The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

No. 47. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1835. VOL. I.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Throughout the month of October, rain fell frequently, but not in great quantities; and though the weather was not favourable for ripening to maturity, and harvesting the crop that remained out, other farming operations went on without much interruption. On some farms the land was rather wet for ploughing. Many days in October were unusually warm for the season, and there has not been much frost. It is a most remarkable feature of this season, that in September and October, in the open country, moschetoes were more troublesome than I have ever before known them to be, at any time of the year.

It is reported that in the Eastern and Lower Sections of the Province much of the crops were housed at the beginning of the month. Any crops that were so circumstanced then, are not likely to be of much value to the farmer. I fear that the produce of grain from the threshing-floors this year, particularly of Wheat, will greatly disappoint the expectations of many farmers, and that the sample will be uneven, and much inferior to that generally produced in Canada. I am rejoiced to report, there are exceptions, and that some of the Wheat escaped without great injury, at any period of its growth or harvesting. I have seen a number of the English *Monthly Agricultural Reporter* for last August, and of some of the best Wheat counties in England it is said, "that a sample equal to that of last year is not to be looked for." In other counties, "that the sample is lean, coarse, and uneven." In Norfolk, "that it is rather below an average," &c. I cannot say that these reports are correct, but it would appear that the Wheat crops are much inferior to the crops of last year, though they do not complain of injury from the larvæ of the Wheat Fly, as with us. Other grain crops are reported to be most abundant. There has not much of the new Wheat appeared in the Montreal Market this Fall.

Barley has been already sold in our market to a considerable extent; the price from half-a-dollar to three shillings the minot. It is said, that few lots of superior quality, and free from injury, have yet been sold. Farmers expect that the price will advance for good samples.

Oats are plentifully brought to market, and bring a fair price—from eighteen pence to two shillings and a penny the minot. The quality of Oats, particularly that which was late sown, is not superior; they are rather soft, and not well filled. Late sowing of Oats will be found generally unprofitable; better have the land for summer fallow.

Peas are not of good quality; many of those offered for sale, are soft and green. This year has unfavourable for their production in perfection.

Indian Corn now brought to market has not ripened perfectly, and is very soft, only fit for immediate use. This grain cannot, this year, be safely stored in large quantities, unless it be seriously kiln-dried; which, perhaps, would be useful precaution to adopt in storing Wheat, if there is so much of it that must necessarily be in a soft state.

I have not in my power to report of Rye

The produce of Potatoes is complained of by many farmers as being short, and I believe these complaints are perfectly just; but, nevertheless, I think my last report is correct, as regards Potatoes, that if the price exceeds a shilling or fifteen pence the minot, they will not be fit to eat, and that the quantity raised, will be sufficient for the demand for the table. It would be a circumstance to be regretted exceedingly, that any portion of the people of Canada should, from inclination, or from necessity, be obliged to make use of Potatoes as a substitute for bread food. Potatoes are an excellent vegetable for use to a certain extent, but are not suitable to constitute the principal food of man. In other countries, much of the poverty and wretchedness of the people is mainly to be attributed to the discovery, that human beings, from the cradle to the grave, may subsist almost exclusively on Potatoes as their food; and this discovery is the cause that millions have been obliged to subsist on them.

As Potatoes, however, are a most valuable and necessary crop for the farmer, and if not to constitute the food of man, may be advantageously manufactured in various ways, it may be useful to make a few observations here on a new disease which they appear to have become subject to in Canada, as well as in England and Ireland, and which is termed the "Dry Rot." I allude to the rotting of the seed when cut, as well as before at planting, in soil perfectly dry, by which the Potato crop has so greatly failed in Canada this year.

I have read an excellent paper, by an English farmer at Leeds, on this subject; a few extracts from which, I give. He says that, from several experiments, he has come to the conclusion, that the failure of the potato crops in principally, if not altogether, from the following causes, viz:—

1st. From over ripening in the potatoes made use of for seed.

2d. The method of preserving seed through the winter.

3d. Using all sizes of potatoes for sets, and cutting them into too small dividions.

4th. Exposing the sets to the atmosphere too long when cut.

5th. Covering too deep, with rotted manure, a heavy soil, especially in a wet season.

The remedy for the 1st. That the potatoes intended for seed should be taken up when grown to the full size, but while the tops are quite green, and the potatoes are not easily shaken off the stathers. He states, that while two out of three of the sets taken from potatoes that were quite ripe, failed, not one of those sets from the potatoes taken up while the tops were green, failed, and that the unripe sets produced double the quantity at each root, than those roots from the ripe sets did.

For the second. He recommends that potatoes for seed should be put into pits, in small quantities, where they would be preserved from sprouting. This could be readily done in Canada, where there is high dry soil. Pits might be made about four feet deep, the potatoes filled into them to about a foot from the surface, this empty space filled closely with hay, and pieces of wood placed in such a way as to bear up the weight of the earth that would be put on as covering, of which there should be two or three feet, and at the approach of winter the pits might have a few loads of stable dung put over them. I have kept potatoes in this way, much safer than in a cellar, and I know they are better so kept, for seed. Potatoes are subject to sprout greatly in cellars, and hence much exhaust their vegetative powers.

For the third. He recommends to plant whole potatoes of a good size, and if they shou'd be cut, that large potatoes cut in two, and planted immediately, will be best. From my own experience this year, I found that potatoes not cut, did not rot, but that those which were cut, rotted as well before as after planting, commencing to rot at the cut part. I would recommend to all farmers who have had the dry rot in their seed potatoes this year, to adopt every reasonable precaution in guarding against this evil for next year.

For the fourth. He recommends that the potatoes should not be taken out of the pit, where they were preserved during winter, until required for planting; that they should be planted whole, and covered immediately. I found this year, that the cut seed potatoes, exposed to the atmosphere, rotted immediately. I never found it so before, though I have had seed cut for a month before planting. The English farmer states, when he gets new seed from seedsmen, he spreads them on the ground, waters them well, and covers them lightly with soil until they sprout; if any do not sprout, they are thrown away, and the good seed only planted; the consequence is, he has no blind sets.

For the fifth. It is not necessary to cover potatoes deeply, nor is it necessary to use very rotten, or very wet heavy manure, in a recent state. After the potatoe plants are over the soil, in their after culture they may be earthed up as high as possible, or as the plants will admit. These observations are well worthy the consideration of farmers. If this new disease extend next year, the potatoe crop will become a very uncertain one; we should, therefore, try every remedy that would be easy and reasonable, to check or prevent the disease.

Hay has advanced in price since my last report, and will probably be still higher. The Straw of most crops is so much injured, that the greater part of it will not be of much use as fodder for cattle, and the consumption of Hay on the farms, will be greatly increased in consequence. These observations may not apply to every farm. Where the Straw is good, it will of course be made use of as in years past, and the Hay disposed of to the best advantage; but damaged Straw is not fit for the good of cattle.

Fat Cattle do not sell at a very high price. Sheep sell better than for some years past. This stock might be greatly, and profitably increased, provided their improvement and management were duly attended to. A good and valuable fleece is essential to make Sheep profitable, as is abundant food, summer and winter, and properly constructed Sheep-houses and yards. The latter conveniences are most necessary for the safety of breeding Ewes, and the young Lambs. I believe, not much less than half the young Lambs are lost annually, for want of suitable houses and shelter, and this must indeed, be a great drawback on the returns from Sheep, which might be prevented with a very trifling expenditure.

Ploughing is backward on many farms, and unless the season continues open to the end of this month, some of the ploughing will remain unfinished. Not one hour should be lost in forwarding this work.

In passing by the Fort yesterday, I was sorry to see Foreign Hemp unloading, to be manufactured here, when we have so favorable a country for growing that article in the greatest perfection. I believe were mills erected for dressing Hemp, a crop of this article would pay better than any that could be cultivated. Its cultivation is also encouraged by premiums offered by the English Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. I would earnestly urge farmers of capital to commence cultivating this plant.

My reports of the state of the crops are now brought to a conclusion for this year. If I have advanced any opinions that have proved to be erroneous, I hope they have not injured any individual; and made my observations that gave offence, I regret it. I have, I confess, endeavored to advance the interests of agriculturists, but I have done so from a conviction (whether I am mistaken in my opinion or not,) that the prosperity of the farmers of Canada is the only sure means by which the prosperity of the whole community can be permanently secured, and that unless the farmers are prosperous, it is impossible that commerce or any other business can be kept alive, but to a [illegible] W. EVANS.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Present, the Hon. Speaker, Hale, Debartzch, Coffin, M'Kenzie, Bell, Stewart, De St. Ours, M'Gill, Juliette, De Rocheblave, Harwood, Quirouet, Laterriere, Jones, Conillard, Felton, Moffatt, Masson, Viger, Molson—21.

Several Petitions were laid upon the table.

The Council, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole.

PETITION OF L. NORBAY, MESSENGER.

The Chairman, Hon T. Coffin, after the Clerk had read the petition, observed that the Committee was now upon the subject of printing—that he had heard the petition of L. Norbay, their officer and messenger. With a view to prevent obstruction to the Members of the Assembly in coming up to that House, it had been determined to use some precautions against the crowd which might be expected, and orders had been given to prevent the admittance of strangers without procuring tickets. Mr. Dufresne had entered by force, that is in spite of the opposition of the Messenger, and had remained during the delivery of His Excellency's speech. He had afterwards obtained a warrant against the messenger for assault, and the latter was now under security at the next ensuing Quarter Sessions to answer the alleged complaint. There could be little doubt of the conduct of Mr. Dufresne being a violation of privilege, inasmuch as he had resisted the execution of the orders of the House given to one of its servants. The Hon. Chairman said there were some cases in point, which had occurred in England; and he thought the House could not do better than follow the course formerly adopted by the House of Lords in a similar case. The petition was supported by two or three depositions.

[The Hon. Chairman read a precedent from the Lords' Journals, by which it appeared that during the trial of Warren Hastings, a Magistrate had forced his way into the House, contrary to the order of the House—that he had been resisted by an officer—that he had subsequently prosecuted the officer for an assault—that the latter had been acquitted—and having petitioned the House, the House had summoned the Magistrate before them, and after hearing him, had committed him to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The next day the Magistrate petitioned the House, and having expressed his contrition, was discharged on payment of his fees.]

Strangers were here ordered to withdraw; and the doors having been again thrown open, we found the Hon. P. D. Debartzch on his legs, who presented the Report of the Committee, to whom had been referred the Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief at the opening of the Session. The Hon. Member moved that fifty copies, one half in English and the other in French, should be printed for the use of the Members.

Hon. J. Hale questioned the propriety of printing the Address in the first instance. The first thing done ought to be to take it into consideration: and the question of concurrence might be put, paragraph by paragraph, in a day or two, but he objected to the propriety of printing it at once; it was without precedent.

Hon. P. M'Gill conceived that although such course might be unprecedented, in a case of such great importance, the House might feel itself competent to make a precedent. The Speech of the Governor in Chief was indeed one of the greatest interest and importance, "whether for good or evil," as the speech itself said. If but one single copy remained on the table for the use of the Members, it might take up a week to enable every gentlemen to make himself thoroughly acquainted with its bearing. He thought it highly desirable that it should be printed.

Hon. D. B. Viger supported the propriety of printing the Answer to the Speech. If it were desirable, and if it were without precedent, it might be printed by desire of the House, but *sub silentio*, so as not to appear on the face of the journals.

Hon. J. Hale said he wished much to see it in print, and in that sense he did not persist in opposing the motion.

Hon. P. D. Debartzch wished to meet the views of Hon. Members on all sides. He said that he agreed with what had fallen from the gentleman on the other side, and for the same reasons as he had alleged, was desirous that it should be printed. The printing might be completed by tomorrow morning.

Hon. J. Hale, on further consideration, thought it might be dangerous to deviate on the occasion from the usual course. When the House went up to the Governor in Chief with the Address, the Speaker at their head, it might happen that the Answer then presented did not contain one word of the Address now moved to be printed, the contents of which would thereby be public, which he could not think a thing to be desired.

Hon. G. Moffatt had not the slightest objection that the matter should be placed on the Journals. He could see no mischief, danger, or inconvenience, in supposing that the House could pass immediate judgment on that Address, which the Committee had taken nearly a week to prepare. Let the House have time to examine it, for the speech of the Governor did contain very important matter; and it was desirable to ascertain how far the answer coincided with the speech delivered from the Throne.

Hon. T. Coffin did not admit the propriety of passing the printing over *sub silentio*. The necessity of printing the Address, as reported from the Committee, was apparent, since every Member, with the exception of the Committee themselves, was ignorant of its contents. The printing might be finished by tomorrow, or merely twenty-four hours afterwards was not too much to bestow on the consideration of so important a document. There was an additional reason why it should not be passed sub silentio, which was that all orders for printing should be made under the authority of the House itself.

Hon. P. D. Debartzch explained, and the motion was finally agreed to, on the understanding that the copies should be printed for the use of the Members only.

Hon. P. D. Debartzch then moved, that the said Address be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Hon. G. Moffatt moved as an amendment that for "Tomorrow," be instituted "on Wednesday next." He said he could hardly have expected that Hon. Members were to be required to take this Address into consideration before the ink with which it was printed was dry. In all probability it would be mid-day tomorrow before it could be ready, and the House ought to have twenty-four hours to look into matters of the greatest interest, and relating to subjects of the most vital importance. The whole ought to be maturely examined before they were called upon to pronounce separately on each paragraph.

Hon. P. M'Gill said, that probably some Hon. Members might dissent from the terms of the Address. All had not the facility of the Hon. Member opposite, and it would only be courteous to give an opportunity of preparing any amendments that might appear necessary, instead of framing them at the table.

Hon. D. B. Viger thought it seemed singular to Honourable Members to imagine *par avance*, that there was something in the Address which, although they had not seen it, they would be willing to oppose. The House should take the Address into consideration tomorrow; and then, if Honorable Members saw fit to ask for more time, they were competent to do so. He wished to act maturely and after full reflection, but he still thought the Answer to the Speech ought to be taken into consideration at the earliest possible time; and he objected to the preliminary discussion of certain Honorable Members, that there were difficulties in the way.

The House then divided, and the amendment was carried. Minority, Hon. Debartzch, Viger and Laterriere.

The Speaker said he held in his hand a Bill which had come up from the Assembly, intituled, a *Bill to secure the freedom of Elections*. It was not usual in that House to take up any business until they had proceeded with their Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. If there had been any deviation from that usual course with respect to this Bill, in reading it a first time, the blame, if any, must rest upon him (the Speaker); but he could by no means conceive, that although, out of courtesy to another branch of the Legislature, they had proceeded to the first reading, they were justified in advancing it a second stage before the Address was presented. They had done all that was necessary to mark their sense of courtesy towards the Assembly; but as the Speech from the Throne, one of great length, had not yet been answered, he thought he ought not to put any motion for the second reading at present.

A conversation took place on motion for adjournment, Messrs. Debartzch, Hale, Laterriere, and Viger, seeing no reason to suspend proceeding on the Bill, and Messrs. Coffin and Moffatt, insisting that the Address ought to be first proceeded with, more particularly as the principle of the Bill in question was to be discussed on the second reading.

The House divided, when the adjournment was carried by a large majority.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE GALE.

Mr. O'Callaghan moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, praying His Excellency to inform them of the intentions of Government, on the subject of the complaints preferred against Judge Gale, and that he would give the House copies of all the documents he might have in his possession relating to his case.

Mr. Vanfelson, addressing the Speaker, expressed his belief that it was not the practice of that House to address the Executive on any subject before the Address in answer to the Speech, had been presented, and that reason alone, he thought, would be sufficient to induce the Hon. Member to withdraw his motion; but if that was not sufficient, there were yet stronger reasons why he should do so; for he would ask, was it prudent at this moment to present an address of that sort. The Head of the Executive, told us in his opening speech, that he would do all in his power to inquire into all grievances, and apply remedies to them. According to his view, therefore, to adopt the course now proposed, would be plainly to declare that the House had no confidence in an administration which had promised to look into the state of the country with alacrity and diligence. It would be to paralyze before it could go into effect, the inquiry about to be undertaken by the Royal Commissioners; it was depriving the Executive of the opportunity of which it had a right to expect would be afforded to it of doing good. The Hon. Member for Yamaska (Mr. O'Callaghan) has told us, that he believed the Governor-in-Chief to be a man of perfect integrity, and ready to render justice where justice was due; why, then, should they not wait? If the Executive has any instructions in regard to Judge Gale, they will no doubt shortly be communicated to the House. He would therefore say that in his opinion the manner of proceeding adopted by the Hon. Member, was unparliamentary; but supposing even that it was in rule, there are considerations which ought to restrain us from acting with precipitation. He was entirely in favour of the object of the Address, but thought it was too soon to present it, and a delay of two or three days would be immaterial.

Mr. Bruneau rose and expressed his surprise at what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Yamaska. What was Hon. Member to be expected bringing forward a measure needing the correction of a grievance, because the House had not yet replied to the speech. Was that sound logic? He entertained hopes that the Commission would do them justice, but he would not think that it would indicate any distrust of their good intentions, if they asked the Executive to communicate to them documents in which they were so deeply interested. The Speech took no notice of that part of their complaints; it was therefore necessary to remind the Chief of the Commission that it had been overlooked.

Mr. Lafontaine.—Similar motions had been brought forward every Session; and besides the Honourable Member for Yamaska (Mr. O'Callaghan) had said that he did not desire to present it to the Executive, until after the House had delivered its Address in answer to the Speech. They were told that the new Commission would remedy their grievances; but how could they know that, what assurance had they that it would be so, when he was silent on that part of their complaints. They were told in that speech that a Commission composed of certain individuals, would inquire into their grievances. He, however, did not see that the ninety-two resolutions needed any such inquiry. The Assembly had complained, and their complaints were not made without sufficient grounds. All the citizens knew that the evils they complained of were real. To say that the ninety-two resolutions needed to be looked into, would be to admit that they had been hastily passed, and without having duly weighed and considered, which was far from being the case. The question did not regard a mere grievance, or one person more than another. The matter before them was the correction of a vicious system which must be amended—It was not a question of persons, but of principles. It was of little consequence who governed, provided these evils no longer existed,—by keeping that object steadily in view, they would avoid all risk of involving themselves in contradictions.

Mr. Guay thought that by adopting the present motion, they would create a needless difference between the House and the Executive, and the more needless because a little delay would occasion no inconvenience. Besides, he did not think that the charges brought against Mr. Gale, were of a nature to cause the removal of that gentleman from the bench. He should therefore vote against the motion, not on account of dissenting as to the time or form, but that he thought it altogether uncalled for.

(Mr. Guay spoke so entirely to the chair that although the Hon. Member speaks distinctly and clearly, our reporter, who was behind him could not catch the whole of his discourse.)

Mr. Roper differed altogether from the Hon. Members who had spoken, the Hon. Member for the Lower Town of Quebec, (Mr. Vanfelson,) had said that he considered the motion of the Hon. Member for Yamaska (Mr. O'Callaghan) as premature, and gave as a reason, that there was now a Commission instructed to enquire into their grievances, and that it was proper to answer the Speech of the Governor in Chief, before they presented any other address to His Excellency. Another Hon. Member had said that the motion before them would have the effect of provoking the attention of the *Noble* Commissioners. These Hon. Members, to judge by their speeches would invest the Commissioners with an official character in opposition to the Assembly. This impression he desired to remove. That House had nothing in common with the Commission. It acknowledged, as it was bound to do, the authority of the Governor, but not that of the Commissioners. Our grievances are not of recent birth, they are known, and have too long weighed upon the people. The appointment of Judge Gale was a grievance. Mr. Spring Rice had himself promised, had he remained in office to refuse his sanction to that nomination. The application proposed by the Hon. Member for Yamaska could not displease Lord Gosford, for His Excellency could not in the limits of an opening speech embrace all their grievances, His Lordship had, however, promised the House the communication of all documents in his possession relating to them and, therefore, they would show no distrust of his promise by asking him specially for the papers relative to the appointment of Judge Gale.

Dr. Kimber would observe that the appointment of Mr. Justice Gale, to act in the place of Mr. Justice Vallieres, at Three Rivers, was a proof that the Executive had paid no great attention to that part of their grievances.

(Here Mr. O'Callaghan made some observation which was inaudible in the gallery.)

Mr. Power would vote against the motion, because he saw no sufficient ground of complaint against Judge Gale. The chief accusation brought against him was that he had been a partizan of Lord Dalhousie. If that was a sufficient reason for the removal of the Hon. Judge, and the same principle was further pursued, it would, in the times in which we lived, be almost impossible even to find a jury of impartial men, for almost the whole population of the Province must be classed with the partizans of one or other party.

The motion was then put and adopted by a majority of 49 to 8.

The House then adjourned to 3 o'clock this day.

The following are the members who voted in the minority of night against the motion of Dr. O'Callaghan:

Messrs. Baker, Blackburn, Bowman, Guay, Moore, Power, Wells, Wood.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, P. M.

WEST WARD OF MONTREAL CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Guay, in conformity with his declaration last night to Mr. Lafontaine, with respect to his intention to proceed with the petition against the return of Messrs. Papineau and Nelson for the West Ward of Montreal, called the attention of the House to the subject, although he would not have done so at quite such an early period, had not he perceived that Mr. Lafontaine was very anxious to have the subject brought forward. He was not aware whether the course which he intended to take in the present instance, was exactly parliamentary, not having sufficient experience, but perhaps some hon. member of longer standing than himself, would enlighten him on the subject. It would be remembered that he had presented the petition on the 4th of March last, with all the *formals* prescribed by law, and moved its reception by the House. Mr. Lafontaine had then moved that the consideration of my motion for the reception of the petition, should be deferred to the following Friday, which was granted by the House. One that day, which he would remember for a long time, having presented several petitions, a motion for adjournment was made, against which he voted, on the ground of their being business before the House undisposed of. The adjournment, however, took place, and the consideration of the petition did not take place agreeably to the order of the day. The House would, therefore, be felt convinced, say, that it was from no fault of his that the petition had not been proceeded with last session, and he consequently considered that the matter stood in the same position at present, as it did before the adjournment alluded to. The first motion he intended to make on the subject, was that the entries in the Journal of the House of March last, relating to the petition of John Donnellan, William Walker, and divers electors of the West Ward of Montreal, complaining of an undue election, be read.

(Mr. Guay's motion was granted, and the entries read accordingly.)

Mr. Guay then moved that the House do take into consideration the motion made on the 4th of March last, and that the petition be brought up.

Mr. Lafontaine said that without entering into the merits of the petition, he would state that certain formalities required by law had not been observed in drawing up and presenting the petition, which must prove fatal to it. Mr. L. then entered into long details respecting the legal formalities which he stated had not been observed. The principal objection, and that on which he laid most stress, was, that the petitioners had not taken the oath prescribed by the 4th Wm. IV., cap. 26, instead of which they had been sworn according to the form prescribed by an older statute.

Mr. Vanfelson also entered into a minute legal examination of the question, and concurred with Mr. Lafontaine in saying that the objections urged by the latter member against the petition, must prove fatal to it.

Mr. Guay said that he could not have believed that such petty obstacles would have been cast in the way of the petition. The objections were founded on such very slight grounds, that no other but the microscopic eyes of the hon. members (Lafontaine and Vanfelson) could have discerned them. Mr. Guay then entered on a legal examination of the question, in answer to Messrs. Lafontaine and Vanfelson, and concluded by saying that he thought the objections raised by those hon. members, were not such as to prove fatal to the petition which the House ought to receive.

Mr. Bedard considered the question of sufficient importance to defer its consideration to an ulterior day. For the proper understanding of the question, it was necessary to examine a statute, and he for one had not sufficient time to do so, he would therefore move that the consideration of Mr. Guay's motion be postponed to Friday next. (Mr. Bedard also entered into a legal discussion of the question.)

Mr. Barnard could not see what objection could be raised against the postponement of the question, in order to give hon. members an opportunity of examining the statutes bearing on it, by which means they would be enabled to decide in a more satisfactory manner.

After some further debate between Messrs. Vanfelson, Lafontaine and Guay, the House divided on the motion for postponing the question, when there appeared,

For the motion, 13; against it, 48; majority, 35.

Mr. Dubord then said, that although he had seconded and voted for the motion for the postponement of the question, he would, from the reasons which he had heard advanced, vote against the main motion.

Mr. Lester would exercise his own judgment on the question, as he had done last session. He had voted for deferring the consideration of the motion, in order to allow time to other members to prepare themselves.

Mr. Bedard would vote for the reception of the petition. (Hear, hear from Guay.) He had had no opportunity of well weighing the reasons advanced against it, and considered the right of petitioning as so sacred, that he preferred incurring the risk of receiving a petition with a few informalities, to rejecting it without full *cognissance de cause*.

Mr. Barnard considered the reasons advanced against the petition as insufficient to reject it, and he would vote against its reception. He, however, would have wished to have the consideration postponed, in order to give other Members time.

The House then divided on the main motion, when there appeared,—

For the motion, 10; against it, 50; majority 40.

The Speaker stated that before the orders of the day were called, having been declared by the House duly elected for the West Ward of Montreal, and being also returned for the County of Montreal, he would make choice of the West Ward.

A new writ was then ordered, on motion of Mr. Lafontaine, for the return of a Member to represent the County of Montreal.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Morin brought up the draft of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, prepared by the Special Committee, which having been read, the printing thereof was ordered.

Mr. Morin then moved that it be taken into consideration tomorrow.

Mr. Guay—"What, before it is printed?"

Mr. Morin said that he had reason to believe that the printing of the Address would be completed at an early hour tomorrow, it having been put in hands today. If, however, it was not printed, or if any Hon. Member wished to-morrow for further time for deliberation, he would have no objection to defer its consideration.

Mr. Guay would not divide the House, although he would say that Mr. Morin's proceeding appeared very precipitate. He doubted very much whether Hon. Members would have time to form their opinions, or those who had amendments to propose would have time to prepare them. He would, however, not oppose the motion, accepting Mr. Morin's declaration as a pledge that the adoption of the Address would not be insisted on tomorrow.

After some further discussion, the motion was granted and the House adjourned.

SECTIONAL BUSINESS.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Mr. Scott introduced a Bill to afford relief during a limited time to Insolvent Debtors; second reading tomorrow.

Mr. Girouard, a Bill to regulate the Notarial profession; second reading Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the expediency of reprinting the provincial Statutes and Ordinances now in force in this Province, is to be taken into consideration tomorrow.

Mr. Taylor presented a petition of the Dean and chapter of the College Rx. Anne in Quebec.

Six Petitions for different Education and Schools were presented, and referred, viz.:

By Mr. Boutillier. One.
Mr. Child. Three.
Mr. Wood. One.
Mr. De Witt. One.

Mr. O'Callaghan presented a petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, for further aid for completion and entering of the undertaking; referred to a special Committee.

Mr. Power introduced a Bill to provide less expensive means for the recovery of wages due to seamen of vessels belonging to or registered in this Province; second reading Friday next.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, an address was voted to His Excellency, praying him to inform this House if he has any instruction from His Majesty's Ministers in answer to the Complaint contained in the petition of this House to His Most Gracious Majesty during the last Session of this Provincial Parliament, in terms following, to wit:—"That even the second character of justice has been recently polluted in its source, by the appointing to high office of Judge of the King's Bench for the district of Montreal, a man who was a violent and active partizan of the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie, and the declared enemy of the Lower Canadians, to whom he is to administer;" and that he may be further pleased to convey to this House copies of all communications which may have been made through or by the Governor-in-Chief to the Colonial Office, and copies of Dispatches received, praying the same, in relation to, or bearing upon

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on the nomination of Samuel Gale, Esquire, to the Office of Judge of the King's Bench for the District of Montreal; and also copies of all Communications or Despatches received from the Colonial Office by the Governor of this Province on the same subject:—Yeas, 43—Nays, 8.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, an address was voted to His Excellency, for copies of any communications which may have been received by the Colonial authorities from His Majesty's Government, relative to the charges preferred by this House against the Hon. James Kerr.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, the orders of the day were postponed till tomorrow.

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 3.

Mr. Viger reported favorably on the Petition of the Common Council of Montreal; and Mr. Leslie introduced a Bill to establish a new Public Square, &c.

Mr. Leslie moved the consideration of continuing the improvements of the Montreal Harbour, and of providing a vessel for receiving the Steam Dredging Machinery, on Monday.

Mr. Bedard reported, as the opinion of the Committee, that a similar bill passed both Houses in 1834, and the Royal Sanction withheld, but to be again introduced on the subject of Grosse-Ile; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Morin laid before the House two accounts rendered under the Acts 4 Will. IV, cap. 1 and 3, for the Relief of Parishes in Distress; Mr. Marquis also presented two accounts under the said Acts; and Mr. Taché one.

Mr. Caron presented a Petition of the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, and others, of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, for authority to hold lands in a corporate capacity; referred.

Mr. Vanfelson and Mr. Bedard, Petitions from St. Roch Suburbs and Montmorency, for a Free Bridge over the River St. Charles; referred.

A Petition from Montreal, for a company to light the city and buildings with Gas; a Petition of the Trustee, for remuneration for services as Health Officer in 1832; a Petition of the Quebec Ladies Society for the relief of Orphans, for an aid; a Petition of J. B. Miville Deschêne, for remuneration for the loss of his schooner in 1816, while in the service of Government, transporting provisions for the relief of the poor in the parish of Rimouski; two Petitions of two of the Commissioners and Clerk on the contested election of O. Berthelot, Esq., in 1832, for payment of their respective accounts; of Robert Boyle, Collector of Customs at Stanstead, complaining of the insufficiency of his emoluments for the duties he has to perform; the foregoing were all referred.

A Petition of the inhabitants of Vaudreuil, for amendments to the Road Laws; ten Petitions for aid towards Internal Communications; referred.

A Petition from Saguenay, for an aid to improve the navigation of the St. Charles; referred.

Ten Petitions for aid towards Education and Schools; referred.

A Petition of the Quebec Mechanics' Institute, for an aid; and one of the Montreal Natural History Society, for an aid, and also for a lot of ground formerly granted to the Montreal Library; referred.

Mr. Gugy introduced a Bill to ascertain what persons shall hereafter be admitted to practice the Law, or as Notaries.

Mr. Gugy presented the Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Report.

Mr. Gugy moved, the House to take into consideration the motion of the 4th March last, that the Petition of John Donnellan and William Walker, and of divers electors of the West Ward of Montreal, complaining of an undue Election, be now received.

Mr. Bedard moved to defer the consideration of the said motion till Friday next,—yeas 13, nays 46.

Mr. Gugy's motion was also negatived,—yeas 6, nays 51.

Mr. Morin reported the draught of an Address in answer to the Governor's Speech, to be printed, and considered to-morrow.

The Agent's Bill was passed.

Mr. Speaker made choice of his election for the West Ward of Montreal, and a new writ was ordered for the County of Montreal.

Mr. Archambault introduced a bill to regulate the fees of persons employed by Justices of the Peace in country parishes, as Clerks or Bailiffs in certain cases; second reading on Friday.

1. The Pillory Abolishment Bill; 2, The Public Officers Salaries Attachment Bill; 3, The Bill to prevent the fraudulent seizure and sale of real property; 4, the Sheriff's Office Regulation Bill; and 5, the Justice of the Peace Qualification Bill: were read the second time, and the last three referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

The Bill relating to unclaimed goods, held by the Clerks of the Peace, and the Insolvent Debtors Bill, passed to be engrossed.

The Religious Congregations' Relief Bill committed for to-morrow.

1. The Bill relating to the Jesuits' Estates; 2, the Jurors Bill, were read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to amend the Ordinance concerning persons to be admitted to practice the Law in this Province, was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 4.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, the answer of the late Governor in Chief, of 5th March 1834, to the address of the House of the 24th February preceding, relating to the reserve of 30,000 arpents of land for the Forges of St. Maurice, was referred to the Standing Committee on the Jesuits' Estates. Mr. Raymond and Mr. Girouard were added to the Committee, and the Committee was instructed to enquire what would in future be the least expensive system which could be adopted for the management of the said Estates.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, an address was voted to His Excellency, for the Royal Instructions given in 1816 to the Duke of Richmond, to grant portions or lots of the waste Lands of the Crown, to the officers and privates who served during the last war with the United States.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, another address was voted to His Excellency, for communication of all such further information as he may have received from His Majesty's Government on the subject of the prolonged occupation of the Jesuits' College, in Quebec, by His Majesty's troops, as Barracks; or on the subject of the lands comprised in the former lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, more especially of those lying in the Fief St. Maurice belonging to the Crown, and in the seigniory of Cape de la Magdeleine, formerly belonging to the late order of the Jesuits; also for copy of the instrument under which the Hon. Matthew Bell holds 30,000 acres of land (known by the name of the Reserve for the Forges of St. Maurice,) in the said Seigniory of Cape de la Magdeleine, and a copy of the instrument which the lessee of the said Forges to the Hon. Mr. Bell was renewed.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, a Special Committee was appointed to enquire into the present condition of the Post Office Department, with a view to the application of an efficient remedy to the defects in its organization and management; and Lord Aylmer's Message of 11th March, 1835, with the extract of a Despatch from the Rt. Hon. Spring Rice, on the subject of the Post Office, and the Documents accompanying the same, were referred to the Committee.

Mr. Leslie presented a Petition from Montreal, for the renewal of the Small Causes Act.

Mr. Clapham presented two Petitions for aid towards Education and Schools. Mr. Blackburn, one. Mr. Cardinal, one. Mr. Toosey, two, and Mr. Debleis, one.

Mr. Archambault, a Petition for aid towards Internal Communications. Mr. Blackburn, two. Mr. Bouffard, one. Mr. Cardinal, one. Mr. Toosey, one, and Mr. Debleis, one.

Mr. Archambault, a Petition of Residents of the County of Bonaventure, relating to erroneous decisions of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Bardy, a petition of J. F. Declair, for payment of an account for services as a Bailiff.

Mr. Tessier, a Petition of Dr. André Lacroix, for payment of account for professional services in 1832, to the poor labouring under Cholera in Chateauguay.

Mr. Caron, a Petition of W. L. Felton for aid in the publication of a new and revised Edition of the Provincial Statues.

Mr. Toosey, a Petition for the appropriation of a balance of certain unexpended monies, to the improvement of Roads in the County of Drummond.

Mr. Debleis, a Petition of Landholders of the Township of Shoolbred, complaining of the high charges of the Seignior, &c.

Mr. Scott introduced a Bill to provide for the reprinting of the Provincial Ordinance and Statutes now in force; second reading Saturday next.

The Small Causes bill was deferred till Friday.

The Militia Pensions bill was read the second time, and referred.

The Law Practitioners Commissioners bill was deferred till Friday next.

The Parish and Town Officers' bill was read the second time, and referred.

Resolutions on the Indemnity to Members were referred in Committee; to be reported Friday next.

The consideration of the draught of an address in answer to the Governor's Speech, was postponed till Friday next.

The House made some progress in Committee on the Religious Congregations relief bill.

The consideration of the bill concerning persons to be admitted to practice the Law in this Province, was deferred till Friday next.

A resolution respecting the holding of the Inferior Terms of the Courts of King's Bench, was passed, and referred to Committee on Courts of Justice.

The order to consider that part of the Judicature Act relating to the constitution of the Court of Appeals, was discharged.

Commercial.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

FRIDAY EVENING, *Nov.* 6, 1835.

ASHES.—There has been a good enquiry for both Pots and Pearls, and sales have been made today at 31s. 9d. for the former, and 38s. 9d. ₰ cwt. for the latter. The stock of Pearls is almost entirely in the hands of one house, who are firm holders for an advance.

FLOUR.—There has been a fair business done in Flour, considering the lateness of the season. This day 300 barrels "Gamonque" and "Mercharts' Mills" were placed; the price for 350 barrels was 27s. ₰ barrel, the rate paid for the remainder has not transpired. Sales have also been made of smaller quantities at 27s. 3d. ₰ barrel, 90 days.

PROVISIONS.—Of Pork the stock here is quite trifling, and the transactions have in consequence been upon a limited scale. Prime is getting scarce, and sales have been made of this quality at @13 @ @13½; for Prime Mess @15 @ @15½; and for Mess @18 have also been paid. There has been less demand for Beef, but the supply being very moderate, prices have been maintained—@7½ would be paid for Prime, and @8 for Prime Mess. Of Cargo there is no stock here to speak of, and it is worth @6. Sales of Butter at 8d @ 9d ₰ lb.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—There has been less brinkness in the Sugar Market, and the sales which have been made were at a slight reduction on former prices. At auction on Tuesday, 39 hhds and 19 brls., fair quality of Trinidad, were sold at from 43s. 3d. @ 46s. 6d. ₰ cwt. Jamaica Rum is dull, and the various parcels which have been offered at auction were mostly bought in at a decline of about 2d. ₰ gallon. Leewards are in fair demand, and our last quotations are fully supported. A parcel of 50 puns. Jamaica, *strong* 1 @ 3, was sold, a few days since, in Quebec, deliverable on the Wharf here, at 3s. 11d. ₰ gallon.

TEAS.—At auction on Wednesday, the following prices were realised, for

10 chests Hyson Skin Teas, 2s 9d
65 do Twankay do 2s 9½d @ 2s 9½d per lb.
60 do Inferior Hyson Skin, 2s 2½d @ 2s 3d do
20 ½ do do do 2s 6d do
5 boxes Old Hyson, 2s 6d do
15 chests Pouchong, in 1 lb parcels, 2s 9d do
10 ½ do Gunpowder, 4s 1d @ 4s 2d do
10 do Imperial do, 4s 1d @ 4s 3d do
32 chests Young Hyson, 3s 1½d @ 3s 2½d
5 do do do in 1 lb parcels, 4s 1½d @ 4s 2d

EXCHANGE.—There is no Bank Exchange in the market. Merchants' Bills are also scarce, and negotiations have been made at 9½ ₰ cent. premium. 60 days sight.

In the *Vindicator*, of the 4th instant, we have been likened unto the dextrous 'circus-rider' who jumps through a hoop of spikes without touching upon one of the points—being a compliment, we presume, to our careful avoidance of the extremes of opinion on any question, or the violence of either party. *As 'notre confrere'* has given us the part of the 'skilful rider,' we can readily accord to him the post of 'clown,' for which he exhibits the qualifications of a *certain* species of small wit.

With regard to the futile attempts made to answer our arguments in favor of the continuance of a small note currency among us, we might well leave them to the certain fate of all abortions—a speedy oblivion—but we shall, however, out of our abundant good nature, endeavour to keep the ricketty offspring of the *Vindicator* alive, till we show how little of the vital principle it possesses.

The third paragraph of the article in question, states that the country would suffer little, if the small notes were prohibited, as their circulation in this Province never exceeded eighty thousand pounds, and the amount saved to the country by cheap currency, was as far as regards them, never five thousand pounds. The writer seems to forget that this eighty thousand pounds (though we are inclined to think he has limited the amount much below what it really is) would not have to be displaced by coin, once for all, or only once a year, but probably renewed five or six times in that period, the drain for exportation being constant; and if the rate of Exchange between Montreal and New York, rose to 2 or 3 ₰ cent, no unlikely thing, the annual loss to the Province by the withdrawal of small notes, would probably be little short of fifty thousand pounds—where the warrant is to come from to pay such a 'contingency' we are at a loss to conceive.

It is not the mere *amount* of the small note circulation in reference to the other portion of the paper issues that ought to be alone regarded, but its greater practical utility in making its way into every man's business, and stimulating productive industry in the most minute, as well as the most excusive affairs—it being the true *operative* part of the currency—the larger notes being used more for the payment of balances, or by travellers as more portable.

The amount of specie in the vaults of the Bank, has reference to the whole of its paper emissions and its deposits also, and not solely to the small bills out—so that on the withdrawal of the small notes, the amount of specie in hand (supposing the discount of the Bank to be proportionately curtailed) would not sink in the same average, as from the dispersion of small notes in so many hands, and over a wide tract, the Bank has always time to provide funds to meet a run against it from the holders of such paper.

The reasoning in the sixth paragraph, will equally extend to the country that employs a metallic currency as that which uses a paper one. For on a sudden and great decrease of the precious metals, the rest will be hoarded up or used by the money dealers, most oppressively against the trading community. The unwise course of an excessive issue of Bank paper, at one time, and a sudden contraction at another, is taken for granted. The prudent conduct of the Scottish Banks, as well as of our own, in times either of prosperity or depression, shew that this is by no means a necessary, or even with a well regulated system of Banking a usual consequence.

We are told that "after all, the true secret of the regularity of the circulation of Banks in Lower Canada, has been the repugnance of the Canadians to receiving paper money in payment." We believe we may truly say, that the Directors of no Bank in this Province, have for a moment had reference to the Canadians, when considering their paper issues, knowing full well that they would appeal in vain to the business habits or energies of the *habitans*, but that they intended from the first, that Bank circulation should flow into a very different channel. If the People's Bank should be the means of overcoming the prejudices of the Canadians against paper money, it will do a boon to them, even though their first lesson in Banking should prove rather an expensive one through any defalcation in their instructors.

The above remarks have been forced from us by the article in Wednesday's *Vindicator*, and we shall regret, if by lengthening so much our notice of it, we should fatigue our readers, and pall their appetite for the following contrast between public and private Banking.

Banking corporations having numerous partners and managers, are not so entirely governed by private feelings, or so easily tempted into adventurous schemes, as single individuals, and the greater the number of persons interested in the prosperity of a Bank, the more is the circulation and credit extended and supported. The Directors of an Institution similar to the Chartered Banks in this city, being for the most part selected from the class of traders, are expected to possess, individually, an accurate knowledge of the overall applicants of the Bank, and their course of dealing, whereby are increased the guards against loss, and the means of detecting the shifts of desperate and declining parties, which often unavoidably fall upon, and are successfully practised against a single individual.

Large Institutions are found to act, not only with more candour and with a less vacillating policy towards the public, but with a more liberal spirit towards each other, than Individuals towards one another. Private Bankers will often be seen keenly engaged in picking up each other's notes, by modes often highly reprehensible, and endeavoring to excite a run on one of their number, which eventually ends in a in a run on them all. They will likewise, in many cases be connected with other trading concerns, and would attempt to depress those in the same line, which might be considered in opposition to them. The Banking funds in the hands of such parties, would not therefore be dispensed steadily and impartially, to encourage a wholesome rivalry in trade, but used more for the purpose of propping or extending their own establishments. In cases like these, whenever a run took place on the Bank, to protect it, the other business must be left without the necessary support, and both probably fail, leaving a wide field of distrust and distress, to succeed the temporary stimulus given to credit and labor by the previous operations.

It is known that those of the Scottish Banks, which have a greater number of partners, and the majority engaged in trade are the most popular—and some of the oldest established, and most liberal and wealthy Companies, of only eight or ten partners, have been unable, in many respects, to compete successfully with some of the more recently established Companies, whose stock has been judiciously divided amongst several hundred partners, actively engaged in various pursuits and residing in different places—each partner from his local knowledge, furnishing useful information to the Directory, and opening up to his industrious neighbors a channel of communication with the dispensers of the Bank funds.

The credit of Joint Stock Companies, with the public, would likewise secure these Institutions from being crippled by the influence of circumstances which might be sufficient to induce the depositors with private Bankers, to withdraw their balances with the abruptness of terror.

In fine, a single Banker operates for himself alone, regardless of the public service, in favor of his individual and often temporary interests—while a large incorporated Institution, from its numerous partners and their widely ramified connections and interests, is, in reality, the public playing into its own hands.

England.

UNION HALL.—On Wednesday last, a gentleman named Davis, waited on the magistrates for the purpose of giving information of several threatening letters having been addressed to Lady Grey, the wife of Sir Charles Grey, now in Canada. The letters were anonymous, and directed for her Ladyship, who is now residing at the Oaks, near Carshalton, the seat of the late Earl of Derby.

Lady Grey has been living at the Oaks with her family and an establishment of servants since Sir Charles's departure for Canada, and about a fortnight ago, the letter of an anonymous writer was found one morning on the lawn in front of the house, threatening to set fire to the place if her Ladyship did not discharge Mr. Jarrett, the steward from her service. No notice was at first taken of this anonymous communication, and a few nights afterwards, four panes of glass were broken, three of them in one of the windows of the dining room on the ground floor, and one in the window of the chamber which her Ladyship used as her bed room. Another anonymous letter was also addressed to her Ladyship, of which the following is a verbatim copy. The letter was written apparently in a female handwriting, and having been received by post, it had the Carshalton post mark upon the envelope. It was directed thus:—

"Lady Grey, the Oaks, Surrey.

"LADY GREY,—I have taking the liberty of righting to you again because I thought that you might think that it was only my storys that I told you before when I rote to you. I have hasked a good many whether Garrat was goin away, and they say they do not so, praps that his not the truth what I said before, but it his the truth. Since that I have been in the public house where he whas not many nights ago at the Greenlane at Cashelton. Master tradesmen says to your Stuard, how dye get on at the Oaks now; your Stuard says, we should do very well if it was not for Lady Grey. Since Sir Charles has been gone, she is so dam mean, that we can't live with her, she is worse than any poor person, for she want me to work, but I will not, and when you are out of the way, gone to London, your Stuard always go out in your pony sheas. I am sure to see him go through Cashelton, and he looks and thinks more of his self then Sir Charles. I do not no whether you allow it or no if you hask him about it he cannot deny it Lady Grey, I shall be very sorry to do it, what I told you before, but if you do not discharge Garat, I will set all your reeks afire, so help me God, very soon, but it will not be to spite you, but your Stuard, if I am hang for it, for if you watch it will be no youse, for I should be ten miles off when the fire breaks out. If you do discharge him, you need not be in fear. I hass very sorry Sir Charles his not come to Hingland agin, because it will give you a good deal of trouble. Every word is the truth."

By the direction of the magistrates two officers have proceeded to the neighbourhood, and are engaged in endeavoring to discover the person or persons concerned in the transaction.

NEW STEAM ENGINE.—We understand the Rev. W. Morris, Minister of Deanrow Chapel, Wilmslo, in this county, has invented a new steam engine, the expence of erecting which will be less than a tenth part of the cost of a steam-engine of equal power, and the expence of working it will be less than one-thousandth part of the expence of working a steam-engine of equal power. In consequence of not being able to secure to himself any remuneration for his trouble in the invention, he intends to present it to the public, and make known the time and place of exhibition shortly, taking only such means as shall secure publicity that the invention is entirely his own.—*Chester Chronicle.*

Ireland.

PARTY RIOTS.—The fair of Knockaderry, in this county, held on Wednesday last, was but thin, and prices in general discouraging, if we except milch cows and sheep, which brought remunerating prices. Several persons in business declined attending the fair, in consequence of a report in circulation some days previous, that a battle was to take place between two rival factions, the Connors against the Curtains. About one o'clock the Connors' party, about three or four hundred strong, mustered on a rising ground to the north-west of the fair—shortly afterwards detachments of the 94th Regiment, from Newcastle and Rathkeale, with police, arrived and took up a position between the above faction and the fair-place, where they remained until four o'clock, P. M., when William Smith, Esq., sub-inspector, ordered some bullets to be struck, and cautioned the proprietors against selling any more whisky. The business of the fair was nearly over at the time, and the troops withdrew. A short time previous, some women, belonging to the Conners' party, recognized a car going through the village with two kegs of whisky for the opposite party, who were all day concealed in a wood belonging to Robert Fetherston, Esq., about a mile distant. The Curtains seized the kegs, and bore them away in triumph to their friends on the hill, amid the shouts, not only of the party, but of the whole fair. The Conners' party marched down to the fair field in military array; they had over twenty stand of arms, and plenty of ammunition. Their shouts of defiance roused the opposite party, and they rushed down the hill which the wood is situated, to the number of about eighty or ninety men, all well armed—they fired several shots across the valley, which were answered by the Connors, none of which could take effect, the distance being too great. The Curtains, owing the inferiority of their numbers, deemed it advisable not to come to an engagement, and they all withdrew before nightfall. There was a fat cow and sheep killed by the head of one of the parties for the purpose of regaling his men after the action.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A singular occurrence took place on Tuesday with a recruiting party in this garrison. A full sergeant, and apparently clever young man, enlisted for the 49th Regiment, receiving the usual instalment of 1s. King's money, before attesting. In a few minutes after the military here suddenly through off his male attire, and to the astonishment of both sergeant and corporal, displayed the dress of the other sex, declaring herself a young woman who had only acted the part in a frolic! Her claim to this new character could not be disputed; but the party were so displeased at the imposition upon old soldiers, that they avowed their determination to hold her in custody for the fraud, and bring the case before the magistrates. The name of this Amazon, is Mary White.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The population of St. Petersburgh is divided into the following classes:—49,748 nobles, 40,768 citizens, 25,207 military, 11,770 ecclesiastics, 11,440 merchants and traders, 11,094 artisans, 57,691 persons engaged in different professions, 14,065 strangers, 169,937 labourers and domestic servants, and 141,796 peasants, making altogether 496,645, of which number only 146,747 are females.—*German paper.*

Spain.

The latest date from Madrid was the 25th September. The news is not without importance, if true. A despatch received at the Spanish embassy in London, announces that the juntas had submitted and sent in their adhesion to M. Mendizabal.—The Ministry was completely organized, General Alava having accepted the premiership, and General Almodovar having been appointed minister of war. The cortes were convoked for the 17th of October. The Count Las Navas, who, it may be remembered, was marching on Madrid at the head of a considerable force, had halted, and declared his adhesion to the new Ministry. Letters from Barcelona of the 27th, state that the town was perfectly quiet, and the citizens impatiently expecting General Mina, in whom and M. Mendizabal, they had perfect confidence.

The head quarters of Don Carlos, on the 26th, were at Nanclares near Vittoria, the greater part of his army lining the left bank of the Ebro.

No engagement appears to have taken place since the affair of the 11th, although there are numerous reports of skirmishes—all no doubt much exaggerated, since they do not seem to have led to any result.

General Eraso died of consumption, at Estella, on the 22d of September. His death is reported as a considerable loss to Don Carlos, as he was popular with the troops, although not a man of much talent.

Portugal.

Letters and papers to the 27th of Sept. had been received from Lisbon. The anniversary of the death of Don Pedro was celebrated on the 24th with great solemnity. The differences of the Queen and the widowed Empress, as also those of the former and her Ministry, are said to have been amicably adjusted. The cabinet have agreed, it is said to sign the contract for the Queen's marriage with Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg. The Government was still engaged in cancelling the paper money; "titulos," treasury bonds, &c. to the amount of £1,300,000 had been destroyed. The country was tranquil and trade and agriculture were in a prosperous condition.

Don Miguel had removed to Venice, ostensibly on a visit to his sister the Princess of Beira, but it is surrounded with hostile intentions. Before leaving Rome he issued a protest against the sales of the forfeited Church domains, declaring that he will annul them when he regains possession of his throne. The sales, nevertheless, were going on actively, and purchasers displayed no anxiety as to the goodness of their titles.

A great spirit of enterprise seems to have sprung up among the merchants and capitalists of Lisbon and Oporto, exceeding even the liberality and energy of the government in all objects tending to the public good.

Germany.

The grand review at Kalisch having terminated, the conference at Toplitz is now the general theme of continental rumour and speculation. The latest intelligence from the place of meeting, bears date Sept. 25, at which time an almost innumerable multitude of great people, from Emperors down to simple Excellencies, had arrived, and were crowded together in a most promiscuous fashion. The Emperor of Austria plays the host for all the monarchs and members of royal families at an immense expense ₰ diem. He has at least a hundred splendid carriages, each with four horses, coachmen, footmen postillions, &c. which are placed at the absolute command of the illustrious guests. The German papers speculate with great confidence on the adoption by the members of the conference of some measure equivalent to general disarmament.—Although to the extent to which such a desirable measure may be carried, there may be some misapprehension, yet it is satisfactory to find, as all accounts appear to testify, that the tendency of these sovereigns, who hold the power of life and death so largely in their hands, are decidedly of a pacific character. Russia, perhaps, is the only power which seriously thinks that it can gain any thing by a war, though, perhaps, in truth, it has much reason to dread a convulsion as any other. Austria, in this work of peace, much to her credit, takes a leading part.

Holland.

The approaching session of the States General is looked forward to with much interest. It seems that many grave subjects are pressing upon the attention of the Legislature, among which are the loud complaints of the agriculturists, the question of the personal taxes which have recently given rise to popular commotion, and the interest on the Belgian portion of the debt. Upon most of these matters the government is trying to conciliate, or offering to compromise. The king has given to the agriculturists increased protection against the introduction of foreign corn; pledges have been given, which it is understood will be redeemed during the session.—As regards the dispute with Belgium, the court is less explicit, and perhaps necessarily so, for the intentions of the great powers, from whose arbitration so much is expected, cannot with any certainty yet be divined. The Dutch papers are, however, confident that the present state of things will not be suffered to continue. The Chambers, it is thought, will require explanations upon the situation of the foreign affairs of the country. These papers state that the Dutch were still strengthening the fortifications of Maestricht, but that the regulations regarding the intercourse of the inhabitants with the country people had been a good deal relaxed.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—We are happy to announce, that letters have been received direct from Colonel Chesney, dated "Port William, on the Upper Euphrates, 21st July," all well. The following are extracts:—"You have probably heard of our arrival from the Pasha of Egypt, which were overcome when he fully understood the object of the expedition, but not without the loss of time.—We arrived here four days ago, and the spot where we are at work, has been named as above, in honour of our earliest patron, the King. We are making efforts of no common kind to get afloat, so as to reach Bumora in time to sail from thence upwards, about the 30th of September.—I put up the little steamer at the Orontes, as a sort of hint that we did not mean to be stopped, but his highness gave way, and, instead of making our steamer take the gear up to Antioch, we broke her into eight sections, and placed them on keelsons and the proper pieces of timber, with wheels underneath, to make their way by land. Latterly Amelia Depot was nothing but a camp of practical mechanics; almost every one racking his brains for something new and useful towards our important object. We contrived 16 vehicles of different sorts, from the simple sledge to a flat boat on wheels, sailing along the plain to the infinite surprise of the people. The lower Orontes could not be used much, owing to the difficulty of ascending it, but this did not prevent our using water transport from Antioch, for about fourteen hours through the lake, at the extremity of which the cargo was disembarked, and carried over a little more than 100 miles of level fertile country, but thinly peopled, to this place; Dr. Cleaveland takes the route from our depot, through Antioch and the lake, whilst Capt. Estcourt goes direct from this spot. Here I have Lieut. Lynch and the workmen, with some three-fourths of the materials, whilst two lines of waggons from the extremities of the water, and a set of pontoons for the transversing the lake, are all employed at the same instant in bringing the engines, boilers, &c. which will be here as fast as we want them. I do not expect to finish the steamer before we sail downwards, but she will probably be decked and in working trim, as a shell in which we must rough it as we done here, where there are a couple of habitable rooms, some sheds covered with branches, and tents around the working place, and the whole enclosed by a parapet and ditch, which were thrown up, and just completed by one of the officers. The people hereabouts are well disposed, and the Arabs at some distance since a disposition to be so too, and by way of increasing this good feeling, I am bound to send a mission of explanation amongst them almost immediately."—*Athen.*

PLAGUE.—A letter from M. Clot Bey states that he and two other French gentlemen and a Spaniard, attend to those who are afflicted with the plague without taking any precautions, while others envelope themselves in waxed cloth, feel pulses through a tobacco leaf, or dip their hands in oil or vinegar before touching the infected. M. Clot Bey and his friends go to the bedsides of the sick and remain for hours in the infected air. Two young Frenchmen do the same at Alexandria, and constantly communicate with their manifested brethren at Cairo. The plague declared itself at the former place in November, but did not become serious till February, since which 20,000 persons have perished. The disease first showed itself at Cairo in December, and in March assumed a deadly aspect. Quarantine within the houses has not been successful in all cases, and several French people have died who shut themselves up in their houses. The malady has attended so many of the European vessels; but the poor or classes have suffered most, particulary the Mattee, who are the dirtiest, and constitutionally resemble the Arabs.—*Athenæum.*

Advices from Jaffa state that a practicable route for carriages from that town to Jerusalem has been opened by an Arab merchant of that place, who had expended 100,000 pursee in the enterprise. Jaffa being considered as the port of Jerusalem upon the Mediterranean, from which it is distant only 40 miles, it was expected that great advantages would be derived from the facility of intercourse thus effected.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Nov. 8, 1835.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

William Foster Coffin, Esq., to be Barrister Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice, within the Province.

François Xavier Valade, Gent., to be a Public Notary for this Province.

Eight deserters from the 15th Regiment, and four of the 24th, arrived in town on Thursday evening. In custody of a detachment of the latter corps, commanded by Lieutenant the Honorable C. Preston. The prisoners were lodged in gaol for the night, and yesterday proceeded, in charge of a party of the 32d, under Lieutenant Griffin, in the steamer *Canadian Eagle* for Quebec, whence they will be transported in terms of their sentences.—*Montreal Gazette, Nov.* 7.

The Answer to the opening Speech of His Excellency the Governor in Chief was taken up by the Legislative Council, in a Committee of the whole, yesterday afternoon. The first paragraph was agreed to; and amendments, which are to be taken into consideration this day, are generally a sitting day, were moved by the Hon. G. Moffatt. The Hon. W. B. Felton, also announced his intention of proposing amendments. The objection to the Address as printed, seems to be, from what fell from those Hon. Members more particularly the latter, that it did not follow the Speech with the usual parliamentary courtesy; and that it did not recognise the Royal Commission in a specific manner, and in the terms in which it was announced to the House in the opening Speech. The Address, as printed, was, in the course of the conversation in the Committee, termed "confused, ill translated, and scarcely intelligible."—*Quebec Mercury.*

Amongst other inaccuracies, in an article in the Canadas, in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* for September, in the end over to expose the monopoly of places, in Upper Canada, by one family, it is stated that the Chief Justice of the Sister Province, is the son-in-law of Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, senior—a retired Judge. This is not the case, Mr. Robinson married an English lady, and no way connected with Mr. Boulton's family.—*Ib.*

The Address of the Assembly in answer to the opening Speech, has been printed, and will be taken into consideration tomorrow; from the circumstances above stated in respect to that of the Legislative Council, it appears that the Lower House may proceed leisurely and yet be the first to present their Address; which is understood is not likely to be materially altered from that which has been agreed upon in Committee.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

THE CHURCH.—On Tuesday evening last, the Reverend Commission terminated their arduous duties, in the examination of the members of St. Andrew's Church, respecting the party feeling and excitement which is amongst them. The whole number of Rev. Gentlemen appointed to act as a Commission not having arrived—only three were present at the examination—W. MORRIS, Esq., M.P.P., rose after the business of the Commission had ended, and complimented them on the impartiality of the conduct, and the due attention they paid to the subject; but stated that the subject did not fall in the consideration it would have done, had the whole of the Commission been present, and was not fully satisfied with the examination on the account. Upon this plea, he entered a protest against the proceedings. We believe we mentioned in our last, that the result would have been known in a few days,—we were in error. The Commission were instructed to proceed to this place, to see into the cause of the dispute, and at the next meeting of Synod, which is to be held in Toronto on the of February next, are to lay before it all the information they received respecting the above subject, when a decision will be given accordingly. We think an amicable arrangement need not be expected. This investigation has caused much more enmity between the parties than formerly, and in all probability, a division of congregation will be the result.—*Bathurst Courier.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the 21st inst. JOHN BURNESS, one of the labourers attending the locks at Smith's Falls, whilst in the act of filling one of the locks with water, in order to let the steamer *Thomas M'Kay* might be enabled to get through, the crab which he had hold of unfortunately slipped out of his hand and struck him on the head, which caused a fracture of the scull, and at the same time knocked him into the lock-pit, which was partly filled with water. He immediately expired.—*Ib.*

MESSRS. DAVID HOGG and HENRY OGDEN, Commission Officers, for this place, have been very active within the last few days in seizing clocks, medicines, &c., suspected of having been smuggled, which are the property of American clock-pedlars, who have been for about this part of the country for a number of years, disposing of them. It is rumoured that they have premises. If this be the case, it will be a troublesome business.—*Ib.*

G. Nagle, of the township of Ramesy, has that had two twins on the 24th of March and on the 29th of September following, (6 months) had another, which are all alive and thriving.—*Ib.*

Hon. John Hamilton, proprietor of the *Britain*, has built a Steamboat on the English, with boilers and engine in the hold, intended to navigate Lake Ontario during the ensuing year. This new boat is called the *Traveller*, and we are confident that she will remunerate the proprietor and greatly benefit the public. She is meant to ply chiefly between Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara, and we regret that our only barrier will prevent her from extending her trips to Kingston.—*Kingston Herald.*

FIRE.—This morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the Tannery of Mr. Lillington was discovered to be on fire, and was totally consumed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as a bark stack in the tannery yard was evidently attempted to be set on fire in two places. The Engine of the King-ward Volunteer Fire Company was promptly on the ground, but could render no effectual assistance.—*British Whig.*

HORSE STEALING.—This morning (Wednesday) Robert Watson was executed for the murder of Caldwell, in front of the Court House. The gallows was erected at the north-east corner of the building, and at ten o'clock precisely, all the interior arrangements having been perfected, the unhappy man walked out from one of the Court Room windows upon the platform, accompanied by the hangman only, and was immediately launched into eternity. The crowd in attended was very numerous, and to the credit of a portion of our fair country women, it is recorded, that the female spectators exceeded those of the opposite sex. In spite of the rebuke they received from the Kingston Whig, a great many persons from the Bay of Quinte attended the execution of a fellow-murderer be it, but still of a fellow being. We make no notice short, as our nature delights not in the sight of blood, and we are not willing to pander to such vile appetite in others.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Duncan by the name of Andrew M'Cardle, was committed to Kingston Jail, on Tuesday last, by Bath magistrates, charged with having stabbed one John Johnston, (not the deputy Sheriff of that name) in the belly with a knife. The wound is said to be highly dangerous, and death is expected. The prisoner and the wounded man, are said to have quarrelled concerning a horse race. This is the third case of stabbing, within a few weeks, that has occurred in this district.—*Ib.*

THE WEST.—We have had a call from two gents who went in search of the West last summer. They do not say that they have actually discovered where the beginning of the West is, or where it ends; but they are satisfied that there is such a thing as an occidental paradise, and that be in the Niagara District. We have their word for opinion, that there is no "West" beyond Chippawa, and when we are sensible of returning from the *terra incognita* misnamed "The Great West" in search of "location" among us, we are led to congratulate ourself on our prudent conduct in eschewing the wild goose chase that has ruined so many of our richer, and in other respects, wiser friends.—*Niagara Reporter.*

THE ARMY.

In the *Military Gazette* of October 2, Lieut. Thomas Holmes Tidy, (son of the late Col. Tidy) is promoted to the rank of Captain in the 39th Foot, vice Gedoye, who retires. Staff Assistant Surgeon Stephen Lawson, is appointed Surgeon of the 87th Foot, vice Marshall, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

The Colonelcy of the 4th Foot, vacant by the death of Gen. the Earl of Chatham, has been conferred upon Lieut. Gen. John Hodgson, from the 53d, whose place in the latter is filled by Major-Gen. Hastings Fraser.

In the *Gazette* of Sept. 25, Capt. Frederick Kelly, of the 79th Highlanders, has exchanged with Captain Rooke, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Lieut. Col. Sir W. F. De Barke, half-pay unattached, is appointed to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 38th Foot, vice the Hon. George Cathcart, by exchange.

It is said that the long-talked-of brevet will at length take place, but will not affect any rank higher than Lieut. Cols. on account of the extent to which a more extensive promotion would fall upon the country.

Lord Auckland has appointed his nephew, Eden, the Hon. W. G. Osborne of the 24th Regt., one of his Aides-de-Camp.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY FOR OCTOBER.

General—J. Earl of Chatham, K. G. Col. of the 4th Foot, and Governor of Gibraltar, London.

Lieut. Gen.—E. R. Cope.

Major Gen.—Henry Darling, late Qr. Master Gen. Dep.

Lieut. Col.—G. A. Elliot, Unat. Quebec.

Major—Poynts, 45 F, Secunderabad, Madras. Captains—Carter, late 2 R. Vet. Bn, Chelsea; Cooke, late of 6 do, Gateshead; Burke, h p 7 F; Dakins, Adj of Lincester Militia.

Lieuts.—Fowler, late 3 R. Vet. Bn, Edinburgh; Donaldson, late 4 do, Bishop's Wearmouth; Veitch, late 9 do, Woodstock, U. C; Remington, h p 30 F, Gaws

bringing the engines, boilers, &c. which will be ... want them. I do not expect ... before we sail downwards, ... be decked and in working ... ich we must rough it as ... are a couple of habitable ... covered with branches, and ... king place, and the whole ... and ditch, which were completed by one of the officers. Greenbouts are well disposed, ... distance evince a disposition ... d by way of increasing this ... ound to send a mission of ... them almost immediately."

PLAGUE.—A letter from M. Clot Bey states that he and two other French gentlemen and a Spaniard, attend to those who are afflicted with the plague without taking any precautions, while others envelope themselves in waxed cloth, feel pulses through a tobacco leaf, or dip their hands in oil or vinegar before touching the infected. M. Clot Bey and his friends go to the bedsides of the sick and remain for hours in the infected air. Two young Frenchmen do the same at Alexandria, and constantly communicate with their manifested brethren at Cairo. The plague declared itself at the former place in November, but did not become serious till February, since which 20,000 persons have perished. The disease first showed itself at Cairo in December, and in March assumed a deadly aspect. Quarantine within the houses has not been successful in all cases, and people have died who shut themselves up. The malady has extended ... European vessels; but the poor, and most particularly the Mahometan territories, and constitutionally ... —*Athenaeum.*

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Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Quebec, Nov. 6, 1835.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

William Foster Coffin, Esq., to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice, within this Province.

François Xavier Valade, Gent., to be a Public Notary for this Province.

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Messrs. DAVID HOOD and HENRY OAN, Custom-house Officers, for this place, have been very active within the last few days in seizing clocks, medicines, &c., imported of late ... clock-pedlars, who have been going ... t of the country for a number ... r of them. It is rumoured ... nite. If this be the case, it is ... ne business.—*Ib.*

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MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY FOR OCTOBER.

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Major Gen.—Henry Darling, late Qr. Master ... en. Dep.

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Major—Poyntz, 45 F, Secunderabad, Madras.

Captains—Carter, late 2 R. Vet. Bn, Chel... a; Cooke, late of 6 do, Gateshead; Burke, h ... f F; Dakins, Adj of Leicester Mil.

Lieuts.—Fowler, late 3 R. Vet. Bn, Edinburgh; Donaldson, late 4 do, Bishop's Wear... outh; Veitch, late 9 do, Woodstock, U. C; ... ennington, h p 30 F, Gawsworth, near Macclesfield; Major h p 58 F.

Ensign—Grahn, 7 Line, Ger. Leg, Lollenthal ... anover.

Sub Lieuts. and Coronets.—Weeks, late Horse ... reen G; Lyon, 4 Dr, Alexandria, Egypt; Augustus von Hodenberg, h p late Germ Leg, ... iedenhausen, Bailiwick, Ahlden, Hanover.

Medical Department—Surgeon Bohan, 63 F; ... Radford, h p Staff; Mabey, do, Montreal Canada; Asst. Surgeon Gibson, h p 13 Dr.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1835.

THE *New York Commercial Advertiser* of Thursday, after quoting some remarks from the *Vindicator*, on Canadian politics, in which Britain is threatened to be "shorn of the glory of her Colony," and after stating that Lord GOSFORD hade made great concessions, observes—"How these will be received by the disaffected we can tell better hereafter. As a general rule, however, it may be taken for granted, that where there is real disaffection, and disloyalty at the bottom, every concession made is only the prelude for a new demand."

In how far His Excellency's concessions have been foolishly made in the vain hope of disarming disloyalty, or have been granted to justice in order that disloyalty may stand exposed, and share no pity in its punishment, are questions to which we intend soon to direct attention, and of which we shall therefore waive all consideration at present. We cannot help remarking, however, that the cause of the "disaffected" meets with little sympathy on the other side of the line. The practical effects of democratic institutions have taught our neighbours more wisdom than for them to believe that the same form of government, which the disloyal, here, covet, is in the least adapted to our population.

The positive denial of justice to our fellow-citizens of the West Ward by the House of Assembly, in the manner in which that body has disposed of their Petition against the return of Messrs. PAPINEAU and NELSON, must create in their minds both surprise and indignation. We copy the following appropriate remarks on this subject from the *Quebec Mercury*:—

"The Montreal West Ward Election Petition, it will be seen by reference to the Parliamentary intelligence in this number, has been got rid of by a *side-wind* proceeding—the petitioners against the return of Messrs. Papineau and Nelson having been defeated on technical points. We will not go the length which an Hon. Member went, in saying that it was stifled by chicanery, for we have no privilege to protect us in printing what a Member may, with impunity, declare on the floor of the House. But we will say, that a fair discussion of that illegal election has been avoided by as paltry a piece of special pleading as could have been devised by the men knowing Sibee Lane Attorney. It will, however, no doubt, be esteemed by the Great Agitator's friends a very masterly piece of Parliamentary tactics, but, as for a regard to the rights of Electors and the purity of Election, it is useless now to talk of such things. The power of the majority stalks at large, and will continue to do so till the fact is understood, that there is no such thing as public opinion in Lower Canada, for if there was, the majority in the Assembly, overwhelming though it may be, would not dare to play "such fantastic tricks" in the face of the country as it now ventures upon, and thus disfranchise the majority of the Electors in a division of the most wealthy and populous city of this Colony, whose offence is that they are not of French origin."

Mr. DUFRESNE, who is a Magistrate for the District of Quebec, and who was guilty of an assault on an officer of the Legislative Council, on the day on which the Sessions of Parliament opened, has been reprimanded at the bar of the Council, by the Honorable Speaker, after having expressed contrition for his conduct on the occasion alluded to.

In spite of all the hindrances arising from Gothic usages, which have been thrown in the way of the enterprise of our citizens, it is refreshing to see evidences that its spirit is not entirely repressed. We have just heard that the brow of the Mountain, in the neighbourhood of the Priests' Farm, which is at present bare and untenanted, is soon to be studded with elegant country-seats. We are given to understand that in the above quarter, land, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. GRAY, has been sold, in lots of six and eight acres each, for £60 *p* acre, and that several enterprising gentlemen have become purchasers, and intend erecting dwelling-houses on their lots.

Sixty pounds an acre is no trifling advance upon property, which some years ago would not have brought many more shillings. This is one among the many proofs which are to be met with, that Canada must advance in wealth, in defiance of present obstructions. This is no reason, however, why these obstructions should not be removed, that her onward movement might be accelerated tenfold.

The Steamer *St. George* arrived on Saturday afternoon, having left Quebec on Friday at four o'clock, P. M., after being detained at anchor between four and five hours in the Lake by a very heavy snow storm. She, however, brought no papers, in consequence of her starting so early. She had 18 cabin and 85 steerage passengers on board, and the Barge *Commerce* and the Schooner *St. Maurice* in tow. A ship, apparently in ballast, just rounded Point Levi as the Steamer started—name unknown.

DARING ROBBERY.—On the night between Saturday and yesterday, the Stores of the Ottawa Forwarding Company were forcibly entered, and two bales rifled of the most valuable part of their contents, which, together with the greater part of a box of tea, and some portable articles, the robbers succeeded in carrying away. Their success being so complete in the first attempt, they determined on returning for another load, but were interrupted before they reached the stores, when they ran away, leaving the horse and cart which they had borrowed in the vicinity for the purpose. There was a man sleeping in the premises at the time, but did not hear them. Yesterday a man was arrested on suspicion, but admitted to bail.

A large quantity of stolen property, supposed to be the same that was taken from a boat in the Canal on the night of the 1st instant, was discovered yesterday morning, secreted under some boards, in Mr. SEIER's Wood-Yard, at the back of the *Champ de Mars.*

There has been a most violent gale at Charleston, by which the wharves and shipping have suffered seriously.

Captain FARER, lady and servant, of Upper Canada, were among the passengers by the Packet-Ship *South America* for Liverpool, from New York.

A Petition to the House of Assembly for a grant of money to procure accurate surveys of the extent and nature of the obstructions in Lake St. Peter, &c., is now lying in the News-Room for signature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I have observed with much satisfaction, a notice, in your valuable paper, of a meeting of those interested in the success of the Infant School, instituted in this city—for the last seven years—on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at the School-House, (British and Canadian) *Lagauchetiere Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs.*

In the occasional visits which I have been, for some time past, in the habit of making, amongst the poor of this city, I have had my mind much impressed with a sense of the great benefit which could not fail to accrue from the more extended operation of this system, which, (if the liberality of a Christian public) could be interested in according to its *real* merits, could not fail in proving of great advantage to the rising population. Some well meaning persons object to these Institutions, on the grounds, that a too early burthening of the Infant mind has an evil effect on its intellectual developement. But after attentively studying the question, I conceive that this evil, is by no means fairly attributable to such instructions as are given at an Infant School, (nothing more being attempted, than what might be advantageously done in any well regulated nursery) and which coming to them in the form of play, and continual novelty and change, rather refresh the spirits, and consequently cannot have any injurious effect.

I need not enlarge upon the advantages of keeping children from evil example, and from the numerous chances of accidents they are liable to at home, in their mothers' absence; therefore, I sincerely hope, that the Montreal public will cherish this laudable and Christian work of charity, and encourage it by their presence at the meeting on Tuesday next, as well as by annual subscriptions. I lament to find that owing to want of funds, the Ladies who have been so indefatigable, in their endeavours in this cause, have been obliged to reduce the numbers of their school from nearly one hundred regular attendants, to forty. Let us therefore join heart and hand, to rescue their interesting little charge from neglect, so that the numerous applications for admission may not be rejected.

Hoping that you will be able to insert this, on, or before next Tuesday, in your widely circulated journal, I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Nov. 7. PHILANTHROPIST.

At a meeting held at the National School House in Montreal, November 5, for aiding the Poor, and considering the expediency of erecting a Union Building for several important objects, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the outline of a Relief Union, which had been examined and approved by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, by the Rev. J. Bethune, and others, be adopted; and that the Ministers of the Gospel in this city, with two such persons as they may nominate, in each congregation, be respectfully requested to act as a Provisional Committee, for carrying the design into operation.

Resolved, That the brief statement of the plan and design of a Union Building, as published in several of the Montreal papers, meet the approbation of this meeting; and that the Committee above-named be requested to solicit Subscriptions in aid of the design, and petition the Legislature for their assistance.

The *Montreal Herald* states, that one Boucherville, the principal chimney-sweeper in that city, had been appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury of the Court of King's Bench.—*Limerick Chronicle, Oct.* 3.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1835.

350 brls	Flour	To Burnet & Heward.	
48 do	do	„ W. Smith & Co.	
1 do	do	„ Fisher, Hunter & Co.	
450 do	do	„ C. M'Donald.	
58 do	do	„ Forsyth, Walker & Co. Quebec.	
10 do	Ashes,	„ Do do.	
1 do	do	„ W. Smith & Co.	
6 do	do	„ H. B. Smith.	
17 do	do	„ Mittleberger & Platt.	
1 do	do	„ John Torrance & Co.	
4 do	do	„ W. Bradbury & Co.	
11 do	do	„ H. Russel & Co.	
3 do	do	„ R. Armour & Co.	
86 do	Pork,	„ S. F. Holcomb.	
110 casks	Pease,	„ Burnet & Heward.	
29 kegs	Butter,	„ Hector Russell & Co.	
6 do	do	„ Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	
216 bush	Wheat,	„ Forsyth, Richardson & Co.	

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1835.

250 brls	Flour	To W. Trumain, Quebec.	
90 do	do	„ Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	
53 do	do	„ M'Donell, Holmes & Co.	
20 do	do	„ Canada Forwarding Co	
620 do	do	„ Olivier Phelpha.	
32 do	do	„ T. Cringan.	
315 do	do	„ P. M'Gill & Co.	
27 do	do	„ Mittleberger & Platt.	
10 do	Ashes,	„ W. Bradbury & Co.	
2 do	do	„ Macdonell, Holmes & Co.	
9 do	do	„ Mittleberger & Platt.	
3 do	do	„ Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	
8 do	do	„ Fisher, Hunter & Co.	
33 do	do	„ T. Follett.	
11 do	do	„ W. & C. Brewster.	
19 do	do	„ John M'Pherson & Co.	
11 do	do	„ Order.	
2 hhds	Tobacco,	„ Robertson, Mason, Strang & Co.	
600 bushels	Wheat	„ M'Donnell, Holmes & Co.	

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 4, 1835.

ASHES.—The stock is unusually small for the season, and holders are firm in demanding $6 for Pots. The few sales made have been at $5,20; and there have been small sales of Pearls at $7, 50, which is a further improvement of 25 cents. By the *Charlemagne* from Havre, we have advices from that port to 4th October. Prices there £48 for *Pots*; and £59 for Pearls.

COFFEE.—We notice further sales of about 1000 bags St. Domingo at 11 @ 11½ cents principally at the former price; 250 bags Brazil, 11½ @ 12 cents; 150 Sumatra, 11½; and 150 superior Java, 13½.

FLAX SEED.—There have been further sales of Rough at $12 @ $12,25; and 200 casks Clean at $13.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Vessels long known to have been on the way from Southern ports are still kept out, and our stock is quite small. There have been considerable sales of Howard-street, to arrive, at $6,44 @ $6,56, cash; 600 brls Brandywine sold at $6,50; Western Canal is now very firm at $6,37½ @ $6,50 for common to fancy brands; and pretty extensive sales have been made at those rates.

FRUIT.—The cargo of the brig *Athelia*, from Malaga, was sold by auction yesterday. Pomps and Mirasson's brand, 2550 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2,55; 1055 half boxes $1,95; 1100 qr. boxes 78 @ 80 cents; 150 boxes Muscatel (small) $2,07½; 635 half boxes, $1,06 @ $1,08; 800 boxes Bloom (good), $2,9 @ $2,10; 290 half boxes, $1,10; and of Croot's brand, 120 kegs Sun, $3,12½ @ $3,25; and 200 half kegs, $4,35 @ $4,30, all four mos.

GRAIN.—The Wheat returned from Liverpool, as before noticed (about 11,000 bushels), has been all sold at 120 cents, on short time; and since our last there has been a further arrival of about 5000 bushels more of the same description. A parcel of about 1000 bushels good Western Canal was sold at 126 cents. Sales of Rye at 96 @ 97 cents; and 100 is now offered. Old Northern Corn remains as before. Some small parcels of new have reached the market, and brought 85 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork remain without essential variation in prices. The weather is yet too mild for new Pork, and the stock of old is nearly exhausted. Lard is very scarce. 150 firkins rather common brought 11 cents; and for first quality 12½ might be had; 150 boxes Dutch Cheese have been sold at 12½ cents, cash, loss 4 *p* cent.

SPICES.—Further sales of 400 @ 500 bags Pepper at 8 cents, 6 mos. Some Pimento, 7½; 5 casks prime quality Nutmegs, $1,56; and 5 casks common, $1,30, 6 mos.

TEAS.—A public sale was made yesterday, of about 1000 packages, Hyson, 46 @ 51½ cents; Young Hyson, 38½ @ 49; Gunpowder and Imperial, 56½ @ 67; and 423 chests and half chests Powchong, (*Timor's* cargo,) 26 @ 29½. The Green Teas were principally of the *Duncan's* cargo. Terms, 6 months.

EXCHANGE.—No change in Foreign Bills since the sailing of the Packets of the 1st instant.—*Commercial List.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Brig Jubilee, Evans, London, Price & Co.
Albion, Peddon, Tralee, do.
John Eagdale, Wright, Kinsale, Gilmour & Co.
Neptune, Hutchins, Weymouth, Pembertons.
Bark Cybele, Heckler, Gloucester, do.
Prism, M'Kenzie, Plymouth, P. & D. Burnet.
Admiral Benbow, Dixon, Liverpool, Sharples & Son.
Sch. Superb, Achi, Richibucto, Rodger, Dean & Co.

Nov. 4.

Grolia, Rowland, Plymouth, W. Price & Co.
Jane Ann, Hawkins, Cork, Lemesurier & Co.
Jason, Reed, Bridgport, do.
Cadmus, Foot, Southampton, do.
Benjamin Shaw, Watkins, Aberystwith, Symes & Ross.
Trade, Mooney, Dublin, H. Gowen & Co.
Sharp, Newburn, Milford, H. W. Welch.
Brilliant, Duthie, Aberdeen, Tucker, Heath & Co.
Hyppolite, Perrie, Barbadoes, H. Dubord.
Moose, Peckford, Halifax, Aylwin & Nead.
Hannah, Briggs, Liverpool, W. Sharples & Son.
Welsford, Perkac, do, A. Gilmour & Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct 26.—*Thomas Tucker*, M'Master, Liverpool, 1 case woollens, A. Miller & Co; 40 tons coals, G. Black; 2 bales cottons, Burnet & Co; 1 bale blankets, 1 box spoons, Bellingham & Co; 80 bdls oakum, 16 kegs nails, 60 knee moulds, 247 bars iron, 120 copper bolts, 6 bags do nails, 1 box hardware, D. R. Stewart; 1 bale woollens, order; 1 box hardware, Frothingham & Co; 4 cases steel, W. L. Coit; 7 boxes 24 bdls do, J. M. Fraser & Co; 1 cask 1 case hardware, Paterson, Young & Co.

— Schr *Rambler*, Terrio, Halifax, 170 brls pickled, 20 cwt dry cod fish, 4 brls oil, 25 do pitch, Murison & Co.

— Schr *Snipe*, Wilson, Arichat, 200 brls 3 half do herrings, 2 do mackerel, 14 do oil, Aylwin & Co; 34 do herrings, 2 puns 1 brl oil, J. Roy.

— Brig *Annandale*, Craig, Dundee, 821 bags wheat, Leslie, Stewart & Co; 143 do, 13 bales merchandise, Tucker, Heath & Co; 820 bags wheat, Moore, Brothers; 2 do 1 box merchandise, J. M'Pherson & Co; 2520 pkgs stove metal, Laurie & Spence; 576 do do, Bellingham & Dunlop.

— Ship *Dockfoss*, Johns, Bristol, 5 crates earthenware, J. Hayman; 80 boxes pipes, 140 bekts cheese, 33 chain cables, 3 casks chains, 142 anchors, 3698 bars iron, 36 casks lead, 364 kegs do, 21 casks shot, 8 sheets do, 16 puns 88 pcs tinsed oil, 2 bbls flint glass, 2 boxes floor cloth, 1 iron safe, 20 bdls frying pans, Goldsworthy & Co; 810 bars 102 bdls iron, 3 bdls steel, 25 casks nails, J. M'Pherson & Co; 4713 bars 625 bdls iron, to order; 10 casks bricks, J. Torrance; 322 baskets 8 boxes cheese, 50 crates 50 boxes, 495 half boxes glass, 86 casks 2 boxes flint do, R. Maitland & Co; 2 packages floor cloth, 1 box hardware, T. Hobbs; 9 casks glass, 2 do earthenware, S. A. Levy.

— Schr *Lady Smith*, Joyce, Halifax, 40 puns 6 brls rum, 35 hhds muscovado sugar, Murison & Tobin; 160 pkgs tea, Rodger, Dean & Co.

— Bark *Osprey*, Stowe, Jamaica, 68 puns rum, 500 cocoa nuts, 7000 oranges, R. Penston; 48 puns 3 hhds 6 tierces 11 brls muscovado sugar, J. Leslie; 3 puns Tucker, Heath & Co; 53 puns 7 hhds rum, 24 do 2 tierces 11 brls muscovado sugar, Gillespie, Finlay & Co; 110 puns rum, 15 hhds muscovado sugar, W. Price & Co; 5 puns rum, 10 tierces muscovado sugar, Paterson, Young & Co; 5 hhds 2 tierces muscovado sugar, B. Fraser; 2 casks glass beads (returned), C. E. Levey & Co.

Bark *Wexford*, Quin, Wexford, 3 bales 1 cask leather, C. Colter.

— Schr *Splendid*, Swain, Halifax, 76 puns 12 hhds rum, Murison & Tobin; 36 puns molasses, Aylwin & Nead; 41 chests tea, Rodger, Dean & Co.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. Jessie Hodgson, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. Benjamin Delisle, of a son.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. John Enright, of a daughter.

At Blink Bonny, Cote a Barron, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Robert Cleghorn, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At New York, on the 12th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Hutton, the Rev. John Morris Roger, of Peterboro', U. C., to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late David Morris, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica.

At Gaspé, on the 8th ultimo, Duncan M'Callum, Esq., of Quebec, to Helen Maria, eldest daughter of Henry O'Hara, Esq.

At Plumstead, England, on the 1st ultimo, N. P. Willis, Esq., one of the Editors of the *New York Mirror*, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Stace, Esq., of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Mr. and Mrs. Willis, immediately after the ceremony, set off for Paris.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 2d instant, aged 56, Margaret M'Callum, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Baird, and sister of the late James M'Callum, Esq.

At Quebec, on the 3d instant, from being severely burnt the previous day, Christina, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard May, aged nine years.

At Corabie, near Newton-Stewart, Scotland, on the 20th Sept., Horatio Stewart, late Captain in the Rifle Brigade, only son of the late Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Wm. Stewart, aged 29.

At Dublin, on the 28th Sept., in her 104th year, Mrs. Sarah Colvill.

At South Gower, on the 15th ultimo, Mr. Samuel Wilson, after a protracted illness, aged 81.

At South Gower, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. Adams, relict of the late Major Adams, aged 77.

JUST received, and for Sale, by the Subscribers:—
19 qr casks Prime Old Madeira
20 puns Demerara Rum
225 bdls Mackerel, No. 3.
1 Chain Cable, with Swivel Shackles, &c., complete
1 Windlass Wheel, with Plates No. 13, 18½ inch
—ALSO, IN STORE.—
Jamaica and Demerara Rum, 1 @ 2, 2 @ 5, 3 @ 7, and 1 @ 4
Molasses
Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, in pipes, hhds, and qr casks
Old Hyson Tea
Pale Seal Oil, in hhds and puncheons
Cod Oil, in puncheons, hhds and brls
No. 1 Herrings
Scale Weights, from 1 lb to 56 lbs the weight.
BURNET & HEWARD,
No. 39, Commissioner Street.
Nov. 6. 194-f.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers:—
2 casks French LAMP SHADES,
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
July 5. 89

FOR SALE, 40 boxes SHEET IRON, received per the *Esther*, from Liverpool.
J. T. BARRETT.
Oct. 31. 189-e,tnths

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscribers, a few hhds and qr casks of "Blackburne" choicest MADEIRA.
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
Sept. 14. 140

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

GREENE, THOMPSON & Co.
MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, OF
FUR CAPS, MUFFS, TIPPETS, AND GLOVES,
No. 244, St. Paul Street,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of the Upper and Lower Provinces, that they have on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of every description, manufactured under their own inspection, expressly for the Upper and Lower Country Trade, at very low prices, and on liberal terms, comprising as complete and elegant an assortment of the abovementioned articles as ever was offered to the public, among which are:—

CAPS:
Lustre Otter
Otter and Imitation do.
Lustre South Sea Seal
Imitation do. do
North West Martens
French and German do.
Long Hair Seal—a superior article
Short Hair do.
Nutria and Flemish Sable
Fitch and Mock do.
Mink and Racoon
Fisher and Imitation do.
Russia Lamb
Sclist
Swanskin Bead, Operas and Collars, North West.
French, German, Chinchilla, and Siberian Squirrel Muffs, Tippets, and Boas.
Mantelets and Bonnets, made after the latest and most approved patterns of New York and London.

GLOVES and MITTS.
Lustre Otter
Otter and Imitation Otter
Lustre South Sea Seal
Imitation do. do.
Martengill do. do.
Nutria
Mink
Moleskin
Fox Skin, Deer Skin, &c. &c.

Besides a great variety of other articles in the same line.

The Goods are now ready for inspection, and will be disposed of in assorted lots, to suit purchasers.

They confidently address their friends and customers for their orders, as they are fully determined to do their business on just and liberal terms.

N.B. Cash, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Furs. 132-tnth

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers:—
Superior Port Wine, in cases of 3 dozen each
Do Sherry, do do do
Do do, in qr casks, hhds and pipes
Do Port, in pipes and hhds
Do L. P. Teneriffe
Do Spanish Red Wine and Bonscarlo, in pipes and hhds
Do Jamaica Rum, 1 @ 2
Do Brandy, in cases and wood, Martel's brand
Geneva, in pipes and hhds, very superior
Superior Irish and Scotch Whiskey
Pale Ale, in 9 dozen casks
Sago, Candle Wick
F. and FFF. Gunpowder
Do do, in lb. papers
100 coils Cordage, assorted
Calf Skins, Basils, and Sole Leather
Yellow Wove Foll Paper
Floor Cloth, an assortment of Nails, White Paint, &c.
—ALSO,
An assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Woollens, Flannels, Prints, Domestics, Shawls, Pilot Cloths, Fishings, &c.
—ALSO,
A very large assortment of DUNDEE GOODS, Bleached and Brown Canvas, Sheetings, Osnaburghs, Dowlas, &c.
BELLINGHAM & DUNLOP.
Nov. 2. 190-m,tnth *Commissioner Street.*

FANCY GOODS.—The Undersigned have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public in general, that they RE-OPENED their Store in the same house forming the corner of *Notre Dame* and *St. Gabriel Streets*, which they occupied from last autumn to the time of the fire.

The undersigned embrace this opportunity to assure their old customers, and all who are disposed to encourage them, that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to deserve a continuance of the same favors which they have already received, and for which they tender sincere thanks.

They have now for sale a general and well selected assortment of FANCY and other GOODS, such as Gros de Naples, Satins, Irish Tabinet, Gauze and other Ribbons, Ribbon Sashes, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs, French Kid Gloves, Worked and Thibet Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Superfine French Merino, Irish Linens and Lawns, Silk Velvet, Damask Linen, Super Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, Superfine West of England Cloths, Double Milled Winter Cloths, Double and Treble Milled Cassimere of all colors, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold at the lowest market prices.
U. BOUDREAU & Co.
Sept. 18. 158-tf

FOR SALE:—
Merinoes, Bombazettes and Cambletes
Fine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres
Silk Vesting and Gros de Naples
Thibet and Silk Shawls
Red and White Flannels
Dark and Light Ground Chintzes of the Newest Styles
Navy Blues and Mourning Prints
Domestics and Bleached Shirtings
Corde, Velveteens and Fustings, Petersdams
Sergen, Irish Linens
Reel Cotton, &c. &c.
SAMUEL HORT.
Nov. 4. 193

RECEIVING, this Morning, and for sale, by the Subscribers:—
No. 1 and 2 Mackarel
No. 1 Herrings.
191 TOBIN & MURISON.

WHISKEY.—The Subscriber, as Agent for P. WHITMAN & Co.'s Distillery, is now receiving and offers for sale, WHISKEY, which, for quality and flavour, he can with confidence recommend to the trade.
JOSEPH JONES.
180-m,tnth

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A Superb Set of Rosewood LOO and CARD TABLES, low for Cash.
—ALSO,—
Constantly on hand, an excellent assortment of Warranted HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of every description, at moderate prices.
110 SAMUEL S. BRIDGE.

ENGLISH CHEESE.—A few hampers of Fresh ENGLISH CHEESE, just arrived, and for Sale, consisting of—Pine Apple, Dolphins, King's Arms, Double Gloster and Wiltshire Truckles.
R. F. MAITLAND & Co.
Nov. 3. 190

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1835.

Six Days Later from England.

THE packet ship *Virginian*, arrived at New York on Monday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th October, furnishing London dates to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th ultimo. She made the passage in the remarkably short space of twenty-four days. The mail bags did not reach New York in time for the afternoon papers, but by the particular attention of our Correspondent in forwarding us some late papers, we are exclusively enabled to give the intelligence brought by the *Virginian*. There is little political news of interest.

LONDON, *Oct. 5.*—Private letters are in town from Madrid, of the 24th ultimo, stating that M. Mendizabal is in good health and high spirits; and was going to convoke the cortes on the 25th or 26th instant, after the administration was completed, which was not done at the above period, owing to General Alava not having arrived. He was expected the next day.

His Belgic Majesty arrived at Claremont, at seven o'clock on Friday morning, in his travelling carriage, from Ramsgate. M. Van de Weyer, the Belgic Minister, and General Goblet, followed in a second carriage. At ten o'clock the king rode out in the plantations and rides, and afterwards inspected the interior of the residence. At five o'clock, his Majesty, attended by M. Van de Weyer and General Goblet, left Claremont, escorted by between thirty and forty of the tenantry, for Windsor Castle, to dine with their Majesties. His Belgic Majesty returned on Saturday to Ramsgate.

Lady Mary Fox, His Majesty's second daughter, is appointed housekeeper of Windsor Castle, in the room of the Hon. Georgiana Townsend, deceased. The appointment is supposed to be worth £1,000 per annum, with a handsome suit of apartments in the Round Tower.

The coach proprietors of Bristol, and on the line of road to London, are said to entertain serious thoughts of forming a company for the purpose of running some of the most improved locomotive steam-carriages on the turnpike road, in order to test the possibility of competing with the railway.—*Bristol Mercury.*

We are glad to observe, from the *Literary Gazette*, that Commander Back has, in consideration of his extraordinary services, been especially promoted to the rank of Post Captain, by an order in council, superseding the usual routine of serving a certain period afloat before it could be conferred by the Admiralty.

The Dublin papers of the 24th Sept. acknowledge Montreal papers of the 4th of that month, give the first Proclamation of Lord Gosford and the shipping notice.

Mr. O'Connell has returned to Ireland, and Lord Mulgrave and lady were continuing their tour in the north, where they were received with the greatest kindness and cordiality.

The German papers announce an extraordinary event, the voluntary refusal on the part of Dr. Schlosser of the post of senator of Hamburg, for the sake of a principle, by which he loses a sum of £800 a-year, forfeits ten per cent. of all his property, and is obliged immediately to leave the city, never to return.

A violent storm has greatly injured the magnificent cathedral of Strasburgh. Columns were shattered, and masses of stone torn off by the lightning, fragments of which struck the neighbouring houses, and caused considerable damage. The cost of the necessary reparations is estimated at £750 sterling. A committee has long been appointed to ascertain the propriety of erecting a conductor to this beautiful edifice which has been no other injured in the same manner, and now, probably, their deliberations will be conclusive.

We derive the following late intelligence, from the New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

Three Days Later from France.

We have just received our files of Paris papers of the 3rd of October inclusive, brought by the packet ship *Charlemagne*, Captain Richardson, from Havre, which port she left on the 4th of October.

The *Gazette de France* announces that tribunals of censorship had been organized in all the towns and cities in which there is a theatre, or in which designs or caricatures are or can be executed.

The cholera having entirely disappeared from Nice and its neighbourhood for many days, the cordon sanitare which had been established on the other side of the Var was taken off on the 25th of September.

Caillet, another of the prisoners who escaped from Ste. Pelagie, has been arrested on the road to Belgium, and brought to Paris.

The *Gazette du Lyonnais* states that king Louis Philippe had been hanged in effigy in that city, during the night. The perpetrator had not been discovered.

The pacha of Tripoli, governing in the name of the grand Seignor, has proclaimed a blockade of all the ports in that regency, except those of Tripoli, Bengasi, and Derne, and that a Turkish squadron would shortly arrive on the coast to enforce the blockade.

The king and royal family of France set out for Fontainebleau on the 30th September.

The *Swedish Mercury*, of the 28th Sept. has the following from Vienna of the 19th:—"The Mexican Minister, Bustamente, who arrived here some days ago from Berlin, is said to have obtained from that court the acknowledgment of the independence of Mexico, but has not succeeded in procuring a passport for Kalisch. His Excellency is expected to proceed to London by Paris."

It will be seen that on Monday last, Dr. O'CALLAGHAN moved an address to the Governor in Chief, for his Excellency to inform the House of Assembly, of the intentions of the Government on the subject of the complaints preferred against Judge GALE. However irregular and unprecedented this proceeding, the motion was, after some opposition, carried.

The public are sufficiently aware of the flimsy and irrational grounds of the vindictive opposition to Judge GALE, which his enemies continue to pursue. We are convinced that in no country but in Canada, and by no men but by his present persecutors, would the charges brought against him be either listened to or preferred. Mr. GALE, say his enemies, disapproves of the French laws established in this Province; he thinks they require reform, and that therefore he is incompetent to administer them. Upon this principle, a Judge in Canada must become a Goth in his feelings, and be deaf and blind to the ameliorations in barbaric institutions, which a civilized age demands. Because Mr. GALE has not done so, but has examined intelligently into the secret causes of Lower Canada's retardation in national advancement, and has pronounced manfully and distinctly, that this is traceable to her demi-barbarous code of laws, his very knowledge of these laws and of their influence is dragged forward as evidence against his competency to act as a Judge.

Let us glance at the real duty of a Judge. This functionary may be properly denominated, an interpreter of the law. His likes and dislikes have nothing to do with a full and just discharge of his duty, and these never will have any influence with a judge of thorough integrity of character. The question with every honest individual of this class, in every case, is, what says the *Law?* This his knowledge of the statutes enables him to answer. A single instance of partial interpretation of the law by Mr. GALE, none of his enemies can attest, nor have any ever dared to surmise the existence of such. The truth is, Mr. GALE, by his proposed reforms of the Feudal Law, aimed too deadly a thrust at the overgrown power of the Revolutionary leaders, ever to be forgiven by them; and, hence the undying spirit of vengeance which animates their past and present persecution.

As to Mr. GALE being disqualified to hold his present situation from having taken, under a former administration, a prominent part in the politics of his country, we wonder, if this singular objection be held valid, how many of the present race of hungry political expectants of the honours of the Bench will be for ever doomed to a course of profitless agitation!

Little beyond mere Routine Business has yet been done in either House of the Provincial Parliament. It would appear that the greatest difficulty is experienced by both Houses in preparing Addresses in reply to His Excellency's Speech. No one can discommend their anxiety to give mature consideration to the various and important topics touched upon in that document. The conclusions which may be arrived at by them, and which are looked for by the community with great interest, will doubtless fix down and render more intelligible, much of the vague and general language pervading some parts of the Speech. Quebec is quite small enough, and the Heads and *attachés* of the Commission sufficiently accessible to make it highly probable that our Legislators could give by this time a pretty correct interpretation of the several doubtful passages in the document, to which they are now busily engaged in preparing replies.

The *Minerve* of last evening gives an outline of the proceedings of the House of Assembly on Tuesday last. We remark that a debate took place on that day respecting the reconsideration of the Petition from several of the electors of the West Ward of Montreal against the return of Messrs. PAPINEAU and NELSON. The subject was introduced by Mr. GUEY, and opposed by Mr. LAFONTAINE, who objected to the Petition being received, on the ground of informality in the manner in which it had been drawn up and signed. After considerable discussion, Mr. Guey's motion was lost by a majority of 41.

Mr. MORIN submitted to the House the draft of an answer to the Governor's Speech. The *Minerve's* reporter remarks, upon this document, that it is not a simple echo of the speech; but a firm and able exposition of the rights of the Assembly, and of the demands of the people, and does great credit to its author—Mr. MORIN.

The draft of the reply was ordered to be printed.

Our readers will perceive that the extravagant scenes of former Sessions are in process of being speedily re-enacted during the present.

We give insertion to the following Communication, from a desire that both sides should be heard on the subject of the Small Note issues by our Provincial Banks; but we must be allowed to say, that we are far from thinking that "BANQUO'S" reasoning at all upsets the statements, on this subject that have appeared in the *Courier*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—With regard to the Banking system in these Colonies, as touched upon in some recent numbers of your journal, in reference to a renewal of the Bank Charters, I take the liberty of presenting to the notice of our Representatives, a different view of the subject. You have already dwelt on the opinions of many who have studied the questions arising from the small note system, and have also given your own arguments in advocating its utility. First, as presenting a ready medium of payment for wages, &c., and secondly, as affording scope for an extension of transactions favorable to commercial pursuits, as well as to the interest of stockholders, and those dependent on such institutions for gain and profit. I now feel it my duty, with great deference, to present the obverse of the picture.

On the one part, Scotland has been quoted for the successful experiment of the small note system. By a very easy bound, we cross the Tweed to her Southern neighbour, and passing by the different provincial towns, in our route to the English Metropolis, I shall proceed to enquire how does that emporium not only keep up her transactions of commercial credit with foreign climes, but likewise sustain her home transactions with the public? Her foreign credit is supported not only by an interchange of commercial assets, arising from old and new channels of trade, but by the standing she holds in the estimation of mankind in far-off regions, founded on the spotless honour of her commercial character. With this part of the question, a small paper, or metallic currency, has nothing to do. The precious metals are held in the main as mere articles of commerce, and their value rises or falls according to the state of the market with reference to exchange transactions, and arises from the same sources as the fluctuation in price of a bushel of wheat, or a barrel of potash. On this point, to a commercial community, it is unnecessary to enlarge. In London, and the principal provincial towns of England, no bank paper is issued of a lower denomination than five pounds sterling, and a pure metallic currency is consequently kept up sufficiently for all the purposes of ordinary life, affording a ready exchanging medium between the lowest artizan and his tradesman or purveyor. The Bank of England, and even private banks, can always readily accord the necessary portion of specie to meet the current demand, and unless upon extraordinary occasions, arising from a temporary want of confidence or from partial caprice, none of these institutions suffer from a sudden call on their stationary capital.

The want of a sound metallic currency in these provinces, I am bold enough to say, arises in some measure from the banking system in force, instituting in many instances a fictitious paper credit on the strength of personal responsibility. Whether of one or more, is not to the question; but still fictitious, as it respects the real value of the notes issued to represent coin. For unless such notes are readily convertible into specie, they are no more in the market than waste paper. I am aware that such institutions could not prosper, were it necessary to keep entombed a proportion of bullion to the full extent of their paper engagements, but am nevertheless of opinion that the credit of banking establishments in the Lower Province of the Canadas, would be better sustained by limiting their issue of notes to *one pound* and upwards, than by a continuance of the present practice. For it will, we think, be allowed by the cashiers and tellers of every Bank in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, that on market days, a large portion of the notes taken by those who bring in articles for consumption, are exchanged during those days for specie. The country people having either a great mistrust of paper money, or a distaste for any equivalent for their produce, short of what they call, "*Argent Dur.*" On this point I shall put a question. Would not a mechanic, or person in middling circumstances, obtain his provisions at a cheaper rate, by offering to the habitant a metallic medium, than by proffering a small note, which would subject the same habitant, after his morning affairs, to the trouble of going to the bank, at which such note is payable, to convert it into silver? And this point bears largely on the question of the "Small Note System," as respects its utility to the public in the Lower Province; for the petty traffic carried on by the Canadian farmer, renders the balance of his gains, to be laid by, more effective to himself and his family, in a tangible form, than in a flimsy note payable on demand, although backed by the most respectable names of individuals, with whom, unfortunately, he has no feelings in common.

If the present system is intended to be continued, some very cogent reasons ought to be advanced to justify its expediency, and I shall feel happy to listen to the opinions of any person desirous to advocate the "small note" circulation.

The effect on the bankers, by a withdrawal from circulation of the smaller notes of one and two dollars, would, in the first instance, impose the necessity of augmenting their deposit of billion, to serve as a substitute for that description of paper. But the floating sum could not require a very extensive negotiation of exchange in the New-York or Boston markets, to provide for the new call upon their treasuries to supply the vacated medium. Nor would such a measure when acted upon, materially affect either dividend or bonus; for transactions of profit on one hand, and accommodation on the other (and in both instances with regard to discounts towards the commercial community), are founded not so much on the actual issue and receipt of either paper or coin, as on a transfer of depositary book account, between one firm and another. Even ordinary mercantile arrangements, are on too extended a scale to be affected by confining bank paper to the limits of any specific representative amount. And to speak of the profit arising to a bank, from the wear and tear of its paper, would be an insult beneath my inclination to indulge in.

I shall close this portion of my remarks, by one observation as to the probable advantage which the banks would be likely to derive, after limiting their issues on notes to a higher denomination than those now circulated.

During any sudden and unforeseen run for specie, the officers of these institutions would be enabled to meet the demands with less labour and vexation. And the lower classes of Canadians, who have little education, and less reflection, would be in a great measure thrown out in the race. The collectors would be known and guarded against in future, and to any portion of the retail traders proving recreant to the interests of that body, through whose credit they have derived the means of extending their speculative views. Discounts might with propriety be denied on a principle of self-defence. BANQUO.

The letters and papers by the packet ship *Virginian*, 8th October from Liverpool, will be due this afternoon.

Among the passengers by the *Ajax*, from Liverpool, at New York, we notice the names of Miss DORCHESTER, of Quebec, and Mr. WILLIAM FRIESLAND, of Brockville.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—It will be in the recollection of the public, that in the Session of the Legislature immediately preceding the last, an Act was passed, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners "To obtain plans, and ascertain the best site for a new Custom-House for the Port of Montreal," and placing the necessary funds at their disposal for that purpose. Will you permit me to inquire, whether the Commissioners have made any report, and if there is any prospect of a convenient building for a Custom-House being erected? I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Nov. 5. MERCATOR.

A Circular has been issued by the Lords of the Treasury, intimating that certain clerks, in one of the Revenue Departments, having interferred in elections, such interference being in contravention of the 22d Geo. III., c. 41, § 1, and injurious to the public service, it has been deemed incumbent to supercede the parties who have so offended, hoping that the circumstance will operate as a caution to all officers in the several departments of the revenue. Any party who may in future presume to interfere in any way with the election of Members of Parliament, will be visited with the severest displeasure of their Lordships.—*New York Emigrant.*

Commercial.

We some time ago adverted to an opinion which was said to be entertained by some of the Collectors of the Customs in Upper Canada, that Tea might be legally imported from the United States into that Province. We took that opportunity of publishing an extract from the Act of the Imperial Parliament, which all must admit to be sufficiently explicit. Yesterday, it was intimated to us that the Collector of the Customs at Brockville had admitted to entry Teas from the U. S. If we have been correctly informed, we shall say no more than that his having done so, displays a lamentable ignorance of his duty, which we could scarcely have believed possible in any person charged with so important an office. We republish the clause of the Act.

An extract from 3d and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 101, passed 29th August, 1833, entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection and Management of the Duties on Tea."

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to import any Tea into any of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, *or into the British Possessions in America*, from the Cape of Good Hope, and places eastward of the same to the Straits of Magellan, or from the United Kingdom, *and not from any other place*, in such and the like manner as if the same were set forth in an Act, passed in the present Session of Parliament, to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad."

By the *Virginian*, arrived at New York, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th ultimo, the only Commercial intelligence we have received, is contained in the *Liverpool Courier*, of the 7th October, from which we make the following extracts:—

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, OCT. 5, 1835.

ASHES.—There has been a good demand for Montreal Pot Ashes, which have advanced 1s. per cwt; in the early part of the week, sales were effected at 31s. 6d., but subsequently 32s. 6d. has been paid, and few, if any, bullets will now sell below this price; the transactions amount to 300 brls. Pearls are also higher, 32s. @ 40s. per cwt having been paid for a few small parcels.

TIMBER.—The demand for Pine Timber having fallen off, and the supplies being very heavy, we have experienced a considerable dullness in the market, and prices are further depreciated. Quebec cargoes may now be quoted at 19id @ 19d per foot, and St. John's cargoes at 21d @ 21½d, and very prime at 22d per foot. Some of the importers are yarding their cargoes, not being willing to submit to the reduced prices which the trade would be willing to give; we can expect, however, but little improvement, until we have a better demand. Oak is very dull of sale at rates from 22d @ 27d for small sizes according to quality, and 2s 2d @ 2s 3d for large and good. Elm has become heavy, it sells at 15d per foot, and Ash at 18d per foot. Quebec Staves, which were much depreciated in price, have rather improved again; Standard Staves of first quality and character specifications have been sold at £50 @ £55 per m., and Puncheon at £15 @ £16 per m.; Standard Staves of common specifications are not worth more than £45, and common Puncheon Staves £13 @ £14 per m. Ash Hogshead Staves of good quality are in good request, and would bring £7 @ 7 10s per m. The stock of Baltic Timber is now accumulating, and the demand is only moderate, prices however remain steady; what sales have been made, being at 2s 1d @ 2s 2d per foot. Deals remain without variation; the demand is limited. Archangel Deals, of first quality, are worth £17 10s per standard hundred, and St. Petersburgh Deals £16 10s @ £16 12s per standard hundred. Redwood Swedish Deals may be quoted at £14 10s @ 14 guinees per standard hundred.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 3.—There was rather a better feeling in the Wheat trade at our market this morning, and the sales made in both old and new, although but to a moderate extent, were on fully as good terms. Good Flour met a fair inquiry, and, the stocks being light, the previous rates were readily obtainable.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Oct. 5.—There was a good sale for Wheat, and all descriptions commanded fully the prices of this day sennight; in some instances for really choice parcels rather more money was obtained, but the advance was not sufficient to alter the quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—THE FUNDS.—Since the early part of the morning an improvement has taken place in Consols, owing to the Commissioners for the West India compensation having purchased about £100,000 consols at 91; at present they may be quoted 91 @ ¾ for the account, and for money 90½ Omnium 4½ prem.; Exchequer Bills 14, 16.

A good deal of business has been transacted during the last ten days in the woollen trade of Leeds, and the stocks of manufactured goods are now very considerably reduced. It is the opinion of experienced persons connected with the trade, that the stocks cannot be replaced on former terms; wools have, therefore, mounted considerable demand, but there is a fair prospect of plenty of employment for the working classes during the winter.—*Liverpool Courier, Oct. 7.*

We are happy to say that trade continues to be brisk in Bolton and the neighbourhood, and that the prices in weaving are advancing. Satin shade have been raised 6d. per out, and strong goods, such as quilings, &c., have advanced 1d. per yard. Much is the scarcity of weavers, that manufacturers cannot obtain hands without an increase of wages. The arises from the weavers placing their children to those trades by which they may not be liable to incur starvation or a recompence for their labour.—*Ib.*

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1835.

THE arrival of the packet ship *Virginian*, 8th of October from Liverpool, we announced yesterday, and gave a few extracts from the papers by her which were forwarded to us from New York. The London packet ship *President*, 3rd ult. from Portsmouth, has also arrived. Our files of English papers are singularly barren of intelligence of stirring interest; and for the summary below, we are chiefly indebted to the *Commercial Advertiser.*

England.

The London *Times* intimates that measures for the establishment of steam communication with India, are in progress with renewed activity. Agencies or depôts are about to be formed at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, and the operations on this part of the route are expected to be complete by the end of the present year. It is anticipated that when all the arrangements are complete, the whole journey from England to Bombay will be effected in sixty days during eight or nine months of the year, and in eighty-five during the mon soons. Shipments of machinery, &c. for the railroad across the desert, are going on with great activity. This portion of the route, eighty miles, is to be traversed in eight hours.

Mr. O'Connell arrived at Dublin on the 30th of September, having been detained by adverse winds. The procession got up in his honor, was much shorn of its splendour in consequence of the delay.

The Duke of Sussex has written a letter to Mr. Salomons, an Israelite, congratulating him on his election as one of the sheriffs of London, which the Duke pronounces a great triumph of civil and religious liberty over ally prejudice.

N. P. Willis, Esq. of the United States, was married on the 1st of October, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Stace, Esq. of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Mr. and Mrs. Willis, immediately after the ceremony, set off for Paris.

The *London Standard* says that Earl Spencer (Lord Althorp) has been solicited by Lord Melbourne to take office, but refused, alleging that he would have no connexion with Mr. O'Connell.

The *Morning Herald* says that the four important offices of Lord Lieutenant, Chief Secretary, Attorney General and Privy Councillor in Ireland, are filled by nominees of Mr. O'Connell.

The *Vestal* steamer was at Limerick on the 3d of October, having on board five Commissioners appointed to survey the western coast of Ireland, and select a harbour suitable for a packet station to communicate with America.

The following is from the *Morning Herald* of the 5th:—"It has been reported that one of the largest houses in the general warehousing trade of which a former celebrated free trade member of parliament is or was the head, is about to establish banks at Calcutta, Canton, New York, &c. and that at the present moment arrangements are making in New York for that purpose. We believe the plan was originally suggested by the great increase of trade with New York in manufactured goods, particularly silks, diverted to this country, by the celebrated disturbances at Lyons. The object of the plan is to turn all the money transactions of the exporting parties into the same channel, and thus add to the 'slaughter-house system' of profits by a new kind of monopoly in the money trade."

Great alarm appears to exist in the agricultural districts of England on account of incendiary fires, which are said to be even more frequent and extensive than in former years.

Col. Fairman, the Grand Secretary of the Orange lodges, has commenced actions for false imprisonment against the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the select Committee.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between London and Paris, by which tidings are to be conveyed in an hour and a half. There are to be nine stations between London and the English coast, and fourteen between the French coasts and Paris. The undertaking is got up by those concerned in stocks.

On p oving the will of the late Wm. Cobbett, his effects were sworn to be under the value of 1500 pounds. There are no specific legacies, but the copy right of all his works is bequeathed to the eldest son.

The surveys have been completed for a rail road from Aldgate in London to the West India docks, with a branch to the East India docks. The railway is to be constructed on arches the whole distance. The distance is to be accomplished in ten minutes.

CONSECRATION OF THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—Yesterday, the 4th of October, being the jubilee of the Reformation, a spontaneous effusion of religious feeling was universally manifested throughout London and its suburbs. Not only were most of the churches, chapels and meeting-houses filled to the utmost, but the aisles and passages of many of them were literally walled with human figures, whilst many, who could gain no admittance, remained at the doors. It would be out of the province of a daily journal to give even an outline of the various discourses. From minute enquiry we learn that most of the Clergy of the Established Church carefully abstained from all allusions which might give to their discourse a political character, or a personal application. In the course of the day appropriate addresses were delivered to the children belonging to the various Sunday schools by the superintendents and other competent persons connected with them; after which various hundred, and St. Petersburgh Deals £16 10s @ £16 12s per standard hundred. Redwood Swedish Deals may be quoted at £14 10s @ 14 guinees per standard hundred.

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A public meeting has been held in New Orleans to take measures to assist the Americans settled in Texas, to resist the Mexican Government. The greatest enthusiasm pervaded the meeting, and it appeared as if money and volunteers would be forthcoming in great abundance.

W. L. MARCY, Governor of the State of New York, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 10th of December next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving for the Divine goodness in the exemption of that State from calamitous visitations, &c.

In my travels thro' life I have often been told
Of the Alchymists turning base metals to gold;
But the Banks of the day make our gold very tame
For they kindly transmute all our gold into paper
Which paper they say our convenience promotes,
When, at ease, on the Ocean, of Commerce it floats.
On demand, to their note-bearers thousands of pounds
At their warehouse, where fine flimsy paper abounds
They have promis'd to pay. But present them
These writings, and ask for the dollars you lent them—
Alas! you obtain from them, day after day,
Nothing more than a fresh paper promise to pay

Altered from Moore.

Commercial.

Having received our regular advices by the Packet-Ship *Virginian*, we are enabled to give detailed reports of the state of the Home Markets.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 8, 1835.

	Montreal Pot	Montreal Pearl	U. S. Pot	U. S. Pearl	Tns
ASHES.—Our Stock of Ashes on 1st January, consisted of ... brls.	2150	2100	0	0	0
Imported since.....	5841	2057	92	0	78
	7991	4157	92	0	1[illegible]
Delivered in ditto for home use and export	5591	3707	92	0	92
Leaving the stock 30th September.....	2400	450	0	0	[illegible]
Against at the same period last year....	1000	1800	0	0	[illegible]
And in 1833.....	7200	6000	0	200	[illegible]
In London the present stock is.....	960	1400	370	70	98[illegible]
Last year at the same period.....	1200	2600	0	300	[illegible]
And in 1833	2200	4500	0	340	78[illegible]

There has been a good demand last month for both Pot and Pearl Ashes, and an advance of 1s. per cwt has been established on both descriptions, Montreal Pots being worth 32s. 6d., and Pearls 40s., with a further tendency to improvement. Although the supplies up to this period of the present year have been larger by about 5830 brls. than they were up to the time last year, they are still less by about 2000 brls. than the average importations of the five previous years, 1829 to 1833, to the same period. Pearl Ashes have become very scarce, and rules 8s. higher than this time last year. Pot Ashes are 4s. 6d. per cwt higher.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The stocks of Foreign Wheat and Flour remaining here in Bond on the 1st of January this year and the two preceding were as follows:

Foreign Wheat.	1835.	1834.	1833
	160,000	180,500	134,0[illegible]
Imported in the past nine months.....	22,700	26,600	65,0[illegible]
	182,700	207,100	200,0[illegible]
Taken out of Bond in the same period.....	36,900	57,700	27,7[illegible]
Leaving the stock in in Bond Sept. 30..	146,800	149,400	172,3[illegible]

Foreign Flour.	1835.	1834.	183[illegible]
	145,000	195,000	241,0[illegible]
Imported in the past nine months.....	8,900	30,000	27,0[illegible]
	153,900	225,000	268,0[illegible]
Taken out of Bond in the same period...	42,900	59,500	64,0[illegible]
Leaving the stock in Bond Sept. 30....	111,000	165,500	204,0[illegible]

The import of Irish Wheat to Liverpool in the nine months has been 15,500 qrs., against 12,000 in 1834, and 234,000 in 1833 to the same period. The *Weekly Gazette* average for Wheat on the 34 weeks is 38s. 2d. per qr., and the duty 47s. 8d., against 38s. 6d. at the close of September, 1834, and 35s. 8d. in 1833.

Our Corn markets during the past month have continued to exhibit the same character of depression which has been prevalent in this important branch of commerce; and we have lately been well supplied with new Grain from Ireland, the ports on have generally been reluctant buyers, and a decline of 1d @ 2d on new, and 1d @ 3d per 70 lb on old Wheat has generally been submitted to; an equal proportionate reduction has taken place on Oats. The quality of new Wheat is represented to be very various, and generally not equal to the harvest of 1834 this circumstance may tend to keep down the price of the year's produce, and render the better qualities of old Wheat more saleable; of the result of this year's harvest, reports are still various, but it is probable that though not equal in quality, and quantity to the average of previous years, it may be found to be a full average. The stocks of Wheat and Flour in bond are gradually reducing, owing to the low prices which rule, inducing distillers to make use of them. Of Flour, the quantity in Sept. were 3000 brls. about one half of which to our West India Colonies, about 1800 to the United States and the Brazils, and 1000 brls to Bermuda. Of Wheat, 3000 qrs were exported, all to Canada and New York.

TEAS.—The public sales of Teas brought forward yesterday, were very poorly attended, and of upwards of 19,000 pkgs offered, scarcely one-third found purchasers. The Bohea and Congous went at about rates to those obtained at the late London sales, but at about 1d @ 2d per lb below the last sale here, full prices were obtained for the green Teas.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6, 1835.

ASHES.—The demand for Ashes is not great at the prices now demanded by holders; 32s 6d has been paid for Pots, and 40s for Pearls, the latter price assimilates so closely to the continental quotations, that the export demand has ceased, and the sales are limited to small lots to the home trade.

RUM, BRANDY AND HOLLANDS.—The Rum market has been very heavy and rather lower in price; sales are chiefly fine Jamaica, 30 over, 2s 2d @ 2s 3d, and stronger descriptions 2s 4d @ 2s 6d; Leeward Island, proofs and 2 over, 2s 3d. In Brandy there is little alteration. Genevr 2d per gallon higher, on account of the additional duty on Corn in Holland.

TALLOW.—The prices of Tallow this month have nearly ruled, on account of the amount of the Russians being free sellers at St. Petersburgh, 18[illegible] casks shipped off in one week.

SPICES.—There is little alteration to note in Spices; large sales of Pimento, 4d @ 4½d; 947 bags Pepper in the day's sales 3½d @ 3¾d, also nearly 300 bags Cassia Lignea, 170 boxes taken in at 59s 6d @ 64s.

OILS.—In the absence of news from the Banks of Genoa, the prices of common Oils are changing, the holders are just forward about making a price, which is much to be known. Linseed Oil dull, and a shade lower, 27 butts business has been done in Rape Oil at a concessed price. There is but little variation in Olive Oils; the holders continue firm in their demands.

The supply of Wheat this week has been good, but it has not met a steady demand, it has been rather heavy, and a little lower in price. Flour has been in good request, and the trade has been very firm for all descriptions, at fully the prices of last Monday. Prime ots is as low at the first commencement of the season after harvest, but with a decided tendency to improve. Of Barley, the demand continues to favour of a further improvement. Intelligence in the manufacturing districts, and in the manufacturing classes everywhere, is very great. Trade is going on with a spirit and extent unknown for many years, many continue so.

Flour has gone off in the regular way for consumption at the prices of Monday to-day.

Our limits forbid us extending our remarks at present.

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