The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1836.

When we, the other day, expressed regret that His Majesty's answer to the Assembly's Address of last Session, did not go far enough, as it left matters precisely as it found them, we did not at the time imagine that the Assembly, in pursuance of its former reckless policy, would sanction such a document as we yesterday published, which most necessarily force the Government into *some decisive measures*, and at the same time furnish ample justification for introducing any checks upon the overgrown pretensions of that branch of the Provincial Legislature. The HomeGovernment can now plead compulsion as well as justice to an oppressed portion of the inhabitants, for a most decided interference in our affairs. Conciliation, after this, to an insulting faction, cannot be thought of. It has doubtless been by forbearance that the Government has been placed on the high vantage ground it now occupies, but longer forbearance will but breed contempt for its authority. Act now it must, and that too with vigour and promptitude, or the people must act for themselves.

No freeman in the province will, we presume, longer submit to be the sport of a selfish faction, to be deprived of his rights, to be tyranised over by vicious laws, and to see the public revenues lying uselessly unemployed in the public coffers, or squandered upon worthless objects. Are the leaders of the majority of the House of Assembly men, notoriously wanting in political honesty, narrow-minded selfish and blinded by national prejudices, is their influence over the unsophisticated *habitans* absolute, and would an elective Legislative Council give them supreme control in the Legislature? Does their hatred of Land Companies and their covert opposition to immigration arise from their dread of an increase of British settlers? Are they not wedded by interest and bigotry to detestable feudal rights, which are fast reducing the country to hopeless beggary? Is not their desire for political changes synonimous with them for personal aggrandisement! If but one answer, and that in the affirmative, can be given to these questions, and that no other can be justly given is capable of the clearest demonstration, we would ask the man who is not a slave of the faction, who has intellect enough to comprehend the degree of vassalage to which the supremacy of that faction would reduce him, and who has a soul that could feel and resent such degradation—him we would call upon,to take, this moment, a determined stand in defence of his rights, and if necessary, to be ready to sacrifice his all in so glorious a cause.

We will yield to none in liberality of principles; equal rights is the birth-right of all—this we have advocated, and shall still contend for; but in proportion to our zealous support of it, is our abhorrence of the infringement of the doctrine. We have ever scorned the debasing war-hoop of national origin. The real and consistent liberal, of whatever nation or tongue, we recognise as our ally. The times demand that all true reformers, all real patriots, should unite and hurl from their usurped eminence the men who are plunging the country into ruin—the men who have brought disgrace upon the name of freedom, and who have made a mockery of the duties of legislators. We dare not hope that their supporters, hitherto, have had their eyes opened by the recent proceedings, and will now cast their leaders off. But we know that the voice of injured justice will not be heard in vain in these Provinces and in the Mother Country.

When we consider that, for years past, our public affairs have been nearly stagnant—that no real reforms have been effected—that the condition of the mass of the population is retrograding—that a considerable amount of public money remains locked up in the Treasury—that the public servants are unpaid, all public improvements at a stand, scarcity and pressure felt in the money market—we are prompted to ask if the people would not be justified in refusing to contribute any more to the hoarded, and at present useless treasure! we are tempted to enquire that since the Legislature has not fulfilled the compact between it and the people, by applying money arising from taxes to its legitimate purposes, if it has a right to look for compliance on the part of the people, in the payment of imposts levied under its authority. Would it not be better for the country that the money should be left in the pockets of the people, than that it should be locked up in the public Treasury! But we must close these remarks for the present.

The division in the House of Assembly on the Bill to render the Legislative Council Elective, was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Amiot, Bardy, Bernard, Bourdon, Berthelot, Bouvere, Blanchere, Blanchard, Blanchet, Bouffard, Cayens, Cherrier, Courtesan, De Bleury, Deligny, Demontels, De Tonnancour, De Witt, Dorion, J. Dorion, T. A. Drolet, Chs. Drolet, J. T. Foelin, Girouard, Grannis, Hebert, Huot Jobin, Kimber, Knight, Lacoume, Lafontaine, Lejeis, Larue, Lefrançois, Letourneux, Meillleur, Methot, Morin, Nelson, O'Callaghan, Perrault, Proulx, Raymond, Rocbrune dit Laroque, Rodier, Roy, Scott, Tourny, Trudel, Viger—51.

Nays—Messieurs Bertrand, Bowman, Clapham, Dubord, Fraser, Marquis, Power, Simon, Stuart, Taché, Tachereau, J. A. Vanfelson—19

We have had an opportunity of inspecting a number of documents relating to proceedings held some years ago against Dr. CHISHOLM, R. A., at the instance of Major COFFIN, and to the result of his appeal to the Home Authorities. There is abundant evidence before us of the infamous and irregular manner in which these proceedings were conducted, and if additional evidence were requisite than a detail of the facts of the case furnishes, it is to be found in the unanimous opinions of the high legal and military authorities, to whom it was submitted, and especially in the fact of Dr. CHISHOLM being not only allowed to resume his former standing in the service, but also of his being appointed to his former station on the Island of St. Helena. Nothing indeed is wanting to stamp the proceedings of the Court Martial with the worst of character.

We do not wish to rake up the disreputable conduct of the prosecutor in this case and that of his abettors by lengthened extracts from the documents before us, but we must be allowed to transcribe the following extract from a *memorandum* which Dr. CHISHOLM submitted to Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN, which sets the matter in a proper light.:—

12. When the charge and arrest were first fastened on me by Major Coffin, I risked my life in proof of my innocence. When brought to trial, I gratuitously risked my all in defence of my character, and the first evidence produced to the Court, by my timid prosecutor, was, the record of my acquittal from the charge which he had himself, *the moment before*, given in against me. Yet, the Court ruined me in the face of that document—(and the Judge Advocate General, Sir John Becket, afterwards submitted *such proceedings* for the sanction of the King!)

Some very silly person, who calls himself "VINDEX," has written a very silly letter to the Editor of this paper, and has published it in the *Montreal Gazette*, for the following reason contained in a postcript:—

"Owing to the confusion naturally arising from the recent conflagration, this communication has been transmitted to the *Montreal Gazette*. I have no doubt, however, that the *Morning Courier* will give it an early insertion."

We scarcely know which to admire most, the modesty of the request that we should publish what appeared in another paper, in which our article that elicited it had not been reprinted, or, the disingenuous, but clumsy artifice, by which the writer seeks to excuse himself for conveying his communication to the *Gazette*. "VINDEX'S" letter is dated on Saturday, and as it was not offered to us, it is difficult to account for his pretended belief that it could not appear, as "the confusion naturally arising from the recent conflagration" did not prevent the publication of the *Courier*. However, this is not the first time that we have been covertly assailed and our confidence abused by a pretended friend, through the columns of a contemporary journal, as "VINDEX" knows. If the letter itself, contained a particle of common sense, we might take the trouble to hold up some of its statements to public ridicule. "Every officer is a gentleman *by birth and education!!*" Here is something new. The sentence to have been true should have stopped at the word "gentleman."

We have all imaginable respect for "military institutions," and are perfectly free to admit, that it rarely happens that injustice is done by Courts Martial; but, as "VINDEX" sagaciously observes, "man is prone to error, and even numbers may err," and we hold that their proceedings are as obnoxious to public censure as those of the civil authorities. Our remarks were limited to a particular Court Martial; they were the result of conviction, and are in accordance with the opinion of every person who has any knowledge of the documentary and other evidence, and it will require something more than "VINDEX'S" vaguering to alter our sentiments.

We cannot resist the temptation to copy the concluding flourish of our sapient friend. Here it is:—

"In these remarks, I may seem hasty—but, as a military man, jealous of any rude attack on military institutions, *I feel called upon to vindicate and sustain the honor of a military tribunal, with the same energy as that displayed in a recent instance, by the grand sagacity of the country.*"

"The same energy!"—the same fiddlestick. We wonder what share the Bacchanalian god had in the concoction of such bantlast! We shall only add, for the comfort of "gentlemen by education," that the "military man" never wore a red coat in his life,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—As the support of the Commanding Officer is a best always considered of itself, permit me, therefore, in justice to Dr. CHISHOLM, to correct a mistake in the letter signed "VINDEX," which appeared in last Saturday's *Gazette*.

The charges upon which Dr. CHISHOLM was arraigned were not preferred by his commanding officer. They were preferred by Major COFFIN, who was officially notified from Quebec shortly after his uncalled-for interference with Dr. C., and after that officer had been relieved *from these charges*, and had resumed his duties (nearly eighteen months before the trial on these same charges) that he (Major COFFIN) was *no longer* to interfere with Dr. C.'s medical duties, or with the management of the Royal Ordnance Hospital under his charge. Lt. Col. Pilto, of the Royal Engineers, was Dr. C.'s commanding officer, who not only came readily forward as such on the trial, and gave powerful testimony in Dr. CHISHOLM'S behalf, but immediately afterwards wrote officially to Quebec, for the information of the Governor Sir JAMES KEMPT, reflecting severely on the extraordinary conduct of the Court Martial, in having refused his lawful request to be allowed to explain the evidence which he had given on the previous day, and to give further testimony in Dr. C.'s favour. These particulars may be seen by "VINDEX" in the same pamphlet to which the *Gazette* was pleased to say they had given a circumstantial perusal.

I would further wish to inform "VINDEX" that the commanding officer, on this occasion, joined the host of friends who accompanied Dr. C. from the Hotel to the Court, and who stood by him at his arraignment. "VINDEX" would do well to take the trouble of perusing the attested letters of the Rev. H. Esson, of Messrs. GRANT, SWEENY, MACDONELL and SCOTT, and the many others who attended the trial. His indignation might afterwards be cause somewhat abated, or, perhaps, directed towards another quarter. If further testimony were necessary, he should read the letter from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord HILL, addressed to Lord AYLMER regarding the Court Martial, wherein his Lordship observes, "it appeared there were certain circumstances belonging to it which might justify a more lenient consideration"—ordering at the same time the redress then given to Dr. CHISHOLM, with his Majesty's pleasure thereon, to be made as public to the Army in Canada, as the trial had been.—The proceedings in Dr. C.'s case were denounced in London as the gravest and most illegal that had ever occurred.

Yours, &c.

Oct. 3. A VETERAN.

"A WOODSMAN," in the *Upper Canada Albion*, suggests, that as the greatest requisites for the speedy growth of any new settlement are roads and mills, that "whenever a new township or tract of country has been surveyed, and is thrown open for location, the Government should devote a suitable sum of money for the purpose of making an accessible road thereto, and building a saw and grist mill in some central or proper situation therein."

Government, we believe, has not done all that it ought and might in the way indicated by "A WOODSMAN." The great bulk of the proceeds arising from the sale of wild lands, is generally devoted to purposes, which can have but a very distant influence, if any, on the prosperity of the purchasers of the soil and actual settlers. We are aware that one stipulation between Government and the Land Companies is, that the latter should expend a moiety of the purchase money in the making of roads, bridges, &c.; but the amount to be thus appropriated should, we conceive, be only limited by that raised by the sale of the lands. Government should not act the part of a greedy speculator. The fostering of new settlements ought to be a subject of more importance to it, as it is to the general prosperity of the country, than a paltry increase of its revenues.

General JACKSON's hobby is the project of an entire metallic currency for the United States. He has certainly effected several reforms in this matter, greatly to the public good, but he is in danger, like all people who allow themselves to be carried away by favourite notions to ride his hobby too fast and far.

The following from the *New York Journal of Commerce* gives a brief view of the state of the United States coinage, and of the contemplated changes:—

COINAGE.—The whole coinage of the United States from 1795 to the present time, amounts to about $31,000,000 in gold, $45,135,682 in silver, and 75,344,515 cents and half cents. Of the gold about $9,000,000 has been coined since the alteration of the standard value in 1834.—The new coinage of the eagle dollar, as well as the gold eagle, will probably be in circulation by the 3d of March next. Within the past seven and a half years, 3,092,112 quarter dollar pieces have been coined, 6,383,850 dimes, and 16,267,700 half dimes. "Government have it in contemplation," says the *Globe*, "to issue three new coins to take the place of the cent, which is too bulky and unsightly for such a use. These are to be made of a mixture of silver and copper—one, the half cent, will be of the size of a silver half dime; the cent piece will be of the size of the ten cent; and the two and a half cent piece will be of the size of a quarter dollar."

The number of saw mills in Maine is computed at from 1,500 to 2,000. The town of Rome alone has 200.

There has been some bloody work in East Florida. A party of mounted Indians on the 27th ultimo, massacred a number of the white inhabitants near Jacksonville, E. F.

A load of screwed hay was purchased in Boston lately, and on opening one of the bundles, it was found to contain two red oak logs and a basket of paving stones.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In answer to the question and communication of your correspondent, "IMPROVEMENT," I would beg leave to offer to your readers the following extract from the prospectus of the "Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad":—

"As much has been paid respecting the obstructions from ice and snow, to Railroads in our climate, and as such objections have now been proved not to exist." [An article from the *Baltimore Gazette* on this subject is inserted, as a satisfactory refutation of all the arguments and surmises that have been advanced against the projected one from St. Andrews to Quebec, on that ground.] "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, including the branch at Washington, has been in operation from its first opening, in all kinds of weather, notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the route, passing as it does through many DEEP CUTS, NARROW DEFILES, and along almost perpendicular cliffs at great elevations, where some drifts and ice accumulate in much greater masses than in the open country. We have seen it stated that more than one thousand men are now employed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad in removing the snow. Now the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been kept open by MACHINERY, invented expressly for the purpose, by which not only snow but solid ice is effectually removed, so that the engines and trains of passengers can advance at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, under the most unfavourable circumstances. As pioneers in the construction of Railroads in the United States, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company deserve the thanks of the whole community for this great achievement, in it goes to establish the important fact, that Railroads CAN be kept open and in full operation in ALL KINDS of weather, by the TIMELY application of proper machinery. The machinery above referred to, consists of a snow plough, which effectually removes the snow, and a drag which rips the ice from the rails, even where two or three inches thick, so that the engine and passenger trains can always pass; and, as full evidence of the efficacy of the plan here in operation, we need only request that the trains of passenger cars to and from Washington and Baltimore, have never, since the opening of that road, lost a single trip, though more unfavourable weather, so far as ice, snow and sleet are concerned, perhaps never occurred in this climate, than has been experienced since that road has been in operation."

Now, Sir, it is to be recollected, that the trips are not so frequent there as on our Railroad, so that were this plan put in operation here, the snow, &c. would not be allowed to accumulate at all, though we are favoured with more of such things than our more Southern neighbours. In conclusion, may I take the liberty of suggesting, that some improvement be used to prevent the sparks from the chimney falling on passengers, and seeting them on fire? Such occurrences never happen on American or other Railroads.

Yours, &c.

Oct. 1. PUSH ALONG-KEEP MOVING.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Sept. 26, 1836.

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

Henry Black, Esq., to be Commissary of the Court of Vice-Admiralty of the Province of Lower Canada.

Charles GIROUX, H. A. Chillas and J. O. Rousseau, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the parish of Nicolet in the County of Nicolet, under the 6th Will. IV, cap. 17.

Robert Easton, Esq. to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor, in all His Majesty's Courts within the Province of Lower Canada.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The first days of this month were warm. On the 4th there was rain and thunder, which was followed by cool weather and frost on the nights of the 6th and 7th. On the 13th the heat returned, the thermometer rising above 80 of Fahrenheit in the shade. On the 20th the thermometer again rose to 75, on the 25th there was heavy thunder, on the night of the 27th frost, and some flights of snow the following day. The weather during the month has been rainy, but not sufficiently to saturate the ground, after the two months' drought which ended 29th July.

The drought and the frost on the nights of the 20th to the 24th August, and the showery weather, promoted the grain crops from ripening in the usual manner. Oats cut after being ripe, grew up from the roots, and have come in ear a second time: new shoots sprung from the ripe oats, and the wheat in some instances, was subject to a second growth. The potatoes were checked above ground, but improved wonderfully in the tubers. Turnips, which promised nothing at an early season, are likely to be an average crop.

The harvesting of the grain crops has been difficult. They were cut partly green to save the ears that were ripe and of a good quality. Perhaps the quantity will fall but little short of an average throughout the district, although in some parts there is nearly a total failure. The straw will be good, and add to the quantity of fodder, which is scarce. With good management this district will have its own food, but nothing to spare.

The upper districts are better off, but have not a sufficient abundance to restore the farmer to the comfortable circumstances from which he has fallen during the unfavorable seasons for several years past.

The pastures have been good since August, and cattle greatly improved, but their numbers must be reduced to meet the scarcity of fodder. The clover and timothy sown with the grain crops this spring, have greatly failed, which will cause an unfavorable effect next year on the farms where the practice of sowing grass seeds is introduced.

Garden produce is better than could be expected. Onions are generally a failure. The orchards are entirely unproductive.

All agricultural produce has risen in the markets; but it is the worst kind of rise—it is from an insufficient supply. The apprehensions expressed in the July report are too much realized. We may now inculcate frugality without the danger of being accused of forbidding evil. Economy must be practised voluntarily, or it will enforce itself. The main hopes of the present chance in the times, is, that the ship yards will give employment during the winter, and the wealthier classes ought to be prepared to assist the distressed, by avoiding all waste.

Quebec, Sept. 30, 1836.

On Wednesday night last, thieves entered the house in St. Louis street, occupied by George Vanfelson, Esq., M.P.P., and carried away articles to the value of £30. It appears that the robbers effected their entrance through one of the bath windows, and managed to enter the bed rooms of Mr. Vanfelson and his daughter without being perceived. The citizens had better be on their guard after tonight, this being the last day of the Criminal Term, when a number of notorious old offenders are generally let loose.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We understand that instructions have been received by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs to admit to entry, free of all duties, the books and philosophical apparatus intended for the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Commercial.

At auction, yesterday, the following sales were made:—

Sugar, Single Refined, 20 tierces { 5 hhds } at 8½d.
Do. Muscovado, very dark, 1 hhd. 57s 6d } remainder
bright 2 do 63s 3d } with-
do. 5 brls 63s 6d } drawn.
Demerara Rum, pr cel 1 @ 4. 12 pnns. 3s 3½d.
7 do 3s 6d.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, *September* 28, 1836.

ASHES.—We have accounts from Havre to 19th August. A little further improvement had been realized on Pearls, and there were no Pots remaining in first hands. In our own market the demand continues good, and receipts of both descriptions rather moderate; Pots further advanced 25 cents; selling at $7,25; Pearls continue steady at $8.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The prices of Western Canal remain as last notice, but the demand has been quite limited; there were sales of common brands, in good order, at $9,25; and a small lot of Troy, $9,12½. Southern also remains without change, with a very moderate business; 200 brls. Howard-street sold at $10; and some Georgetown at the same price. Rye Flour continues steady at $6,25; and Corn Meal in brls $5.

GRAIN.—The market for all descriptions became rather heavy, and Corn declined 3 @ 6 cents; a cargo of 6000 bushels Red Dantzic Wheat, not prime, sold yesterday from the vessel at $1.90, 90 days; two or three other parcels of foreign remain unsold.

PROVISIONS.—There has been an active demand for Beef since our last, partly speculative, and for all descriptions we advance our rates 25 cents ℔ brl. Pork also continues in animated request, and for Mess, which is nearly out of market, we advance our rates to $27 @ $28; Prime, the stock of which is light, advanced to $18 @ $18,50. Butter sells readily, and comes in but slowly; there is no lard of consequence in market. Hams continue very scarce, and sell at 16½ @ 17 cents.

EXCHANGE.—There have been no transactions of consequence in Foreign Bills since our last report.

GEORGETOWN (D. C.) MARKET, SEPT. 27.

FLOUR.—We continue our quotation at $9,25 @ $9,37½, the only transactions were today of 1000 Shenandoah Flour at $9,25, and 50 brls Potomac at $9,33; the receipts are light and demand good.

GRAIN.—Wheat $1,75; we notice a sale today of prime white Corn at 97c.

BALTIMORE MARKET, SEPT. 27.

FLOUR.—In Howard street Flour there are no transactions of moment from stores; retail sales are making at $9,50 and upwards; the waggon price is $9 @ $9,25. A sale of 300 brls. City Mills Flour today at $9 full. A parcel of Extra was sold yesterday for city consumption at $10,50.

GRAIN.—The sales of new Wheats, common to good qualities, range from $1,50 to $1,65.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) MARKET, SEPT. 3.

FLOUR.—Duty 10s. ℔ brl. The market is entirely bare of very fresh superfine flour, which is again much required for bakers. Cornmeal—The demand for Meal has been considerably slackened. Rice—North Carolina at market much wanted. Corn—very scarce. Sugar—sales at 32s. 2d. Coffee—there is very little now to be done in this article. Rum—sales have been made at 5s. for export. Exchange—sales ℔ packet ship *Cater*, 4 & 5 ℔ cent premium.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1836.

Dates from London and Paris to the 24th August inclusive, have been received at New York, by the arrival of the packet ship *Erie*, from Havre, and the transient ship *Ajax*, from Liverpool. The intelligence, which is one day later than by previous arrivals, is not of much moment.

The evils of Spain are increasing in number and virulence.

There is nothing of importance from Britain.

The following items are from New York papers:—

The advices from Spain are of a painfully interesting character. The constitution of 1812 had indeed been proclaimed, but the proclamation seems to be every where attended with violence, tumult, anarchy and bloodshed. The queen acts under the influence of terror, and all against whom the military and another people bear animosity, are obliged to fly for their lives. The members of the late cabinet have also sought safety in a precipitate departure. General Quesada, the commandant of Madrid, has been assassinated by some of the National Guards.

This day proves to be the predominant of the constitution, there was sharp fighting in the streets of Madrid between some of the regular troops and parties of the National Guard, in which several of the former were wounded. The arrival of the Queen and regent from San Ildefonso put an end to these disturbances, but the outstanding state of tranquility was not expected to endure.

There is nothing received from the seat of war except as we remark that the forces of Don Carlos are suffering much from want of provisions, and that numbers of them are leaving the ranks and returning to their homes, in order to get to the harvest.

The quarrel between France and Switzerland, or rather the custom of Basle, seems to be growing serious. We are not advised as to the origin and cause of the difficulty, which appears to be of an individual rather than a national character.

The cholera was still making progress in Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia, but its ravages are much less dreadful than in 1831. In Lombardy it seems to have subsided.

Among those is an announcement of the death of M. Reyneval, French ambassador at Madrid until about two months since, when he solicited his recall; it is said that he will be succeeded by Marshal Molitor.

The French King had gone to Versailles, where his Ministers had daily interviews with him.

Advices from Smyrna to July 26th state that the plague continued in the interval at Alexandria, and on board the fleet. It had also appeared at Damietta, where 10 persons died daily. Also at Beyroot in Syria, with great violence.

Nothing is said of the Plague in Smyrna, from which it is safe to infer that it did not prevail there to any considerable extent.

A telegraphic despatch states that on the 17th, General Lebean, the new commander of the French Legion, attacked and defeated the Carlists, destroyed their works at Esgui, and took possession of their magazines.

The *Courrier de Lyons*, of the 19th, says—"We have a letter from Rome which announces that the son of Lucien Buonaparte, who was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, has been secretly removed."

Ann Boleyn said on the scaffold, that the eighth Harry was the most gentle and merciful Prince that ever reigned over the people of England. So says *history*—and history is, according to Walpole, a great lie.

The Asphodel of Homer was probably a Dandelion, the most unpoetical of modern flowers.

Sterne says that the taste for humor is the gift of God, and the true feeler brings half the entertainment along with him.

Mint is considered by many, a vegetable. It grows after the body in which it finds its roots, is dead. It possibly might be transplanted. We recommend the hint to the wig-makers.

INTERESTING FROM AFRICA.—A late letter from Algiers says, that the affairs of Africa are to be carried on with great vigor. There are to be 30,000 French troops and 8,000 native employés, who will be distributed nearly in the following manner—at Algiers there were to be 9000 troops, and in the neighbourhood 1500, with 1000 more in two entrenched camps. Added to these, there is to be a moveable force of 5000 at Algiers, and 3000 more at Oran. A letter from Oran of the 5th August, says, that the French force is wholly inefficient for the duties required of them.

On Monday the House of Assembly prevented their Address to the Governor in Chief, who made the following reply:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

For the portions of this Address which are directed to me personally, I cannot but thank you. At the same time my sense of public duty, and the warm interest I take in the welfare of the Province, compel me frankly to express to you my deep regret at the conclusion you have come to.

The determination you express never to resume your functions under the existing constitution virtually deprives the country of a domestic legislature, and places it in a situation in which the greatest embarrassment must be felt, until a remedy can be applied by the supreme authority of the empire.

Gentlemen,

Your address shall be transmitted to England with the best possible delay.

Castle of St. Louis,
Quebec, Oct. 3, 1836. }

We learn from Quebec that it was expected that the Provincial *Legislature* would be prorogued yesterday at three, p. m.

It should not be forgotten, that the House of Assembly, in making the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council, the main condition of its longer continuing to preserve even a *show* of discharging its duties, is not contending for the recognition of an abstract principle, but for real power—for an accumulation of influence in the hands of those very individuals, who now lord it over its councils. Were success to crown the House's efforts, nearly the whole of the Legislative authority, and much of the Executive, would be concentrated in the persons of the few who might happen to be the leaders of what, to use the most considerate phraseology, is but a faction, whose strongest cement is identity of origin and prejudices.

The repetition of such truths as that, by the Assembly obtaining all it demanded, the influence of its leaders would become paramount in the affairs of the Province, may be tedious to many of our readers, and is to ourselves irksome, but it cannot be looked upon as useless, so long as the minds of even the smallest number of the portion of the community who think and act for themselves, have not been strung up to that pitch of resolution, that they will neither submit to be domineered over by a faction, nor see the country left without a Legislature. Every man out of the ranks of the majority, must be firmly resolved on this subject. Should the House Government yield, submission or resistance would then be the only alternatives; and to render further concession altogether innocuous, it is requisite that a bold and determined stand should now be made.

Let it not be supposed that we are hostile to the completion of the House of Assembly's projects, from party motives—because of the quarter in which these have originated, or from national prejudice; we solemnly disavow the predominance of any such feelings

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fluences in the matter. The leaders of an unlettered constituency, were they more than men, we would not trust with the accession of power that would accrue to them by the accomplishment of the projected changes; and far less, indeed, are we inclined to trust such power in the hands of the mortals who are now eagerly grasping at it. Look, for instance, at the savage turbulence of their Chief, at the violence of his national antipathies, which seem as if they could only be assuaged in the blood of the *foreigners*, his fellow-subjects, and the question cannot be one moment in suspense, whether or not the destinies of the country can be safely entrusted to him and his coadjutors. Who would submit to the rule of a national faction, influenced by such principles as are displayed in its chief?

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* contains an extract from a letter from Mexico, which represents that country to be in a most deplorable condition. The forced loan by the Government, from all persons who had any thing, had been resisted by all foreigners. The letter states, "They have embargoed the "stores of three French merchants already, "which I have no doubt will cause a war be-"tween this country and France, as the "French minister here has forbidden all "French subjects paying it, and desired the "Government to enforce it at their peril. "It appears that the French minister here "has a French fleet, and about seven thou-"sand men at his disposal, who are at pre-"sent at Martinique; and we are in expec-"tation of hearing of their arrival at Vera "Cruz, before long. By the way, don't you "think these states would make fine colo-"nies for France? There is more breeding "than has come forth."

All the great preparations against Texas, are spoken of as a mere display to deceive the people, and enable the present ministers to fill their pockets, before they retire.

The New York penny paper from which the following is cut, does not state whether the three individuals named were hung *secundum artem* or lynched.

"Three men named Hoyt, Chamberlin and Church, who were in the employ of Welsh & Macomber, proprietors of the great travelling menagerie, were executed at Montreal on Wednesday last."

The *Commercial Advertiser* has saved us the trouble of contradicting this.

General Harrison, the opposition candidate to Van Buren for the Presidency, paid New York a visit on Thursday, and was received with all the usual demonstrations of joy, by thousands of his supporters in that city. His arrival has been succeeded by a due share of speechifying and feasting

The Guatemalian Government, says a New Orleans paper, has given twelve millions of acres towards a project for colonizing the Eastern part of Central America. The first settlement is to be made upon fourteen thousand acres, near the Bay of Honduras.

Michigan will not likely accede to the terms, upon which she can become a member of the Union. The majority of delegates against submitting to the conditions is already considerable, and all the districts have not yet been heard from.

A New Testament for the blind, in two volumes, has just been completed at Boston. The letters are angular, and raised so that they can be read by the sense of touch.

Mr. Adams' eulogy on the late Mr. Madison, which was delivered in Boston a few days ago, is very highly spoken of. It will be immediately published.

A person in England advertises to procure sound refreshing sleep, by the aid of an art which he terms *Hypnology*.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Commander of the Forces, arrived yesterday evening in the Steamer *Canadian Eagle*, from Sorel. On landing, his Excellency was received by a guard of honor of the 32d Regiment, under the command of Major Winefield. The heads of the Military Departments were also present, and accompanied his Excellency to Orr's Hotel. The half-yearly inspection of the 32d Regiment will take place this forenoon, by the Lieutenant-General.

A fine boy, aged about ten years, belonging to an emigrant family, was accidentally drowned between the steamer *British America* and the wharf yesterday evening. The family had just arrived in the *Canadian Eagle*, and in going ashore had to pass over the *British America*. There was some confusion at the gangway, caused by the shipping of two oxen, which were on the planks when the accident happened. The parents, seemingly regardless of danger, hurried their children ashore, when the boy walked off the plank into the water. He was not missed till a few minutes after. Diligent search was made for the body, but without success.

By the steamer *Canadian Eagle* yesterday afternoon we received the *Quebec Gazette* and our Correspondent's letter of the preceding evening, from which we give the Parliamentary proceedings, and shipping intelligence up to Monday night.

The St. George steamer, which ran aground below Three Rivers a few days ago, was still "hard on" yesterday morning.

Poetry.

Bedlam Rhymes.

Come, ye maidens hither bring
Fairest flowers of early spring,
And while you strew them o'er the bier,
Pity will drop the sorrowing tear.

For lo! the brightest of your band
Lies fading 'neath the blighting hand
Of envious death, who loathed to see
Earth hold a fairer prize than he.

The rose and lily well bespeak
The tints of her unrivalled cheek;
But not a gem the world supplies
Can match the brilliance of her eyes

The amaranth of undying bloom
Shall bi-som round her sacred tomb,
Fit emblem of the virtues rare
That flourished in her bosom fair.

The darkling yew its arms shall spread,
Beneath its shade I'll rest my head,
While the tender nightingale
Sings to the moon her mournful tale.

Wrapt in a luxury of grief
So sweet, I seek not a relief;
I'll muse while midnight's darkest gloom
Shadows her awful, holy tomb.

Hope, away! thy constant smiling
Has lost its art of wo-beguiling;
Pleasure's a sickening mockery,
And mirth a downright misery.

Despair! I bind thee to my heart!
Beloved! we will never part!
Thou shalt be the only guest
Dominant in this and breast!

To a Mother.

Mourn! for thy boy, so beautiful, is dying
Dim close the eyes no light may o'er relume:
Mourn for thy flower—thy precious flower, now lying
Broken and bow'd—and ne'er on earth to bloom!

Weep for the little breast that heaves with anguish!
And plead where Misery never pleads in vain:
Better that he were dead than thus to languish,
Whilst life feeds but the lingering pulse of pain!

Peace!—'tis the last—the *last* convulsive feeling—
The lip yet quivers, but the heart lies still;
The parting soul is heavenward stealing—stealing—
Far from the wo and weighs of worldly ill!

Rejoice! thy boy, so beautiful, no longer
Droops 'neath disease!—Rejoice! his throes are o'er!
Thy bowed and broken flower is raised, and stronger
Blooms, where the storms of sickness beat no more.

Bid not a tear ungratefully be given;
Let not a murmur linger where he trod;
Thy child of earth is now the child of heaven!
Thy heir, O mother! is the heir of *God!*

Lift up thy spirit with this seraph vision,
That he so pure, so beautiful, hath fled
From one dim home, unto a home Elysian;
The paradise that waits the sinless dead!

And yet, forget not! but, when early morning
Like a bright bird lifts up her golden plumes,
Think of thy child!—think, thus his soul, returning,
Glows in the heavenly east, as morning blooms!

And still, forget not! But, when flowers are sighing,
And evening sunset fades along the west,
Think of thy child! yet, oh! not *pale* and *dying*;
But living, smiling, radiant 'mid the blest!

Correspondence of the New York Express.

The King's Speech—Lord Lyndhurst—Mr. Hume.

London, *August* 22, 1836.

At last the session has closed, and we have time to draw our breath and consider what has been done and what omitted during its tedious progress. I stated some time back that the 18th August would terminate the labours of our legislators, and set them free to rusticate, or proceed to the seaside, or enjoy the shooting season, as best might please them. The press of delayed business prolonged the sitting of the two Houses two days longer, and on Saturday the 20th the King in person prorogued the Parliament to the 20th October next. The speech is the most meagre of all meagre documents, absolutely say-ing nothing. Much anxiety was felt in London for two or three days previous to its publicity as to the course which would be pursued relative to the factious conduct of the Lords. The Reforming party desired that some stringent reproof should proceed from the Royal lips on their Lordships mode of proceeding, while the Tory party declared that such an attack would be highly unconstitutional and unprecedented. A rumor, which got afloat, helped to make what was at first a mere discussion, a signal and a beacon for war. The rumor was, that when the speech was laid before the King in Council, he refused to read it in public as it then stood, and demanded considerable alterations. Now there were two portions of the speech, on either of which might originate this refusal of His Majesty. One was the passage relative to Spain, the other one (afterwards omitted) commenting in no measured terms on the Lord's conduct. The Tories declared that the King had stopped at the passage relating to the Lords. The Whigs said that paragraph alluding to Spain was the cause of objection. In fact both parties spoke as positively as if they had been present at the council. In addition to this was another cause of excitement. On the 18th Lord Lyndhurst moved for a return of all bills which had been before both Houses during the session, with the particulars of their fate, and when introduced, and when thrown out or accepted. His Lordship made this motion a peg on which to hang the most remarkable speech which he had delivered for the session. He took a review of all the topics touched on in the King's speech, at the opening of the session, recapitulated the different measures, introduced in accordance with the royal suggestion, and then showed that in reality nothing had been done. His Lordship declared that this waste of time was owing entirely to the Commons. They had introduced measures which were certain not to pass, and on them therefore must the odium of this weary chase and wasted hour be thrown. The Lords, he said, had been distinguished by every legislative virtue, and were entitled to the gratitude of the nation. He called on Lord Melbourne, as he was unable to carry measures not obnoxious to the nation, to resign his station, and make place for better men. This speech is considered on both as a apology and manifesto of the Tory party, and is remarkable for its elaborate preparation, its ingenious, though false deductions, and its happy arrangement. It is said now that his Lordship assumed too taunting a tone, and that his own party would be as well pleased had this memorable display been never made. Lords Melbourne and Holland replied in strong and sensible language, and tore asunder the web of sophistry so ingeniously arranged by the noble Lord. The Duke of Wellington answered them, and the difference of tone which he adopted, and that assumed by Lord Lyndhurst, was most marked. His Grace regretted the difference between the two Houses rather than gloried in it, and expressed a hope that matters might be accommodated. This debate added to the excitement already felt relative to the alleged refusal of the King, as it was thought that no such attack on the Commons and the Ministers would be ventured, were there not some grounds for the reports, which I have mentioned. At last, Saturday arrived, and the speech was spoken, and in it there appeared no remark whatever on the conduct of the Lords, and but little relative to Spain. No person now seems bold enough to deny that the passage relative to the Lords had been left out, and many assent that the copy of the speech held by the King was still in the rough, Ministers hoping to induce him to change his determination, to the last moment. The day was dark, and the King had great difficulty in seeing the writing clearly. His voice was feeble, and he appeared considerably broken since the opening of the session. He laid a marked emphasis on the word "impartial," in speaking of justice to Ireland.

In glancing back over the business of the session, I can find but few pleasant spots on which the eye can desire to dwell. I am forced to declare that wherever the old oligarchical principles of resting superior power in the minority (the Lords) has been invaded, then an opposition has been made by the upper house, and without exception, that opposition has been triumphant. In the annals of the country no such slaughter and destruction of useful measures have been detailed—the reason is obvious. Formerly the Lords had the Commons completely at their command, and such bills only were introduced as were pleasing to their Lordships, but now the Commons are acting independently of the upper house, and without asking advice or countenance from it, have dared to introduce a series of measures avowedly to benefit the people. Each of these measures will in some degree lessen the influence of the Lords, and therefore they have resolved to oppose them by every means in their power. But selfish considerations only influence the Lords is manifest from the manner in which several private bills have been treated. The Trinity Harbour Bill, Dundee Water Works Bill, and Brighton Railway Bill were rejected, because they interfered with the influence, property and prejudices of some of the Lords. They had only to appeal to their fellows and the bills were lost. Of the many public measures of great utility which were introduced during the session, not one was carried without great changes, and only three are named in the King's speech. These are the English Tithe Bill, and the two Bills for the Registration of Marriages and Deaths and Births in England. Besides these, we have the Irish Constabulary Act, and the Newspaper Duties Act, made law. This is certainly but little fruit for a whole session, particularly after the particularly marked manner in which the King's speech heralded in the several subjects to be legislated for during the session. Let us look at these different subjects. First, there was Agricultural distress, nothing done for it—no, not even the compliment of a report—not even an expression of opinion. The subject was left as it was found. The Repeal of the Malt Tax, which includes the imposition of a property tax, would do much to serve the agricultural interest. Next was mentioned the Established Church. A measure was introduced but fell to the ground abandoned—nothing done. The English Tithe Bill, which has passed, only serves to accommodate matters between the persons and farmers, it never touches the main question existing between the people and the church. The King next referred to the Disabilities under which the Dissenters labour, particularly the payment of church rates. Nothing done, and what is worse, no hope held out that any satisfactory measure will be introduced next session. From which it appears that a declaration of war has been already made from the dissenting body of Ministers. Law Reform was next recommended to the consideration of the Legislature. A wretched measure was introduced by the Lord Chancellor, which deservedly fell to the ground, and for which fate the Lords are not responsible. The other subjects were all Irish. Irish Tithe—Irish Corporation Reform, and Irish Poor Rates.—What was *their* fate? Their name is sufficient to tell that. They were to do good to Ireland, and *therefore* the Lords threw them out. This is a sad catalogue, and rendered more melancholy when we consider the contumalious manner in which the Lords uniformly acted. Some good has, however, been done during the session. Orange societies were suppressed, owing to Mr. Hume's exertions. The internal economy of the House of Commons has been improved, and the system of fees to the officers of the House abolished; but even here gross waste has been permitted, for the upper door-keeper has a salary of £987 a year! Another improvement is the regular publication of the lists of members on divisions, in the votes and proceedings of the House. To sum up—of eighteen public and very important English bills which were introduced, only eight have passed; of six important Irish bills, not one has passed; and of three important Scotch bills, not one has passed. A number of local bills strictly private, have become law—but they are quite unimportant.

From having all the business of the session before us, we can now perceive that the Tories acted throughout on a settled plan. The Duke of Wellington is averse to the labors of speaking, and he accordingly gave up the speaking leadership to Lord Lyndhurst. That acute, though dishonest politician, saw at once that to make a set attack on the Government would only raise the people against the Lords. He therefore suggested the policy of remaining on the defensive, introducing no measures, demanding no papers, passing no formal censures "Let the Whigs," he might be supposed to say, "Let the Whigs introduce measures and pass them if they can, through the Commons—every opposition must be made there: and should the Liberal party prevail, we of the Upper House can reject them. Measure after measure being thus rejected, the Ministry must either come to the resolution of dissolving the Parliament, which they think would be going too quick—or of resigning, which, needy as they are, need not much dread—or, last of all, and most probable of all—they must fall into contempt from weak action and inefficient legislation. In addition to this contempt, we have a chance of a falling off of their supporters, or a split between themselves and the "Radicals." Such probably was the line of argument which passed through his Lordship's brain, and the result proves the accuracy of his deductions. The Radical party, with Hume at their head, are decidedly dissatisfied.—The Dissenters declare their hostility openly.—The Irish people declare that they will not be longer trifled with, and every class thinks that the Ministry has acted neither with decision nor unity. Ministers are therefore now far less popular than they were twelve months ago, and if they failed in carrying measures avowedly popular this year, they must calculate on still more signal failure in the next. Had Ministers acted boldly on the first great question, Irish Municipal Reform, (introduced Feb. 16th) and refused to give way a point, we might now have a different tale to relate; but Ministers yielding the bill notwithstanding such weakness, was lost, and the courage of the Tory party was confirmed. The system of conciliation has completely failed this year; let us see whether experience will make Ministers wiser next session. They are at present beaten men; they have but a single chance of recovering their lost ground, and that is to make an open and early avowal of opposition to the Lords for their non-reforming propensities, and declare themselve determined either to have popular measures carried or at once introduce a bill for the reform of the Lords. Then after declaring what they will do for the Dissenters, for the people of Ireland, for the agricultural interests, for the settlement of tithes, and for an arrangement of the church question, let them throw themselves on the people, and the result will show that they have chosen the only wise course. On Saturday, while the House of Lords was crowded with splendidly dressed women, Ambassadors, (not one in London was absent) Peers, and the officers of the King, anxiously awaiting the Royal Cortege, Mr. Hume was delivering a most violent attack on the Lords in the House of Commons. He went even so far as to declare, that next session, if the Lords continued to act in opposition to the people as they had done this session, he would move the stoppage of the supplies. He continued to speak until the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the Commons to attend the King. This letter has grown to such a length that I must cease writing, as the frank only carries an ounce.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

500 barrels Flour, C. M'Donald.
70 kegs butter, Ford & Ritchie.

Montreal Markets, October 4.—There has been no alteration in the price of *Ashes, Flour, Wheat, Provisions* since Saturday. *Muscovado Sugar* is higher, and we advance our quotations accordingly.

Wheat is now fetching 7s. and 7s. 6d. cash in Cobourg. Such an extraordinary price has not been known for many years in Canada. There is every probability of the present eager demand continuing throughout the winter.—*Cobourg Star.*

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

Saturday, *Oct.* 1, 1836.

Ashes.—By the packet ship *Erie*, we have advices from Havre to the 24th August. Sales had been made there of New York Pots to arrive at f 58; and Pearls at the same price; being an advance of six francs on the former, and two on the latter. The supplies in this market continue moderate, and the demand is good. All the Pearls that could be had at $8.25, have been bought up; and further sales of Pots made at $7.25.

Flax Seed.—A small sale of Rough was made at $10.50 ℔ tierce.

Flour and Meal.—The market continues languid, and a reduction of 12½ cents has been submitted to on Western Canal; sales of common brands at $9; Fancy, $9.25; Ohio, via Erie Canal, $8.62½ @ $8.87½; and some Troy, $8. There is no demand for Sour. Prices of Southern remain without change; 250 bbls. Philadelphia Mannyunk sold at $9.25. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without variation.

Furs and Skins.—There were sold by auction at the store of the American Fur Company, on the date of our last: 1260 skins Parchment Beaver at $5.62½ @ $5.75 ℔ th; 1854 Rocky Mountain Beaver, $5 @ $5.12½; 631 Western do, $3.50 @ $5; 198 Lake Superior, $5; 110 Northern, $4 @ $4.62½; 221,440 Muskrat Skins, 16 @ 18¾ cents each; 2984 do, No. 1, 20½; 6297 No. 2 8; 2729 Kittens, 2 @ 2½; 381 Otter Skins, $4.12½ @ 7; 275 Raccoon, 66 cents each, besides other articles arranged under our auction head. Terms, 4 @ 6 months over $500. By auction also, 5355 lbs Coney Fur sold at 50 @ $1.30 ℔ lb; 59 papers do, $1.12½; 1699 lbs Hares, 75 @ $4.87½; 94 papers, $2; 123 lbs Musquash, $3.62½ @ $4.87½; 40 lbs Otter, $16 @ $29.25; 215 lbs Turkey backs, $4.87½ @ $5.50; 192 lbs Muskrat, $3.62½ @ $5.50; 459 lbs Nutria, $4.75 @ $10.12½; 1483 Raccoon Skins, 19 @ $1.50 each; 30 doz do, $6.75 ℔ doz; 40 doz Nutria, $10.25 ℔ doz; 988 doz do selected, 24 @ 50 cents each; 1302 Vicunia, 45 @ 50; 980 Otter, $2.50 @ $14.12½ each; 705 doz Coney, $1.87½ @ $4.50 ℔ doz; 178 Seal, $9 @ $16; 10,050 Hare, 2½ @ 15; 300 doz Genet, $2 @ $7.12; 4 @ 6 mos; by auction also, 110 Hair Seal Clapmatches sold 94½; and 963 do Yearlings, 33½ cents each.

Grain.—The market for all descriptions is rather inactive, and prices for Corn have further declined. A further sale of 1500 bushels good Baltic Wheat at $1.90.

Hides.—We notice sales of 11,000 Manilla Buffalo, to go to the eastward, about 5 cents, as they run; 400 Calcutta Buffalo, 8½; 1500 Salted Southern, 11 cents, all 6 mos.; and, by auction, 750 Green Salted Patna, 46 @ 60; and 1500 Dry Salted, 40 @ 76 cents each, 4 @ 6 mos.

Provisions.—Mess Pork, of which the market is nearly bare, has attained the remarkably high price of $30: a sale of 100 barrels city inspection was made yesterday at that rate; Prime also, of which the stock is light, further advanced $1; 100 barrels city inspection was yesterday sold at $19. The demand for Beef remains active at former prices. Butter sells readily on arrival. Lard and Hams remain very scarce, of the latter there are none good in market.

Teas.—The cargo by the *York*, embracing 8535 packages, was yesterday offered by auction, and the entire catalogue sold. With the exception of the Hyson Skins, which were superior, these teas were of ordinary quality. The sale however went off with animation, at prices similar to those previously current: Hyson sold at 60 @ 68; Young Hyson, 38½ @ 53½; Hyson Skin, 31½ @ 52; Gunpowder and Imperial, 61½ @ 80; Souchong, 28 @ 50½; and Fowchong, 35 cents, 6 mos.

Exchange.—Bills on England have advanced to 9¼ @ 9½—cash.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—SEPT. 30.

Brig Royal Adelaide, Halloran, 13th July, London, for Montreal, general cargo.
Oct. 2.
Bark Reaper, Rowe, 10th Aug. Poole, Pembertons, ballast.

REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH.

Brig Symmetry, 12th Aug. Plymouth, W. Price & Co.
Ship Robert Kerr, from Philadelphia.
Bark Tam O'Shanter from Liverpool.
Diadem from Aberdeen.

CLEARED—SEPT. 30.

Bark St. Patrick, Harbottle, Sunderland, R. F. Maitland & Co.
Georgia, Bathie, Newcastle, do.
Brig Niger, Moon, London, C. E. Levey & Co.
Ship Sir Walter Scott, Young, Liverpool, Sharples.
Bark Emma, Spicer, Plymouth, Gilmour & Co.
Brig Dione, Cowan, Dumfries, do.
Bark Airthy Castle, Carling, Bristol, do.
Beaufort, Temple, London, W. Price & Co.
Brig Ophelia White, Davis, Hartlepool, Pembertons.
Cooper, Walker, London, do.
Wm. M'Island, Robertson, Sunderland do.
Hope, Moore, Sunderland, Atkinson & Co.
Oct. 1.
Brig Edward Charleton, Morrison, Lisnelly, Pembertons.
Orlando, Blair, Gloster, do.
Ship Thomas Gelston, Laurie, Belfast, W. Park.
Brig Peerless, Arnold, Southampton, Lemesurier & Co.
Ship John Bell, Black, London, do.
Brig Bolivar, Levison, Sunderland, Levey & Co.
Bark Alchymist, Wells, Falmouth, do.
Bark Bolivar, Bellard, Waterford, H. N. Jones.
Brig Newton, Cowley, Sunderland, Symes & Ross.
Bark Clyde, Brown, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.
Margaret, Dawson, London, Atkinson & Co.
Brig Appleton, Sharp, Liverpool, Strang & Co.
Henry, Gibson, Glasgow, E. Baird.
Oct. 3.
Brig Paragon, Smith, Liverpool, H. W. Welch.
Bark Brothers, Bartholomew, London, Lemesurier & Co.
Black Nymph, Smart, do. Atkinson & Co.
Liverpool, Godfrey, do. do.
Brig Don, Welsh, Waterford, H. N. Jones.

CLEARED—OCT. 4.

Bark John Walker, Black, Liverpool, Thos. Froste & Co.
Priscilla, Cleverly, Limerick, W. Price & Co.
Brig Mariner, Collie, Shoreham, Lemesurier & Co.
Ship Europa, Young, London, do.
Brig Caroline, Daniel, Newport, Pembertons.

PASSENGERS.

In the Royal Adelaide, from London—Messrs. J. Walton, Horton, J. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Bendall and child.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Half-past six, P. M.—Three ships, four barks, and one brig have just come into port—not yet boarded.

Wind—stiff from the Eastward, so that we may expect a number more tomorrow.

The steamer St. George, on Thursday last, on her downward trip, went ashore six miles below Three Rivers. It is not expected that she will be got off before next spring tides.

Extract of a letter from Sydney, dated 7th September, 1836:—"On the night of the 31st of August, the brig Lady Helen Marr, of Poole, England, went ashore on a Bar, between Manadien and Sentarie, and soon became a total wreck—the crew, with the materials saved. On the same night, the brig Zephyr, from Donegal, went ashore some miles to the westward of Gabarous, and also became a wreck—the master and one sailor were drowned in attempting to get on shore.

"The ship Clansman, John Scott, master, arrived here a few days ago, and is now in quarantine, having small pox on board."

Caution to Mariners.—Extract of a letter from Captain Bayfield, R. N., dated Magdalen Islands, Aug. 1836:—"There is a shoal known only to one or two persons on this Island, that has probably caused the destruction of some of the vessels which have from time to time been missing; it has never been shewn in any Chart, has on it 18 feet of water, and it is seldom seen, never breaking except in very heavy weather; it lies nearly 7 miles S. E. ½ E. Compass, from the east point of the Magdalens, a very small ledge of rocks, exactly in the way of vessels passing to the Southern end of these Islands.—*Quebec Mercury.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—OCT. 2.

Bark Cherokee, Millar, 8th August, Greenock, A Shaw & Co. general cargo.
Bark, Glasgow, Burns, August, Liverpool, Millar, Edmonstone & Co. general cargo.
Oct. 4.
Brig Royal Adelaide, Halloran, 13th July, London, P. M'Gill & Co. general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 3.—Bark GLASGOW, Burns, Liverpool, 1 bale woollens, C. Bowman; 6 cases 1 bale woollens and linens, E. D. Edmer; 7 bales woollens and cottons, John Auld; 7 bales 1 case woollens and linens, Donald M'Kay; 1 serce haberdashery, 2 bales woollens and cottons, 10 crates earthenware, J. R. Orr; 1 hamper anchovies, 2 do cheese, S. Matchett; 500 boxs soap, R. F. Maitland; 3 casks hardware, W. & C. Brewster; 1 do do furs, 1206 bars 56 bdls iron, Bellingham & Dunlop; 2 bales woollens, Kay, Whitehead & Co; 791 boxes glass, P. M'Gill & Co; 1 bale 4 cases woollens, W. Bottomley; 3 cases 2 bales woollens, 2 cases woollens and cottons, W. Fawcett; 10 bales woollens, C. Brooke & Brothers; 14 bales linens and woollens, 41 bales 4 cases cotton and woollens, J. Turnance & Co; 21 bales 3 cases linens and woollens, Bryce, Buchanan & Co; 1 iron meat safe, W. M. Price; 320 boxes glass, 800 bdls iron, Bain & Peck; 3 casks plated ware, 6 bales 2 casks 1 case cottons, 1 bale awns, 100 pair fire dogs, 50 bdls square iron, 150 boxes Canada plates, 176 bdls hoop iron, 3 casks sad iron, 3 do nails, 5 do hollow ware, 15 casks 5 cases hardware, 8 bales cottons and woollens, J. M'Pherson & Co; 2 bales woollens, W. Smith & Co; 2 cases woollens, 3 bales woollens and cottons, Robertson, Mason, Strang & Company; 2 bales woollens and cottons, 5355 lbs Coney Fur sold at 50 @ $1.30 ℔ lb; 59 papers do, $1.12½; 1699 lbs Hares, 75 @ $4.87½; 94 papers, $2; 123 lbs Musquash, $3.62½ @ $4.87½; 40 lbs Otter, $16 @ $29.25; 215 lbs Turkey backs, $4.87½ @ $5.50; 192 lbs Muskrat, $3.62½ @ $5.50; 459 lbs Nutria, $4.75 @ $10.12½; 1483 Raccoon Skins, 19 @ $1.50 each; 30 doz do, $6.75 ℔ doz; 40 doz Nutria, $10.25 ℔ doz; 988 doz do selected, 24 @ 50 cents each; 1302 Vicunia, 45 @ 50; 980 Otter, $2.50 @ $14.12½ each; 705 doz Coney, $1.87½ @ $4.50 ℔ doz; 178 Seal, $9 @ $16; 10,050 Hare, 2½ @ 15; 300 doz Genet, $2 @ $7.12; 4 @ 6 mos; by auction also, 110 Hair Seal Clapmatches sold 94½; and 963 do Yearlings, 33½ cents each.

Grain.—The market for all descriptions is rather inactive, and prices for Corn have further declined. A further sale of 1500 bushels good Baltic Wheat at $1.90.

Hides.—We notice sales of 11,000 Manilla Buffalo, to go to the eastward, about 5 cents, as they run; 400 Calcutta Buffalo, 8½; 1500 Salted Southern, 11 cents, all 6 mos.; and, by auction, 750 Green Salted Patna, 46 @ 60; and 1500 Dry Salted, 40 @ 76 cents each, 4 @ 6 mos.

Provisions.—Mess Pork, of which the market is nearly bare, has attained the remarkably high price of $30: a sale of 100 barrels city inspection was made yesterday at that rate; Prime also, of which the stock is light, further advanced $1; 100 barrels city inspection was yesterday sold at $19. The demand for Beef remains active at former prices. Butter sells readily on arrival. Lard and Hams remain very scarce, of the latter there are none good in market.

Teas.—The cargo by the *York*, embracing 8535 packages, was yesterday offered by auction, and the entire catalogue sold. With the exception of the Hyson Skins, which were superior, these teas were of ordinary quality. The sale however went off with animation, at prices similar to those previously current: Hyson sold at 60 @ 68; Young Hyson, 38½ @ 53½; Hyson Skin, 31½ @ 52; Gunpowder and Imperial, 61½ @ 80; Souchong, 28 @ 50½; and Fowchong, 35 cents, 6 mos.

Exchange.—Bills on England have advanced to 9¼ @ 9½—cash.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1836.

The *Canada* Steamer arrived yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, having performed the run from Quebec in 17½ hours, including three hours of stoppages—leaving only 14½ hours for actual running. By this conveyance we received our Correspondent's letter, inclosing the *Mercury* of Tuesday evening, from which we give the Speech of Lord Gosford, at the Prorogation of the Provincial Parliament. From the same paper, and from our Correspondent's letter, we also give the shipping intelligence, &c., up to Tuesday evening.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Quebec, *4th October*, 1836.

This day, at Three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

There being no longer any prospects of a good result from the Message, which by the commands of our most Gracious Sovereign, I communicated a few days ago, to the House of Assembly, I hasten to put an end to this Session, and to enable you to return to your homes.

The object of convoking the present Parliament was to make a renewed effort on the part of Majesty to restore some interval of repose to his Canadian people. I lament, however, that instead of awaiting the developement of those measures which are in preparation, but which, to be effectual, must be matured with time and attention, a more hasty decision continues to be insisted upon; and the Province is even threatened with the abandonment, by one branch of the Legislature, of the duties confided to it by the Constitution. Without dwelling on this inauspicious project, I will merely observe, that if it be persisted in, the number of temporary Acts in Lower Canada, and the importance of some which are not long hence to expire, must give peculiar effect in this Province to a decision, which, in no country endowed with powers of domestic Legislation, could be otherwise than a severe privation and source of public suffering.

Gentlemen,—In taking leave of you, I will only express the hope I am unwilling to forego, that however the Political embarrassments of the country may appear to multiply around us, the inherent elements of prosperity and contentment which it contains, may triumph over all adventitious causes of difficulty.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Oct. 4, 1836.

It has become quite a favourite pastime with our Provincial Tories and the French *majority* party, to task their powers of language, in heaping abuse upon the Whigs, the "incapables," "vacillating," "truckling," "servile," "traitorous," "sacrilegious" Whigs. If all be true that they, especially the former, say against the present ministry, never was a nation more cursed, in the matter of rulers, than is the British Empire at this moment. Unexampled as is the prosperity of that Empire, with her commerce more extended, her wealth more abundant than at any previous period of her history, how supremely great and glorious, if we believe these croakers, would she now have been if under Tory sway. What she might have been under a different Government it is impossible to say, but there is abundant proof that she never was before so great and prosperous as at present. No wonder, however, that the worshippers of hoary institutions, the *status quo* devotees, are furious with envy, when they witness Britain's glory burning more intensely and brightly, and shooting over a larger portion of the habitable globe as her policy becomes more liberal and her institution more free. All their predictions respecting her decline from reform, have been completely falsified, excepting the memorable one of their own downfall. Whenever, therefore, a tirade against Whigism or liberal principles is listened to from a Tory, let the important truth be at the same time kept in mind, that never before has the country's standing been higher, never have all classes of her population been more prosperous than since liberal principles predominated in her national councils.

But the Colonial policy of the Whig Ministry—shout with exultation the rabid revilers—must be allowed to be despicable. As little do we consider ourselves called upon, because of our own liberal creed, to defend every step of the course adopted by the Ministry towards these Colonies, as we do every measure they have been constrained to sanction in the Imperial Government. A minute examination of their Colonial policy we cannot at present enter upon; but we may state generally, that the principles involved in Lord Glenelg's Despatches are, in the main, in accordance with those of every unbiassed and liberal mind. In regard to the crisis in the affairs of this Province, at which they have now arrived, our feelings of indignation and sense of injury, will not permit us "cheerfully" to acquiesce in the propriety of all the delays, the windings and turnings which have preceded it. We are not, however, insensible, as some strangely seem to be, of the great superiority the Colonial Minister has gained over the faction he has been contending with. He can now, in the most confident expectation of complete success, invoke the exercise of the paramount powers of the Imperial Legislature in the reform of our grievances. The British Ministry by themselves could do exceedingly little for us, but they co-operating with the Imperial Legislature can, as we hope they will, relieve us of the most oppressive of our abuses. Our Colonial difficulties had swelled into gigantic proportions long before the Whigs came into power, and as they have not yielded to the lenient measures since adopted, a liberal Ministry will find support in a liberal Parliament for the most vigorous measures that will annihilate them root and branch. Such is our hope.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the 32d Regiment was reviewed by the Commander of the Forces yesterday forenoon, on the *Champ de Mars*, and afterwards inspected in the barracks. We understand Sir John Colborne paid a very flattering compliment to Major Winefield, for the superior discipline, order and appearance of the Regiment under his command.

Yesterday morning the usual salute in honor of Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne's visit to this city, was fired from St. Helens. The compliment was returned by the Volunteer Artillery stationed on the wharf opposite the barracks, under the command of Capt. Bouron.

It blew a gale up the river all day yesterday, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.—The steamers *Princess Victoria* and *Brunnis* were unable to perform their trips to Laprairie, consequently, the mail from the United States was not received.

The *John Bull* steamer arrived in port yesterday morning, and took the place of the *Canadian Eagle* last night. It is to be regretted that the only boat which has performed her trips through the season so regularly should be replaced by a towboat.

The organ at present in the Roman Catholic Parish Church is to be immediately replaced by one of larger dimensions, and more in accordance with the splendor of the edifice.

Mrs. Bingham has, we understand, sent from Paris, to the Rev. Mr. Quiblier, to be presented to the Roman Catholic Parish Church, a costly *ciboire*, or box, in which the consecrated host is kept, of beautiful workmanship.

The Halifax mail, which reached this yesterday, brings nothing of interest from the Lower Provinces.

The Chase.

The Montreal fox hounds will meet this day morning at the horse-boat, Curran's Bay, at a quarter to nine o'clock precisely.

The Weather.—Last week we had summer weather, but this week it is unpleasantly cold. We had a snow storm yesterday, and on Tuesday a violent gale from midnight until sunset. We expect to hear of damage on the Lakes.—*Kingston Spectator.*

Accident.—On Thursday the 21st inst., a Shoemaker residing near Hubbell's Falls, left Mr. M'Adam's Inn about ten o'clock at night, with some Leather and Liquor in a canoe, accompanied with his dog, but on the following day the canoe was found drifted near Hubbell's Falls, with the Leather and part of the Liquor. The cat and the dog, but nothing has been heard of the man. It is to be feared that the man must have got intoxicated and fallen out of the canoe, and consequently been drowned. We hold not occurrences such as these warning to all those who are in the habit of using Ardent Spirits to excess.—*Bathurst Courier.*

Lower Ports.

Singular Circumstance.—A person living on the north end of the town has a litter of kittens this week, which were born and enjoyed, but to the astonishment of the family arrived to substitute four rats in the place of the rats escaped out of the tub in which the cat kept them, when puss immediately fell to, and, mewing for her loss, but her grief was soon assuaged, on finding her adopted, which immediately seized by the neck, and carried tenderly back again.—*Acadian Recorder.*

American and British Shipping.

The British House of Commons, at their last session, having appointed a select committee to inquire into the cause of shipwrecks in the British merchant service, that committee, in August last, made a long and detailed report, which we find in the *London Courier* of the 18th and 19th August. The report contains the following deserved compliments to the mariners of the United States:—

1. *Experiments in American Vessels.*—The happiest effects have resulted from the experiments tried in the American navy, to the great service to do without spirituous liquors, a habitual article of daily use; the consumption of more than 1,000 sail of American vessels traversing all the seas of the world, without the use of spirits to any extent, and crews, and being, in consequence, in so much greater a state of health and safety than other vessels in this regulation, that the public companies in America make a return of one-half of the premium of insurance on vessels quitting their voyages without the use of spirits, while the examples of British ships sailing from Liverpool on the same plan have been proved of the greatest benefit to the ship owners, underwriters, merchants, officers and crews.

American Shipping.—That the committee not conclude its labours without calling attention to the fact, that the ships of the United States of America, frequenting the ports of England, are stated by several witnesses to be superior to those of a similar class amongst the ships of Great Britain, the commanders and officers being generally considered to be more competent as seamen and navigators, and more uniformly persons of education than the commanders and officers of British ships of a similar size and class trading from England to America; while the seamen of the United States are considered to be more carefully selected and more efficient; that American ships from Liverpool to New York have a great advantage over British vessels sailing to the same port, in point of freight and to rate of insurance; that no bounties are being given, their whole employment is obtained in a higher state of profit, with fewer losses occur; and as the shipping have increased of late years at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, British shipping have increased during the same period only 1½ per cent. per annum, notwithstanding increasing demand for seamen, and increasing maritime service of the whole world, num

gir, Glasgow, do.
ston, Laurie, Belfast, W. Park.
ould, Southampton, Lemesurier & Co.
Black, do.
rtons, Sunderland, Levey & Co.
Wells, Falmouth, do.
ilard, Waterford, H. N. Jones.
rdry, Sunderland, Symes & Ross.
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CLEARED.
Black, Liverpool, do.
Llewellyn, Swansea, do.
Brenham, Lemesurier & Co.
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ldnut, Newport, Pemberton.
PASSENGERS.
Adelaide, from London—Messrs. J. J. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Bendall

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
PORT, H.—Three ships, four barks, and ... came into port—not yet boarded.
on the Eastward, so that we may expe ... tomorrow.
St. George, on Thursday last, on her ... went ashore six miles below Three ... expected that she will be got off be ... tide.
...ster from Sydney, dated 7th Septem ... the night of the 31st of August, the ... Mary, of Poole, England, went ... between ... and ... total.
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...board.
MARINE ...
...3, H. N. ...
...is a sh ...
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...on it 18 feet of water, and it is ... breaking except in very heavy wea ... 7 miles S. E. 1 E. Compass, from ... the Magdalens, a very small ledge ... in the way of vessels passing to the ... these islands.—*Quebec Mercury.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.
ARRIVED—OCT. 2.
...Millar, 8th August, Greenock, A ... o. general cargo.
...Burns, August, Liverpool, Millar, ... & Co. general cargo.
Oct. 4.
...ide, Holbrah, 13th July, London, P. ... o. general cargo.
IMPORTS.
GLASGOW, BURNS, Liverpool, 1 ...
Bowman ...
O. Either ...
; 7 bales ...
1 tierce ...
...ns, 10 ...
...es, 2 do ...
...stland; ...
...ns, W. ...
...ings; 2 ...
1 boxes ...
...ns, W. ...
...s wool ...
...es, C. ...
...ons; 41 ...
...e & Co; 2 ...
Buchanan & Co; 1 iron safe, ... 20 bottle plates, 800 bdls iron, Bain & ... plated work, 6 bales 2 casks 1 case ... 100 pair fire dogs, 50 bdls square ... Canada plates, 175 bdls hoop iron, 3 ... 9 do nails, 5 do hollow ware, 15 casks 2 ... 9, 8 bales cottons and woollens, J. ... ; 2 bales woollens, W. Smith & Co; ... 3 bales woollens and cottons, Ro ... Strang & Company; 16 bales ... cottons, 5 cases linen and twist, 7 ... wist, Scott, Tyre & Company; 8 ... A. Laurie & Co; 2 bales linens, 1 ... d, Francis Parish; 50 kegs ground ... 1 case cottons and linens, 1 cask nails, ... s, Millar, Edmonstone & Co; 3 bales ... linen, Hooker & Co; 3 casks 15 bales ... lens, W. L. Whiting; 45 tons coals, ... and woollens, 1 box luggage, Gillespie, ... 1 case 1 bale cottons and woollens, ... ing & Co; 4 bales 2 cases cottons, ... J. Ansell; ...
...ottons and ...
...ollens, ...
...e Rhyne ...
...podies, ...
...ons 8 bales ...
...& Co; 3 ...
...s, Blackie ...
...erris & ...
...g, Adam ...
...ness; 1 ...
...casks ...
...Lord; ...
...Co; 18 ...
...& Harris ...
...o; 1 box merchandize, 1 bale linen 8 ... 300 boxes plates, 4 casks hardware, J. ... 1 case 2 trunks 1 box —— Cowan; 1 ... s Canada plates 20 bdls hoops, 2 boxes ... bald; 1 box washing and cottons, Bland, ... 50 bags sugar, 2 casks currants, 25 ... chests cassia, W. S. Phillips & Co; 2 ... port wine, 3 hhds 1 pipe brandy, 8 hhds ... wine, J. H. Grier; 1 hhd brandy, ships' ... woollens, to order.

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...ds Steamer arrived yesterday ... four o'clock, having performed ... Quebec in 17½ hours, including ... of stoppages—leaving only 14½ ...
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...n of the House of Assembly,
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...waiting ...

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In addition to the above, we quote from the *London Courier* the following extract from an article on the subject of summer excursions:—

In almost all other respects, except that now alluded to, the trip to Boulogne seems to me, at this season of the year, most inviting. Some reforms in point of provisioning, and of attention on the part of the stewards, in the steamboats are required. The cook and stewards should serve an apprenticeship to the boats on the Hudson, in North America, in order to learn how their duties may be well and efficiently performed. Their slovenliness would not be tolerated in any of the rivers on the eastern coast of the United States. But the *Emerald* is a noble boat, a quick sailer, and freer of the tremulous motion than any steamboat I have sailed in.

Electioneering.

A very droll and clever work is now in course of publication in London, in monthly numbers, edited by the capital humorist who chooses to call himself "Boz," and whose burlesque descriptions of incidents and odd characters are among the best things of the kind we have ever read. The title of the work is "*The Pickwick Club Papers.*" The fifth number, which is the latest we have seen, contains a "miraculous circumstance" that is worth copying, as well for its drollery, as for the sake of the excellent hint conveyed in it, for the benefit of politicians. It is related by Sam, the coachman, to Mr. Pickwick; the hero of the tale being Sam's father.

"He drove a coach down here once; 'lection time came on, and he was engaged by you party to bring down voters from London. Night before he was a going to drive up, committee on t'other side sends for him quietly, and gives him a large room—lots of gen'l'm'n—heaps of papers, pens and ink, and all that 'ere.—'Ah, Mr. Weller,' says the gen'l'm'n in the chair, 'glad to see you, sir; how are you?' 'Werry well, thank'ee, sir,' says my father; 'I hope you're pretty middlin,' says he. 'Pretty well, thank'ee sir, says the gen'l'm'n; sit down. Mr. Weller—pray sit down, sir.' So my father sits down, and he and the gen'l'm'n looks werry hard at each other. 'You don't remember me?' says the gen'l'm'n. 'Can't say I do,' says my father. 'Oh, I know you,' say the gen'l'm'n; known' you ever since you was a boy,' says he. 'Well, I don't remember you,' says my father. 'That is werry odd,' says the gen'l'm'n. 'Werry,' says my father. 'You must have a bad mem'ry, Mr. Weller,' says the gen'l'm'n.—'Well, it is werry bad 'un,' says my father.—'I thought so,' says the gen'l'm'n. So then they pours him out a glass o' wine, and gammons him about his driving, and gets him into a reg'lar good humour, and at last shoves a twenty pound note into his hand. 'It's a werry bad road between this and London,' says the gen'l'm'n.—'Here and there is a werry heavy road,' says my father. 'Specially near the canal, I think,' says the gen'l'm'n. 'Nasty bit, that 'ere,' says my father. 'Well, Mr. Weller,' says the gen'l'm'n, 'you're a werry good whip, and can do what you like with your horses, we know. We'd all werry fond o' you, Mr. Weller, so in case you should have an accident when you're a bringing them here vot-makers down, and should tip 'em over into the canal without hurtin' 'em, this is for yourself,' says he. 'Gen'l'm'n, you're werry kind,' says my father, 'and I'll drink your health in another glass of wine,' says he; vich he did, and then buttons up the money, and bows himself out. 'You couldn't believe, sir,' continued Sam, with a look of inexpressible impudence at his master, 'that on the werry day as he came down with them voters, his coach was upset on that 'ere werry spot, and werry man on 'em was turned into the canal.' 'And got out again?'—inquired Mr. Pickwick, hastily. 'Why,' replied Sam, very slowly, 'I rather think one old gentleman was mie-in'; I know his hat was found, but I won't quite certain whether his head was in it or not. But what I looked at, is the hex-traordinary and wonderful coincidence, that arter what that gen'l'm'n said my father's coach should be upset in that werry place, and that werry day!' 'It is, no doubt, a werry extraordinary circumstance, indeed,' said Mr. Pickwick."

Summary.

WOMAN STEALING.—At the Tullamore King's County assizes, the most inter-ting case was the trial of J. Claffay, for the abduction of Anne O'Donoghue, a rural heiress. The accused, addressing the Court; solemnly declared he saw no harm in going off with a lass who was more willing to wed than he was. The prosecutrix, however, mounted the table with alacrity enough:—She lives near the Shannon, she said, with her father; she and her relation Anne Graham were both in bed, after midnight, when the house door was broken open by a dozen men. "We want the girl with the black hair," said one of them. "Oh," answered another, "by dad! here are two of 'em; we'll take both as our hatess are in." They frightened her, for they were well armed and resolute. The girls were placed on horses immediately, and, having been forced away three miles, were placed in a boat, which was rowed over the Shannon on to Natty's house. During two days he in vain urged her to marry; at last, understanding that a strong party of their relatives were speeding to rescue the captives, they took again to the water, and, as Anne expressed it, detained her out at sea all night. Six days and as many nights was she kept prisoner. Her detention might have continued longer, but the distracted father succeeded by stratagem in recovering his child. The Claffays had several boats on the river when pursuing the fugitive lover and the lady. His friends pulled so well that they readily escaped from pursuit. He at length affected to relent, offering to sanction the marriage, when Claffay was induced to approach with the girl; the police lay in ambush, and he was then secured. Several witnesses swore that Anne O'Donoghue went off willingly. She has some fortune, is very young, and having been fashionably dressed looked extremely well. Claffay did not use her badly, but obliged her to swear she would marry him. The Jury found the prisoner guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for life. The parties concerned in this double abduction have all fled the country. Anne Graham had been recovered at the end of her three days' captivity.

SALE OF A WIFE.—On Monday morning week, between 10 and 11, one of those disgraceful scenes, the sale of a wife, took place at the New Islington Cattle Market. It appears that about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, a man, about 40 years of age, of shabby-genteel exterior, led a well looking young woman, about 30 years of age, with a halter round her waist, to Smithfield market, and having tied her up, was about to offer her to the highest bidder; but, several people interfering to prevent the sale, the disconsolate couple agreed to go forthwith to Islington market, to accomplish their object, and in order to expedite the matter, they jumped into a hackney coach, and were driven off at full speed to the spot where the marriage knot was to be dissolved. They were followed by a young man of plausible appearance, from Smithfield, who, on seeing the wife tied up at Islington market for sale, bid 5s. for her, but he was outbid by several persons; but subsequently he became the purchaser of the lot for 26s., and conveyed her home in a coach to his lodgings. The other man walked home, whistling merrily, declaring he had got rid of a troublesome, noisy woman, and it was the happiest day of his life.—*London paper.*

A fellow lately sold his wife in Islington New Market, to a "plausible young man," as the report states, for twenty-six shillings—by which the woman proved herself worth more than a crown to her degraded blackguard of a husband. By the way, talking of Islington New Market and this scandalous transaction, it is evident that if they cannot sell *beasts*, they can find beasts who will buy.

EPIGRAM.

That marriage is the same as truth
There's no one can deny—
Because it is in age and youth
A perfect *certain-ty.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Saturday, information was received by the police of the following extensive robbery having been committed between 11 and 12 o'clock on the previous night, in Vauxhall Gardens. It appears that a Mr. Greig, a gentleman "free the north," while visiting the Gardens for the first time, was accosted by a female, about 22 years of age, of middling stature, fair complexion, and light hair, who, seeing him a stranger, kindly offered to show him the beauties of the Gardens. Being much pleased with the condescension of his "fair" guide, Mr. Greig, in return for the kindness, invited her to sup with him, which invitation, after a good deal of hesitation, she accepted. While supping, the signal rocket was fired, when she said he must not omit seeing the fireworks, on which he hurried to the spot with her, but after having admired their brilliancy to his heart's content, he, on turning round, found she had decamped, and on searching his pockets discovered them minus a pocket book and a purse—the first containing £60 in notes, viz. two for £20, one for £10, and two for £5 each; and the second a considerable sum in gold. The female is supposed to reside in the neighbourhood of the Gardens.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE Mr. N. M. ROTHSCHILD.—The remains of this late eminent capitalist were removed this morning in funeral procession from New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, to their last resting-place, in the Jewish Burial Ground, North Street, Whitechapel. There were about 36 mourning coaches, and from 40 to 50 private carriages; among the latter were those of the Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Neapolitan, and Portuguese Ambassadors, Lord Stuart, Lord Dinorben, Lord Maryborough, &c. The Stock Exchange was almost deserted, and very many shops in the neighbourhood were completely closed. A great crowd assembled upon the occasion.

CHICHESTER.—On Saturday se'nnight the first sessions under the new grant was held at the Town Hall, before W. Bridger, Esquire, the recorder, who, in his address to the Grand Jury, explained that by the Municipal Act, their powers were extended beyond the former bounds, to the limits of the parliamentary boundary which had been fixed for the election of representatives for Parliament; but that they could not try causes of a capital nature, as was formerly the case. He mentioned that the Court for the recovery of Debts remained as heretofore, and that the Mayor would preside over its weekly meetings.—Eliza Gray was then tried for stealing two shawls, the property of C. H. Mann, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment; and Henry Farrington was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, (he having already been in gaol two months,) for stealing a sieve from H. Budden, a broker, who had exposed it at his door for sale, and to whom the prisoner offered it, receiving 1s. for his own property, which at the moment he did not recognise. These were the only offenders.—We hear that our cheap-law ministry charged £42 *as fees* for the permission to hold quarterly sessions in our city!

INQUEST.—On Thursday, an inquest was held before F. H. Gell, Esq., at the Cavalry Barracks, on the body of Thomas Pavor, a private of the Inniskilling Dragoons, now stationed here. It appeared from the evidence that deceased had of late been rather altered in his behaviour and had absented himself from duty, on account of which he was confined to the barracks and ordered some extra drills. On Tuesday afternoon two of his comrades inquiring what punishment was ordered him, deceased replied "ten punishment drills; but I do not care much about that, for I had a good *spree* for it and shall soon put them up." Deceased then left the room and immediately afterwards the report of fire-arms was heard, and upon several soldiers running to the spot, they found deceased lying in a stable and a smoking pistol near him. He was conveyed to the barrack hospital, when the surgeon discovered deceased had been shot in the abdomen, but the bullet did not pass through his body. Deceased lingered in great agony till evening, when he expired. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased had destroyed himself while labouring under a fit of temporary derangement. Deceased was a married man, and expressed some discontent at having been separated from his wife, who, however, was on her road from Lancashire to join him here when he shot himself. He was buried with military honors on Friday morning in Preston church yard.

INQUEST IN WEST SUSSEX, BEFORE J. L. ELLIS, Esq.—On the last instant, on the body of a girl named Harriet Constable, an inmate of the Union Workhouse at Easebourne. Deceased was about eleven years old, and as at play with another girl older than herself, who got up on a copper filled with boiling water, and walked along the edge and thence to the top of the oven; and deceased, in attempting to follow her example, accidentally fell into the copper. The poor girl, although immediately taken out, was so much scalded that she suffered most excruciating agony for nine days, at the end of which death put a period to her misery. verdict,—"Accidental Death." On the 4th instant, at Earlham, on the body of Joseph Kent, aged 56, who retired to his bed on the previous Saturday night in perfect health, and about 2 o'clock in the morning was suddenly seized with apoplexy, and almost instantly expired. Verdict,—"Died by the visitation of God." On the same day at Singleton, on the body of George Elliot, a man of dissolute and drinking habits, and subject to fits. Deceased had been sober during the Sunday previous, and about two in the afternoon complained to a neighbour that he was not well, and said that he had drunk three pints of cold water and thought he should die. About nine in the evening he was found lying on his face close to a hay rick, quite dead; and from the appearance of the features no doubt was entertained but that his death was caused by a fit, and a verdict was given accordingly.—On the 8th instant at Wilberton, on the body of Edward Buston, a labourer in the employ of Sir Thomas Reynolds. Deceased was loading hay, and when about half up, a pitch of hay on which he was standing slipt, and with it the deceased fell from the waggon to the ground and was killed on the spot.—Verdict "Accidental Death."

COACH ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday week, as the Tally-ho and Independent Tally-ho coaches, coming from Birmingham, were entering Banbury, racing at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, the Independent Tally-ho was overturned near Mr. Austin's brewhouse; when, out of six passengers, Mr. Bradbury had his ancle put out, Mr. Mobbs his wrist out and much bruised, and Mrs. Whitlecss her ancle out. On the same afternoon a dreadful accident occurred to The Age, Oxford coach, on its journey to Oxford from London. Mr. Tollitt, Jun., was driving the coach, containing seven outside and one inside (a remarkably stout lady) passengers. On reaching Dashwood hill, a heavy timber carriage, drawn by four horses, appeared on the top, galloping furiously without a driver. In their descent they ran the vehicle violently from one side of the road to the other. Mr. Tollitt used his utmost skill to avoid a collision, but ineffectually, as the timber-carriage came in contact with the coach with such violence as to dash it to pieces. The unfortunate passengers were all precipitated to the ground with frightful violence, and every one received such severe injuries as to be unable to move off the ground. The unhappy lady inside the coach received more injury than any of the others. Conveyances were procured, and the sufferers were conveyed in them to an inn at Wycombe, where surgical assistance was rendered, but slight hopes are entertained of the recovery of the lady. Dashwood-hill is situated 34 miles from London, and near the house of Sir John Dashwood. The following are additional particulars of the sufferers:—One lady was thrown from the roof with great violence on one of the waggon-wheels, by which one of her cheeks was literally cut off, and lay upon her shoulder, and, besides this, she received several minor injuries. A gentleman named Doe was also thrown a considerable distance, and fell upon his back, a chest of wine, which was placed on the roof of the coach, falling heavily upon him, by which he received a fracture of the skull, a dislocated shoulder, and many other wounds. The three sufferers were immediately removed to the George Inn, West Wycombe, where every attention has been paid to them by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Turner, the medical men, and also by Mr. Tovey, the owner of the waggon, who has not only evinced the deepest regret at the accident, but has requested that everything possible may be done to administer to the comfort of the sufferers. Up to Tuesday evening they have all been going on well, but there is danger to be apprehended in the case of the lady and Mr. Doe.—*Northampton Herald.*

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Lady Catherine Herbert, daughter of the late and sister of present Earl of Pembroke, will shortly bestow her hand on Lord Viscount Pincastle, son of the Earl of Dunmore. The Hon. Miss Maynard, eldest daughter of Viscount Maynard, will be shortly united to T. R. Ives, Esq., of Gloucester, Suffolk.

Mr. Hopwood, cotton-spinner of Nova Scotia, who, from misfortunes, was compelled to compound with his creditors in 1819 for 10s. in the pound, is now discharging the whole, by paying the remaining 10s.—*Blackburn Gazette.*

THE REGISTRATION.—Wednesday next the 20th instant, is the latest day fixed by the Reform Act for the payment of Poor rates and Assessed taxes by persons who desire to be included in the Register for the ensuing year. There has, we are glad to find, been much activity, (and we hope it applies to all parties,) in persons qualifying themselves, to be placed on the borough register, because what is desirable is that the opinions and feelings of the majority should be represented. We are bound however, to mention, (although we do not believe such to be the fact) the suspicion of a correspondent who signs himself "A Constant Reader," that the members of the Whig party has been less prompt in coming forward to pay their rates than their opponents of either extreme. He thinks the sitting members ought not to be thus deserted.

On Friday morning Mr. Wright, the Town Surveyor, tried the following experiment. The hose of two fire engines were screwed to a plug near the Chain Pier toll house, and the water being turned on played from the ground upon the roof of the Albion Hotel, which is a greater height than it could have been forced by a common fire engine. In case of fire, therefore, the Water Company's plugs may be turned to good account.

The Lord Lieutenant has named Tuesday, the 2d of August, for holding the General Session, at the Town Hall, Brighton, for both divisions of the County. The magistrates and members of the Sussex Club will, in the evening, dine together at the Old Slip.

The celebrated lion, *Nero*, the largest ever exhibited in England, died at the Zoological Gardens on Saturday last. He was 22 years old.

On Saturday, a fine boy named David Sheehan, ten years of age, son of Mr. William Sheehan, of Dungarvan, while bathing with some of his schoolmates, got into a deep hole, and not being able to swim, sunk. A ship-carpenter named Richard Large, heroically went to his assistance, but perished with the child within a short distance of the bank. Large, who thus fell a victim to his humanity, was probably the ablest swimmer in Dungarvan, and had previously saved six persons from drowning.

A vessel, propelled by means of quicksilver, has been plying on the Thames for several days past. Her speed is great.—*Globe.*

While the *Comet*, which has arrived at Plymouth, was lying off Tampico, she lost an officer and two of her crew, by the upsetting of a boat in crossing the bar. On the boat's going over, two of the crew clung to the bottom, but Mr. Charles Ross Price, mate, (son of Mr. W. Price, surgeon of His Majesty's ship *Excellent*,) and the other two of the crew, named John Aishton and Henry Baker, were drowned. The two men who were saved were thirty-six hours in the water, and drifted fifteen miles out of sight of land, when they were again driven ashore by a change in the wind to N. E.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

ROYAL NAVY PROVISION CONTRACT.—The quantity required for the ensuing year is 11,900 tierces beef, 12,0 0 tierces pork, exceeding the contract of last year by 2,000 tons of the former and 2,500 of the latter.

A newspaper published by the Priests of Carlow, named the "*Independent*," of but two weeks standing, has, we are informed, published three libels within a fortnight: one 8n a private individual named James Butler; the second on Captain Vignoles, R. M., whom it charged with forging the confession of guilt of a man named Doyle, convicted for conspiracy against Mr. Sly; and the third on no less a personage than a Judge of the land, Baron Smith. This, if true, is pretty well for a beginning.—*Dublin Paper.*

Strangers' List.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Oct. 1.—D. Macdonald, Toronto; John Ellis, Mount Stewart; J. C. Perce, St. Johns; John Firth, E. Dalton, Alex. Forster, New York; James M'Crae, H. C. Wells, Brytown; W. J. M'Dowell, Quebec; Stephen Mitchell Hileron, Geo. B. Merwin, Cleveland, Ohio; James Curran, River Trent; C. Hancox, Bath; J. Jackson, Georgia; E. G. Merrick, Clayton, Jeff. Co.; T. T. Ainsworth, Cape Vincent; J. L. Weatherby, C. Griffith, Philadelphia; Elijah Hughes, England. 5—Mere Hotchkiss, M.P.P., William Atkinson, Quebec; Oliver Keene, Esq., Keeseville.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Oct. 5.—E. K. Hardy, Kingston; Mr. S. Fraser, Bytown; H Hough, Montreal; Mr. Morrison, Laprairie; Philip Wing, Farmerville; Samuel Wood, William Baker, Quebec; Royal Wheeler, Newhaven, Vt.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Oct. 1.—A. Bourgeois, E. Bourgeois, M. Roberts, St. Johns; C. Trimble, Crown Point; N. G. Reynolds, Belleville; J. Rutland and lady, Miss Myers, Whitehall; T. Murray, Mr. Ferguson, St. Johns. 3—Charles Smith, Jun., Quebec; Mr. Mott and lady, Miss R. Manda Mott, Grand Isle; Mrs. C. Patten, Mrs. V. Titus, Mrs. James Mott, Wm. Gorman, Wm. D. Lindsay, St. Johns; H. D. Savages and lady, Champlain; Allan Vail and lady, Middleton, Vt.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, October 4.—Mr. Anderson, Fredericksburgh; John Sibley, Portland; A. Murray, Niagara Falls; J. C. Pierce, St. Johns; David R. Parson, Samuel Barber, Bouckman; Mr. Mullins, John Ingram, New Brunswick; Hester Chapin, New York; Rev. S. Salman, Stafford, L. C; James Warren, River Trent; S. Warner, Welton.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Oct. 5.—R. Lewis, Captain Brunker, 15th Regt., Mr. Brunker, Toronto; John Firth, J. R. Whitmore, New York; J. Morris, Liverpool; G. P. Warner, Burlington.

RASCO'S HOTEL, Oct. 1.—James P. Rolston, Niagara; Mr Scott and lady, Miss Fairbanks, Halifax; A. Picard, France; Mr. Slack, E. Townships; Mr. Peel, Sherbrooke; Lt. Col Bank, Capt. Wright, Rev. Mr. Lockhart and lady, five servants, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Bouchette, Mr. W. Delery, Quebec; Samuel Carran, River Trent. 3—Major Wade and servant, Captain Davenu, 1st Royals, Quebec.

RASCO'S HOTEL, October 4.—Mr. Deschambaulis, St. Denis; Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Gray, Captain Power, Mr. Chapuis, Quebec.

OTTAWA HOTEL, Oct. 1.—John Robertson, Napanee; S. M. Edgell, Chicago; L. A. Edgell and two ladies, Sherbrooke; B. Bowman, Buckingham; James Cameron, Quebec; Mr. Nye, Odelltown. 3—J. Hall, Lennrk; J. M'Connell, Hull; Mr. Thompson, Perth; T. Fisher, Bytown; Mr. Thompson, New York; T. Davis, Chatham; Mr. Wright, Chateauguay.

OTTAWA HOTEL, Oct. 3.—A. Campbell, Halifax; Rev. Mr. Burwell and lady, John M'Cance, J. Firth, Mrs. Patterson, Bytown; John Chesney, L'Original; Mr. L. Bigelow, Buckingham; Mr. Dewar and lady, St. Andrews; Peter Aglin, Napanee; John Johnson, Mile End; A. M'Arthur, Carrollton; R. Gammell, Perth; John Stafford, Hemmingford.

OAK'S HOTEL, Oct. 2.—R. H. Hamilton, Esq., lady and servant, Montreal.

OAK'S HOTEL, Oct. 4.—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Colburn, Captain Goldie and four servants, Sorel.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, Mrs. John Bills, of a son.
At Cobourg, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. N. H. Baird, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. William Clifford, to Miss Jeddey, of Islington, London.

At Quebec, on Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Mackie, Thomas Boyce Tremain, Esq. of Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, to Elizabeth Allan, eldest daughter of Benjamin Tremain, Esq. of Quebec.

At Perth, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. T. C. Wilson, Mr. William Palmer, of the township of Bathurst, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Perth.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Grier, at the residence of Dr. Bailey, Cornwallis, Henry Lawrence Rowed, Esq. youngest son of the late Captain Rowed, R. N. to Kate Bailey, only daughter of Dr. Bailey, formerly of Surrey, England.

At Milton, State of Vermont, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Doherty, J.W. Marston, Esq. of L'Original, to Mary Ann, third daughter of Jacob Davis, Esq.

At St. Thomas Church, New York, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, S. Jones Mumford, Esq., to Harriette V. youngest daughter of the late John Innes, Esq., of Bristol, England.

DIED.

On Saturday last, the 1st instant, of inflammation on the brain, from the effect of a blow of a stone thrown unintentionally by a boy in the street, Letitia Maria, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Lett, aged 12 years. What must be the reflection of this boy, when he hears that he has been a murderer without intending it?

On the 29th ultimo, after a lingering illness, Mr. John M'Whorter, tavern-keeper.

At Quebec, on the 24th ult., William Charles, son of Isaac R. Eckart, Esq., aged 7 years.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER.

THE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE
RAILROAD COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
STEAMER PRINCESS VICTORIA,
WILL,
On Wednesday, October 5,
And until the 1st of November, continue to run as follows:—

Steamer from Montreal, precisely	*Cars from Laprairie, by Locomotive.*
9 o'clock, A.M.	10 o'clock, A.M.
½ past 12 o'clock, P.M.	½ past 2 o'clock, P.M.
4 o'clock, P.M.	5 o'clock, P.M.
Cars from St. Johns, by Locomotive.	*Steamer from Laprairie*
9 o'clock, A.M.	½ past 6 o'clock, A.M.
½ past 1 o'clock, P.M.	½ past 10 o'clock, A.M.
	½ past 2 o'clock, P.M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Steamer from Montreal	*Cars from St. Johns.*
10 o'clock, A.M.	8 o'clock, A.M.
4 o

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

TUESDAY, *Sept.* 27.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the Message and documents accompanying the same, were referred to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Province, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the two following Messages:—

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

Referring to the Address of the House of Assembly of the 26th February last, on the subject of the claims of the Officers and Men who served in the Embodied Militia during the last American War, to grants of Land in consideration of their services; and to the Governor in Chief's answer of the 5th March following, wherein he divided those claims into three classes, and informed the Assembly that, with respect to the two first, he would take into his favorable consideration whether he could not give effect to the views which the Assembly expressed in their favor; but that, in regard to the last, he regretted that it was out of his power to grant any indulgence. The Governor-in-Chief now acquaints the House of Assembly, that having submitted the matter to the consideration of His Majesty's Government in England, he has received in reply a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying His Majesty's most gracious approval of the recommendations made by the Governor-in-Chief on this subject, and the individuals more immediately interested in the measure, that the King has commanded that such of the Officers and Men of the Militia as had lodged their Petitions previously to the 1st August, 1830, being the two first classes mentioned in the Governor-in-Chief's answer of the 5th March, should receive Land according to their respective ranks, in the same manner as if no limitation of time had existed. And that His Majesty has been further pleased to direct that, in compliance with the Address of the Assembly, such Land should be conveyed to the claimants under Letters Patent, containing the usual reservations, but without any other condition than that of performing the public and joint labor required by the Laws of the Province. With respect to those who wholly neglected to prefer their claims prior to the 1st August, 1830, being the third class mentioned in the answer of the Governor-in-Chief, His Majesty has not been advised to adopt a similar course. After such ample opportunity has been afforded for the production of their claims, they cannot now be equitably considered as entitled to further indulgence.

His Majesty trusts that the House will receive his decision in this matter as a further proof of the attention which he is ever disposed to pay to their representations, and as a testimony of his consideration for those individuals whose loyalty and attachment to the Parent State were so meritoriously displayed during the last American War.

In conclusion, the Governor-in-Chief informs the House, that immediate steps shall be taken for giving effect to His Majesty's Instructions on this subject; and that, when the necessary arrangements shall have been completed, no further delay shall occur than the execution of the indispensible forms of office may require.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Sept. 27, 1836.

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

With reference to the Address of the House of Assembly of the 15th of February last, praying the Governor-in-Chief to make application to His Majesty's Government to obtain, for the use of the Province, a copy of the Survey of that part of the River St. Lawrence, from Three Rivers to Montreal, made by Captain Bayfield of the Royal Navy, under the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Governor-in-Chief has great pleasure in communicating to the House of Assembly, that he has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that as soon as the chart shall have been engraved, a copy of it shall be transmitted as prayed for by the House of Assembly.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Sept. 27, 1836.

Mr. Viger read in his place a petition of divers electors of the Upper Town of Quebec, complaining of the illegal return of Andrew Stuart, Esq., and moved that the petition be received. On motion of Mr. Stuart, the consideration of Mr. Viger's motion was deferred till Friday next.

Mr. Wells moved for leave to introduce a bill to extend the duration of certain acts relative to the Judicature of the district of St. Francis.

Mr. Morin moved that the consideration of the said motion be deferred till 15th October next.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, the orders of the day were read.

The House went into Committee on the State of the Province, and other references, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported the Legislative Council Reform Bill, upon a division of yeas 51, nays 19.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the Legislative Council Reform Bill, was then referred to a Special Committee.

The Committee on the State of the Province then obtained leave to sit again tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY, *Sept.* 28

Mr. Bossetor reported the following answer to the Address of the 23d instant:—

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to acquaint the House of Assembly that, in compliance with the prayer of this Address, I will issue Writs for the Election of one additional Member, for each of the Counties of Montmorency and Drummond, appearing that the said Counties are entitled thereto under the provisions of the Law.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Sept. 28, 1836.

The House made some progress in Committee on the Agent's Bill, and on the state of the Province. The Committee to sit again tomorrow.

THURSDAY, *Sept.* 29.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, an Address was voted to His Excellency, praying to be informed whether he has received and what information, concerning the Kennebec Railroad Bill received for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, on the 21st March last.

The House went into Committee on the State of the Province; to sit again tomorrow.

FRIDAY, *Sept.* 30.

Mr. Vanfelson reported that His Excellency had given for answer to the Address of yesterday, that he had not yet received any information from His Majesty's Government in England concerning the Kennebec Railroad Bill.

On motion of Mr. Morin, Resolved, that the consideration of the various matters which had been postponed from the last Session, to the present, be resumed at the next, should the same not be finally determined during this Session.

Mr. Secretary Walcott, delivered the two following Messages:—

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

The Commissioners of the Chambly Canal having recently reported to the Governor-in-Chief, that an immediate advance of a sum not less than £5,000 is required to complete the works on the Chambly Canal at St. Johns and Ste. Therese, and to place the remainder of the embankment in a state of security, His Excellency thinks it his duty to take the earliest opportunity to lay before the House of Assembly the Report of the Commissioners, and at the same time strongly to recommend to their immediate attention the expediency of making such provision as they shall see fit, to meet the expenditure necessary to preserve a work on which so large a sum of public money has been already expended.

The House will perceive from the Report now transmitted, that the Governor-in-Chief advanced, on his own responsibility, at a time when the Legislature was not in Session, the sum of £1600, in order to secure parts of the embankment and works of the Canal against the destructive effects which were to be apprehended from the freshet of last spring. The correspondence which induced the Governor-in-Chief to issue that sum, together with the accounts and vouchers connected with the expenditure of that advance, shall be laid before the House at a future period.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Sept. 30, 1836.

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

The House of Assembly having, by Resolution, on the 13th of November last, appointed Etienne Parent, Esq. to be their Law Clerk, an Officer hitherto nominated by Commission from the Crown, the Governor-in-Chief feels it his duty to communicate to the House a copy of a Despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies since the close of the last Session, directing him to take the earliest opportunity of requesting the House to state, for His Majesty's information, the reasons which have induced them to deviate in the present instance from the course uniformly observed on similar occasions.

The Governor-in-Chief has, therefore, to request that the House will put it in his power to afford His Majesty the desired information.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Sept. 30, 1836.

DOWNING-STREET, *Feb.* 10, 1836.

MY LORD,—I have received your Lordship's Despatch of the 7th December, No. 20, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Etienne Parent, as Law Clerk to the House of General Assembly of Lower Canada.

Although the House would seem in this instance to have deviated from the usage of the Province in corresponding cases, yet I approve your Lordship's tacit acquiescence in the proceeding until His Majesty's pleasure should be known. Under the peculiar circumstances of the moment it would have been highly inexpedient to provoke a controversy with the Assembly upon a question in which the difference respected the form only, and not the substance, of the measure to be taken.

I admit, however, that the question of form was not unimportant. It recognizes and gave expression to a principle which may be extended to other and more serious cases.

If, as your Lordship's statement induces me to conclude, the King has the constitutional and lawful right to nominate the Serjeant at Arms, the Clerk of the House, and the Law Clerk of the Assembly, then, although it might as you observe, be difficult or impossible to enforce that right in opposition to their will; yet I cannot discover in that circumstance any sufficient reason why it should not be asserted. The House of Assembly of Lower Canada will not, I am convinced, avail itself of the powers which it derives from the Constitution in such a manner as to defeat the privileges which the same Constitution has conferred on His Majesty. The rights of the King and those of the Assembly are alike held in trust for the common benefit of the People at large, and an encroachment effected by the exercise of powers on either side, will be equally hostile to the public interest.

Your Lordship will, therefore, take the earliest opportunity of calling the attention of the Assembly to this subject, and of requesting them to state for His Majesty's information, the reasons which induced them to deviate in the case of Mr. Parent's appointment, from the course uniformly observed on similar occasions. You will assure them that His Majesty will weigh with most respectful attention such remarks as they may be pleased to lay before him on the subject: In the mean time, and until His Majesty's further pleasure shall be known, your Lordship will suspend the exercise of the apparent title of the Crown to appoint a Law Clerk to the Assembly, but without waiving any right which may ultimately appear to be vested in His Majesty. If a vacancy should occur in either of the other two Offices of Serjeant at Arms and of Clerk of the House, your Lordship will adhere to the usages which have formerly been observed on the vacancy of those Offices. If the Assembly should object to that course of proceeding, you will, in terms corresponding with those which I have already used, invite them to state the grounds of their objections; and pending any such discussion you will abstain at once from the abandonment in principle, and the exercise in practice, of the disputed right of the Crown.

Your Lordship has my full sanction for communicating this Despatch to the Assembly, if they should desire it, or if you should think such a communication expedient.

I am, &c. GLENELG.

The Earl of Gosford, &c. &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Morin, Resolved,—That His Excellency's Message, with the Document accompanying the same, relating to the Law Clerk of this House, be taken into consideration in a Committee of Privileges to be appointed by this House as soon as possible.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn, the consideration of the motion for the reception of the Petition against the election of Mr. Stuart, was deferred till tomorrow.

The House went into Committee on the state of the Province and other references, and passed an Address to His Excellency, which was reported and concurred in as follows:—

1. To 10th paragraphs inclusive: Yeas 56. Nays 6.—Blackburn, Clapham, Bower, Stuart, Wells, Wood

11th paragraph, Yeas 54, Nays 9.—Messrs. Fraser, Marquis and Bertrand having joined the Nays, and Mr. Simon having retired.

12th and 13th paragraphs. Yeas 57. Nays 6.

The Address was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented by the whole House.

THURSDAY, *Sept.* 29.

KENNEBEC RAILROAD.

Mr. VANFELSON alluded to the bill passed last Session, and said that as it was a matter of great importance, he hoped that the House would agree to address His Excellency for the purpose of obtaining information as to the fate of the bill. A motion to that effect made by Mr. Vanfelson, was then adopted nem. con.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The House went into Committee on the State of the Province.

Mr. Morin submitted an Address to His Excellency. He stated that it being the wish of a great number of members to return to their homes, he was desirous that the decision of the House should be taken as soon as possible.

Mr. PATERNAN said, that this address being merely a repetition of what had become the political catechism of the people of this country, there could be no difference of opinion on the subject among hon. members, and the address might be adopted tomorrow.

Mr. BERTHELOT said a few words, and the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, *Sept.* 30.

The House met at half-past four, P. M.

UPPER TOWN ELECTION.

The order of the day for the consideration of the motion that the Petition against the return of A. Stuart, Esq. be received, having been read,

Mr. VIGER rose and said that having been charged by several electors of the Upper Town with a petition complaining of the undue return of a representative, he had in consequence presented that petition a few nights since, and in order to afford time to the hon. member more immediately interested therein, consented to postpone the consideration of the motion for its reception until tonight. Since the presentation of the petition he had examined its contents, and in his opinion all the formalities required by law had been complied with. As he had before stated, this petition did not reflect in the most distant manner on the character or conduct of the hon. member against whose return it was directed. It was not one of those petitions grounded on bribery and corruption, or any illegal act on the part of the candidate. It in fact reflected on the Returning officer, who it was alleged had acted contrary to law. It was very true that if the assertions made in the petition were founded on fact, the seat of the hon. member would be vacated, but the illegality of the case lay at the door of the Returning Officer, and not of the hon. member at present sitting for the Upper Town.

Mr. VANFELSON alluded to the clause in the Act preventing members who took part in a contested election from voting in the house, and said that such hon. members as found themselves in that position had better withdraw. For his part, being one of those who had taken part in the election, he should withdraw.

Mr. LAFONTAINE remarked that at that moment the House was not called upon to enter into the merits of the petition; it was only necessary to ascertain whether or not, the formalities required by law had been observed. The adoption of the motion made by the hon. member for Champlaly, (Viger) could not in any way be construed into an admission of the truth of the allegations in the petition, or *vice versa*.

Mr. STUART wished the consideration of the motion to stand over until tomorrow.

Mr. VIGER made a few observations, to the effect that he had no objection to such delay.

Mr. POWER said, that as the hon. member (Viger) had declared that he had no objection to the proposed delay, he (Mr. Power) would move accordingly, that the consideration of the motion be delayed until tomorrow.

Mr HUOT declared himself to be in the same position as the hon. member for the Lower Town (Vanfelson,) and would in consequence abstain from taking any part in the discussion. He (Mr. Huot) believed that the hon. member for Gaspé (Power) was in the same predicament, and therefore had better allow some other hon. member to make the proposed motion.

Mr. POWER was aware of their being a clause to the effect mentioned by the hon. member for the Lower Town—but had not considered that it prevented members from taking part in the discussion. As such, however, appeared to be the impression, he would not present the motion. He would, however, with the permission of the House, make one or two remarks. Doubtless the hon. member in charge of the petition, was prepared with precedents to show that the assertions of the petition, if borne out, were sufficient to render the return of the hon. member invalid. For his (Mr. P.'s) part he considered that whether the hon. member was armed with precedents or not, there was at all events a precedent against him, by which the conduct of a Returning Officer, in circumstances nearly similar to the present, was justified by the House. The only difference between the two cases was this—in the present case, the opposing candidate had refused to continue the contest; while in the other, the two opposing candidates had declared their determination to proceed, and had votes in readiness.

Mr. LAFONTAINE again called the attention of Honorable members to the fact, that the discussion ought not at that moment to turn upon the merits of the petition.

Mr. BLACKBURN said, that as the reason which prevented the Hon. member for Gaspé (Power) from offering his motion, did not exist with him (Mr. B.,) he would move that the consideration of the motion be deferred until tomorrow.

After a few observations from Mr. Viger, respecting Mr. Power's having wandered from the question, Mr. Blackburn's motion passed nem. con.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The House then went into Committee on the Address brought forward by Mr. Morin.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, *Sept.* 30.

The Hon. Mr. Hatt laid before the House the Report of the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal.

The Hon. Mr. Cuthbert reported that the Hon. Mr. Couillard and himself, had according to order, waited on His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief with two Addresses of thanks for his messages of Wednesday last, and that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same graciously.

The Act for mortgages and hypotheques special, &c. was read a second time and referred to a Committee of three members.

It was moved to resolve,

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a statement of the seizures made by the Officers of the Customs in this Province from the 1st Jan. to the present time, shewing the amount realized from each seizure, and the manner in which the money was divided and paid.

The question of concurrence being put on this motion, it was resolved in the affirmative, and the Hon. Messrs. Moffatt and Joliette were ordered to wait on his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief with the said Address.

A MORTAL COMBAT.—A friend at Waterloo, under date of the 17th instant, has informed us of the most glaring outrage ever witnessed in a civilized community. It happened on the south side of the river, opposite Waterloo, and not far from a place called Chickasaw. A man by the name of Garrett, was very much abused (tongue thrashed, we suppose) on the evening of the 17th instant, by two men, George Nibton and William Farney, when a fight ensued between Garrett and his two foes, Nibton and Farney. In the midst of the conflict Garrett's wife came to the relief of her husband with a gun; as soon as she appeared with the gun she was knocked prostrate by Farney, and on recovering from the blow she seized a large knife, and with it gave Farney one mortal stab, while he and Nibton were beating her husband to death. Both Garrett and Farney died instantly; the one from the blows inflicted by Nibton and Farney, and the other fell by the hands of Garrett's wife. She was much injured in the battle—our correspondent does not know whether she will recover or not. Nibton made his escape. Garrett and Farney were both dead before our informant could get across the river and arrive at the scene of death. One cannot help sympathising with the wife of Garrett; a more tragical instance of the faithfulness of a wife, we do not remember ever to have heard of.—*Florence (Alabama) Gazette.*

Three millions of bushels of fine salt, exclusive of coarse, were, it is stated, manufactured at Syracuse, N.Y., last year.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

October 4, 1836.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	PER.	DUTIES Crown. Sterling.	DUTIES Provinc. Currency.
ASHES.				
Pots, 1st sort	38 0 @ 38 6	cwt		
Pearls, 1st do	40 0 @ 0 0	–		
(2ds. ½, and 3ds. ½ ⅌ cwt less)				
E. & W. I. PRODUCE.				
COFFEE—East Indian, good	none	lb		3d ⅌ lb
Jamaica, do	0 10 @ 11 0	–		
SUGAR—Muscovado, bright	62 6 @ 0 0	cwt		4s 8d ⅌ cwt
Do, fair	60 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Do, white	61 3 @ 0 0	–		–
Mauritius, good yellow	none	–		–
MOLASSES—Fair quality	2 9 @ 2 11	lo. gallon	1d	5d
SPICES—Cassia	0 11 @ 1 0	lb		2½ ⅌ ct.
Cloves	1 6 @ 1 7	–		–
Ginger, E. I.	0 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Do, Jamaica	1 9 @ 2 0	–		–
Mace	10 0 @ 0 0	–		–
Nutmegs	7 0 @ 7 6	–		–
Pepper, black	0 7 @ 0 7½	–		–
Do, white	0 9 @ 0 10	–		–
Pimento	0 10 @ 0 0	–		–
RUM—Leeward Island, 1 @ 5	3 6 @ 3 7	lo. gallon	6d	6d
Demerara, 1 @ 4	3 8 @ 3 9	–	–	–
Jamaica, 1 @ 2½	4 9 @ 0 0	–	–	2½ ⅌ ct.
LIME JUICE	1 0 @ 1 3	–		
FRUIT.				
ALMONDS—Sweet (shelled)	1 0 @ 1 3	lb		–
Soft shell	0 8 @ 0 9	–		–
CURRANTS—Zante	0 7 @ 0 8	–		–
FIGS—Malaga	0 4 @ 0 0	–		–
LEMONS	none	box		–
NUTS—Barcelona	0 8 @ 0 6	lb		–
ORANGES	none	box		–
PRUNES—Bordeaux	none	lb		–
RAISINS—Muscatel, bunch	16 3 @ 17 6	box		–
Muscatel	14 0 @ 15 0	–		–
Bloom	12 6 @ 0 0	–		–
Lexia	0 4½ @ 0 5	lb		–
WALNUTS	0 4 @ 0 0	–		–
FISH.				
COD—Dry, merchantable	20 0 @ 0 0	cwt		–
Dry Large Table	25 0 @ 0 0	–		–
HERRINGS—North Shore, No. 1	22 6 @ 28 0	barrel		–
No. 2	23 6 @ 22 9	–		–
Digby	7 6 @ 8 3	box		–
MACKAREL—No. 1	none	barrel		–
No. 2	37 6 @ 40 0	–		–
No. 3	32 6 @ 33 9	–		–
SALMON—No. 1	924 @ 925	–		–
No. 2	none	tierce		–
GRAIN AND BREAD STUFFS.				
WHEAT—Upper Canada, white	7 0 @ 7 6	60 lbs	nominal	
Do, mixed	6 6 @ 6 9	–	do	
Lower Canada, red	none	minot	do	
BARLEY	3 0 @ 0 0	–		
FLAXSEED	6 0 @ 6 3	–		
INDIAN CORN	none	–		
OATS	2 0 @ 0 0	–		
PEAS	3 6 @ 4 0	–		
RYE	3 4 @ 0 0	–		
FLOUR—United States, superfine	0 0 @ 0 0	barrel		
Do, fine	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
Canada, superfine	45 0 @ 0 0	–		
Do, fine	42 6 @ 0 0	–		
Do, middlings	38 0 @ 40 0	–		
INDIAN MEAL—Kiln-dried	none	168 lbs		
BISCUIT—Pilot	0 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Ship	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
METALS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.				
IRON—English Bar	£18 10 @ 0 0	ton		
Do Hoop	£22 10 @ 25 0	–		
Do Sheet	£24 0 @ 27 10	–		
Do Boiler Plates, best	£ 0 0 @ 0 0	–		
Scotch Pig, No. 1	£12 10 @ 0 0	–		
Swedish, Bars	£27 10 @ 0 0	–		
Russian, do	£28 15 @ 0 0	–		
	s. d. s. d.			
COPPER—Bolts	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		
Sheathing	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
Braziers' Sheets	1 8 @ 1 9	–		
TIN—I. C.	62 6 @ 65 0	box		
I. X.	72 6 @ 0 0	–		
I. X. X.	90 0 @ 0 0	–		
D. C.	62 6 @ 0 0	–		
D. X.	72 6 @ 0 0	–		
STEEL—Cast, best makes	0 11 @ 0 0	lb		
Double Shear, do	0 11 @ 0 0	–		
Crawley, No. 2	0 9 @ 0 0	–		
Do, No. 3	0 6 @ 0 0	–		
Hoop L, Blistered, best quality	0 8 @ 0 0	–		
No. 3, do, do, common	0 4½ @ 0 0	–		
No. 3, do C.C.N.D.	0 6 @ 0 0	–		
CHAINS—Ox and Timber, short link, best quality	35 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Trace, straight link	37 0 @ 39 0	–		
Do, twisted do	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
Rigging, (in coils) 10-16, 11-16, short link	0 @ 0 0	–		
Do, ½ @ 9-16, do	40 0 @ 0 0	–		
Cable, ½ @ 10-16, proved	33 6 @ 36 6	–		
Do, 11-16 @ ¾, do	31 0 @ 35 6	–		
SPADES & SHOVELS—No. 1 Eye Tree	30 0 @ 0 0	dozen		
No. 2 do	32 0 @ 0 0	–		
No. 3 do	34 0 @ 0 0	–		
No. 2 Backstraps	37 6 @ 0 0	–		
No. 3 do	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
LEAD—Bars	42 6 @ 0 0	cwt		
Sheet	40 0 @ 0 0	–		
LEAD SHOT—Patent	42 6 @ 0 0	–		
NAILS—Canada Rose, wrought, 10d	4 0 @ 6 3	mille		
Do Cut, 3d @ 20d	28 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Do do, best sort, 6d @ 20d	30 0 @ 0 0	–		
CANADA PLATES	31 6 @ 32 6	box		
CASTINGS—Stoves, Scotch Single, 20 inch	854 @ 94	each		
Do, do, 24 do	88 @ 893	–		
Do, do, 30 do	6118 @ 912	–		
Do, do, 36 do	6164 @ 917	–		
Do, Do Double, 30 do	921 @ 924	–		
Do, do, 36 do	6924 @ 935	–		
Hollow Ware	a.25 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Potash Kettles, &c	27 6 @ 0 0	–		
SPIKES—5½ inch and upwards	32 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
OILS.				
FLORENCE—Sallad, in boxes of 30 bottles	20 0 @ 30 0	box		
LINSEED—Boiled	4 10 @ 5 3	lo. gallon		
Raw	4 9 @ 5 0	–		
OLIVE—Gallipoli	5 3 @ 5 4	lo. gallon		

ARTICLES.	PRICE	PER.	DUTIES Crown Sterling	DUTIES Provin. Currency
OILS—(*Continued.*)				
PALM	50 0 @ 0 0	ton	nominal	
SPERM—Best	6 6 @ 7 0	lo. gallon		
WHALE	3 6 @ 0 0	–		
SEAL—Pale	4 0 @ 4 6	–		
Brown	4 0 @ 0 0	–		
COD	3 6 @ 3 9	–		
PROVISIONS.				
BEEF—Mess	none	barrel		
Prime Mess	50 0 @ 0 0	–		
Prime	42 6 @ 0 0	–		
Cargo	35 0 @ 0 0	–		
PORK—Mess	180 0 @ 0 0	–		
Prime Mess	140 0 @ 0 0	–		
Prime	110 0 @ 0 0	–		
Cargo	80 0 @ 0 0	–		
Fresh in Hog	37 6 @ 0 0	100 lbs		
HAMS—American	0 7 @ 0 0	lb		
LARD—In Kegs	0 10 @ 0 0	–		
BUTTER (SALT)—In Firkins	1 0 @ 1 1	–		
TEAS, E.I.C. last sale prices	FREE TRADE.			
BOHEA	1 6½ @ 0 0	lb		
HYSON	3 4 @ 3 6	–		
Do SKIN	2 0½ @ 2 2½	–		
Do, YOUNG	3 4½ @ 3 6	–		
SOUCHONG	3 0½ @ 0 0	–		
TWANKAY	2 8½ @ 2 9	–		
WINES AND SPIRITS.				
BRANDY—Cognac	5 6 @ 6 3	lo. gallon		
Bordeaux	4 6 @ 4 9	–		
Spanish	3 9 @ 4 3	–		
HOLLANDS—Pale, in cask	4 6 @ 0 0	–		
Do, in cases	17 6 @ 18 9	dozen		
GIN—Montreal	3 6 @ 0 0	lo. gallon		
WHISKEY—Montreal	2 7 @ 2 8	–		
CHAMPAIGNE	60 0 @ 70 0	dozen		
CLARET	50 0 @ 100 0	–		
MALAGA—Dry and Sweet	3 4 @ 0 0	gallon	10s ⅌ tun	
MADEIRA	£40 0 @ 70 0	110 galls		
PORT	£30 0 @ 70 0	138 –		
FIGUEIRA PORT	£30 0 @ 25 0	138 –		
SICILIAN—Red	£12 0 @ 14 0	120 –		
SHERRY—1st quality	£40 0 @ 80 0	130 –		
Common	3 6 @ 4 6	gallon		
SPANISH—Red, 1st quality	£14 0 @ 0 0	120 –		
Do, Common	£10 10 @ 11 0	–		
TENERIFFE—L. P.	£30 0 @ 35 0	–		
Cargo	£18 0 @ 0 0	–		
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	s. d. s. d.			
ALE—Leith	9 0 @ 11 0	dozen		
ALUM	23 6 @ 25 0	cwt		
BLUE—Fig	0 7½ @ 0 8	lb		
BRIMSTONE—In Rolls	22 6 @ 25 0	cwt		
CANDLES—English, moulds, wax	0 10½ @ 0 11	–		
wicks	2 9 @ 3 0	–		
Do, Spermaceti	2 6 @ 2 10	–		
Do, Wax	0 8½ @ 0 9	–		
Montreal, mould	1 0 @ 0 0	lb		
CHEESE—Cheshire	1 0 @ 0 0	–		
Dolphin	1 0 @ 0 0	–		
Kings' Arms	1 0 @ 0 0	–		
Pine Apple	40 0 @ 0 0	chaldron		
COALS—Newcastle Grate	29 0 @ 30 0	–		
Do Smithy	32 6 @ 0 0	–		
Scotch	43 0 @ 47 6	cwt		
CORDAGE—Tarred	3 0 @ 0 6	lb		
White Rope	3 6 @ 6 0	gross		
CORKS	22 6 @ 0 0	–		
GLASS—Beer Bottles	27 6 @ 30 0	crate		
Wine do	40 0 @ 45 6	–		
Crate Crown	25 0 @ 27 6	100 feet		
Window, 6½ x 7½	32 0 @ 32 6	–		
Do, 7½ x 8½	32 0 @ 33 6	–		
Do, 7 x 9	32 0 @ 33 6	–		
Do, 8 x 10	35 0 @ 0 0	–		
Do, 12 x 10	35 0 @ 40 0	–		
Do, 14 x 10	18 9 @ 22 6	dozen		
GUNPOWDER—Canister	70 0 @ 75 0	100 lbs		
F.	80 0 @ 85 0	–		
F. F.	90 0 @ 100 0	–		
F. F. F.	0 0 @ 0 0	ton		
HEMP—Petersburg, clean	s. d. s. d.			
INDIGO—Spanish Flotilla	none	lb		6d ⅌ lb
East Indian	7 6 @ 8 0	–		
LEATHER—Sole	1 2 @ 1 3	–		
Upper	10 0 @ 15 0	side		
LIQUORICE	0 10 @ 0 11	lb		
MACARONI	0 10 @ 1 0	–		
MUSTARD—Durham, jars	1 0 @ 0 0	–		
Do, ½ lb bottles	4 6 @ 5 6	–		
PAINTS—Black	5 0 @ 0 0	k 28 lb		
Blue	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		
Brown, Spanish	5 0 @ 6 3	k 28 lb		
Green	0 8 @ 1 0	lb		
White Lead, ground	9 0 @ 11 6	k 28 lb		
Yellow	7 6 @ 0 0	–		
Lead, dry, white	45 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Do, do, red	35 0 @ 0 0	–		
PLAYING CARDS	10 6 @ 12 0	dozen		
PORTER—London	10 6 @ 10 6	–		
SALT—Fine Stoved, in bags	10 0 @ 11 3	bag		
Lisbon, coarse	0 0 @ 0 0	minot		
Liverpool, cargo	1 6 @ 1 9	cwt		
SALTPETRE—Refined	47 0 @ 50 0	lb		
SHOT TWEEDS	1 7 @ 1 9	–		
SOAP—Common Yellow, English	0 4½ @ 0 0	–		
Best do, Montreal	0 4½ @ 0 4½	–		
Castile	0 7 @ 0 9	–		
STARCH—Poland	0 6½ @ 0 0	–		
SULPHUR—Flour	0 3½ @ 0 4	–		
SUGAR—Refined, single	0 8½ @ 0 0	–		
Do, double	0 9 @ 0 0	–		
Candy	0 11 @ 0 0	–		
TALLOW—Russian, Y. C.	0 6½ @ 0 0	lb		
American	0 6½ @ 0 0	lb		
TAR—American	17 6 @ 0 0	barrel		
Coal	12 6 @ 15 0	–		
TOBACCO PIPES, T. D. (10 gross)	25 0 @ 26 6	box		
Glazed ends	25 0 @ 0 0	–		
TOBACCO—Leaf, U. C.	0 4½ @ 0 5	lb		
Do, U. S.	0 6½ @ 0 7	–		
Plug do	0 10½ @ 0 11½	–		
VERMICELLI	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		
VINEGAR—Bordeaux	1 5 @ 1 6	gallon		
WAX—White	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		
Sealing	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
HAMBSPIKES	6 0 @ 6 6	dozen		
LATHWOOD—Hemlock	0 0 @ 0 0	cord		
Red Pine	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
OARS	4 0 @ 4 6	pair		
ROSIN	13 0 @ 15 0	barrel		
STAVES—Pipe	£32 10 @ 0 0	mille		
W. O. Puncheon	0 0 @ 0 0	mille		
R. O. do	0 0 @ 0 0	–		
SHIPS NEW	0 0 @ 0 0	ton		

FREIGHT TO	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL	CLYDE.	IRELAND.
ASHES—⅌ Ton, measurement	—	—	—	—
FLOUR—" Barrel	—	—	—	—
WHEAT—" Quarter	—	—	—	—
TIMBER—" Load	—	—	—	—
DEALS—" Petg. Stand'd	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES AND STOCKS

On London—60 days, Montreal Bank	10 per cent. premium
" " 60 " City Bank	not drawing
" " 60 " Private	9½ ⅌ cent premium
" " 30 " Government	none
" New York, 3 " Bank	2½ " "
Sovereigns, each	24s 6d @ 24s 8d
Montreal Bank Shares	32 ⅌ cent premium
City Bank Shares	8 " "
Bank of Upper Canada	20 " "
Commercial Bank, Kingston	15 @ 16 " "
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	£12 10s ⅌ share, advance

NOTE.—All questions of Prices, or Provincial Duties, are in Halifax Currency, and of Freights and Crown Duties in British Sterling—the latter payable in Silver, current in the Province at the rate of 4s. 4d. Sterling ⅌ Dollar.

WHEAT (except Upper Canada) and, other Grains are bought by the Minot, an old Measure about 5 ⅌ cent. larger than the Imperial Bushel.

DUTIES.—*Coffee* not B. Plantation or from the British East Indian Possessions, pays 5s. Sterling ⅌ cwt. in addition to the 2d. Currency ⅌ lb.; if from the Bonded Warehouse 1-10 is deducted. *Fresh Fruit* from Lisbon, Gibraltar, or other places, free of Crown Duty.—*Dried Fruit* from any Foreign place pays 7½ ⅌ cent., ad valorem.—*Foreign Cheese* pays only 20 ⅌ cent.—*Russian and Swedish Iron*, if from the Bonded Warehouse, pay 7½ ⅌ cent., with 1-10 deducted.—*Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Cordials*, if imported from Gibraltar or a Foreign Port, pay 1s. 2d. Sterling Crown Duty.—*Wines*, (French) in Wood, from the Place of Growth pay 7½ ⅌ cent.; from England, 7½ ⅌ cent. less 1-10 Crown Duty, provided the 7½ ⅌ cent. Provincial Duty of 5d. Currency ⅌ gallon; if in Foreign Bottles, £7. 7s. ⅌ ton, and 1s. ⅌ dozen on the bottles additional; when imported from Great Britain, 1-10 deducted likewise.—These duties are charged on all others, Colonial included.—*French Wines in Wood from New York*, by Act, pay only 7½ ⅌ cent Crown Duty, without deduction of the 1-10. *Spanish, from Gibraltar*, only 10s. ⅌ ton.—*Phenic*, from the West Indies, pays 5d. Sterling ⅌ lb.; if from the Bonded Warehouse, it is free from Crown Duty.—*Vegetable Oils* are only free from Crown Duty when imported from the Bonded Warehouse.—*Indigo*, Foreign, provided the 6d. ⅌ lb. and 2