...E PRICES CURRENT.

June 21, 1836.

...Halifax Currency, and of Freights and Crown Duties in British Sterling—the latter payable in ...lar.

...the Minot, an old Measure about 5 ₩ cent. larger than the Imperial Bushel.

...Indian Possessions, pays 5s. Sterling ₩ cwt. in addition to the 2d. Currency ₩ lb.; if from the ... Gibraltar, or other places, free of Crown Duty.—Dried Fruit from any Foreign place pays 7½ ₩ ... and Swedish Iron, if from the Bonded Warehouse, pay 7½ ₩ cent. with 1-10 deducted— ... Foreign Port, pay 1s. 3d. Sterling Crown Duty.—Wines, (French) in Wood, from the Place of [illegible]

The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1836. No. 16.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY JUNE 24, 1836.

If all be true that is told of the present prospects of Sherbrooke and neighbourhood, and we have no reason to doubt it, never did any drooping tree have such vigour so suddenly infused into it, and exhibit so instantaneously such promising foilage, as do the Eastern Townships at this moment, under the reviving influence of the British American Land Company. If we refer often to this subject, it is because almost every day furnishes fresh evidence of the success that already smiles upon the affairs of this Association, and because nothing can afford more real pleasure to the true patriot, than to witness the improvement of a most valuable section of the country.

Apart from all political considerations, the conversion of the forest into fertile fields, that will yield abundance and comfort to the husbandman, and that are soon to become studded with human habitations, may be contemplated with delight by the philanthropist, whose soul is constantly overflowing with kindly feelings to all mankind. But, to the true patriot of *Lower Canada*, to the man of liberal and generous views, the settlement of the forest lands by a race that is to a considerable extent emancipated from noxious prejudices ought to, and must, be an object of still more intense interest; inasmuch as it is to a great increase of the enterprising population in every district of the province, and especially in the Eastern Townships, that he can look for the complete and permanent deliverance of his country from a galling subjection to a national and unprincipled faction. The Seigniorial lands, where a distinct and a stationary race has been burrowing for generations, have, as things are, too much weight in the province; and it is only by adding substantially to the real importance of the Eastern Townships, that the dead weight of the Seigniories can be counterbalanced. And, in no way can this be more effectually and speedily accomplished, than by the means which the Land Company is employing—than by the expenditure of money, in the making and improvement of roads, the establishment of stores, &c., and by otherwise holding out inducements for immigrants to make that portion of the country their home.

The principle of a numerical majority, in whatever way the qualification may be determined, is the only one at present recognised in political affairs, as the standard to which the ultimate appeal is made on all great questions. However open to objection this mode of settlement may be considered, it is a mere waste of words to decry it, when there is not the slightest prospect of its being altered for a better. The rule we must take as we find it, but no means should be left unemployed, which would fill the country with an enlightened and industrious population, and thus neutralise its present evil consequences in this province.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of an article of some length, in the last *Quebec Mercury*, on Mr. ROEBUCK's late exhibition in the House of Commons:—

"Mr. Roebuck had certainly taken great pains to prepare the Parliament for his way of thinking, and to pave the way to the annihilation of the Legislative Council, against the Members of which body he appears to entertain, for some cause or other, a most vindictive feeling, and loses no opportunity of calumniating, when he can do so under the cloak of privilege, and that without taking much care to advance only what he can justify—but then it must be considered he speaks and writes only according to the instructions he receives from his employers here: neither his writings nor his speech in the present case appears to have gained him many disciples in the House, and certainly he has made few converts amongst the conductors of the public Press.

"It is, however, to be regretted, that falsehood disseminated at the distance of 3000 miles must stand for a long time uncontradicted,—and it appears that many, in England, have lent too ready a belief to the fabricated conversations and negotiations. Mr. Roebuck has detailed in his pamphlet, as having taken place between the Governor-in-Chief of this Colony, and the Commissioners, with some leading Member or Members of the Assembly, touching the instructions of His Excellency, and the arrangement of the financial difficulties, even by the sacrifice of the Council.

"We would by no means be understood to speak by authority—far from it, we have had no communication whatever on the subject with the personages accused; nevertheless, we can state with confidence that they are prepared to give the fullest contradiction to Mr. Roebuck's statements, and we believe we may add, with equal confidence, that they have taken the requisite steps to rebut the charge, made by the Agent of the Assembly, on the spot where the publication was first made."

The *Canada* steamer arrived in port last night, about half-past nine o'clock, having left Quebec the preceding night at ten. She had 66 cabin and 740 steerage passengers.—There were two vessels ready to be towed up when she left, but it was thought advisable to leave them behind, in consequence of the large number of steerage passengers she had on board. A serious accident might have happened to the *Canada* coming into port had the night not been so clear; a raft was lying in the mouth of the entrance to the basin, and was just seen in time to be avoided.

VERY LATE FROM TORONTO.—We are indebted to the attention of our Prescott Correspondent for intelligence from Toronto, in the remarkably short space of *fifty-four hours*. At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. DRAPER, the Constitutional candidate, was 24 ahead of Mr. SMALL. We subjoin the state of the poll at the close on preceding day:—

Patriot Office, Monday, 20th June, 4 o'clock, P. M.

STATE OF THE POLL.

Draper 62
Small 33

Dreadful weather or at least 200 would have been polled. Nothing can withstand the fervour of the Constitutionalists.

The following deserves the widest circulation, and it is to be hoped that the authors of the infamous and systematic attempt to injure the interests of the Welland Canal, will meet with deserved punishment. Can any one interested in the Erie Canal be so unprincipled, as to countenance these slanders?

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catharines, June 14, 1836.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with regret that we so frequently notice the impositions practised upon the editors of the New York papers, by some persons disposed to injure our property, as well as that of our citizens. Last fall a notice was published in some of your papers, stating that the Welland canal would be closed, by order of the board of directors, on the first day of November. No order of the kind existed—the canal was in good order, and remained open until closed by the ice—but that false notice produced the desired effect, and lost us the November trade. *In your paper of the 9th June*, I observe the following paragraph:—

"WELLAND CANAL.—It is reported that one of the locks on the Welland canal has given way, and a schooner has sunk in the ruins."

This game is certainly, to say the least of it, highly dishonorable—and I desire seriously to make the inquiry.—Would not the company have legal redress in your courts of justice if special damages can be shown?

Will you have the goodness to inform me, either by letter or through the medium of your valuable paper, whence the information published by you was received. The canal is in good order and vessels passing daily. The safety of the route for merchandise and produce has been so successfully tested for the last two years, that any comment on that subject is unnecessary.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
President Welland Canal Co.

We are sorry that we cannot give our esteemed correspondent the information he desires. The paragraph, consisting of two lines and a half, is one of those items of news which do and must get into every newspaper, nobody can tell how or whence. It was probably copied from some Canada paper, or perhaps from one in the western part of this state. We perceive that the one immediately preceding it was taken from the *Niagara Gleaner*, probably this was from the same. It was given, of course, as an item of intelligence merely, without any suspicion of its accuracy, or any intention to injure the business of the Welland canal.—*Eds. Com. Adv.*

The Convention of Constitutional Delegates had their first meeting yesterday. We understand 45 gentlemen were present, and that it is expected, before Monday, about 15 more will arrive in town.

His Excellency the EARL of GOSFORD, accompanied by his Capt. CLEMENTS, A. D. C. arrived at the Government House between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon. He crossed from Longueuil by the ferry-boat, and as he entered the town the usual salute was fired from the Island of St. Helens.

The Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE has arrived at New York from London, in the packet ship *Samson*.

Dr. BEAUBIEN, and Messrs. C. S. ROHIER, Z. I. TRUTEAU and E. R. FABRE, have been appointed Commissioners for the Summary Trial of small causes in this City.

Lower Canada.

The Farmers of the Townships, laboring under the disadvantage of an uncertain market for their produce, have hitherto been contented to raise enough for home consumption, or at least the surplus has been of very inconsiderable amount. Now, however, that cash can readily be obtained for every article which can be raised, the farmer ought to push things to the utmost, and make his hay while the sun shines. If we consider for a moment, the immense amount of rents, taxes, and other burthens, against which farmers have to struggle in England, and notwithstanding this, the comfortable style in which they live, and the heavy sums which they devote to the education of their families, we cannot help forming a very mean estimate of our own industry and skill. We have longer winters to be sure, and labor is higher, but the land is free and unencumbered, and we have the additional inducement to exertion, that every acre which we bring under cultivation, becomes valuable and permanent property to ourselves and our children. A man used to labor, who, in due season, gets up with the sun, and who is to be seen, not lounging all day about the Stores and Taverns, but working in his fields, can without overworking himself, raise double what can be consumed by a family of six persons, without the aid of hired labor. The great drawback on the prosperity of the husbandman, is the want of system,—the little value set by him on time—and the inefficiency of his tools. Many preparations which might well be made during the winter, are allowed to interfere with the operations of spring. It is not unusual to see persons who have been settled on their farms ten or fifteen years, lose the best part of Spring repairing their fences, which after all are of so fragile a nature, as to afford no security against trespass. How many days which are spent in idleness, might be devoted to getting logs to the mill, and cutting cedar posts or some such business. Without good fences, no farmer can expect to succeed, and it consequently becomes a consideration of the first importance, after taking a farm, not only to enclose it from without, but to divide it, so that the parts appropriated to different purposes, may be perfectly distinct. Money laid out in good fencing, never will be regretted. It appears to be a popular opinion, that farming in the Canadas, is not suited to capitalists. To us this appears a fallacy with which people are ready to fall in without well considering the question. It has been based on the experience of persons who were in no respect qualified to give it a fair trial. The system which seems peculiarly adapted for this class, viz. the rearing of sheep, and growing of wool, has never received any attention in the Townships, although a little attention to the affairs of our neighbours would fully convince us of the certainty of success. The fact is, those whom we considered capitalists were persons who had very little money indeed to devote to the purposes of agriculture, having quite enough to do to support their families for one or two years, and who were contented to commence operations with inferior farms, bad fences, a couple of cows, and a half dozen pigs or sheep. These were our capitalists, but a man in England who has to pay £100 a year rent, must at least have one or two thousand pounds with which to stock his farm, and put it in working condition; he never can expect to get a hundred a year and support himself from the increase of two cows and six pigs; yet this is exactly the sort of trial which the thing has had in the Townships. The experiment must be fairly tried, not by persons who have a little money in their pockets, or who require all they have to procure the necessaries of life, but by men who thoroughly understand the business, and who are not afraid to invest their money in the stock from which they expect ther returns. A parsimonious expenditure of money is often worse than useless, the principal being thrown away without such a state of organization and efficiency being produced as is necessary to ensure a return. It is obvious to any one that a machine half finished is of no use, and that unless the sum wanting to complete it be applied, the first money is thrown away. A half built ship cannot be sent to sea, no matter what the expenditure has been; the same with farming; it will not answer to do things by halves—either complete whatever is begun, or keep your money, and do not meddle with it at all. We shall in our next follow up the subject.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

A few days ago 500 counterfeit half dollars were discovered by a boy near the road side, about a mile distant from the village of Richmond. The nest of coiners known to have existed in the village of Richmond was broken up some years ago, by the apprehension of several individuals of the gang. The boy who found the half dollars disposed of fifty of them for two shillings and sixpence, and attempts have since been made to pass them; we trust, however, that the Magistrates are on the alert.—*Ib.*

About one hundred families have already been located at the Company's new settlement on Salmon River. They appear to be delighted with the country, and one man was heard to remark, after he had taken possession of the deserted log hut of a squatter, that he would not return to England for the best five hundred sovereigns in the Bank. This is the spirit of independence with which a man ought to enter the bush. Some few complain of having been overcharged for bread on the road from Port St. Francis. Those who have overcharged them deserve to be exposed, and we can assure them that we shall have very little hesitation in doing so if the imposition is persisted in. Three pence per lb. for bread we look upon as a fair price, and anything beyond that an overcharge.—*Ib.*

A gentleman who arrived in town this week from the St. Francis Townships, states, that on his way down to the St. Lawrence he met more than a hundred carriages, with emigrants, proceeding to these Townships.—*Quebec Paper.*

The body of the late Captain Davie, was found yesterday morning, near the Church of St. Pierre, Isle of Orleans. His watch, keys, and some money, were found on him, and have been restored to his friends. His remains were interred this morning, followed by a large concourse of friends, amongst whom were a number of the Canadian inhabitants of Point Levy. Many of the vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours at half mast, in token of respect for the deceased.—*Quebec Mercury.*

From the Quebec Mercury.

THE ARMY.—The second battalion of Royals were at the date of our latest advices, prepared for embarkation, and the arrival of the first division may be daily looked for, in the *Moira* transport, from Cork.

WAR OFFICE, *May 13.*

68th—Lieut. W. G. Gillman to be captain, by purchase, vice Strachan, who retires; Ensign and Adjutant A. Mainwaring to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gillman; Ensign H. G. Wayne, from the 97th Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Mainwaring.

71st—Major Hon. C. Napier, from the half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice S. D. Pritchard, who exchanges.

From the Limerick Chronicle of May 18.

It is currently reported in the military circles, that a Lieutenant-General will be sent from England in the course of the summer, to take the command of the troops in Canada.

While on the route from Dublin to Cork, to embark for Canada, the Royal Regiment heard a report that their destination was countermanded, and that the 1st, 71st, and 85th regiments would be sent forthwith to the coast of Spain.

May 21st.—The 66th regiment is expected from Canada the latter end of this summer.

United States.

The appeal of Gen. Rusk to the people of Texas and the citizens of the United States, shows conclusively that the capture of Santa Anna has not terminated the war. According to this address, the number of Mexican soldiers still in Texas is about 5000, while the Texian force under arms was but little more than one-tenth of that number. Since the date of the address, the little army we presume, has been considerably strengthened by volunteers. Among the good effects which will result from the capture of Santa Anna, this is one, viz. that the massacre of prisoners will cease. Not that the savage character of the Mexican soldiers has been softened—but that they know that a repetition of the tragedy by which Fanning's regiment were butchered, would probably be followed by the massacre of Santa Anna and the prisoners taken with him in the battle of April 21st, they will be restrained from such acts in future.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Duke of Bedford, Lord Holland, Earl Mulgrave, and the other members of the Fox Club, have commissioned Mr. R. Westmacott, the sculptor of Wilton-place, to execute a monument in marble of the late James Perry, Esq. formerly the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*. We have seen the model, which represents Mr. Perry in a sitting posture in his library, and before him, elevated on a pedestal, is a copy from Nollikens of the bust of the Right Hon. J. C. Fox. The resemblance of Mr. Perry is extremely faithful, and the entire arrangement of the monument graceful and elegant.

We regret to state that the Bishop of London has had a sudden and alarming attack of internal inflammation, which at one time threatened the most serious consequences. On Friday he was bled copiously, and on the following day the operation was repeated three times, at short intervals. We are happy to find that the treatment adopted has been successful, and that his Lordship was considered out of danger.—*Globe.*

The Emperor of Russia has sent to this country an order for one thousand pair of flesh-coloured silk pantaloons, for the dancers at St. Petersburgh and Moscow. They are to arrive at their destination before the end of August.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1836.

We beg to inform our friends at Sorel, Berthier, Three Rivers and Quebec, that Mr. WILLIAM KINLOCH, of this Office, will, in the course of a few days, wait on them with their accounts.

Mr. Solicitor-General HAGERMAN has been returned for Kingston; Lieutenant CLARKE who was the other Constitutional candidate, declared upon the hustings that he had discovered that he was not qualified to be a member, but that he should take care to be so against another election.

"Lieut. CLARKE is described to have *read* from the hustings a short and good humoured address, the chief points of which, as indicating his principles, were that he was "opposed to a dominant church, and also opposed to Mr. PETER PERRY and Co., and would exert himself to the utmost against democracy."

The several Constitutional members that had started for the county had come to an agreement for all to retire but two. This is as it should be.

The Cobourg Seminary was opened on Saturday. There was a procession consisting of the professors, the preachers in the neighbood, the pupils, the architects, the building committee, and a number of the inhabitants. The Rev. Mr. RITCHIE, the Principal, delivered an address on the occasion.

A general meeting of the supporters of the Committee of Trade, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Exchange News Room, when a detailed report of the Committee's proceedings for the last year, will be submitted. All who take an interest in the commercial prosperity of this city and the country generally, are invited to attend.

The Cherokee Indians of Tennessee, have shewn a disposition to follow the example of the Seminoles and Creeks, and have already committed several depredations upon the white inhabitants.

The anniversary of St. JEAN BAPTISTE, the Patron Saint of Canada, was celebrated on Thursday evening, by a dinner at Rasco's Hotel. The *Vindicator* says that one hundred and twelve individuals were present.

We learned last night from our Prescott Correspondent, that in the forenoon of the 22d instant, Mr. DRAPER was 40 ahead of his opponent at Toronto. At Niagara, on Tuesday, Mr. RICHARDSON had a majority of 10 over Messrs. CAMPBELL & STEWART.

There is little probability, it is said, of Mr. MACKENZIE being returned for either of the York Ridings; his friends are busy, but the triumph of loyalty and Constitutional principles, may be considered as almost certain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—At a crisis when very unambiguous indications are exhibited by the Government, of a design to impose upon the Canadas the domination of the Church of England, notwithstanding the loud and general reclamation which the country has put forth against such a policy, it is important to watch every movement and every demonstration of the party who are its instigators and abettors, and to meet with the most prompt, strenuous and determined resistance, every effort for this end, from whatever quarter it may come.

I observe in the supplement of the *Montreal Herald*, of the 18th instant, a Speech, delivered by the Rev. Dr. CROLY, at the late Conservative dinner in London, fraught with the most concentrated spirit of High Church. The Reverend orator lauds his Church to the skies, as the mother, and the nurse, and the conservatrix of British Liberty!

I should have, at any other time, passed over such a gasconade, as only fitted for the credulous ears of all true and bigots of Church and State; but believing that the tendency, if not the express design of the selection of such a choice morsel is to promote the devoutly to be wished consummation, (so they would have us believe) of the instalment of the Church of England as the exclusive, or at least paramount establishment in these Colonies, we cannot let it pass without a little annotation. The Speech, in the minds of all who have the slightest acquaintance with either the civil or ecclesiastical history of Britain, can only excite wonder at the effrontery with which the Reverend orator has hazarded such unwarrantable statements: it can only make the intelligent and well-informed reader turn away with the exclamation, "incredulus odi." On the minds of the uninformed, however, it is calculated to make an impression, for the Speaker possesses a great command of language and imagery, and that species of eloquence, which belongs to style rather than to the matter, consisting in vivid conception and energetic diction. Throughout the greater part of his Speech, the Reverend orator has drawn his facts from the same exuberant source which supplies his brilliant and redundant imagery—*his imagination!* This, we think, it will be extremely easy to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all unbiassed persons—by a reference to the best authenticated facts and conclusions of history. The Reverend Speechifier is evidently a *special pleader*—or, which does not mend the matter, he is a pleader in his own cause; in the chemical phrase, we have a very abundant extrication of personal and party feeling. His Majesty's present Government have given mortal offence to Dr. CROLY and all his fraternity, by their avowed purpose to grant, at last, some participation in the benefit of the Tithes, appropriated heretofore exclusively for the support of a Protestant Clergy in Ireland, the sum total of whose flocks does not amount to a million of souls—to the six millions of their Catholic brethren, who are subjected, as well as the Protestant Dissenters, to this tribute. It is the terror of this partition of the Church Revenue which has given such edge to the tone and temper of Dr. CROLY's Speech, and has directed the utmost severity of his unsparing invective against Rome. "*Hinc illæ lacrymæ!*" His passion has had the usual effect of blinding his intellectual and moral vision. He cannot discover any traces or symptoms of liberty, in any age or country where the faith of Rome has prevailed. As soon, in his esteem, might you look for the germination of life in the ashes of the tomb, as expect any embryo blossoms of liberty, civil or religious, where the Papal Church holds sway. Now, we will affirm that nothing short of the most perverse bigotry, or the grossest ignorance, could have shut the eyes of our orator, to the glaring, the astounding fact, that more than one Catholic country of Europe has practised—what our High Churchmen do not so much as preach—nay what they vehemently strive to preach it down—the most generous and comprehensive liberality to heretical sects, though not forming, like the Roman Catholics of Ireland, a vast majority of the nation. The church of Rome, which this Conservative divine denounces, execrates—as the very antiphrasis of liberty, strange to tell, has acted in many instances with a magnanimous liberality, which throws entirely into the shade the partial and stinted *toleration*—(*vox horrida!* there is something in the very term revolting and insulting to its objects,) of which the Protestant Hierarchy of England so vaingloriously boasts. "True," Dr. CROLY would, perhaps, say, "something more than bare toleration has been extended to the Reformed Churches in some Catholic States of Europe; but this is as repugnant to the spirit and principles of Popery, as it is in harmony with the genius of the Protestant church. Well, and what then? the Roman Catholic rising superior to the prejudices of his education, and bursting the fetters, the involuntary fetters imposed upon him by a false creed, obeys the generous inspiration of his moral nature, and is liberal in spite of his church and his creed, while the Protestant nourished with the pure milk—and breathing the untainted atmosphere—of mental and moral freedom, acts against light and conviction; the illiberality of his nature bears down the liberality of his creed. If this is a panegyric on Protestantism, most assuredly it is a libel or a satire upon Protestants. I concur with the Doctor, that the Reformation was highly instrumental in accelerating the maturity and perfection of free and constitutional governments in Europe. But, the early reformers were of a very different order of spirits from their successors, the high churchmen—the asserters of the divine right of Bishops and of Kings—who claimed for a lordly clergy, provided with all the pomp and splendour of this vain world—with ample wealth and endowments to gratify the utmost cravings of human ambition—every specifical attribute, save poverty and abnegation of the world. How unlike to our early Reformers, subjected to poverty and persecution, many of them worthy to be ennobled with the primitive martyrs and confessors of the Christian church, are the haughty and ambitious churchmen, who are lords over God's heritage, rather than the successors and representatives of the humble and impoverished fishermen, carpenters and tent makers, whose name they affect, but would, we apprehend, for the most part decline it, were it to bring along with it their obscurity and meanness of condition. "If a still stronger evidence," says our orator, "of the essential value of the Established Church to freedom, could be demanded, it was given in the days of the *great rebellion* of 1648." If resistance to tyranny and arbitrary power be rebellion, what mean his foregoing high encomiums on British liberty. Milton, Vane, Hampden, were the actors in this Rebellion; they were the fathers and the founders of British liberty, their names are canonized by their grateful country, a purer source than that from which the first CHARLES has received the very ambiguous title of Martyr; and he who in the same breath calls them *rebels*, (which in effect this Tory divine certainly does,) and lauds liberty and the British Constitution, is not a true and honest friend of either—is either at heart a Papist, according to his own view of that communion, or we must say of him—*all tum diverse ubi*—he is divided against himself. It is really a new and astounding discovery, that the days, forsooth, of Archbishop LAUD, the days, when the furnace of persecution against the Puritans of England and the Covenanters of Scotland was heated to sevenfold fierceness, by this Arch bigot, who was hurrying with an insane precipitation, the English church and nation full gallop to Rome, should be pointed to, of all others, as the most glorious period of the church of England's championship of liberty! You shall hear again from

ARGUS.

Montreal, 23d June, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Your contemporary the *Herald* informed its readers yesterday that there were "no Peas coming into market." This, although much to be lamented, had the reporter of the *Herald* been a "*Bon Chrétien*," he might have accounted for by the backwardness of the season, and the late severe winter, which has destroyed some of the finest Pear Trees in the neighbourhood. Your's,

A. JARGONELLE.

Côte a Baron, June 24.

Lower Canada.

In consequence of a communication which appeared in a recent number of the *Gazette*, giving it to be understood that the non-payment of six months' salary to Mr. Justice Gale, the same as the other Judges, was in conformity to the demands made by the House of Assembly, as alleged by Mr. Roebuck in his pamphlet, we have taken the trouble to enquire into the matter, and find that the warrants to the Judges were for the six months prior to the 30th June, 1834. Mr. Gale's appointment dates on the 6th August, 1834; he could not, therefore, be included in the period that payments were made, without *favour* and prejudicing prior claims. All the salaries under £200 having been paid, as usual, without exception, or any regard to the alleged conditions.—*Quebec Gazette.*

HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP RALEIGH.—We understand that accounts have been received by the ship *Ann Baldwin*, from Macao, that His Majesty's sloop *Raleigh* was upset in a tremendous typhon which she encountered on the 4th and 5th of August last, in lat. 21. 18., lon. 118. 38. 150 miles from the island of Formosa. Fortunately all her guns except three, had been thrown overboard about two hours previous to the disaster, or she must inevitably have foundered. She remained in this state, viz., with her tops under water, and her keel out of water, for the space of a quarter of an hour, when, owing to the exertions of the crew, who, while clinging to the weather rigging, employed themselves in cutting away the lanyards, with that coolness, determination, and obedience to discipline, for which the British seaman is so remarkable in situations of danger and difficulty; all the masts and the bowsprit went, and the vessel *righted*, upon which the crew upon the deck gave a hearty cheer, and turned to "clear the wreck," and to pump the ship, which, owing to the hatches having been closely battened, had only made five feet water, and the pumps being fortunately uninjured this was soon effected. The gale shortly afterwards abating, and the sea subsiding, the ship was jury-rigged and carried safely into Macao, where she was left by the *Ann Baldwin* repairing her damages as far as could be done at that place. On mustering the crew it was found that only two were missing, viz., a marine and a boy. Nothing can more strongly attest the high state of discipline, and the noble and seamanlike spirit of the officers and crew of the *Raleigh*, than their conduct under circumstances so awfully trying. The typhon was of unexampled violence, and was felt severely at Macao on the 5th, unroofing or otherwise injuring almost every house in the place. Crews of merchant-ships which had been wrecked on the coast were arriving daily, while others, it was feared, would never be heard of. Of the number of Chinese drowned during this fearful hurricane it was impossible to form any just calculation, as whole families live altogether in boats. The barometer on board the *Raleigh* fell during the typhon, to 28 20.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.—Yesterday this sublime phenomenon, the anticipation of which has excited so much attention, was viewed under the most favourable auspices. At an early hour the people were on the *qui vive* leaving the metropolis in the steamers and coaches for Gravesend, Woolwich, Greenwich, Hampstead, Norwood, and other places, where the eclipse could be viewed with better effect than through the murky atmosphere of London. Greenwich was crowded and immense numbers thronged the Park, where the Greenwich pensioners gathered considerable sums by allowing the visitants the use of their glasses. The eclipse commenced at eight minutes forty-eight seconds before two o'clock in the afternoon, and the course of the moon over the sun's disc was clearly traced. At the time of the greatest obscuration the eclipse could be viewed by the naked eye without pain. The gloom at that time towards the south-east was very striking, but the darkness was not so great as many persons had been led to expect. As the dark circle continued moving over the face of the sun, gradually leaving it, the light increased, and the fowls and birds, which might be seen about three o'clock betaking themselves to their houses, marvelling at the astonishingly early coming on of the gray twilight, resumed their cheerfulness and chirrupping, and soon after half-past four o'clock the moon had finally passed over the great luminary. Altogether the weather was as favourable and the air as clear for viewing the eclipse as was ever remembered on any former occasion.

TRIESTE, *May 5.*—The cholera is spreading here; between 30 and 40 new cases occur daily, and the mortality is considerable. Trade suffers greatly by it. We have good news from Greece. The troubles are every where put down. The Chancellor, Count Armanspey, will conduct the affairs of the government during the absence of King Otho. The diplomatic body and the ships of war placed at the disposal of Greece by the mediating powers will continue on the same footing as if the King were present. His Majesty, accompanied by M. V. Kobell, thinks to arrive at Munich between the 15th and 20th of May.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, May 13.*

BOOK-BINDING.

THE Subscriber, lately in the employment of J. & T. A. STARKE, begs to inform the Public that he has commenced the above business, in the NORTH-WEST BUILDINGS, *St. Therese Street*. Every attention will be paid to neatness and dispatch.

W. M'INTOSH.

May 19. 46.2m,tuths

THE business heretofore carried on in this City, by BENJAMIN HART, will be continued from this date by the Subscribers under the firm of B. HART & Co.

BENJAMIN HART,
THEODORE HART.

Montreal, June 22, 1836. 75.f

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KODAK SAF