received by the people with great enthusiasm. They were lately at Caln Wood, on a visit to Earl MANSFIELD, and a more exhilirating display of loyalty, throughout Hampstead, I never saw. I was close to the Royal party, at a grand Review of Artillery, at Woolwich; it was a most splendid sight, the Horse Artillery seemed to have the power of fire-eaters and the activity of devils. Tomorrow they go to view Greenwich Hospital. The King likes a "*bit of blue*" yet; the tricks of his youth are not all forgotten in his age. His walk is getting to a discount, still he looks very well, and chews more mind than when he was younger.

As to the House of Commons news, you must wade through the papers for them—there have been some strange scenes, in which O'CONNELL shines above all others. The Government has at length determined to stop ROEBUCK's unstamped press; but it is said that one half of the duty is to be taken off.

I have not heard how the contractors get on with their Upper Canada Stock. The West India Loan is not out; but to be bid for in a few days. Its announcement had been anticipated, and therefore it caused only a transitory depression of the funds.

LONDON, *July* 30, 1835.

The Municipal Corporation Reform Bill is now before the House of Lords. That body has acceded to the prayer of Coventry and other boroughs, to be heard by Counsel against some of its more important provisions. The petitions against the measure are by no means so numerous as its opponents anticipated; and the Lords have perhaps acted unwisely in affording a hearing to Counsel, for the purpose of discussing the *principle* of the Bill. Sir CHARLES WETHERELL and Mr. KNIGHT have been retained by a majority of the Corporations, and two days will be devoted to the hearing.

An opinion is confidently entertained by many of the adherents of the Court party, that the Lords will ultimately reject the measure, or so change it in Committee, as to preserve the actual rights of the freemen unimpaired.

Should the passing of the Bill be deferred beyond the present Session of Parliament, the zeal displayed by Sir R. PEEL's party in support of the rights of freemen would enable them to exercise a considerable influence in some of the boroughs, in the event of a dissolution; but I do not think that their numbers would be materially augmented in the House of Commons by another appeal to the sense of the people. The Conservatives have enrolled themselves, in large numbers, upon the Registration Lists; but the Whigs and Radicals have been equally active, and far less scrupulous. It is highly probable, however, that Hume would fail in another struggle for Middlesex; and it is said to be in the contemplation of his friends to start him for Westminster, in the event of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT retiring from public life. ROEBUCK would have little chance of being re-elected for Bath; and should he not succeed here, no other constituency would extend to him even a partial support. In that case, his fiery public character would be sealed. The [illegible] *National Gazette* has created so sensation [illegible] weekly pamphlets, addressed to the [illegible] and portion of the working class [illegible] provoked the notice of the public yet.

The Commons are engaged [illegible] the Irish Church Bill, which [illegible] little or interest, and the [illegible] would be unfrequented, were it not for the scenes which are sometimes enacted by members. A warm personal altercation occurred last night between the Member for Dublin City and him of the University; and more than one of the Irish Members occupying seats upon the Ministerial side of the House appeared determined to fasten a quarrel upon Mr. SHAW. The absence of the late Speaker begins to be felt.

The Irish Church Bill may be lost in the Lords; but it is probable the failure of that measure will not affect the stability of the Ministry. I have it from more than one intelligent Conservative, that a new election occurring between this date and March next would not materially alter the relative strength or position of parties.

Ere you receive this Lord GOSFORD and the Commissioners will have arrived at Quebec, and it is devoutly to be wished that they may effect all the good which is anticipated. Lord GOSFORD will see the folly and injustice of temporizing or holding terms with the factious Clique, whose noisy brawlings and treasonable denunciations have brought the Province to its present state of political disorganization. The people of England desire that justice may be dealt out with a steady and an upright hand. The Commissioners will not do their duty to their King and country if they attempt to give a momentary triumph to the enemies of British connexion. Let them in Heaven's name endeavor to remove all well grounded sources of complaint—justice and expediency demand it—but let them beware of truckling or temporizing. Much is expected from them by their country—may she not be disappointed.

The following parody on the popular song "I'd be a butterfly born in a bower" we take from one of the London "*Unstamped*":—

I'd be a Minister born in a station
Where taxes, and pensions, and subsidies meet,
Grasping and griping, without moderation,
All the good gifts that are pretty and sweet.

I'd never sigh for reform of an evil,
What would Reform do but lessen my pay?
I'd let the labourers go to the devil;
I'd send the farmers to show them the way.
I'd be a Minister,
I'd be a Minister,
Dining with kings on a sunshiny day.

On reading the above a friend sent us this rejoinder:—

I'd be a Radical born in a garret,
Where rats, mice, and spiders delightedly dose;
I'd have, like Roebuck, the tongue of a parrot;
I'd have, like Joey, a *taskent* for prose.

I'd never languish for title or power;
I'd have the Ministry crouching with fear;
I'd talk of Canada—lies by the hour,—
And get for my pains fifteen hundred a-year.
I'd be a Radical,
I'd be a Radical,
And get for my pains fifteen hundred a-year.

The *Robertson*, Captain NEILL, from this port, arrived at Greenock on the morning of the 29th July. The *Glasgow Courier*, of the 30th, mentions Captain NEILL's humane and spirited conduct in saving the crew of a sloop which upset as she was going from Brodick to Ardrossan, with cattle. [illegible] of the men went down with the vessel.

The *Canada* Steamer arrived last night at 7 o'clock, with the brig *Heath* in tow, from Quebec. She left at 5 on the preceding afternoon, and had 24 cabin and 50 steerage passengers. Our Correspondent's letter, enclosing a slip from the office of the *Gazette*, containing the shipping intelligence, was received, and the contents will be found under the proper head.

The following Sentences were pronounced by the Judges on closing the Court of King's Bench yesterday:—

Adam Niel—three months imprisonment. Michael Sanche—do. Bridget Clemous—sentence of death recorded. Bridget Brennan—six months imprisonment. Alice Cummings—do. Chas. Laplante—four months do. Moreelline Beauchamp—six months do. Joseph Thomas—three months do. Jean B. Amelin and Joseph Anglin—six months do each. Paul Giroux—three months do. The same—three months do in addition to the above. Rodger Collier—twelve months do. Chas. Nolain—six months do. Cith. Riley—do. Thos. Gillis—nine months do. Jean B. Fournelle—sentence suspended, on account of objections raised by Mr. Hart, his Counsel. Paul Giroux—three months imprisonment after the expiration of the two former. Chas. Nolain and Jean Bt. Monnan—five months do. The same—three months do. after the expiration of the former. Tonis Louche—death recorded. Joseph Pinard—six months imprisonment. Jean B. Fournell—do. Jean L. Laviolette—do. Cassimes Larochelle—do. Jean B. Veniert—do. Chales Nolain—do.

The publication of the Chief Justice's Charge to the Grand Jury of the Court of King's Bench, with which we have been favoured, is unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the arrival of the recent intelligence.

The Montreal County Cattle Show will be held at St. Laurent, on Monday next. Premiums will be given for horses, cattle, sheep, dairy produce, country made cloth, crops, &c.

The following [illegible] of "AGRICOLA," in the last [illegible] of the *Farmers' Advocate*, every division and sub-division of the country, are vieing with each other in the number of railways which they can project.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I noticed in your last paper, with satisfaction, the proceedings of a meeting at Sherbrooke, on the subject of a railroad from Magog Lake to the St. Lawrence. I also observe that you speak of a railroad which is proposed to be built from the Lake to Montreal, through the County of Missisco. There is danger, in all undertakings of the kind, that so much will be attempted in the first instance, that nothing will be accomplished. A railroad through the townships, in the direction which will prove of the greatest public utility is greatly to be desired, and if the efforts of the public are not distracted by sectional interests, a work of the kind might probably be accomplished. But it should be remembered that the cost of a railroad, even on the most favourable route, is immense, and if too much is undertaken in the outset, and a failure takes place, a reaction would ensue, and the friends of internal improvements would become disheartened and the country suffer in consequence. Although stock in railroads has hitherto been taken up with avidity, it does not follow that this will be the case, when the stock of all the railroads now projected in the United States and Canada, shall be thrown into the market. It would therefore seem to be the part of wisdom, for the friends of railroads in the townships to concentrate their efforts, upon one principal route, and when that is accomplished, other branches may be added as the business of the country may require, and the means for making them may be obtained. The chain of Green Mountains, which extend unto the Province nearly the whole length of Lake Memphremagog, would render a railroad through Missisco County impracticable, without the use of stationery engines. Indeed, I apprehend it will be found that the only practicable route to Montreal from the Lake would be from near the Outlet through the County of Shefford, which while [illegible] accommodate a much larger section of country in the Province, than one through Missisco County, along the border of the Townships, and where the inhabitants already enjoy facilities for getting to market superior to most of the other Townships.

But the route for a railroad which nature evidently points out, and which would accommodate the greatest number, is by taking advantage of the navigation of the Lake, from the Outlet, through the valley of the St. Francis, to the St. Lawrence, and to this route it appears to me, the efforts of all the people of the Townships should be concentrated.

AGRICOLA.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Among the passengers of the brig *Emily*, from Porto Rico, was Capt. Darry, late of the brig *Rubicon*, of Georgetown, from St. Thomas, bound to Barbadoes, which vessel on the 13th ult. near the island of Saba, was totally dismasted, put back to St. Thomas, where she was condemned and sold.

We learn from Capt. Darry that the hurricane had been severe at the Island of Antigua—all the vessels in port were driven ashore, and considerable injury was done to the town.

At St. Croix all the vessels dragged ashore—the brig *Bogota*, of New York, cut away her masts—the *St. Thomas and St. Croix* packet—(formerly the *Journal Com.*)—of New York, was lost, and nine persons on board perished. Captain Lucas was saved, he having drifted down to Porto Rico on the main mast.

The hurricane was not so severely felt at St. Thomas, the wind being from the N. E., and the sea not setting into the harbor, no damage of any consequence was done except to the wharves.

Six vessels of different nations had arrived since the gale at St. Thomas, all dismasted.—*New York Times.*

Lower Canada.

After a few fine days the wet weather again returned on Sunday, [illegible] noon that day till the same hour yesterday the rain fell steadily, and at times heavily, the afternoon was showery, and there has been some rain in the neighbourhood to-day. The labours of the harvest are much retarded by this constant succession of wet weather, and the crops in the low grounds will suffer. There was a slight hoar-frost this morning, perceptible at sunrise, on the high lands on the north of the city, but it was not sufficiently severe to do injury. From the Lower Province the accounts are contradictory, some asserting that the crops are abundant and have in many places been well got in, whilst other statements lead to the belief that they will turn out less than the average produce.—*Quebec Mercury.*

This being the anniversary of His Majesty's Coronation, the day was observed in this garrison with the usual military honors. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the ensign staff of the Citadel, and at noon a Royal Salute was fired from Cape Diamond Battery. His Majesty's ships *President*, *Forte* and *Pique* were dressed in their Colours, and at one o'clock the whole fired salutes, commencing on a signal given from the Admiral's ship, and following in quick succession so as to keep up a rapid fire, which with the reverberation from the surrounding hills made apparently one continued roll of artillery, the effect of which was very imposing.—*Ib.*

The Royal Commission had, we learn, a sitting in the public offices' building, Place d'Armes, on Tuesday, and examined some public officers on different points, with a view to obtain certain information. His Excellency Lord Gosford and Sir George Gipps sat; Fred. J. Elliot, Esq., the Secretary, attended.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The day fixed at present for the embarkation of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Aylmer, on

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.