ing said, I think, every thing I have to
o the arrangement of the dining room till
to the table, I will have dedicate a word
to its necessary appendage, the kitchen.
I would have literally an appendage, and
t present, a distinct and unconnected es-
ment. As I said before, I am now sup-
the whole object to be the perfection of
parties, without reference to any other
ration, and therefore I put aside custom,
, and prejudice, as enemies to the true
and practice, and I boldly advance my own
n. I must beg the reader to bear in mind,
am speaking with reference to small par-
and that I am an advocate for dinners, which
rly as can be calculated, are just enough,
more. I speak not of the bustle of pre-
on for twelve, sixteen, or twenty people,
most four times as much as they can pos-
conomic, as
ing heat
quet,
y heat,
provoca
ending t
ment of
ining ro
trance i
e proce
the dishe
vent of
door. A
er,' talks
ing trout struggling from the stream,
d have my dishes served glowing, or steam-
From the kitchen stove—a luxury not to be
nsented, and a quality which gives a feli-
wise unattainable, to the simplest, as well
e most highly-finished dishes. Let these
have sense and taste conceive a compact
r, quietly served in simple succession ac-
ing to such an arrangement, with every
t at hand, and in the best possible state,
compare it with a three-course repast, im-
ed under cover, in tedious procession from
rground. In my next, I shall treat of the
, the dinner, and the mode of conducting it.

STORY OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

e have before us a very valuable work, of
n interest
low last
st in the
or adv
on Man
ence of its
ters of
nanical
sampled
present
dition o
rtments
the work
ons, drawing
itle page is sufficiently copious to convey a
perfect character of the book, which ap-
s to have been compiled with great care
fidelity. We commend it to the notice of
brothers Harper, who might profitably re-
ish it amongst the Cotton Manufactures of
North. We propose to make extracts, and
ommence today with a tabular synopsis, exhi-
g the actual condition of the Cotton Manu-
ure of Britain, followed by a few brief notes,
veying an overpowering idea of its immense
nt.—*Boston Transcript.*

nt and Value of the British Cotton Manufacture in 1833.

on Wool imported ..... lbs.	303,656,837
do. consumed in the manu-facture ..... "	282,675,200
n yarn (included in 1st ar. per lb. for exports) ..... "	256,174,400
nber of hands employed in the cotton manufacture	
y to a 10-h. day	
n per lb.	
nber of Spindles	
nber of Power Looms	
nber of Hand Looms	
d earned	

... they secured attachment and con-
... and they revealed to him the feelings
of other men—that great secret in the art of
command, which reason alone can never dis-
close. His understanding was concentrated
on his profession; and as danger must al-
ways excite where it does not disturb, it act-
ed on his mind in the moment of action, with
the highest stimulant power, and roused his
genius to exertions greater than the languor
of tranquillity could have produced. Sir
Windham certainly, and perhaps Fox, met
Capt. Nelson at Holkam, without suspecting
that he was more than a lively and gallant
officer. * * * Why is it not possible to
wipe out from history the scenes in the Bay
of Naples? I read over the passage which
respects them, three or four times, in hopes
of discovering a vindication; but, alas! it is
impossible. It might be thought affectation,
but it is true, that I have read them with no
... The breach of faith to the garri-
... the two castles, is certain and too
... The execution of Caraccioli is as
... I forbear to characterise. The
... that at this execution was pre-
... ferocious woman who lowered the
... name of an English matron to the
... a Parisan fish-woman; and who made
... her hero an instrument in deeds of
... and dishonour. The contrast between
... horrible executions and the prodigate
... pleasure of Palermo in the autumn of 1798,
as it appears by Sir T. Trowbridge's letters,
reminds the reader of that union of effemi-
nacy and barbarity which marked the worst of
the Roman Emperors. From this moment
the charm of the kind and honest Horatio
Nelson is gone. His correspondence with
his poor wife becomes cold and rare. She,
the companion of his poverty and obscurity,
entirely loses him, at the moment when he
became the most celebrated man in Europe.
His excellent father, notwithstanding the vir-
tues and the glories of his son, seems nobly
to have joined his injured wife. What ex-
cites the most bitter regret is, that he who
was seduced into barbarity, and public as
well as private perfidy, had a soul full of hon-
our and humanity; that he was the same
... never punished a seaman, and whose
... were convulsed at seeing him punish.
... he was the very same whom the
... call "Noi, bold as a lion, and mild as
...

ORIGINAL OF THE WHAR FOOLSCAP PAPER.
... well known that Charles I. of England,
... numerous monopolies for the support of
... rnment. Among others was the prin-
... manufacturing paper. The water mark
... her sort of paper, was the royal arms of
... The consumption of this article was
... at this time, and large fortunes were made
... by those who had purchased the exclusive right
... to make and vend it. This, among other
... nopolies, was set aside by the parliament that
brought Charles to the scaffold; and by way of
showing their contempt for the king, they or-
dered the royal arms to be taken from paper, as
a fool, with his cap and bells, to be substituted.
This was done in 1649; and I have seen old
manuscripts, written between that period and
1700, bearing a distinct water-mark—a fool
wearing the dress he is described as appearing
in, about the courts of British monarchs. Cron-
well, when secure in his power, changed the
water mark, by substituting a dragon grasping
in his hand arrows of fire, and afterwards
putting his own coat of arms in its place.
When Charles II. came to the throne, he re-
stored the royal arms to paper, and enlarged its
... It is now more than an hundred and
... fifty years since the fool's cap and bells
... from paper; but still, paper of the
... which the rump parliament ordered for their
... bears the name of the water mark the
... as an indignity to Charles.

... OF THE JACKDAW AND THE FIREFLY.—
... Court-Martial appointed to try Lieutenant
... Burnett, for the loss of the *Jackdaw* on
... of Old Providence, amongst the Bahamas
... and Lieutenant John Julius M'Donnell,
... the loss of the *Firefly* off Belize, in the Gulf
... of Mexico, have returned the following verdict
In the case of the *Jackdaw* they have decided as
follows:—
... The Court was of opinion that the loss of
His Majesty's sloop-of-war late Schooner *Jackdaw* was
occasioned in consequence of the reef on which
the said schooner was wrecked, off Old Providence,
extending several miles farther than
laid down in the Admiralty charts; and also in
consequence of a supposed current setting to
the south-west. The Court was, however, of
opinion that the said Lieutenant Edward Burnett
was incautious in carrying so much sail
in hazy weather, and when he had near-
ran the distance he intended; and the Court do
therefore, admonish the said Lieutenant Edward
Burnett to be more cautious in future. The
Court was further of opinion, that after the
schooner had struck on the reef, every exertion
was made by the said Lieutenant Edward Burnett,
his officers, and ship's company, in
... to save the said schooner whilst
... doing so remained, and also afterwards
... the crew, with the provisions and stores
... said schooner; and the Court did, therefore,
acquit the officers and ship's company
... Majesty's late Schooner *Jackdaw*, and
... Lieutenant Edward Burnett, who was
... admonished to be more careful in
... |

... verdict in the case of the *Firefly* is
... The Court is of opinion that the loss of
H. M. S. *Firefly*, was occasioned by the
schooner having been drifted on the reef off
the Northern Triangles by a N. W. current, in
winds having been light and variable, with
calmy calms; and it appearing to the Court
from the observations taken at noon, and
from the longitude deduced from the ow
insights for the chronometer, that there w
every reason to suppose that the said schoo
was twenty-four miles from the before-menti
reef at 4 P. M.; the Court does, therefore,
acquit the said John Julius M'Donnell, s
surviving officers, and ship's company, of
blame respecting the said schooner *Firefly*, a
are hereby fully acquitted accordingly. The
Court, however, cannot but express its
and regret that a British officer and British
men should have had their commanding offi
... any human being, exposed on the shore, in
... Spanish and melancholy a state as Lieu-
... Donnell was when he was abandoned by
... the clerk in charge, and the men w
... manned him; the Court is further of
... that the conduct of Mr. Not, the master
... was meritorious and highly praiseworthy
... travelling to Belize, and by that means
... assistance, and saving the remaining
... ship's company, who had been left off
... beach and wreck, and subsequently
... in search of Lieut. M'Donnell, and
... him from his perilous situation."

The city of Boston, by the census just ex-
pired, contains 72,848 inhabitants, showing an
increase of 14,000, or 26 per cent. during the
last five years.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.

Mr. De Bleury reported His Excellency's answer to the Address of the 13th instant; relative to the Prisoners' Council Bill reserved last Session:

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to acquaint the House of Assembly in Answer to this Address, that the information which has been received from His Majesty's Government relating to the Act "to authorise Council to address Jurors in behalf of prisoners in capital cases," which was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, is to the following effect: That the Bill will be confirmed at the earliest possible opportunity by the King in Council, and that the necessary order in Council for that purpose, will be speedily transmitted to the Province.

Castle of St. Lewis.
Quebec, Nov. 16, 1835.

Mr. Vanfelson presented a petition of Joseph François Delisle, Esquire, scrivener, praying that Judge Thompson of Gaspé, of malversation and high crimes in his judicial capacity; referred to the Committee of Grievances, and to be printed.

A message was received from the Council, agreeing to 1st, the Members' Indemnity Bill; 2d, the Convicts Transportation Bill.

Mr. Tache introduced a Bill for preserving for the purposes of husbandry, the grass growing on beaches in the district of Quebec; second reading Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Lafontaine, G. B. Faribault, Esquire, was appointed, from this day, Clerk Assistant to the House; and a Committee was appointed to point out a proper person to be French Translator.

On motion of Mr. De Witt, an Address was voted to His Excellency for an account of the quantity of timber cut upon the uncultivated lands of the Crown in this Province for each of the last six years, and a detailed account of all monies collected or received during each of said years, from the sales of the timber cut upon the said lands; and also a detailed account of the annual expense of collecting the same, and the manner in which the proceeds have been applied, together with the authority under which such monies have been collected and applied.

On motion of Mr. De Witt, the Standing Committee on Hospitals was instructed to inquire into the Rules and Regulations of the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital, the terms on which sick persons are admitted into that Institution, the name of the Medical Attendants and of the Governors (distinguishing those for life from those elected) for each of the last ten years; also, a statement of their Treasurer's Accounts, as well as any revenues or sources of profit they may have.

Mr. Viger reported unfavourably on the Petitions of the proprietors of the Common of Isle du Pads, and of the Montreal and Lachine Rail Road Company; and favorably on the Petitions of the Montreal Gas Light Company, and of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

Mr. Viger also reported favorably on the Petition of Pierre Gingras, to build a bridge over the River Cap Rouge, but reserving to the public the present Ferry; committed for tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. De Bleury, the House is to take into consideration on Wednesday next, the expediency of providing temporary Houses of Correction in the several districts of this province.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered to Mr. Speaker the three following Messages:—

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief,

With reference to that part of the Address of the House of Assembly of the 4th instant, which prays that the Governor-in-Chief will be pleased to communicate to the House all such further information as he may have received from His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the prolonged occupation of the buildings anciently part of the Jesuit's College, by His Majesty's troops as barracks, the Governor has received His Majesty's commands to inform the House that His Majesty is anxious that these buildings should be restored as promptly as possible to their original use; and that this measure shall not be delayed a day after ulterior and adequate provision shall have been made for the accommodation of the troops.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the proposal made in the Address of the Governor-in-Chief on the opening of the Session, to place under the control of the representatives of the people, all the sources of local revenue, will deprive His Majesty of the means of providing for this object. As soon, therefore, as suitable barracks for the troops shall be provided, the Board of Ordnance will immediately issue the necessary instructions for evacuating the buildings in question.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Nov. 13, 1834.

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

With reference to that part of the Address of the House of Assembly which prays that the Governor-in-Chief will be pleased to communicate to the House all such further information as he may have received from His Majesty's Government on the subject of Lands occupied in the former lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, the Governor-in-Chief informs the House of Assembly, that the only further information that he has received on this subject is to the following effect:—

The lease of the Forges of St. Maurice is now to be considered as irrevocable, but His Majesty's Government regrets that the property was not disposed of by public auction to the highest bidder, and directs that whatever arrangements may be determined upon, the granting of Crown Property on Lease, by private contract, is in future to be avoided.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Nov. 13, 1835.

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

Referring to that portion of his speech at the commencement of the Session which relates to the expiration of the Act regulating the collection of the Revenue at the several inland Ports of this Province, whereby the system of reciprocity in the commercial intercourse between Lower Canada and the United States is effected, the Governor-in-Chief transmits for the information of the House of Assembly copies of correspondence that has passed between this Government and that of the United States, through His Majesty's Ministers at Washington, of letters to and from the Collector of the Customs at Coteau du Lac, and of the opinion given by the Attorney General thereon, and recommends this important subject to the favorable consideration of the House.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Nov. 14 1835.

Mr. Secretary Walcott also delivered at the bar:—

Copies of Communications between the Colonial Secretary and Provincial Government relative to the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale. [On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, referred to Committee of Grievances.]

Copies of Communications from the Colonial Secretary to the Provincial Government relative to the charges against Judge Kerr.

Copy of a General Order dated 6th December 1814, relative to granting lands to Soldiers who served in the late war with the United States of America.

Mr. Knight presented the Reports of the Agricultural Society for the County of Missisquoi.

The "Tavern-keepers" Bill and the useful Arts Bill were read the second time, and referred to separate Special Committees.

The second reading of the Bankrupts Bill was deferred till Wednesday next.

The Boroughs and Villages Police Bill was read the second time, and referred.

The consideration of the Militia Pensions Bill was deferred till tomorrow.

The Provincial Statute Re-printing Bill was amended in Committee; to be reported tomorrow.

The Bill to prevent Debtors from wasting or diminishing the value of their immoveable property, was ordered to be engrossed.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.

Mr. De Witt reported His Excellency's Answer to the Address of the 6th instant:—

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

GENTLEMEN,—The detailed information prayed for by this Address, on the subject of the Timber cut on the waste lands of the Crown, I shall direct the proper officers to furnish to the House of Assembly with the least possible delay.

Castle of St. Lewis.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1835.

Mr. Vanfelson reported on the several petitions for a free bridge over the River St. Charles; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Viger reported favorably on a Petition for a Railroad from Pointe Levi to the Province Line; and Mr. Vanfelson introduced a Bill for making and maintaining the said Railroad; second reading Monday next.

Mr. Viger reported unfavorably on the several Petitions relating to a Railroad from Lake Momphremagog to the Province Line, and to the incorporation of the St. Francis Railroad Company.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the two following Messages:—

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

The Governor-in-Chief informs the House of Assembly that a despatch had been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of the Address of the House of last Session on the state of the Province, and mentioning that the same has been laid at the foot of the Throne.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1835.

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief,

The Governor-in-Chief acquaints the House of Assembly that, by a despatch received yesterday from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, he is informed that the Bill, intituled, "An Act to ascertain the manner in which persons shall hereafter be admitted to practise the law or to practice as Notaries in this Province," passed by the Legislature in the Session of 1834, and reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, will be confirmed by His King in Council; and that the order of confirmation will be transmitted to the Province as soon as the necessary forms can be completed.

Castle of St. Lewis.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1835.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Date.	Thermometer.		Barometer		Wind Noon	Inches Rain.	Weather.	
Nov.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
15	21	40	29.90	29.92	S. E.	0	variabl	variabl
16	36	56	29.69	29.30	S.W.	0	cloudy	clear
17	34	43	29.75	29.75	S.W.	0	clear	variabl
18	32	48	29.78	29.75	S.	0	clear	cloudy
19	31	40	29.97	29.96	Wby S	0	Cloudy	variabl
20	32	36	29.7	29.50	N. E.	0	30 rain	rain
21	32	33	29.76	29.90	W.	0	cloudy	variabl

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1835.

It must be allowed, by all who have taken a retrospect of the past, that the British and liberal party in this Province have too exclusively devoted their attention to the prevention of the evils arising from the irregularities in the workings of our Constitution of Government; and have not struck deep enough into the causes which have produced those mischievous developements of a political system in itself so goodly. Had the question of the adaptation of the system, on its broadest and most liberal basis, to this country, peopled as it is by the descendants of different nations, been sooner discussed, the *crisis* in our public affairs, to which we now seem rapidly approaching, would have long ago occurred. Some modifications in the practical working of our political machinery would ere this have been effected. The seeds of regeneration would have been sown, and we might now have been reaping their fruit, in the form of wise and salutary legislation. Although we have ever felt the greatest admiration for the principles of our Constitution; yet we cannot conceal our astonishment that Pitt should have so inconsiderately engrafted it upon such a comparatively barbarous and despotic social system as Canada possessed. A beneficial alliance between the two, the whole course of past events has shown to be impossible. It has been abundantly demonstrated that our mixed Constitution, of Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, is fit only for intelligent freemen, not for the dependent vassals of Seigneurs; and that the most prominent cause of our present distractions is to be traced to the indiscriminate bestowal of it upon a people, for which it was never framed, and which no means were taken, at the commencement, to assimilate to the genius of their new political existence.

The pernicious consequences of overlooking, in the construction of such a Constitution for Canada, the actual and prospective circumstances of the people were manifested immediately subsequent to 1791; and have gone on increasing, until they have obtained a rank luxuriance in the present day. It must ever, therefore, form matter of deep regret, that those early developements of the poisonous nature of the soil in which the tree of the Constitution had been planted, had not been differently treated from what they were. For it has been all along the prominent defect in the policy of former Provincial Administrations, and their supporters, rather to attempt nullifying the bad effects that arose from the incompatible connection between a free Constitution and an unintellectual people, than to strike at the root of evil, by reforming the social system. It becomes, then, a question of great moment to the present generation, to determine whether they will adopt the old and inefficient course of policy, merely to lop off the noxious excrescences, or pursue a new one, and remove at once the causes of the constantly recurring evils. We prefer the latter expedient. We, with the great body of real Reformers, would remove the barriers that prevent the mass of the population from reaching the elevation which the Constitution took for granted they occupied. The people are now enslaved; we would make freemen of them; and never until they become so, can they be relieved from their present task-masters, who plausibly style themselves their representatives.

In conclusion, we would express the hope that the present generation will not act as their predecessors, in contenting themselves with endeavoring to render as little noxious as possible, the effects of an unnatural alliance between a form of government—a type of the British Constitution—and an essentially vicious and despotic civil polity; but they must endeavor to root out the cause of those evils, by radical reforms—the removal of feudal grievances—a new division of the counties—a change in the laws regulating the elective franchise—establishment of register offices, &c. Every act of oppression, whether emanating from the House of Assembly, or countenanced by the Governor, must be taken as a call upon Reformers to throw aside an apathetic and defensive policy, and to enter with heart and hand upon an energetic and aggressive course.

It must be apparent to all, that the manner in which the House of Assembly seem inclined to treat the Governor's answer to their oft-repeated complaints respecting the Jesuits' College, Quebec, forebodes no long continuance of a friendly feeling between His Excellency and this branch of the Legislature. A serious rupture is confidently anticipated by many upon the above question.

The subjoined particulars of the accidental collision between the ships *Douglas* and *Ontario*, are taken from a letter communicated to the *New York Advertiser*, by one of the *Ontario's* passengers. The details of this accident, which caused the *Douglas* to return to England, and not prosecute her voyage to this port, will doubtless prove interesting to our readers.

"The passage may be said to have commenced with head winds, for *we* had scarcely cleared the harbor when they began and blew incessantly for a week, driving us as far south as lat. 36. We have had thirteen days of head wind, four or five days calm, and many of light and variable breezes. We met also with a serious accident and delay from running foul of a British ship, during a dark and squally night, just before daylight on the 2d October. We were suddenly awakened by a shock and crash, which brought most of us upon deck in our night dresses, when we found that we had struck a ship going westward and had lost a part of our jib boom, stay and cutwater. In the course of half an hour, the pumps gave us the most satisfactory evidence that we had not sprung a leak, and that the strength of our vessel, and the kindness of Providence, had preserved us from serious injury.

"In the meantime the vessel which met us, burned blue lights and threw up a rocket as signals of distress, and our captain immediately turned his course to the westward to give assistance. We came up with her soon after daylight, found the British flag flying union down and both pumps going. She had lost her bowsprit entirely, and of course the stay of the foremast, which waved like a tree in a storm, her sails were flying in the wind, and she rolled as if she were entirely unmanageable. Indeed her dangers seemed so great, that although a heavy sea was rolling, and a gale blowing which would have rendered it hazardous even to lower a boat, the captain thought it necessary to order the mate and hands to be in readiness to attempt to save her crew, if she should sink. The wind and waves were so high, it was impossible to speak her, but we found from letters chalked on a board which they held up, that the ship was the *Douglas*, for Quebec.

"As they appeared to need no immediate aid, we gave them our course which they followed, and went on under short sail, taking care not to lose sight of her. At ten o'clock we again wore ship back, and read with the glass on board, the request, "Will you stay near us until morning." To this the captain assented by waving his hat, and we again pointed our course under short sail. We were soon obliged to take in all sail; but even while running under bare poles, we made five knots an hour, and were obliged to lie by every other hour, to wait for her.

"You may well believe that anxiety and thankfulness were the predominant feelings of the day. Our own ship was soon put in safe condition; but we felt much solicitude for our companion, which was now evidently returning to England to repair. Lights were hung up by both ships at night. In the morning we again visited her, and were able to speak. The pumping had ceased, but the sailors had evidently been at work during the night. A jury bowsprit was rigged, and the foremast stayed. She was going on slowly but easily under a foretopsail; and to all appearance she would be able to pursue her voyage in safety. The captain asked if he could render any assistance; and on receiving an answer in the negative, we bade them good bye, bowed our sails and pursued our course, and soon lost sight of the Douglas. It was a great satisfaction to leave her in a safe state, and to hope that no fatal evil would result from this unfortunate accident. We are indebted to the kindness of Providence only, that we did not meet directly, stem to stem, and sink together, with none to witness or report our fate."

The singular and brilliant celestial appearances which were observed here last week, were also apparent in New York. The *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following description of the phenomena, as seen in that city:—"At about eleven o'clock, the whole horizon presented a most extraordinary appearance—something like the glare of an extensive conflagration; the light reflected from the south to the horizon, having the appearance of the rays of the sun when it is partly obscured by a cloud, or, as it is commonly called, when the sun draws water. The hues of the various radii were principally of a red pink, transparent as ether, others were white, and a few nearly of a lead colour. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes, they moved round to the east, and gradually faded away. It was the most singular phenomenon of the kind that has been witnessed in these regions for many years; and indeed so much did it resemble a conflagration, that many of the bells of the city sounded an alarm of fire."

The most interesting of the topics that will be discussed during the approaching Session of the United States' Congress, are the French Question—the Ohio and Michigan Boundary—and the admission of the latter Territory into the Union. The election of President will also create considerable excitement.

The Texians continue to make head against the Mexican troops. The latest reports from that quarter, state, that the insurrectionary Texians had captured the garrison of Goliad (La Bahia) by a forced march, during midnight.

New York papers, of Thursday evening, with which we were yesterday favoured by Mr. H. Stevenson, are destitute of any intelligence of great interest.

The Court of King's Bench on Saturday gave judgment against Dr. C. Lusignan, Returning Officer at the last West Ward election, for having rejected the vote of Mr. R. Macintosh, in a fine of £10 and costs. Many more suits of the same kind are now pending.

Lower Canada.

It would appear that the statements we lately made of the wilful appropriation of the public monies to improper and illegal purposes, by our City Council, are not the only cases we could then have cited, but that others have already taken place or are likely to be made. Our readers are aware of a most violent assault and battery having been committed some months since upon Mr. James Carswell, of this city, by the Captain of the Watch and some of his myrmidons, who forced their way into that gentleman's residence for that purpose. The doughty Captain was put upon his trial before the Quarter Sessions, and owing to the gross ignorance of the Jury, one of whom was a watchman, he was acquitted in the face of the most positive and undubitable testimony. The Council have just ordered the fees and charges of Mr. Prochette's illegal adviser to be paid from the funds of the city, thus approving of one of the most brutal assaults ever committed, and this by the watch, who are bound to protect,—not to injure the citizens of Montreal. Mr. Patrick Brennan has been induced, no doubt, by the successful issue of these applications, to make a claim for about £17 to refund him the expences he had incurred in instituting several actions before the Magistrates for a violation of the police regulations, and which were all dismissed on various grounds. Truly the Corporation will have enough to do, if they are to pay of all similar demands. Would Mr. Brennan, or any other individual similarly situated, be inclined to pay over to the Corporation treasury the fines he receives when he is successful? The petition has been referred to the Committee of Accounts, who have not yet reported upon the propriety of this claim. We are happy to perceive that E. E. Rodier, Esq. took the Council most severely to task for the vote they recently passed in favor of O'Flaherty, the butcher, fined for a breach of the market regulations. His language was strong, but not too much so. His motion to expunge the resolution from the Journals was rejected. During the course of the discussions which took place on this occasion, (Friday last,) we notice that several Members spoke of the expiration of the City Charter in May, as a reason for suspending certain contemplated improvements. The citizens of Montreal will rejoice at the dissolution of this most useless body, who have not only ill performed their duties, but have committed gross and most culpable blunders. Unless a very great modification is made in the Charter, it is an injury, instead of a benefit to the community.—*Montreal Gazette, Oct. 19.*

The French origin majority of the Assembly, in a dignified consistency with its professions for the independence of the Bench, has just added another example of its officious attacks on the only public officers it has pretext to interfere with, (having further, however, usurped the right of naming its own servants, commissioned by the Government, as also certain commissioners,) by a charge of malversation and of high crimes and misdemeanors, against Mr. Justice Thompson, of Gaspe. This charge is brought forward by a Member of the House, who is a practising lawyer in the Court over which that Judge presides, and whose name is Joseph François Lebloin. The House has now before it charges against Messrs Justices Kerr, Gale and Thompson, three Justices of "British origin," and it repeats its cries against the partiality of nominations, while these "French origin" Judges, Messrs. Vallières, Rolland and Panet, have been named out of the last four vacancies. Nothing will content the needy and greedy place-hunters, until they monopolize the Bench, in prosecution of their great stupid scheme to form a "Nation Canadienne" on this continent. Will they not have a few Englishmen, to expound the English criminal and mercantile laws, which form more than a half, if not three-fourths, of the business of our Courts? The proceedings respecting the Jesuits' Barracks are characterized by the same inconsistency and national prejudices. The destination of these grants was, in great part, for the conversion of the aborigines; some donations were by individuals, and nothing could be fully change their declarations; others were for purposes of education, and the whole was exclusively under Catholic control, and it has been appropriated to *education alone*. The Assembly, while it recognizes the right of the French King to appropriate the lands to religion, and that religion there, denies the right of the English King to do the same with the lands His Majesty came into possession of after the conquest, because it is for Protestant and not national purposes. But the right of both and the other is the same. While about a full third of the seigniory lands are allowed to be held by the Catholic, (becoming to them selves,) and no claim of restitution is made from them, the Assembly has declared all the English King's lands, his grants and sales of land, doubtful, and, with respect to the companies for settlating its settlement, then they are illegal,—the French King having all along done the same, and the Assembly not questioning his right.

The same spirit has shown itself on many other occasions. The hosts of lawyers, of doctors and notaries, which infests the Assembly, has attempted or succeeded in securing the monopoly of these professions, by unjust laws. They profess to raise the character of the professions, by keeping them out of fair competition, by usurping the right of the public to employ whom it pleases, and by forming boards and traps to secure their interests and those of their friends. The Medical Boards of Quebec and Montreal are fair examples of this, and the restrictions more lately put upon the practice of law had the same object. These gentlemen will give a man an opportunity of buying, where he pleases, a piece of linen, but he must, when his health and life are in question, come exclusively to be killed scientifically, as they conceive, by them. Can there be more remarkable proofs of the national character of the Assembly, and the tendency of its opinions to condemn all rights of the English King, and yet to approve the exercise of the same rights in the French King,—not on grounds of reason and law, but on grounds of interest and power.

Upper Canada.

We have copied from the *Chronicle* an account of some damage caused by the gale of Wednesday last, and we regret to find that the loss of property and life is still more extensive. The schooner *Robert Bruce* of this Port, is lost with the captain and three men. The American schooner *Detroit* fell in with the *Bruce* dismasted and no one on board.—Whether the captain and crew had been washed off the vessel, or had left her in the boat and foundered in the Lake, no one knows. The *Detroit* attempted to tow her into a port; but after breaking several tow lines, the Captain was obliged to abandon the *Bruce* and secure his own safety. The *Minerve*, *Avon* and another schooner are sunk at the Credit, and the *Birmingham*, lately the Steam Boat *United Kingdom*, broke from her moorings at Oswego, and was driven ashore. $500 have been offered to get her off again, which we hope will be done. The owner had expended his capital upon her.—*Kingston Herald.*

Last Sunday night three men were drowned at Brewer's Mills on the Rideau Canal. It is supposed that they were crossing the locks, and from the darkness of the night and the influence of liquor, missed their footing and fell into the water.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—Last Sunday evening about 10 o'clock, Mr. W. Brady, the Lock Master, at Brewer's Mills, with his wife, set out from Mr. James Mathewson's to return home, with three other men. They had to cross the Locks over the gang-way attached to the Lock-gates, which is a dangerous passage in a dark and stormy night. The night was very dark and the wind high.—As they approached the Lock-gates, the wind blew out the lights, just as it is supposed Mrs. Brady was about to step on the foot-board attached to the lock, instead of which, she thinks in the darkness, she must have mistaken the path-board and stepped on one of the crabbs, which would not admit of a solid footing and was precipitated into the water in the lock. Her husband with John Murphy, Marshall, a sawer, and Vint, are supposed to have fell into the water nearly at the same time. Cries for help were heard at Mr. Mathewson's house, and persons sent to the assistance of the distressed with the greatest speed. Vint was found holding fast to the lock chains, and rescued; at the same time a cloak was observed on the wat r, which proved to be attached to Mrs. Brady, who was then taken out of the water nearly lifeless, but by proper treatment she is likely to recover, although she is very weak and has suffered much from being chilled, and the great quantity of water she had swallowed. When Mrs. Brady was taken out, it was not known what had happened to Brady, Murphy and Marshall, and some time was lost in seeking them at the houses of Messrs. Mathewson and Brady, for Mrs. Brady was insensible, and Vint was not aware they had fallen into the water after him. Lights were brought and the lock examined, when two hats were observed just in one of the bodies. The water was let out of the lock when Brady, Murphy and Marshall were found, but past all hopes of recovery. Mrs. Brady says that when in the water her husband told her to take hold of his coat and he would try to get her to land, that she did do so, but lost her hold, after some time being spent to find a place to get out, for it is to be observed the walls of the Locks are too steep to admit a man to rest in the water reaching the top, and in the dark, they could not distinguish the lower gates. When the light went out they were enveloped in pitchy darkness and in a precarious situation close to the Lock, and in their endeavors to save Mrs Brady, they all fell into the water. Vint was rather tipsy, but the others were not affected by liquor.—*Kingston Spectator.*

The Village of London is beginning to assume a new appearance. The streets are like a beautiful piece of Macadamized road, side walks are gravelled, with square logs on the outside, and posts at regular distances to fasten horses to, that they may not incommode persons passing on foot. Draining is also in progress, so that in a short time persons will be able to go through all the streets with as much pleasure as if they were promenading the streets of one of the finest towns of Old England. Every thing is in our favour. We have plenty of gravel and plenty of sand, and want nothing but industry to make our streets as beautiful as walks in pleasure grounds. Great praise is due to Dr. Lee for the assiduity with which he superintends the improvements which are going on, and the skill and taste which he displays through the whole. —*London Wesleyan Advocate.*

A Railroad is contemplated between here and the mouth of Catfish Creek. The ground is level, the distance only twenty-two miles, and the people generally are taking a lively interest in it. We shall, perhaps, give a more particular account when the survey is completed.—*Ib.*

United States.

REMARKABLE.—During the late gale, while the schr *Laura*, Capt. Walker, was in about latitude 30, and to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, about 70 miles from land, she was visited by a large number of land birds. Many were swept by the wind beyond the vessel, and in the endeavor to return on board, fell exhausted in the water and perished. A number came on board, and were sheltered in the cabin. 72 were killed and eaten by the sailors. The following birds were identified: red-headed woodpeckers, red birds, mocking birds, blue jays, stone plovers, large blue herons, and night herons. They remained with the vessel till the gale abated, when such as were able took their departure for the land. At the same time immense flocks of wild geese were seen flying over, some of which manifested a disposition to alight upon the rigging. —*Charleston Mercury.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Three thousand dollars are offered for the arrest and delivery in New Orleans of Dudley W. Bedcock, late cashier of the Union Branch Bank of Louisiana, at Clinton, who has absconded with thirty thousand dollars of the funds of that institution.—*Charleston Patriot.*

CURIOUS FACT.—A late article in Silliman's valuable journal says, that in Potter county, Penn. within the space of five miles, are found the head waters of the Alleghany, Susquehannah and Genessee rivers, the first flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, the second into the Chesapeake,—and the third into Lake Ontario.

DIED,

In Antigua, on the 14th ultimo, of yellow fever after a few days illness, George Alexander Grant, late Collector of His Majesty's Customs there, and Inspector of Imports at the Port of Quebec. He was son of the late Colonel Grant, of the Ordnance Department, on this command, where most of his family connections are.

On board His Majesty's brig *Cruizer*, from Grenada to Barbadoes, Captain M'Auslan, Commander of that vessel.

Auction Sales.

BY ROBERT FROSTE & Co.

DRY GOODS.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, will be Sold, at their Stores, an assortment of Yorkshire and Manchester GOODS, now receiving per *Endeavour* and *Horatio*, worthy the attention of buyers in general, consisting of

5 cases Superfine and Common Cloths and Cassimeres, assorted colours
2 do Garment Prints
1 do 2.8 @ 40 inch Grey Domestics and Bleached Shirtings
30 pieces Black Cotton Velvet, Plain and Printed
130 do Bogatta Shirtings
50 do 6-4 and 3-4 Coloured Merino
1 bale Superior Blankets, 7.4 @ 12.4 Rose, and 2½ @ 4 Point Mackinaw
2 do 63 pieces White, Scarlet, Yellow and Green Flannels
1 do Red and Green Baize and Bocking
1 do Wadding
1 do Red and White Serges
1 case Worsted Hosiery
1 do Cotton do
1 do 5-4 and 6-4 Cotton Checks
1 bale Striped Cotton
1 do Worsted Plaids.

—AND,—

2 cases Imperial, Raven, Japan Cloth, China, and Light-Dyed Sewings and Twist, Saranet Ribbons, Galloons and Doubles.

—AND,—

A variety of other Articles.

The whole are intended to be Sold absolutely *without reserve*, to close accounts.

☞ Sale to commence at ONE o'clock each day.

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FUR MUFFS, CAPS, TIPPETS, BOAS, &c.

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SOLICITS the attention of the Merchants of both Provinces, to his most extensive and splendid assortment of FURS, which he warrants as being of superior workmanship, and at prices lower than any other house in the Canadas. The following Furs are ready for inspection:—

Lustre South Sea Seal Caps.
Plucked and unplucked Otter do
Imitation South Seal do
Martin and Bob. Martin do
Brown and French Sable do
Neutria and plucked Rabbit do
Real Fitch and Mink do.
Brown, Yellow and Black Fitch do
Long and Short Hair Seal do
Racoon and Russia Lamb do (black & grey)
Astracan and Nat. Jennett do
Cunette and Sealette do
Cloth, Velvet, Leather and Oil Skin do
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GLOVES, MITTENS, GAUNTLETS of every description of Furs.

Oil Skin Cloaks, Hat Covers, with a great variety of other articles.

—ALSO,—

60 doz Patent Elastic HATS, 1st quality,
100 do Waterproof do 2d do
200 do Imitation do do
200 do Plated do do

Stores Corner of the Old Market, formerly occupied by the late F. H. Taylor, and *Flor d'Armes.*

Sept. 9. 144.n.