are completely lost, having been swept off by the waves.

The ship *Milwaukie*, which went out on the 2d of October, was driven back with the loss of her foreyard arm, and jolly-boat.

The steamboat *Com. Perry* had her chimnies capsized.

Twelve horses belonging to several canal boats, were drawn off the *low* path, in endeavouring to tow the boats to which they were attached, through the dangerous and exposed portion of the canal in Black Rock harbor. Five of them were saved, and the remainder drowned.

Is there nothing doing about a Petition to the Imperial Parliament? We are not advocates for precipitate or ill digested measures, but time presses, and delay can only prove detrimental to the best interests of the Colony. The Home Government must be made aware of our determination no longer to submit to the capricious proceedings of a faction. The union at this moment of men of liberal principles in the colony, and their energetic use of the Constitutional means of bringing the real condition of the Colony under the notice of the British Government, would unquestionably have no small weight in regulating the nature of the measures that may be hereafter applied for the settlement of our distractions.

A public meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means for protecting property against fire, will be held this afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Quarter Sessions Room, in the Court House. We hope the meeting will not overlook the necessity of having the number of fire plugs increased throughout the town. The advantage of such plugs was apparent at the fire on Monday evening, though the bad state of the engines rendered a good supply of water less useful than it would otherwise have been.

Could not some machine be constructed, on the principle of the antient battering ram, for demolishing the walls of buildings when completely on fire—especially in the case of wooden houses

Seven columns of Saturday's number of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* are devoted to the details of a visit to the *Hotel Dieu Nunnery*, of this city, by Mr. STONE, editor of that paper. It is a clear and decisive refutation of MARIA MONK's calumnies. It shews to what extent the credulity of some minds will carry them, that this absurd subject has been kept so long afloat. We annex the concluding sentences of Mr. STONE's narrative:—"I will therefore now "close this protracted narrative, by expressing my deliberate and solemn opinion, "founded not only upon my own careful examination, but upon the firmest conviction "of nearly the entire population of Montreal, "embracing the great body of the most intelligent & angelical Christians, THAT MARIA MONK IS AN ARRANT IMPOSTOR, AND HER BOOK, IN ALL ITS ESSENTIAL FEATURES, A TISSUE OF CALUMNIES. However guilty "the Catholics may be in other respects, or "in other countries, as a man of honor and "professor of the Protestant faith, I MOST "SOLEMNLY BELIEVE THAT THE PRIESTS "AND NUNS ARE INNOCENT OF THIS MATTER."

Some months ago, we made an extract from VON RAUMER'S *England*, referring to the number of newspapers, &c., from every quarter of the world, to be found in LLOYD'S Coffee House, London, arranged in such order, that the commercial world might be seen in a few minutes. The North and South American Coffee House rivals the above establishment. The advertisement which will be found in our advertising columns, shews the extent of the arrangements which the proprietor has established for procuring the earliest and most correct commercial intelligence from every quarter of the world. We believe the house is favourably known to many gentlemen in these Provinces. The mode of introduction to it is easy, as every subscriber is entitled to introduce as many strangers as he pleases, for a short period. The arrangements in the Hotel and Tavern departments attached, are also, we understand, excellent.

The *New York Express* thus sums up the increasing difficulties of the United States Government. Of the catalogue, the slavery question is certainly the most difficult of settlement, and the most likely to shatter to pieces the Union.

"The currency is sadly deranged. The slavery question will be agitated in every form. The Indian wars are threatening us. Texas has a budget full of disputes for us to settle. English statesmen talk of interfering in this matter!—Ohio and Michigan has a bone to pick. The North Eastern Boundary is yet in agitation.—The British want a larger slice there. General Gaines has passed the Sabine. The Mexicans are in a tempest of wrath. The distribution of the surplus revenue is a *great* to *vexata*. A new remodelling of the tariff is talked of. The public lands are in danger of becoming *epeia*."

A beautifully executed medal, somewhat larger than a crown, has been struck in commemoration of the first Wesleyan Conference held in Birmingham. It is thus described:—

"On the obverse is a half length figure of the Rev. John Wesley, in the act of preaching—the likeness taken from the last print issued by the Book Room. Around it are the words—'Rev. John Wesley, A. M. nat. 1703, obt. 1791.—What hath God wrought.'

"On the reverse is the following inscription:—'The Ninety-third Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists (the first held in Birmingham), began July 27, 1836. The Rev. Dr. Bunting, President; the Rev. R. Newton, Secretary; the Rev. Dr. Fisk, Representative from America; Oh Rev. Messrs. Stuart and Waugh, from Ireland.'"

The following Bills, reserved at the close of the last Session of the Upper Canada Parliament, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, have received the Royal assent:—

"An Act granting a sum of money in support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and for other purposes therein mentioned." "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the support of Light Houses in this Province," "An Act granting to His Majesty the sum of one hundred pounds, for the purpose of repairing the dwelling house of the Lighthouse keeper on Gibraltar Point." "An Act to allow persons indicted for Felony a full defence by counsel, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

"VINDEX" has written a long letter in last evening's *Gazette*, which we shall notice tomorrow, after we have had an opportunity of referring to papers not immediately at hand. We are truly sorry that he should have brought himself before the public in such a way as to compel disclosures we should willingly forbear from making—*sed fiat justitia*.

It is said that the new street, to connect *Sa gvinet* and *Notre Dame Streets*, is to be called *Gosfork Street*.

The house and dependencies at the corner of *Dalhousie Square*, belonging to Mr Justice RAILLAND, have been purchased by the Hon. D. B. VIGER, for £2,900.

The last number of the *Constitution* newspaper contains a fair specimen of the type of an edition of the Bible, proposed to be printed by Mr. MACKENZIE.

Toronto publishes a Commercial Directory and Register—Montreal, an Almanac.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—The present crisis renders it the imperative duty, not only of every man who has any regard for the welfare of this colony, but of every individual who has personal interests depending upon the maintenance of public order, frankly to speak his sentiments, decisively to take his stand, and resolutely to act the part which his views of the public good may dictate. No man is justified in being passive or neutral, in such an emergency. It stamps him with the stigma of a dastardly or pusillanimous spirit, or with the ignominy of being a traitor to, or a deserter of the cause of his country. Though no admirer of those who are guided by party spirit, we deem them far less contemptible than the heartless and abjectly selfish creatures, who, dead to every generous and manly feeling, will look on, while the vessel of the state is in the midst of rocks and breakers, paralysed by fear, equally devoid of spirit to help themselves, or of a generous sympathy to feel for others, and to contribute their counsel or their aid to the common safety. Such persons rarely gain even the miserable advantage of personal immunity from danger. They are the first to be trodden down or heaved overboard. They are contemned by all—and succoured by none. There was more wisdom than is commonly imagined in the law of SOLON, which punished as treason the standing neutral, in the midst of the various parties or factions, into which the Athenian Republic was inevitably divided, and in the conflict of which parties, it found the best security of its well being. In a country like this, where the Government is immediately acted upon by the popular will, where public opinion is uncontrolled and irresistible in its influence upon public measures, it is the bounden duty of every man to act with independence, in conformity with the best views which he is enabled to attain of the interests of his country. Every man in this colony has not only a public duty in this respect, from the performance of which it is impossible that he can be exempted without reproach, but he has made a very inadequate estimate of his private interests, if he imagines that they can be separated from the general welfare.

The first point then, on which it is more than important, on which it is indispensible at this moment to form a decided opinion—and to be prepared to act upon that opinion with a manly resolution—is, are we disposed to give in to the views of the House of Assembly, and do we think it consistent with our duty to our country to lend our sanction to the claim of an Elective Council. If we are opposed to this, let us ascertain whether the grounds of our opposition are solid—whether they will bear a rigorous scrutiny; and let us carefully sift them, so as to separate whatever elements, casually intermixed with them, are not sound.

The obvious grounds of opposition to an Elective Legislative Council are, first that this Colony is not yet by any means ripe for self-government. There is not even a show of plausibility in the sophistry which is employed to enforce this premature and preposterous claim. It is a positive insult to common sense, to tell us that a population in a state of universal and gross ignorance, could derive any benefit from a purely democratic government. On the other hand, it would be productive of confusion and mischief, beyond what it is easy to imagine. The slightest tincture of political philosophy, suffices to demonstrate the more than folly—the insanity, of those who gravely profess to argue, in such a case, for the policy of such a revolution. Were the colony of Canada composed entirely of the French Canadian population, the objections to this measure would be insurmountable. As well might you propose to confer upon a child the management of a great estate, and the full disposal of himself and his property, as to invest the present population of Canada with the absolute and unreserved prerogative of self-government. A greater curse cannot happen to a country, than to be called to the possession and exercise of self-government before they are trained and qualified to appreciate or improve the blessing. History is full of the melancholy examples of national distraction and ruin consequent upon such rash and fatal innovations.

But this view of the matter, decisive as it is, by no means embraces the full extent of the absurdity of this claim, under the existing circumstances of this Colony. Divided at this moment into two great national factions, who, for many years past have been mutually exasperated, by a fierce and obstinate struggle for the ascendancy—factions very equally balanced in point of real effective strength at this hour, the numerical superiority of the one, being compensated by the rapid growth and the greater wealth, intelligence and energy of the other—such an application of the elective principle, would be the certain signal of mortal feud—of mortal strife—and we are greatly deceived if those who are now the most eager sticklers for the change, would not have cause very speedily to repent of their ill-judged policy. We have formed a very false estimate of the spirit and of the strength of the party opposed to the majority, if such a revolution did not cost its authors dear—they would have just reason to tremble for their personal safety. Were their views of the most liberal and patriotic kind—could it be confided to them that they would wield their ascendancy impartially for the equal good of all parties—are they not aware—can they have so little knowledge of human nature, and of the actual feelings of their antagonists, as not to foresee, that they would be driven in self-defence, through the natural jealousy of their rivals, and the unavoidable mistrust which they must entertain towards them, to the adoption of such measures as would warrant, while they inflamed opposition—and the colony would become the palestra of political contention in its fiercest and most immitigable rancor, and nothing could prevent the horrors of civil war, save the presence of an overwhelming military force. The utter destruction of the commerce and prosperity of the colony would be the first, and not, we fear, the worst effect of this inauspicious change in our constitution

We confess that we are, beyond measure, astonished that the dominant party who, with such a reckless blindness, urge this measure upon the British Government, do not foresee what to us appears so evident, that it would prove the almost immediate subversion of their rule—of their influence.

We really cannot conceive a situation half so propitious to the extension or the perpetuation of their sway as that which they now occupy. It would require no great exercise of moderation and liberality on their part, to secure, at least for a long time to come, such an influence with the Parent Government and in the colony, as would be tantamount to all the advantages of absolute and independent sovereignty. To say nothing of the glorious scope afforded to this party of saving the colony from anarchy, and of conferring to an indefinite extent, blessings upon the whole population it seems marvellous in our eyes that the unlimited sagacity of self-love, and personal and party interest does not suggest to them the great advantages which they would derive to themselves from the friendship, not to say the gratitude, of the Parent State, would they abstain from an unreasonable and factious opposition, and co-operate with her beneficent views to promote, on principles of the most enlightened policy, the welfare of the colony.

Nothing can be more hopeless than the success of this wild and chimerical project. So determined is the spirit of resistance to it, on the side of those who are opposed to the House of Assembly and its leaders, that we are persuaded, were the British Government to sanction the measure, it would thereby instantly shiver to atoms every link in the chain whichat aches them to the Parent Country, and impel them, in one united body, with undivided feelings, to throw themselves for self preservation, into the arms of the neighbouring Republic—of a kindred people, whose congenial spirit and habits would create and cement a natural and intimate sympathy between them, which would inevitably prove fatal to French Canadian ascendency. We entertain no sanguineous or illiberal feelings towards our brethren of French origin. We hope that we are prepared to regard, without any undue severity, their natural prejudices. We own no sympathy with our Colonial Tories. We concur with the House of Assembly in condemning their spirit and their views, which we fully admit to have been the "*fons et origo mali*." We still look upon them with extreme distrust, and are persuaded that this colony will not know the blessings of truly good Government until their declining influence is finally and utterly extinguished. We profess ourselves warmly attached to the principles of reform. We believe na. the true policy of the British Government is, to give to the Colonial Legislatures all the prerogatives which they are fitted to exercise with advantage to the country, and to leave us to govern ourselves, as soon as we have attained to sufficient experience to fit us for the task. We are persuaded, that we may attain all, and more than all the advantages of a Republic, under the mild and beneficent sway of the British Monarchy; and we see nothing in the present aspect and circumstances of Republican America, to warrant the conclusion that any immediate change of constitution would be productive of good to us. Change, is always to be deprecated—and we are persuaded that the most liberal and enlightened portion of the Colonists will be most unflinchingly opposed to all revolutionary movements. With the enlightened and cordial friends of reform, of every race, we are ready to unite—to make common cause. Now is the day, the hour, for them to rally and to combine. On their energy and union the salvation of the country depends in this crisis; and to their voice, we doubt not, there will be a ready, a universal and harmonious response from the reforming party in Britain—from all the liberal and independent portion of their countrymen in these Colonies. And while we thus express our deliberate and deeply-rooted conviction of what true patriotism, in the present conjuncture, requires, we are anxious to cherish a spirit of forbearance and candor towards those from whom we differ most widely, and are loath to forego the pleasing hope that all may soon be united with one heart and one soul in the cause of rational, temperate, and well-timed reform; and that scheme of rash and hazard innovation, of which, to say the least, the issue is uncertain, shall not be suffered to set aside, or to hinder, the steady and natural progress of improvement in this youthful, vigorous and flourishing Colony.

Oct. 11. PACIFICUS.

Upper Canada.

We have just heard, that a young gentleman of this city was shot yesterday afternoon. While resting on the muzzle of his gun, it accidentally slipped from under him, lodging its contents in his bowels. There is no chance of recovery.—*Toronto Patriot.*

On Saturday evening a boatman of the name of Feeney was swept from the deck of a stone boat by the boom, and unfortunately drowned.—*Ib.*

The *Great Britain* Steamer left here on Wednesday, for Toronto; after leaving the port for above she broke her shaft, and was obliged to put back for Kingston. The *Commodore Barry* experienced very severe weather in her last passage down.—*Kingston Spectator, of Fr day.*

The Assizes for this District terminated on Monday last. The following sentences were passed on the Prisoners convicted:—*William Hurst*, Grand Larceny, 2 years confinement in the Penitentiary, and to be kept at hard labour; *Bradford*, Grand Larceny, 2 years hard labour in the Penitentiary; *Henry Eddy*, Petty Larceny, 6 weeks imprisonment in the District Gaol; *Hannah Cooper*, arraigned for the murder of John Clary, verdict, Manslaughter,—6 months imprisonment. The learned Judge, in consideration of some extenuating circumstances in the last case, recommended the Prisoner to make application to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to dispense with the punishment of the Court. *David Cooper*, who was charged with being an accessary to the wife, was acquitted.

Several cases have been laid over in consequence of the Judge having to attend the Assizes at Picton, Prince Edward District, to-day.—*Cobourg Star.*

THE DAUPHIN'S SON.—"Mother, this bread is very hard—why don't we have cake and nice things as we used when we lived in the great house? Oh, that was such a pretty house, mamma—and I do love to live there so; you made sweet music, there, mamma, with your fingers, when pa would sing; pa used to laugh then, and take me on his knee, and said I was his own dear boy. What makes pa sick, ma? I wish he wasn't sick—for it makes me afraid when he stamps upon the floor, and says so loud, George go off to bed. Say, when will he get well, and take me on his knee, and love me as he used? But, ma, there is a tear in your eye; let me wipe it; but, there, there, another comes; oh, another! did I make you cry those tears, mamma?"

Hush, little innocent, you cannot stop your mother's tears, for they are the overflowings of a fountain filled with blighted hopes, anguish and misery. She cannot tell you when your father will love you, for, alas! he is a———.

I heard a beautiful boy, scarcely four years old, lisping this to his mother—and I pitied him from my inmost soul. His name was George Elwin. His father was once rich and happy, and nearly idolized his little son; but in an evil hour he began to sip the intoxicating cup; the habit had grown upon him, until the peace of his family was destroyed; and he became a tyrant. The beautiful house in which they had lived was now exchanged for a miserable cottage in the suburbs of the city, and little George doomed to be the companion of the indolent and vicious.—*Com. Herald.*

NOT BAD.—It is stated that the Mexicans expect to starve the Texians into submission, upon which the *New Orleans Bee* observes:—"No easy matter we should think, when they have been holding a *general feast* so long."

At Monaghan Assizes was tried the case of George Lockhart v. George Henry, an action for the recovery of £500 damages, defendant having seduced the daughter of plaintiff, a handsome young woman. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, £200 damages, and 6d. costs.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

MONDAY, OCT. 10.

107 brls. Flour,	-	Robertson, Masson & Co.
109 do do	-	Wm. Bradbury.
25 do do	-	B. Hart.
16 do do	-	J. Ferguson & Co.
23 do Ashes,	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
73 do do	-	W. Bradbury.
7 do do	-	Robertson, Masson & Co.
5 do do	-	H. B. Smith.
28 do Pork,	-	Molson, Davies & Co.
70 kegs Butter,	-	W. Bradbury.
1 cask Whiskey,	-	Do.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

388 barrels Flour		Bostwick & Holcomb
240 do do		Molson, Davies & Co.
164 do do		Blackwood, Ermatinger & Co.
100 do do		P. M'Gill & Co.
39 do do		S. Page
33 do do		J. Latham, Quebec
15 do Ashes		Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
15 do do		J. G. M'Kenzie
70 kegs Butter		W Bradbury
100 barrels Apples		Molson, Davies & Co.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *October* 11.—*Ashes* are in good demand—Pots at 39s. 6d. @ 40s., and Pearls at 41s. @ 41s. 6d.; holders firm, and higher prices demanded. The enquiry for *Pork* is moderate—sales of Mess at $36, Prime Mess at $28, and Prime at $22½, as last week. The transactions in *Flour* have not been extensive—what has been done was at 42s. 6d. for good brands of fine. In *Rum* there has been more business doing, and about 60 puncheons Leewards, proof 1 @ 5, have been placed at 3s. 5d. ℔ gallon. *Sugars* are the same: 160 bags White Bengal sold at auction for 6½. ℔ cwt. On the wharf 350 boxes *Window Glass* brought as follows:—

20 boxes 14 x 10, 25s 6d @ 26s; 10 boxes 7½ x 8½, 25s 6d; 100 half do 7½ x 8½, 14s 6d @ 15s; 100 do 7 x 9, 14s 6d @ 14s; 500 do 8 x 10, 12s 6d @ 14s; 50 do 8½ x 9½, 13s @ 13s 3d; 20 do 6½ x 7½, 10s

In *Wheat* no important transactions:—a cargo of good foreign is held at 6s. 9d. ℔ 60 lbs. *Exchange* remains the same—the sales of Merchants' Bills for the packet have been mostly at 9½.

Halifax advices have been received to the 27th of October, the following is an extract from the correspondence of a mercantile house here:—"The high prices of all descriptions of Provisions are almost unprecedented in this market, and have given room for much speculation.—West India Produce of all kinds is high, and the small parcels constantly arriving do not seem to have any effect in reducing them. Our Country and Fishery Produce commands an immediate sale, at high prices. Pickled Fish is scarce; No. 3. Mackerel, 25s.; No. 1. Herrings, 21s.; Cod Oil, £27 10s. @ £30 ℔ ton; Dog, £25 @ £25 10s.; Pale Seal, £42 @ £45; Shore Cod Fish, 14s. 6d. ℔ cwt.; Butter, 1s. @ 1s. 3d. ℔ lb."

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, *Oct.* 8, 1836.

ASHES.—The stock is light, and supplies, particularly of Pots, continue very limited: Pots were freely taken at $7.50, but at that rate they cannot now be had; Pearls sold at $8,50—being an advance of 25 cents on both descriptions.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—An advance of 25 cents has been realised on Western Canal in consequence of light receipts, which have proved unequal to the demand: there were sales of common to good brands at $9 25 @ $9.37½; 400 barrels Richmond City Mills, $10; Georgetown and Howard-street as before; and 600 barrels Sour, from London, $7.

GRAIN.—A parcel of 6500 bushels handsome Brenen Wheat sold at $1.95, cash; and 100 barrels Western Seed Wheat, at $2. Corn remains heavy, but the market is cleared of Southern: sales of Northern Yellow, $1.06 @ $1.10; Jersey Yellow, $1.08; and 1800 bushels Yellow Ohio, $1.05, running measure.

LEATHER.—Two public sales were made this week, embracing over 9,000 sides Sole, which went off at some decline on heavy weights and damaged: light and middle weights as before.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Beef and Pork continues active; the stock of the latter remains excessively light, and for Prime we advance our rates 50 cents ℔ barrel. Butter, which arrives but moderately, is readily taken, and for Goshen and shipping we advance our prices 1 @ 2 cents. Lard continues scarce, but the same in price. Smoked Beef is selling at 11 cents.

TEAS.—A catalogue, comprising 2846 packages, made up of parts of various importations, chiefly by the *Hercules* and *Gibraltar*, and mostly of indifferent quality, was offered by auction on Thursday. There was but little spirit manifested; and prices, which were fully a cent lower than previous rates, especially for Young Hysons, failing to meet the views of holders, 1000 packages only were sold, as follows: Hyson, (thirteen lb boxes only,) 57; Young Hyson, 33½ @ 71; Souchong, 23 @ 36½; Pouchong, 34½; Hyson Skin, 53; and Gunpowder and Imperial, 65 @ 76; and 4 packages, $1,52½ @ $1.60, 6 @ 8 mos.

EXCHANGE.—The operations in the English and French Bills for the packets of today were extensive, although at lower rates. The sales of the former were at 8 ℔ cent. cash; and the latter, f.5.25 @ f.5.27½.

BOSTON MARKET, OCT. 6.

FLOUR.—Very dull: sales Genesee, common brands, $9 40 @ $9 44, from store $9.50. Nothing done in other kinds.

GRAIN.—Heavy and lower.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—OCT. 7.

Bark Chieftain, M'Bride, Greenock, Symes & Ross, ballast.
Thomas Hughes, M'Mann, Belfast, Moore & Co. do
Brig Marys, Newham, London, order, do
Ship Harrisons, Nicholas, do. H. Gowen, do.

Oct. 8.

Bark Rankin, Ritchie, Hull, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Urania, Clark, Cork, W. Price & Co. do. 4 passengers.
Brig John Esdale, Askey, do. do. do.
Bark Monarch, Welsh, Glasgow, Montreal, A. Shaw, general cargo.

ARRIVED—OCT. 9.

Bark Great Britain, Swinburn, 14th Aug. London, Montreal, general cargo.
Bark Monarch, Welsh, 29th do. Glasgow, Montreal, general cargo, 18 passengers.
Canton, Melville, 20th do. Glasgow, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Sir Wm. Hensley, Gibb, 9th do. London, Lemesurier & Co. do.
Sarah Ann, Taylor, 10th do. Greenock, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Brig Hero, Harrison, 18th do. Workington, Pemberton, do.
Bowes, Johnston, 16th do. do., Lemesurier & Co. do.
Elizabeth, Musgrave, 2d Sept. Grenada, Leaycraft & Co. do.
Ship Harriet Scott, Arnold, 24th Aug. Belfast, Murray, do.
Christopher, Kay, 19th do. London, Lemesurier & Co. do.
Chester, Tate, 12th do. Liverpool, Frost & Co. do.
Evergreen, Moran, 10th do. Hull, Thibbetts, wheat.
Carleton Anderson, 17th do. Dublin, Lemesurier & Co. ballast.
Centurion, Heppenstall, 15 h do. London, do.
Lady Hannah Elliot, Watt, 1st Sept. New York, Symes & Ross, do.
Atlantic, Day, 6th Aug. Bideford, H. Gowen & Co. do.
Brig Henrietta, Flint, 20th do. Grenada, Leaycraft & Co. rum.
Ann, Blair, 14th do. Workington, Gilmour & Co. ballast.
Pilot, Jones, 12th do. Cardiff, C. E. Levey & Co. iron.
Cornwallis, Green, 14th do. Waterford, H. N. Jones, ballast.
Earl of Aberdeen, Rachorn, 18th do. Belfast, T. Curry, do.
Carron, Elliot, 11th do. Belfast, W. Price & Co. do.
Guardians, Yule, 23d do. Galway, Maitland & Co do
Defence, Pegg, 18th do. Limerick, W. Price & Co. do
Elizabeth & Ann, Wright, 9th do Cork, Lemesurier & Co. do.
Eliza Ann, Hyde, 15th do. do., W. Price & Co. do.
Six Sisters, Douthwaite, 6th do. Poulton, Symes & Ross, do.
Prince George, M'Farlane, 3d do Leith, Rodger Dean & Co. wheat, &c.

October 10.

Ship Clansman, Scott, 27th July, Greenock, W. Price & Co. ballast, 6 passengers.
Bark Thistlehara, Connor, 16th Aug. Wexford, Lemesurier & Co do.
Charlotte, Terrier, 22d do. Lancaster, H. Welch do.
Duncan Gibb, M'Grath, 4th do. Liverpool, Lemesurier & Co do. 53 passengers.
Europe, Noble, 18th do. Greenock, Atkinson & Co. do.
Recovery, Simkins, 14th do. Cork, Lemesurier & Co. do. 6 passengers.
Nancy, Rodger, 10th do. Grangemouth, Gilmour & Co. do.
Albion, Cook, 31 Sept. New York, order, general cargo.
Charlotte, Filber, 23d Aug. Liverpool, Tibbetts, ballast.
Brig Harmony, Hunter, 7th do. Belfast, order, do.
Tragle, Mosey, 13th do. Westport, T. Ryan, do.
George Williams, Crocoe, 3d do Exmouth, Pemberton, do.
Robert M'Williams, Williams, 15th do. Dublin.
Sarah Marianne, Archibald, 17th do. Margaret port, order, do.
Rhydiol, Riddle, 14th do Abervea, Symes & Ross, do
James Gortley, 25th Sept. Halifax, M'Callum, rum.
Schr. Patriot, from Esquimaux Bay, to D. R. Stewart, with fish and oil.

REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH.

Bark Mary, 9th Aug. Dublin, Lemesurier & Co.
Everthorpe, 18th do. do.
Palace, 12th do. Cork, W. Price & Co. 15 passengers.
Brig Alert, 24th Aug. Padstow, order.
Pomona, 31 do. Dublin, T. Ryan.
Brimarin, 13th do. Cowes, Lemesurier & Co.
Fawcett, 11th do. Harrington, Pemberons.
Ship Tamerlane, wasground in the raverse, coming up—lost rudder.
Bark Bolivar, 13th Aug. Plymouth, Lemesurier & Co. soap, 5 cabin and 14 steerage passengers.
Brig Creole, 13th do. Aberystwith, Symes & Ross.
Victoria, 30th do Dundee, Tucker & Co. general cargo, 7 passengers.
Charlotte, 7th do. Liverpool, salt, Sharples

CLEARED—OCT. 7.

Schr. Jeune Louise, Gurardo, Miramichi, Aylwin & Noad; Ship Greenock, Fraser, London, W. Price & Co.; Ship Onondago, Morgan, Liverpool, T. Frost & Co.

October 8.

Schr. Mary, Dugal, Bathurst, Gilmour & Co.; Schr. Industry, Brown, Miramichi, do.; Ship Marmion, Hopper, London, W. Patton & Co.; Bark Scipio, Jones, Liverpool, Symes & Ross; Brig Mary Bell, Brown, New castle, do.; Brig Earl Moira, Black, Glasgow, R. F. Maitland & Co.; Brig Margaret Bellour, Fassinmann, Bellisle, H. Gowen & Co.; Brig Ophelia Ann, Ridley, Stockton Pembertons.

PASSENGERS.

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

In the Great Britain, from London—Mr. Ball; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and child; Mr. and Mrs. Shanel, and Mr. Green.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative statement of arrivals to 8th Oct., 1835, and the same date 1836:—

	VESSELS.	TONS.	PASSENGERS.
1835	1010	297,614	27,358
1836	1010	289,664	12,213
Difference 0		7,950	15,145

Bark Sir Wm. Bensley, from London arrived here, spoke the Greenhowe, off St. Paul's, on the 24th September,—all well.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—OCT. 9.

Brig Earl of Dalhousie, Blair, Glasgow, Wm. Smith & Co.
Ship Toronto, Collinson, London, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

IMPORTS.

October 10.—Brig EARL DALHOUSIE, BLAIR, from Glasgow, 1 box paper and books, 2 boxes cordage, 1 cask shoes, 1 box calf skins, 2 bales cottons and linens, 3 boxes thread, 1 bale cottons, 1 box cottons and linens, 2 bales woollens, 1 box merchandize, Bark bricks, candles and cutlery, 7 boxes 3 bales paper, 60 iron pots and 40 camp ovens, 1 cask 2 qr casks Spanish wines, Playfair, M'Leod & Co.; 20 casks spanish salts, 2 ton ivory black, 22 casks alum, 10 bottles varnish, 1 threshing mill complete, 1 box soap, 8 crates earthenware, 6 bottles nitrous acid, Dr. M'Culloch; 11 bales woollens and cottons, 2 pieces, D. Macfarlane; 6 bales carpeting, 2 bales wool cloths and linens, 1 bale cottons, 20 crates earthenware, 2 bales linens, Kidd, Cormack & Co; 24 stoves, 20 pots, 18 hot box and 24 ovens and covers, 4 boxes tobacco pipes, 1 case containing 1 eight day clock, 4 bales rugs, 1 case twine, 10 crates earthenware, 3 bales refined sugar, 1 bale cotton wick, J. & J. Miller; 1 cask shoes, T. Hodgenson; 300 boxes young hyson tea, Tobin & Morison; 2 bales linens and cottons, Gould & Kay; 2 bales woollens and cottons, 1 bale canvas, 1 bale cotton wick, 1 bale cottons and linens, Bryce, Buchanan & Co.; 1 box [illegible] 1 bale 1 box cottons, Scott, Tyre & Co.; 1 box [illegible] Millar, Edmonstone & Co.; 1 bale cotton [illegible] lens, 4 bales linens, J. & W. Roy; 1 bale [illegible] woollens, T. Goodwin; 20 bags cotton wick, [illegible] woollens, A. Laurie & Co.; 2 boxes wool [illegible] Dougall; 1 bale cottons, Charles Fowlie; [illegible] bacco, M'Dougall & Co.; 2 boxes cardamums, [illegible] sils, &c. Wm. Bain & Co.; 1 box silks and [illegible] son, Masson & Co.; 2 bales leather, Robertson; 40 tons coals, 1 bale cottons, 30 tons pig iron, [illegible] furnace bars, and 1 box to order.

The ship Toronto, Captain Collinson, from London was towed into port yesterday afternoon by the steamer Canada. She grounded in coming through the Lake and had to be lightened.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1836.

From the New York Sunday News.

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

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

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

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

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

M. Thiers, it seems, has been received by the king; but the *Journal des Debats* states that the ex-minister is about to take his departure for Italy with his family.

Madrid journals of the 22d ult. were last night received. The *Official Gazette* of that date contains a royal decree, appointing Gen. Rodil minister of war, and investing him at the same time with the chief command of the army of the north. Brigadier don Andres Garcia Camba was to conduct in his absence the affairs of the war department. The same journal publishes a decree from Gen. Espartero, dated Potes, 17th inst. claiming some advantages over the rebel Gomez who was said to have more of his bands the Austrias. The *Gazette* of the 22d contains likewise a series of reports from the Captain General of Old Castile, don Jose Manso, from Valencia and Murcia brigadier Francisco Navaez; of the second military commander of Andalusia, Francisco Javier de Urie, addressed to the minister of war that all the superior officers and corps within their respective jurisdictions, had sworn to the constitution of 1812. Even the fugitive Lopez Banos had received a few soldiers who had accompanied him in his flight from Granada to La Carolina, to swear the constitution on the 19th. These reports do not contain the slightest allusion to the serious disturbances said to have occurred in Madrid, and authority of the French frontier journals.

By the general steam navigation company's packet the *Giraffe* from Rotterdam, we received last night Dutch and German papers of the dates. They state that king Otho had arrived at Munich on the 23d. His marriage with a princess of Oldenburgh has been, it seems, determined upon. A renewed negociation between Russia and Prussia with respect to a closer commercial relation has again failed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We noticed yesterday [illegible] had indulged himself by in[illegible] ter to the "Proprietor of the [illegible] rier," in the columns of th[illegible] reply to it shall be very brief [illegible] the time, and far less the [illeg