The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

No. 51 MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1835. VOL. I.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1835.

By the London packet ship *Sanson*, 10th inst. from London, and 12th from Portsmouth, and by the packet *Olympia*, 4th Oct. from Havre, the New York papers have received English and French journals to the above dates respectively. We have made a selection, below, from the intelligence furnished by these sources.

England.

The condition of the money market continued to attract attention in London.

The Congress of Sovereigns at Toplitz, having exchanged courtesies and settled the affairs of nations, were about to break up.

The second great sale of Coffee at Amsterdam went off better than the first.

PORTSMOUTH, *Oct.* 10.—The Wanderer, 18, Commander Dilke, is destined for South America. She will convey Sir R. Plaskett, to his Governorship at St. Helena, and will then go to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of conveying Henry S. Fox, Esq., from the embassy at that Court, to New-York, as the ambassador from this country to the United States.

One of the London papers was seized at the Theatres and elsewhere at Boulogne, in consequence of its containing some strong strictures on the conduct and policy of the French Government.

Letters from Genoa say that an expedition is preparing at that port, to bring Don Miguel back to Portugal, and that the expenses attending the same are defrayed by the King of Sardinia. It consists of four men-of-war, followed by several light vessels. It will be preceded by a sloop of war, called Strebeck, armed with heavy artillery, and a corvette, now stationary at Savona, and waiting for orders.

LONDON, *Oct.* 10.—We are happy to learn that as far as can be known of the present quarter's revenue, the accounts of which will be made up to-morrow evening, it will exhibit a considerable increase in the receipt of the excise department.—*Globe.*

It is determined on by our Government, to send an ambassador of the first class to the Hague, where we are now represented only by a charge d'affaires.

George Henry Froeling, Esq., assistant secretary of the London post-office, has just arrived in Paris with full powers to make arrangements for the transmission of newspapers free of stage.

Consols were stationary yesterday at 90¾ for money. The foreign market is heavy at present, owing to the great scarcity of money which prevails; also, the Spanish securities coming low, from Paris, has an effect on the Spanish market.

IRON.—A farther advance of 10s. ₩ ton is the price of bar iron, took place on the 30th Sept. in Wales and Staffordshire. And such is the general briskness of trade, that there is every reason to believe the present price will be fully maintained.

Accounts from Algiers to the 27th ultimo, state that the cholera had entirely disappeared, and that commercial affairs were in consequence improving. The arrangements of Government with regard to the sanitary state of the place, had met with general approval. The tribes of Amrouano and of Zouaona had supplicated for peace and tendered their submission.

Accounts from Brussels, state that the crops of grain had been most abundant this season, those of wheat and rye throughout Belgium having yielded one-fourth more than they did last year, and that the quality was also excellent. The hop crop was equally satisfactory.

The affair of the marriage of the Queen of Portugal makes progress. At a Cabinet Council held on the 25th, it is said to have been agreed to sign the contract for the union with the Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

The private letters from Lisbon, give satisfactory accounts of the commercial and financial affairs of that country. The Government had recovered of the late pressure for money, and instead of desiring any further supplies from this country, they were beginning to transmit large sums to England.

Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Henry John Segrave, Esq. of Cahra, in the County of Dublin, and of Glenearrig, in the County of Wicklow, to the Commission of the Peace for the latter County. This gentleman is a most respectable Catholic.

The Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly P. P. of the parishes of Miltown and Lystrie, county of Kerry lately deceased, has bequeathed £5,800, for charitable purposes, specified in his will, and the residue of his real or personal property in trust for the education of the poor of those parishes.

An honest, industrious young man, named Pat Brackett, of Ballyduff, was unfortunately drowned in the Blackwater, on Monday, near Lismore, on the morning of Monday. It is a melancholy coincidence that a brothers of the deceased was also drowned a few years since in the same place.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

France.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It would appear that dissatisfaction generally pervades the French army. We find by the papers before us that on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. 25 subofficers and 2 soldiers of the 11th Regt., of the line were brought prisoners into Toulouse, escorted by Gendarmerie. They were said to be implicated in the conspiracy lately discovered in that city. The 8th, 12th and 37th Regts. of the line are also said to be infected with Republicanism. The Government was proceeding otherwise vigorously, dismissing the Commandants of the National Guard, and prosecuting the Press. The Editor of the *Réformateur* was again convicted on Wednesday last of a seditious libel, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs.

M. Perinet, the coffeehouse keeper, who had been arrested, as one of Fieschi's accomplices, was set at liberty on Wednesday.

The Palace of Bagatelle, near Paris, which had found no bidders, about three months ago at the price of 180,000 francs, was sold on Wednesday, at the Hotel de Ville, for 212,100 francs. The purchaser's name is not known.

Paris papers of the 8th, mention a report that Louis Philippe is inclined to set at liberty Prince Polignac and his fellow prisoners in Ham Castle. It was stated that M. Chantelauze, one of those unfortunate individuals, had lost his reason.

The trial of Fieschi has been postponed until spring.

M. Coletti, the Grecian Charge d'Affaires in France, has arrived in Paris.

The long contested and lucrative post of Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, left vacant by Marshal Mortier's death, has been awarded to Marshal Gerard.

M. Baze, the Commander of the National Guard of Agen, has been suspended on account of his independent opinions.

The vintages are nearly over in the Lyonnese and Beaujolas districts. The harvest has not been so bad as might have been apprehended from the late rains, and the wine, though less abundant than last year, does not promise to be of inferior quality.

Don Telesfro Trueba, died in Paris recently.

Spain.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne announced that accounts had been received at St. Sebastian, of a victory being obtained over the Carlists at Valliarriage, in which they suffered great loss. Las Navas, who was marching on Madrid, had given up his intention, and submitted to the Government.

Advices from Madrid to the 30th September, continue to represent that the Administration of Mendizabal was likely to put an end to the troubles in Spain.

The Paris journals of Thursday, contain no later news than to the evening of the 28th ult., and even this is given in a very meagre form of a telegraphic despatch. It merely states, too, what we knew before, namely, the completion of the Ministry by the acceptance of the Home Department by Los Heros, and of that of Grace and Justice by Gomez Becerra. The former of these is the old friend and associate of Arguelles, and we may, therefore, claim him as our own—a stern, unflinching and incorruptible radical. The other (Becerra) was President of the first Provincial Junta, (that of Saragossa,) which proudlously and fearlessly lifted on high the standard of resistance to the anti-liberal and anti-national system of Toreno's ministry; and we may claim him also as our own—the uncompromising enemy of all abuses, whether the plea of vested rights, or of venerable antiquity, be set up in their favor. It also contains the report of the Cortes being convoked for the 16th of next month, for the specific purpose of passing a new electoral law. When the Cortes shall have discharged this great duty it will be dissolved; and a new Cortes, chosen in conformity with the new electoral law, will be convened, for the express purpose of making such alterations in the *Estatuto Real* (which we can only compare to that piece of royal humbug, the *Constitution Octroyee* of Louis XVIII. of blessed and gastronomic memory) as shall assimilate it to the letter and spirit of Mendizabal's confession of political faith. This is doing things as they ought to be done. There is no mistake here; no swallowing of solemn pledges; no unsaying one day what was said the day before; but practice and profession are in admirable harmony. Thus is surrounding too the throne, in sober reality, with Republican institutions; this is the way of propping it up, not by means of mercenary bayonets either of home or foreign manufacture, but by the best and most solid of all stays—the love and gratitude, and entire confidence of millions of free men. This is likewise putting the last and inviolable seal to the testament of Ferdinand VII.; and resting on this sacred covenant with the nation, the young Queen may hurl defiance at her enemies. Her reign, too, will be an iris in the sky, announcing that the political waters have subsided to their proper level, after three centuries of frightful miracle, during which all sense of individual independence, and all the elements of public prosperity, successively disappeared.

A rumour was current in town yesterday, that Lord GOSFORD was about to remove or suspend Mr. Justice GALE from his office. Whatever His Excellency's instructions upon this point may be, we cannot believe that he would hazard this act of injustice, seeing that he would, by so doing, so far abet the tyranny of the House of Assembly, as could not fail to arouse the indignation of the whole British and Irish population in the Colony.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Observing, in your paper of yesterday, a Communication, ascribing silence to certain persons acquainted with the character of Mr. W. K. HOYT, who has lately figured so largely in the various prints of this city, and asking why they do not "publicly expose" that individual?

In reply, it is sufficient to say, that such has already been done, where alone it was deemed requisite, (i. e. in the UNITED STATES,) as will appear by reference to a report dated in April last, and which appeared in the *New York Evangelist*, with a request that it would "be copied into the *Boston Recorder* and *Vermont Chronicle*." Your insertion of this note, will oblige respectfully yours,

VERITAS.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1835.

In reference to the above, we deem it necessary to quote only the concluding paragraph of the Report alluded to, and which is as follows:

"Before dismissing the subject, the committee cannot but express their deep regret, that Mr. Hoyt has not complied with their wishes, as to the management and disposal of the books committed to their charge, nor to their repeated solicitations to keep his accounts in a clear and accurate manner. His conduct in this respect being any thing but satisfactory, they wish further to intimate to their friends in the United States, that the gentleman alluded to is no longer their agent, or in any way acting under their responsibility."

THOMAS M'LEAN,
A. F. MARSHALL,
HENRY LEMAN, } *Committee.*

HOYT himself acknowledges, in the subjoined communication in the *New York Evangelist*, that he had ceased to be connected with the Presbyterian Sabbath School Society.

"Mr. LEAVITT,—The publication of an article in the last *Evangelist* by a committee, styling themselves the Committee of the American Presbyterian Sabbath School Society of Montreal, makes it proper for me to say, that my connection with that Society ceased in November last, at the expiration of my term of agreement. Their report shows how much had been done up to that time. Since then I have been lecturing as an agent for a society at Montreal, recognised as the Montreal Free Church Sunday School Society, as may be seen by a copy of the commission here subjoined.

"Respecting the grounds of dissatisfaction between myself and the former association, something may be said hereafter, should circumstances seem to require it."

W. K. HOYT, *S. S. Agent.*

TO THE CITIZENS OF MONTREAL.

The Mayor and Common Council of Montreal are most earnestly solicited to take the necessary steps to put a stop to the disgraceful practice of street-begging. And it is expected, that all house-keepers in the city will promptly come forward to furnish the means of building, or renting, premises for the employment and accommodation of all the destitute.

We need rooms for lodgings and workshops, on the plan introduced by Count RUMFORD. The late benevolent MASTELLER gave £1500 towards such an Institution in Montreal, and £100 more were given by several friends in England, twenty years ago. The public have a right to enquire how and in what manner these sums have been applied.

It was expected, that all street-begging long before now would have been done away; but do we not witness the most painful sight of poor and almost naked creatures—men, women, and children—going from door to door, collecting coppers and broken meat? And it is very painful to hear how many of them abuse the charity bestowed upon them.

Might not all those destitute persons who are able to walk the streets, earn, at some kind of honest employment, more than sufficient to provide for their support? And would it not be more pleasant to them to eat the bread of their own earning, than to disturb their neighbours, as they now do? Should the plan above hinted at meet the approbation of the Corporation of Montreal, there is not a doubt but the means of carrying it into operation would be most cheerfully furnished.

A FRIEND TO GOOD ECONOMY.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1835.

The Amateurs of the 33d Regiment, appeared on Monday evening last, in the Melo Drama of "The Innkeeper of Abbeville," and the Farce of "Haunted Inn," both of which elicited marked applause from an audience, hardly so numerous as could have been wished. The stage department and scenic arrangements were well conducted, and the principal characters creditably sustained. The selection of the Farce was rather injudicious, as it is, in my humble opinion, very tedious, and throughout the second act totally devoid of interest—with judicious abridgement it might be successfully curtailed into one act. Even the *Bushis Club*, with a "strong cast"—and the leading parts sustained by STARS—were not *eminently successful* in the representation of this Farce, during their last winter's campaign.

The songs now introduced between Play and Farce, are of too low and coarse a stamp; and such ridiculous displays as the "GRAND Fancy Star Glass Dance," might be dispensed with. The Montreal audience, however backward in patronising theatricals, are by no means deficient in good taste. "A word to the wise."—*A Lover of the Drama.*

Commercial.

The letters from London, by the packet ship *Sanson*, advise no important change in the markets for Canadian produce. Pot Ashes are quoted at 32s. 6d., and Pearls at 42s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Wheat and Flour were without alteration. The Iron market had advanced; as will be seen by the following notice of the state of this Trade, taken from a London journal:—

"For the last few years this extensive branch of the staple trade of this country has not been in such a flourishing condition as it is at this moment. The increased demand is to be attributed to the Railroads, both at home and abroad, which are now in a state of progression; no iron being found so good for them as English iron. There is every prospect of a most prosperous business for some time to come. Already an advance of fully 20 per cent. has been obtained: the current price for English Bar Iron is now £8 per ton."

The reiterated charges against us by the *Vindicator*, as being of the "half-knowledge school," come with a very bad grace from a party who, either from ignorance of the real merits of the subject, or from a wish to avoid the truth, will pertinaciously adhere to crude opinions, and round and general assertions, instead of favoring us with rational arguments and analogous facts in support of his view of the question. Does he not yet know, that talking loud and strong, betrays the shallowness of the understanding, as the bubbling of the current indicates a shoal? Has he yet to learn that to be personal, little ability, but a great lack of courtesy is required. With an opponent of this kind we can have no gratification in contending. As the subject of Banking is, however, one of much interest at all times, and particularly so at the present moment, while the renewal of the Acts of Incorporation of the existing Institutions, is under discussion, we shall expose the pretentions of the *Vindicator* to the more than "half-knowledge" on the matter which he has denied to us.

We are accused of a quibble in the application of the word *Spanish*, in connection with *dollar*—in limiting it to a particular kind of dollar, instead of including, as the *Vindicator* does, "the whole tribe coined by persons professing the language of Spain." Most of business know better, however, than to treat Spanish property, so called, and Mexican dollars as one and the same thing; and when a person presumes to discourse on a subject, he ought first to understand his text. But even allowing the *Vindicator* the benefit of his enlarged interpretation of the term "Spanish," still our remark is quite pertinent as to the impracticability of making Spanish dollars remain in circulation here, at 5s. currency, while the balance of trade between the Mother country and this Colony, or the latter and the United States, continues against us, even though our depreciated half crowns should be banished. Does any person but the writer in the *Vindicator*, now see Spanish dollars circulating concurrently with the American dollars in the Union?

The *Vindicator* confesses that many of our arguments apply well enough to the existing state of the currency, but that they would be entirely inapplicable, should the Legislature banish our depreciated half-crowns. He either cannot, or will not, appreciate our arguments. We have never once had recourse to the state of our metallic currency, in support of our position, that a small note circulation has greatly benefitted the country. We have all along had reference to a specie that could be used in foreign trade, and therefore not a depreciated one. We have instanced Scotland using a small note circulation, in preference to using its gold and silver at home—the former being not only a cheaper local currency, but enabling the country to add to its active internal capital, equal to what is withdrawn for foreign enterprise.

American half-dollars, we are told, will not keep company with half-crowns. "Regulate their respective values and we should see them circulating together." It is certainly true, that the coin which possesses the highest intrinsic value, will soonest leave a country; but it will not leave it at all, unless there be a call for sending it abroad, and there be no other cheaper medium of remittance at hand. In the present state of our balances, American half-dollars at par would not continue with us, and our half-crowns being banished, we should soon have less specie than ever in the country, and a proportionate demand for an increase of small note paper, unless, indeed, we are prepared to exist without any foreign trade. We have in vain asked the *Vindicator* to point out the means by which he purposes to retain specie (not depreciated) in circulation, where there are no mines, and the balances of trade are adverse. Specie, like other things, must be paid for; and unless a country be prepared to give more than value for value, in its foreign transactions, it cannot expect either to add fresh accumulations to its stock of specie, or even hold what it had. You may put the coin of the country on a sound footing, but you cannot keep it at home, while its value, as an export at par, would be higher than any thing else in an unfavourable balance of trade, and no local produce that could be sent home under, or at par.

The *Vindicator* imagines, "good easy man," that he has us on the hip, when we allude to the state of the currency in France, where there are no circulating notes under 500 francs. He says, "we never hear of panics in France." He is wrong—within our own knowledge and recollection, there have been panics, and we have heard of "merchants failing, one after another, and dropping with the weight of another, like a row of bricks." But if there had been no such things known in that country after the late "Revolution," and its being overrun with foreign armies, could we be much surprised, while France was gorged, not with the profits of an honest and gainful trade, but with the spoils of Europe, acquired by rapine and force. During NAPOLEON's career, she was not a trading nation. She shut up her ports,—England, in with defiance, shut them up, and France was made to raise from her own soil, much of what she had previously imported from abroad. The Government of the Usurper was supported by the exactions from his conquered subjects, and upon them fell with terrible effect the enormous expenses of his wars. No foreign trade, therefore, was to be encouraged in order to raise a revenue for the maintenance of Government; and during the reign of NAPOLEON, no such trade could be prosecuted while the navy of England rode triumphant on every sea. What revulsions in her commerce could then ensue? Any stoppages of her internal trade would only be temporary, and of comparatively little loss; and that only to a few individuals. The unjust and impolitic restrictions on the foreign intercourse, have for years caused; and yet, with a metallic currency, which the *Vindicator* considers the surest source of national wealth and prosperity, how slow has been the progress of France in commercial enterprise.

The weather changed on Saturday afternoon, when a thaw set in which has since continued. The snow roads which were thought to be established for the winter have disappeared, and the streets are in a scarcely passable condition for pedestrians. This change is favourable to the vessels remaining in port, who are busily employed in completing their loading.—*Quebec Mercury.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

SIR,—The *Vindicator* of the 2d instant, contains an account of a meeting which was lately held in Leeds, called by Mr. Clapham.—As that statement contains the most gross falsehoods, I cannot suffer it to pass unnoticed.

The meeting was called by Mr. Clapham, for the purpose of consulting with his constituents on the local wants of the county, previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and was not intended to have any connexion with politics. Mr. ROE was never moved to the chair by any one—on the contrary, the nomination of Mr. Clapham was seconded by Mr. ROE, and unanimously agreed to. No resolutions of any kind were proposed by the Tories. The resolutions which were passed at a previous meeting of the Reformers (which was not attended by thirty individuals,) were indeed proposed, but did not pass, as the meeting was dissolved by the Reformers themselves, whilst they were under discussion.

JOHN HUME.

Leeds, Megantic, Nov. 12, 1835.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1835.

We must be excused if we advert again to the pressing necessity of organization among the real Reformers in this Province. The late act of the Governor, which has been so much commented upon, is fraught with instruction on this subject, and discovers how much the bonds of union require to be tightened between the members of each body of Reformers, and also between the various bodies scattered throughout the country. The energy and zeal of each member may be, nay, we are sure are, fiercely excited on the present occasion; but until these qualities individually possessed by the whole, shall be made to converge to one focus, they will be entirely spent and wasted in straggling and disjointed efforts. It is madness to allow the momentous political events which are every day becoming developed, to surprise us in our present unprepared condition. We now seem an army in an hostile country, without discipline and without leaders. Can this be ascribed to wisdom or to folly—to an illusory feeling of security, or to a consciousness of hopeless inability?

One thing we are sure of—that so gross an act of peculation as has just been committed in Canada, could not have taken place in Britain without exciting an instantaneous and unanimous peal of public indignation, which would have made the most courageous and determined Ministry quail. The Government would not there have been left to learn the sense of the nation through the Press. The result of public opinion would have been forced upon it in the visible shape of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances. But here, in Canada, things are managed very differently. The growl of discontent is heard in private, but there is no public manifestation of its existence. In the matter of the Contingencies, for instance, what evidence has Lord GOSFORD, that his decision on this point has not met with the approbation of the country? Be it remembered that he is a man occupying an elevated station in society; he has no means of mingling with the mass of the people, and he must be chiefly influenced in his Administration, by public occurrences. These, on every occasion, will influence his judgment and modify his views. To his eye, in surveying the consequences of his acts, all may at the present seem calm and undisturbed; when, on the contrary, there pervades a large portion of the community, deep indignation, which only requires to be a little more inflamed to burst into open violence. Reformers are far from acting constitutionally by indulging in such feelings, without in the spirit of the Constitution, memorializing the head of the Government. With the same inconsistency do they act towards the majority of the Legislative Council. To them the country owes much for the firm stand they have made on various occasions against the encroachments of the House of Assembly. But they have done so single-handed, without any public evidence of the approbation of those, beyond the walls of the Council, who approved of their proceedings. Their influence has, in consequence of the apathy of their friends, been much impaired. It is, in fact, unreasonable to expect of them to continue to bear alone the open and violent efforts of their enemies, to effect the overthrow of their body, unless they are supported from without.

In strenuously urging the most influential among our Reformers, to shew an example to their fellow citizens, by devoting to the public service a share of their time and talents—to make Reformers of every class feel their weight in the Colony—to induce them to watch with interest the events of the day, and to lend their aid in the time of need. In doing so, we are conscious that we offend the prejudices of some whose sensitiveness would shrink from contact with the mass of our strength. But the time has gone by, when anything, either of the church, or of an illiberal political coterie, are of the smallest moment. Unless the great body of Reformers be brought to experience a personal and lively concern in the affairs of the Colony, our rights and privileges may be trampled under the feet of our opponents, while our muttered denunciations will be found to retard neither their destruction, nor to put off the day of our complete political abasement.

The wharf at St. John's, belonging to Mr. JAMES C. PRIDEAUX, broke down on Thursday, and about forty tierces of flaxseed that were on it, were precipitated into the river. About five tierces were stove, and the contents lost. The remainder were got out considerably damaged.

The Exchange Wharf at Quebec, was sold by auction on Monday, to Mr. JOHN MUNN, for $4,450. It is said to have been bought in for the proprietor, JOHN JOHNS, jr. Esq.

THOMPSON, the abolitionist, sailed from Boston a few days ago for New Brunswick,

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The French Indemnity question is beginning again to excite considerable speculation in the United States, as the time for the opening of Congress approaches.

There has been a most destructive gale at Buffalo, by which several lives have been lost, and much property destroyed. The shipping sustained considerable damage.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Infant School Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of £14 19s 1d., being the amount contributed at the late Annual Meeting in aid of that Institution.

QUEBEC, *Nov.* 18.—The House, according to adjournment, met today at 4 o'clock. Shortly after the chair was taken, the House was summoned to meet His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief in the Legislative Council, when His Excellency gave the Royal sanction to the Bill granting an allowance to the Members, and to the Bill for providing for the transportation of convicts. His Excellency came down from the Chateau without any ceremony, attended only by two aides-de-camp and the civil secretary. There was no soldiers, no firing of great guns; all was business-like simplicity. On presenting himself before His Excellency with these money bills, Mr. Speaker Papineau read from a paper which he held in his hand, the reasons which induced the Assembly to pass these Bills; congratulated His Excellency for following the practice in this instance which so beneficially prevails in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and which had rarely been followed by His Excellency's predecessors. Several petitions were presented; among others, one from Montreal for the incorporation of a Gas-light Company; for the repeal of the Act of Incorporation of the cities of Quebec and Montreal; from Megantic, against the Land Company, and for relief from Quit Rents. A message was sent down this evening from the Governor, with a copy of the celebrated "Blue Book;" after which the orders of the day were called, and the question of concurrence was put on the Resolutions relative to Mr. Rosbuck, which were severally concurred in on a division,—yeas 53, nays 6; and it was ordered that the said resolutions be communicated to the agent by Mr. Speaker. A committee of five was then appointed to determine on the best manner communications shall be made during vacation for the future, to the said agent, and to enquire into the best mode of communicating the agent's correspondence to the members. Messrs. Morin, Viger, Leslie, Wanflicen and Hunt, compose the said committee.—*Correspondence of Vindicator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief will go down this afternoon to the Legislative Council Chamber, and sanction the Convicts' Transportation Bill, and the Members of the Assembly's Indemnity Bill. We do not see the necessity for hurry as to the last, our representatives elect must have enough of spirit and means to make the advance of a few more pounds in aid of the cause. As to the former, the credit of the two Houses might have sufficed to transact the business, but we apprehend that £15 will not very well provide the passage of a criminal, and, of course, his guard and his prison on board, with any more than the absolute necessaries of life.—*Quebec Gazette of Wednesday.*

Copies of the Acts of the Custom's duties, and of the Admeasurement of Vessels, passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament have been received by the Customs. The former effects no change; and the latter, which permits the construction of vessels upon better models, goes into force on the 1st January next.—*Ib.*

A meeting of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Association took place last evening at Smith's Near Town, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Deputation appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an address as mentioned in our last number. Thomas Wyer, Esq., having taken the Chair, and order being called, the Report was submitted; and we have the satisfaction to say that the result of the mission exceeds our most sanguine hopes. His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell received the Deputation very cordially and paid the utmost attention to the views and suggestions laid before him. Having considered the undertaking as a national concern of great importance, and that such a line of communication could not fail to result in solid advantages to these Provinces, His Excellency was pleased to say that he was ready to meet the wishes of the association to the extent of his power, and that he would correspond with His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander in Chief, and through him bring the project under the notice of Lord Gosford, the Governor General in Canada. By this means the assistance of the scientific gentlemen of the Engineering Department at Quebec may be procured; and His Excellency is of opinion that no difficulty will exist in obtaining the valuable services of Captain Yule, who has already examined a portion of the country through which the projected Railroad will probably pass.—*St. Andrews Standard, Oct. 22.*

THE OCTOBER PACKET.—His Majesty's Packet *Seagull*, Lieutenant Fairtlie, arrived on Sunday, bringing the October mail, and Falmouth dates down to the 9th and 10th of that month. The *Seagull* is one of the new Packets—a beautiful vessel of 280 tons—and said to be an excellent Sailer, which we are inclined to believe, as it is some time since a Government Packet made the passage in 21 days.—*Halifax Paper.*

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Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1835.

720 brls Flour	To C. & J. Macdonald.	
216 do do	" Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	
204 do do	" W. Bradbury.	
241 do do	" Slater & Wilkins.	
15 do Ashes	" W. Bradbury.	
8 do do	" Forsyth, Richardson & Co.	
4 do do	" B. Hart & Co.	
5 do do	" Fisher, Hunter & Co.	
5 do do	" C. Cathon & Co.	
1 do do	" R. Stewart.	
1 do do	" Order.	
4 do Pork,	" J. G. Mackenzie & Co.	

FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1835.

476 brls Flour	To Mittleberger & Platt.	
109 do do	" Canada Inland Forwarding Co.	
100 do do	" Molson, Davies & Co	
117 do do	" Wm. Bradbury.	
70 do do	" Playfair, M'Lean & Co.	
51 do do	" A. Millar & Co.	
11 do Ashes	" Mittleberger & Platt.	
4 do do	" Fisher, Hunter & Co.	
2 do do	" Brock & Brothers.	
9 do do	" J. Torrance & Co.	
1 do do	" B. Brewster.	
1 do do	" C. M'Donald.	
3 do do	" Robertson, Masson, String & Co.	
3 do do	" J. M'Intyre.	
12 do do	" W. & C. Brewster.	
2 do do	" Peter M'Gill & Co.	
16 do do	" T. Follett.	
8 do do	" Order.	
6 casks Whiskey,	" J. Torrance & Co.	

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1835.

450 brls Flour,	To C. & J. M'Donald.	
9 do Ashes,	" P. M'Gill & Co.	
8 do do	" W. Bradbury.	
5 do do	" W. L. Coit.	
107 do do	" Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	
31 do do	" Mittleberger & Platt.	
1 do do	" W. & C. Brewster.	
4 do do	" Fisher, Hunter & Co.	
21 do do	" Hooper, Russell & Co.	
2 do do	" Bostwick, Gregory & Co.	
1 do do	" J. Jackson.	
31 do do	" B. Hart & Co.	
4 do do	" R. Armour.	
4 do do	" W. Stephens.	
2 do do	" J. & W. Roy.	
9 do do	" W. Ritchie & Co.	
	" Robertson, Masson, String & Co.	
1 do do	" J. G. Mackenzie & Co.	
1 do do	" Ferguson & Blicker.	
2 do do	" W. Smith & Co.	
5 do do	" Robt. Farrell.	
2 do do	" Order.	
110 bbls Starch	" P. M'Gill & Co.	
25 kegs Butter	" Gillespie, Moffatt &Co.	
37 do do	" H. Russell & Co.	
12 do do	" W. Christie.	
4 do do	" W. Stevens.	
44 do do	" J. & W. Roy.	
2 do do	" Robertson, Masson, String & Co.	
9 do do	" Howard & Thompson.	

We have had an opportunity of giving a cursory perusal to the new Customs Act, received by the last Halifax mail. Our mercantile readers are aware that by the 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 59, Ashes could be imported from *any* British possession, free of duty. The new Act imposes a duty of 6s. 8d. cwt. upon Ashes imported from any British possession *in Europe*. This amendment of the law, is an additional boon to the Canada trade, inasmuch as the importation of Russian Ashes, by the circuitous route of Gibraltar, &c., which has always been resorted to when the article was high in the English markets, is prohibited, unless upon payment of the foreign duty. The Editor of the *Quebec Gazette* must have overlooked the clause, or he would not have stated that no alteration in the duties was made in the new Act, which came into force on the 9th of September last.

For want of space in our last number, we were obliged to defer asking the *Vindicator* to curtail his excursive flights, and confine his attention to the *facts*, with which we have liberally supplied him, regarding the paper currency of Scotland. Will he deny the facts themselves, or will he rebut the striking evidence they afford, in favor of the small note circulation here—will he condescend to give his readers some of his reasons for doubting, whether, if Banking be put on a sound basis, and if a Bank be prudently managed, *the same security to the public could not be offered for issues under ten dollars, as well as for those above that amount?* We trust he will not forget at the same time to enlighten us, as to the mode he proposes for retaining *undepreciated* specie in the country, *notwithstanding* the balance of trade may be *against us*. How came it that Spain was drained of its specie as quickly as the precious metals were poured into that country from Mexico and Peru? Perhaps the *Vindicator* will assert, that the balances of trade with most foreign countries, being then against her, had nothing at all to do with that result.

The *Vindicator* has decided the fate of our crowns and half crowns. They must be banished. But how? By being sunked "into thin air," or the shape of a new Colonial coin—or wills he that they be allowed to circulate, and be considered as a coin at their real value?—but whichever plan he may decree, has he settled the point between the present holders of the crowns, and the public, as to which shall sustain the loss.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

FRIDAY EVENING, *Nov.* 20, 1835.

ASHES.—Both sorts have readily found buyers during the week. Prices have fluctuated considerably—the last sales we have heard of were at 31s. 6d. for Pots, and 30s. for Pearls. As the only vessel at Quebec, taking Ashes on freight, is said to be full, it is probable that lower rates will be established next week.

FLOUR.—There has been little doing in this article. Sales have taken place of Canada fine at 26s. 3d. cash, to 27s.—90 days. About 1100 brls have been shipped this week to the United States, via the Chambly Canal.

WHEAT.—There have been no transactions in this market for forward delivery; and the bad state of the roads in the neighbourhood, has prevented any from being brought to town by the farmers.

FREIGHTS.—Is still in good demand at 7s. 6d. mines.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a brisk demand for Pork for consumption, and at least 700 brls. have been sold during the week, at full prices. In Beef there is no change. Butter is in good request, and 83d. cash, has been refused for a large lot. About 400 kegs were shipped for the United States yesterday.

SALT.—The advance in this article is now fully established, a lot of 1500 minots having been sold at 5s. 9d minot, cash.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—The demand from Upper Canada has nearly ceased—from the country dealers in the Lower Province there has been a tolerable demand for Rum and Sugar. We have heard of no transactions worthy of notice since the sale of part of the *Alcesto's* cargo, made by auction on Monday, at which 35 puns. Demerara Rum, proof 1 @ 4, brought 3s. 3¼d. ⅌ gallon, and 5 hhds. Trinidad Sugar, 42s. 9d. @ 46s., according to quality.

FISH AND FISH OILS.—No. 1 Herrings have sold at 20s. 5d., 90 days, and 20s., cash. No. 3 Mackerel is worth 20s. Fish Oils are without alteration.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks still decline drawing on London—we note an advance of ¼ @ ½ ⅌ cent. on Merchants' Bills, negotiations having been made for the last Packet at 10¾. We beg our readers to remark, that in quoting Exchange we always give the *cash rate*.

From our Quebec Correspondent's letter, dated Nov. 18:—

"There is little doing in Flour. On Monday, 250 brls fine, to be inspected on delivery, were sold at 28s., which was considered a full price, there being free sellers thereat. A lot of about 40 brls Prime of Pork, last year's packing, re-inspected in April last, has been sold at $13, payable 1st May next. An auction of Groceries was tried on Monday last, at which scarce any thing was sold beyond the first lot offered, viz: 1 pun Jamaica Rum, 1 @ 2¼, at 3s. 10d.; 1 @ 3, 2 puns at 3s. 9d. @ 3s. 9½d; Molasses, 1 pun at 2s.; Twankay Tea, ex *Ottawa*, 3 chests at 3s.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 18, 1835.

ASHES.—Prices are now established at $6 for Pots; and $8 for Pearls; at which rates both descriptions are in demand and the stock quite small.

CLOVER SEED.—A sale of 60 tierces handsome new was made at 10 cents; and some fair old at 9 cents.

FLAX SEED.—Further sales of Rough have been made at $12,50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand continues good, and a little further improvement has been obtained on all descriptions, Northern and Southern. Considerable sales of common brands of Western Canal at $6,50; and fancy at $6,62½; Howard-street and Georgetown, $6,62½; and 2 or 3 parcels at $6,75. A sale of Pennsylvania at $6,37½.

LEATHER.—A public sale of 7500 sides Sole was made yesterday, at prices similar to the previous auction sale.

PROVISIONS.—Beef remains without change. There have been considerable arrivals of new Pork, but mostly of doubtful character, and the sales have in consequence ranged from $8,50 @ $12 for prime, and $13 @ $16,50 for mess; old Pork still commands previous rates. Lard continues scarce.

TALLOW.—Sales of rendered at 8½ @ 9¼ cents.

EXCHANGE.—Bills on England for the packet of the 18th ult. 9½ ⅌ cent. premium for cash, @ 10 ⅌ cent. on credit, with interest added.

Pot Ashes are firm at $6; Pearls at $8, buyers; and we are told $8,25 has been offered.—*New York Journal of Commerce, Tuesday Evening.*

UTICA CONVENTION.—It will be seen by the official proceedings of the convention, that a resolution was passed, requesting the Members of Congress from this State to urge the passing of a law, authorising the importation and transit, under proper regulations of British goods from Great Britain, through the United States, to the British Provinces in Canada, free of duty. This measure, if adopted, will add greatly to the carrying trade in American vessels, and enable the Canada merchants to receive their goods *via* New York several weeks earlier than they can by the way of Quebec.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED—NOV. 18.

Brig Favorite, Burns, Greenock, W. Price & Co.
Annandale, Craig, Dundee, Leslie & Co. and Moore Brothers.
Bark George Marsden, Robson, Hull, Symes & Ross.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 11.—Schr *George Henry*, Denstadt, Shelburne, 35 casks molasses, 14 puns rum, 2 tierces 14 brls muscovado sugar, Murison & Tobin.

— Bark *Marion*, Atkinson, Liverpool, 120 tons coals, order; 248 bars iron, Goldsworthy & Co; 43 casks black ashes, order; 50 crates 10 hhds 1 hamper earthenware, Lemesurier & Co.

— 12. Schr *Rosanna*, Young, Boston, 150 brls rosin, 10 do spirits turpentine, 100 do pitch, 50 do tar, 500 corn brooms, 20 boxes lemon syrup, 20 brls varnish, 16 casks cheese, 60 bags potatoes, 41 kegs tobacco, 30 half bales hops, 25 bales corks, 2 cases India rubber shoes, 2 bales sponges, 28 bags ginger, 50 do coffee, 30 gallons brandy, 1 cask 2 cases lines, 30 bags pepper, E. Baird.

— 13. Bark *Ottawa*, Doyle, London, 2 casks gum, 4 cases books, Atkinson, Osborne & Co; 2 casks British manufactures, Larocque, Bernard & Co; 1 basket British goods, order; 1 trunk 3 boxes 1 hamper British manufactures, Macpherson & Co; 12 cases wax, 81 chests twankay tea, 5 cases British manufactures, 1000 qrs wheat, 8 cases rotten stone, Lemesurier & Co; 732 kegs paints, 1 cask seeds, R. F. Maitland & Co; 1 case furs, Connell & Co; 15 casks mills, 1 do 3 cases hardware, Moss Moses; 1 bale haberdashery, J. Dougall, jun; 260 qrs wheat, 15 hhds gin, 299 bags, Gillespie & Co; 2 cases British goods, order; 6 jars 1 box British goods, Carter & Co; 1 box British goods, Smith & Co; 7 cases 2 casks British goods, Daly, Knox & Co; 30 bales merchandize, Lewis Nathan; 3 cases woollens, 2 do 4 trunks haberdashery and millinery, Gibb & Co; 6 cases brandy, 49 do French wine, 1 do cotton manufactures, 1 do British manufactures, J. C. Reiffenstein; 5 casks beer, order; 1 bag corks, 2 hhds rum, 10 do brandy, 4 do gin, 4 cases French wine, 4 hhds Spanish do, 19 do Madeira, order; 3 cases Eau de Cologne, Cole, Nicholls & Co; 3 casks Spanish wine, order; 1 box stationery, 50 casks bricks, 6 hhds salt, 7 cases 5 casks mustard, 1 case 1 cask preserves, 6 cases pickles, 1 do cayenne pepper, 1 box toys, 20 coils cordage, order; 2 cases books, P. McGill & Co; 1 bell wire cloth, 8 bars iron, 5 baskets 2 cases cheese, Hart Logan & Co; 3 casks carpet, 1 do apparel, 1 case medicine chest and books, Molson & Co; 1 bag 1 bale sheeps wool, J. P. Ashton.

— Brig *Endeavour*, Douglas, Liverpool, 440 bills hoop iron, 185 bills steel, 140 boxes glass, 3 bales woollens, Marshall & Co; 8 boxes linens, — Boone; 1843 bars iron, Atkinson & Co; 1 bale cotton, 1 do woollens, 1 case haberdashery, Sexton & Co; 200 bags Canada potatoes, J. Nairne & Co; 7 bales 1 case woollens, 3 brls seeds, 1 bill mats, 3 bales 4 cases British goods, 20 boxes starch, 14 crates earthenware, 507 bags wheat, 91 brls 78 half do raisins, 2 bales cotton, 40 hhds 1 bbl muscovado sugar, 10 casks olive oil, 1195 bars 76 rolls iron, 500 boxes tin, Cunningham & Co; 5 bales woollens, F. Parkin; 5 bales 1 box woollens and woollens, Bain & Co; 651 bars 80 bills iron, Cunningham & Co; 15 boxes 4 casks wine, Cox & Co; 20 casks gin, W. Bain & Co; 15 casks gin, 1 do 2 puns gin, M'Donald & Co; 372 bars railway iron, 12 spare machinery, P. M'Gill & Co; 1 bale woollens, J. Miller & Co; 250 chests 63 half chests tea, H. Vass & Co; 4 casks 1 hamper 50 crates earthenware, Masson & Co; 11 cases 3 bales linens and cottons, A. Lamie & Co; 2 bales 1 case woollens, Ottawa Forwarding Co; 4 cases 1 bale British goods, 111 tons hemp, 10 bales woollens and cottons, R. Foster & Co; 12 bales woollens, 100 brls pork, 30 casks plaster of Paris, 5 puns rum, 2 hhds glue, 35 hampers cheese, 47 casks palm oil, 12 casks soda ash, 3 carboys acid, 3 crates earthenware, order.

PASSENGERS.

In the Gem, from Bathurst to New Carlisle, Dr. Douglas, of Quebec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Flora, from Quebec, at Miramichi, 29th ult. and cleared 31st for this port. The Ristigouche packet arrived from Quebec on the 29th.

The Mentor hence at Bathurst.

Cleared at Dalhousie, for Quebec, schr Emelia.

The schr Lord Nelson, hence at New York on Monday last, with fish in 23 days, having put into Halifax for repairs.

The Providence, Hoffman, has cleared from St. John, (N.B.) for Quebec, with sugar.

Ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Barker, at this port from Liverpool, reports having experienced a complete hurricane from north, from the 18th to the 21st ult., in lat. 36, long. 66, lost bulwarks, sails, &c. On the 9th instant, in lat. 36, long. 71, saw a ship with loss of main and mizen top masts, and top gallant masts.—*Hudson's New York Shipping List.*

Poetry.

THE DYING SISTER.

BY MARY HOWITT.

From the Forget-Me-Not for 1836

What matters it, though Spring-time
Upon the earth is glowing—
What, though a thousand tender flowers
On the garden beds are blowing—

What matters it, though pleasant birds
Among the leaves are singing,
And a myriad lives, each passing hour,
From mother-earth are springing?

What matters it?—for one bright flower
Is pale, before them lying—
And one dear life, one precious life,
Is numbered with the dying!

Oh! Spring may come, and Spring may go—
Flowers, sunshine, cannot cheer them;
This loving heart, this bright young life,
Will be no longer near them!

Two lights there were within their house,
Like angels round them moving;
Oh, must these two be parted now,
So lovely and so loving!

No longer on the same soft couch
Their pleasant rest be taking—
No longer by each other's smiles
Be greeted at their waking—

No longer, by each other's side,
Over one book be bending!—
Take thy last look, thy last embrace,
That joy, that life, is ending!

Henceforth thou will be all alone!—
What shall then do, poor weeper?
Oh human love, oh human woe!
Is there a pang yet deeper?

Ah! yes—the eyes perceive no more—
The last dear word is spoken:
The hand returns no pressure now—
Heart, heart, thou must be broken!

Can it live on without this love
For which its pulse beat ever?
Alas! that loving, trusting, heart
Must ache, and bleed, and sever!

Child, cease thy murmuring—God is by.
To unseal that mortal prison;
Mother, look up, for, like our Lord,
Thy blessed one is risen!

Raise thy bowed head, poor bruised reed;
Hope comes to the believing!
Father, be strong—be strong in faith—
The dead—the dead are living!

Even from outward things draw peace—
The long night-watch is ended:
The morning sun upriseth now
To new day-glory splended!

So, through the night of mortal life,
Your angel-one hath striven—
The eternal suns shine not so bright
As the redeemed in heaven!

To join the spirits of the pure,
Your chosen hath departed!—
Be comforted—be comforted,
Ye bowed and broken-hearted!

FOUNTAIN'S ABBEY.

From the Drawing Room Scrap Book, for 1836.

The remains of Fountain's Abbey are considered the finest in England. The cloisters are a vast extent of straight vault, three hundred feet long, and forty-two broad; divided lengthways by nineteen pillars and twenty arches; each pillar divides into eight ribs at the top, which diverge and intersect each other on the roof. Here is a large stone basin, the remains of a fountain.

Alas, alas! those ancient towers,
Where never now the vespers ring,
But lonely at the midnight hours
Flits by the bat on dusky wing.

No more beneath the moonlight dim,
No more beneath the planet ray,
Those arches echo with the hymn
That bears life's meaner cares away.

No more within some cloistered cell,
With windows of the sculptured stone,
By sign of cross, and sound of bell,
The world-worn heart can beat alone.

How needful some such tranquil place,
Let many a weary one attest,
Who turns from life's impatient race,
And sighs for nothing but for rest.

How many, too heart-sick to roam
Still longer o'er the troubled wave,
Would thankful turn to such a home—
A home already half a grave.

LES PLUS JOLIS MOTS DE LA LANGUE FRANCAISE.

A deux époques de la vie
L'homme prononce, on bégayant,
Deux mots, dont la douce harmonie
A je ne sais quoi de touchant.

L'un est nommé au l'autre *J'aime*.
L'un est cité par un enfant,
Et l'autre écrit de lui-même
De cette ame frêle d'un amant.

Que le premier se fasse entendre,
Bientôt une mère y répond.
Le jeune hautbois devient tendre,
Si son cœur tend le second.

Ah! jeune Lise pendez garde,
Le mot *j'aime* est plein de douceur:
Mais tel qui souvent le hasarde,
N'en sentit jamais le valeur.

L'esprit quelquefois s'en amuse
Il en saisit si bien l'accent,
Que méchamment il en abuse
Pour tromper un cœur innocent.

Il faut une prudence extrême
Pour bien distinguer un amant;
Celui qui dit mieux *je vous aime*:
Est quelquefois celui qui ment.

Qui ne sent rien parle à merveille;
Crains un amant rempli d'esprit
C'est ton cœur et non ton oreille,
Qui doit écouter ce qu'il dit.

ARGYTOLOGY, OR THE ART OF DINING.

NUMBER III.

From the Original, by Thomas Walker, Esq.

In the article in my last number on the Art of Dining, I promised to give this week my ideas of what dinners ought to be. I shall begin with repeating a preceding passage.

"In order to bring the dinner system to perfection according to my idea, it would be necessary to have a room contrived on the best possible plan for eight persons, as the greatest number. I almost think six even more desirable than eight; but beyond eight, as my experience goes, there is always a division into parties, or a partial languor, or a sort of paralysis either of the extremities or centre, which has more or less effect upon the whole. For complete enjoyment, a company ought to be one; sympathizing and drawing together, listening and talking in due proportions—no monopolists, or any cyphers." I am now supposing the whole object to be the perfection of dinner parties, without reference to number of family or acquaintance, and without reference to display or any other consideration; but I suppose every other consideration postponed to convivial enjoyment alone. Spacious and lofty rooms destroy, or at least weaken, that feeling of concentration which is essential to perfect fellowship. There is a sort of evaporation of one's self, or flying off into the void, which impairs that force of attention necessary to give and receive complete enjoyment. A party, to use a familiar phrase, should be, as it were, boxed up, comfortably packed, with room enough, but not to spare, or, as the French revolutionists used to have it, should be "one and indivisible." Those who have dined in the very small rooms, called *cabinets particuliers*, at the restaurateurs at Paris, must have remarked the beneficial influence of compactness in promoting hilarity, and banishing abstractions and restraint; but those rooms have no other desirable qualification but their smallness, which is often extreme, and they have not been originally contrived for the purpose for which they are used, yet they have a capability of producing more of a festive disposition than is to be found amidst space and display. Dining rooms in London are in general, I think, very tasteless and uninspiring in themselves, and, when set out, they are decorated, after the barbarian style, rather for display, than with reference to their use.

From the architect to the table decorator, there seems to be a total absence of genius for the real objects to be aimed at. Justness of proportion, harmony of colouring, and disposition of light, are the most desirable qualities in any room, but, especially in a dining room, without any individual ornaments or objects to distract the attention; so that the moment one enters, there may be a feeling of fitness which is productive of undisturbed satisfaction, and disposes the mind to the best state for enjoyment. Attention should be directed to produce an effect from the whole, and not by the parts; for this reason light should be thrown in the least observable manner, and not ostentatiously from ornamented objects. There should be the pleasing effect of good light, with the least perception whence it comes. There is no art in lighting a table by cumbrous branches; but there is in throwing a light upon it, like some of Rembrandt's paintings, and the effect is accordingly. The first is vulgar, the latter refined. In the same manner light from windows should be admitted only with reference to the table; and during dinner the view should be shut out to prevent distraction. With respect to the proportions of a room, they should be studied with reference to the table, which, as I have said, should, in my opinion, be of the size to accommodate not more than eight persons. In point of width, I would not have more space than necessary for the convenient circulation of the least possible number of attendants. In point of length, there should be room for a sideboard at one end, and a sufficient space from the fire place at the other; so that the length of the room would be somewhat greater than the width. In respect to height, it should be proportioned to the length and width, and therefore the height would not be considerable. A high room is certainly not favourable to conversation, because it is contrary to the principle of concentration; and the prejudice in favour of height, arises from its effect considered with respect to large parties and to overloaded tables. I would have the door in the side, at the end near the sideboard, and the windows on the side opposite. As to colouring, the same rule ought to be observed as in every thing else, that is, to study general effect. To suit all seasons best, I think the walls ought to be of rather a sober colour, with drapery of a warm appearance for cold weather, and the contrary for hot. Perhaps it may be thought by many that all these particulars are very immaterial; and that the consideration of them is very trifling; but my opinion is, that in all our actions, whether with reference to business or pleasure, it is a main point, in the first place, to produce a suitable disposition; and as dining is an occurrence of every day of our lives, or nearly so, and as our health and spirits depend in a great measure upon our vivid enjoyment of this our chief meal, it seems to me a more worthy object of study than those unreal conceptions, about which so many busy themselves in vain. But I am forgetting an important matter in the dining-room; I mean the due regulation of the temperature, upon which comfort so much depends, and from want of attention to which there is usually so much suffering both from heat and cold. In hot weather the difficulty is the greatest, and is best to be overcome by attention to ventilation and blinds. In winter there is little difficulty, with due care and no stinginess, which latter is apt to appear both in having the fire only lighted just before dinner, and in not keeping it up properly to the end of the party; and I do here protest against the practice I have often witnessed, of letting the fire actually go out in cold weather before the guests. There is nothing more churlish, or of more intolerable appearance. On the other hand, a bright blazing fire has a very inspiring effect on entering the dining-room, and is an object worthy of especial attention to those who wish their parties to succeed. Moreover, in such a room as I have described, the opening after dinner on a dreary day to admit a cheerful fire, would be a very inspiring moment, with an agreeable party brought into perfect tune, by a well imagined well executed repast—a means to kindle mutually attachment to one's friends, and love of one's country. The cultivation of the fire-side is one of the greatest import, public and private.

Having said, I think, every thing I have to say as to the arrangement of the dining room till I come to the table, I will here dedicate a word or two to its necessary appendage, the kitchen, which I would have literally an appendage, and not, as at present, a distinct and unconnected establishment. As I said before, I am now supposing the whole object to be the perfection of dinner parties, without reference to any other consideration, and therefore I put aside custom, fashion, and prejudice, as enemies to the true theory and practice, and I boldly advance my own opinion. I must beg the reader to bear in mind, that I am speaking with reference to small parties, and that I am an advocate for dinners, which as nearly as can be calculated, are just enough, and no more. I speak not of the bustle of preparation for twelve, sixteen, or twenty people, with about four times as much as they can possibly consume, and with a combination of overpowering heat and disagreeable scent. I have in view a quiet, little kitchen, without noise, or annoying heat, or odour, save some simple savoury one, provocative of the appetite, and incapable of offending the most fastidious. Such an establishment would I have immediately adjoining my dining room, and communicating with it by an entrance close to the sideboard, closed during the process of dinner by a curtain only, so that the dishes could be brought in without noise or current of air, or constant opening or shutting of a door. As Matthew Bramble in "Humphrey Clinker," talks in his delights of the country, of eating trout struggling from the stream, I would have my dishes served glowing, or steaming, from the kitchen stove—a luxury not to be compensated, and a quality which gives a relish, otherwise unattainable, to the simplest, as well as the most highly-finished dishes. Let those who have sense and taste conceive a compact dinner, quietly served in simple succession according to such an arrangement, with every thing at hand, and in the best possible state, and compare it with a three-course repast, imported under cover, in tedious procession from under-ground. In my next, I shall treat of the table, the dinner, and the mode of conducting it.

HISTORY OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

We have before us a very valuable work, of much interest and practical utility, published in London last January, but of which there is no reprint in this country, nor have we seen it noticed or advertised, entitled, "History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain, with a notice of its early history in the East, and in all quarters of the Globe; a description of the great mechanical inventions, which have caused its unexampled extension in Britain, and a view of the present state of the manufacture and the condition of the classes engaged in its several departments. By Edward Baines, Jun., Esq."

The work is embellished with portraits of inventors, drawings of machinery, &c. &c., and the title page is sufficiently copious to convey a very perfect abstract of the book, which appears to have been compiled with great care and fidelity. We commend it to the notice of the brothers Harper, who might profitably republish it amongst the Cotton Manufactures of the North. We propose to make extracts, and commence today with a tabular synopsis, exhibiting the relative condition of the Cotton Manufacture of Britain, followed by a few brief notes, conveying an overpowering idea of its immense extent.—*Boston Transcript.*

Extent and Value of the British Cotton Manufacture in 1833.

Cotton Wool imported.....lbs.	303,656,837
Do. do consumed in the manufacture..... "	282,675,200
Yarn spun (deduct 12 oz. per lb. for loss)..... "	256,174,400
Number of banks spun (averaging 40 to a lb).....banks	10,246,976,000
Length of yarn spun (840 yards to a hank).....miles	4,890,602,182
Value of the cotton wool imported, at 7d. per lb.....£	9,844,693
Value of the Cotton exporting goods.....£13,754,992	
Do. yarn.....4,701,008	
	18,459,000
Value of Cotton Manufactures consumed at home..	12,879,693
Total value of the manufacture.....	31,338,693
Capital employed in the manufacture.....£	34,000,000
Quantity of Cotton goods exported (in 1832):—	
White or plain Cottons, yards.....	259,493,096
Printed or dyed do, do...	201,552,407
	461,045,503
Number of persons supported by the manufacture.....	1,500,000
Number of operatives in the Spinning and Weaving Factories:—	
in England.....	200,000
in Scotland.....	32,000
in Ireland.....	5,000
Wages earned by the Factory operatives	297,000
Power moving the Factories:—	
Steam.....horses 33,000	
Water..... " 11,000	
Horse power.....	44,000
Number of Spindles.....	9,325,000
Number of Power Looms.....	100,000
Number of Hand Loom Weavers.....	250,000
Wages earned by do.....£	24,375,000

It may assist to form a conception of the immense extent of the British cotton manufacture, when it is stated that the yarn spun in that country in a year, would, in a single thread, pass round the globe's circumference 3u3,775 times; it would reach fifty-one times from the earth to the sun; and it would encircle the earth's orbit *eight and a half* times!

The wrought fabrics of cotton exported in one year, would form a girdle for the globe, passing *eleven* times round the equator!

This manufacture furnishes nearly one half of the exports of British produce and manufactures; it supports more than one eleventh part of the population of Great Britain; and it supplies almost every nation of the world with some portion of its clothing.

None of the kingdoms of Hanover, Wirtenberg, or Saxony, has a population exceeding that engaged in the manufacture of cotton in that island.

The receipts of their manufacture and merchants for this one production of the national industry, are equal to two-thirds of the whole public revenue of the kingdom.

To complete the wonder—this manufacture is the creation of the genius of a few humble mechanics; it has sprung up from insignificance to its present magnitude, within little more than half a century; and it is still advancing with a rapidity of increase, that defies all calculation of what it shall be in future ages.

CHARACTER OF NELSON BY SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.—He seems to have been born with a quick good sense, an affectionate heart, and a high spirit; he was susceptible of the enthusiasm, either of the tender or of the proud feelings; he was easily melted or inflamed; to say that he was fearless, seems ridiculously unnecessary; he was not merely averse to falsehood or artifice, but he was in the highest degree simple and frank. These qualities of his heart are not mentioned for the idle purpose of panegyric; however singular it may sound, I will venture to affirm that they formed no small part of the genius of Nelson; they secured attachment and confidence, and they revealed to him the feelings of other men—that great secret in the art of command, which reason alone can never disclose. His understanding was concentrated on his profession; and as danger must always excite where it does not disturb, it added on his mind in the moment of action, the highest stimulant power, and roused in genius to exertions greater than rise in a state of tranquillity could have produced. Sir Windham certainly, and perhaps Pitt, to Capt. Nelson at Holkam, without suspecting that he was more than a lively and gallant officer. * * * Why is it not possible to wipe out from history the scenes of horror of Naples? I read over the passage which respects them, three or four times, in hope of discovering a vindication; but, alas! it is impossible. It might be thought affecting, but it is true, that I have read them with a small pain. The breach of faith to the garrisons of the two castles, is certain and atrocious. The execution of Caracciolo is a fact which I forbear to characterise. The waters admit that at this execution was present that ferocious woman who lowered the illustrious name of an English matron to the level of a Parisian fish-woman; and who made our chosen hero an instrument in deeds of cruelty and dishonour. The contrast between these horrible executions and the pageantry splendour of Palermo in the autumn of 1798, as it appears by Sir T. Trowbridge's secret, reminds the reader of that union of effeminacy and barbarity which marked the worst of the Roman Emperors. From this moment the charm of the kind and honest Horatio Nelson is gone. His correspondence was his poor wife becomes cold and rare. She the companion of his poverty and obscurity entirely loses him, at the moment when he became their most celebrated man in Europe. His excellent father, notwithstanding the virtues and the glories of his son, seems doomed to have joined his injured wife. Nothing excites the most bitter regret is, that the sailor was seduced into barbarity, and public as well as private perfidy, had a soul full of honour and humanity; that he was the same who never punished a seaman, and whose nerves were convulsed at seeing him punished; that he was the very same whom the sailors call "Noll, bold as a lion, and mild as a lamb."

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

LOSS OF THE *JACKDAW* AND THE *FIREFLY*.—The Court-Martial appointed to try Lieutenant Edward Burnett, for the loss of the *Jackdaw* on a reef off Old Providence, amongst the Bahamas, and Lieutenant John Julius M'Donnell, for the loss of the *Firefly* off Belize, in the Gulf of Mexico, have returned the following verdicts. In the case of the *Jackdaw* they have decided as follows:—

"The Court was of opinion that the loss of His Majesty's said late Schooner *Jackdaw* was occasioned in consequence of the reef on which the said schooner was wrecked, off Old Providence, extending several miles farther than laid down in the Admiralty charts; and as a consequence of a strong current setting to the south-west. The Court was, however, of opinion that the said Lieutenant Edward Burnett was incautious in carrying so much sail in night in hazy weather, and when he had near run the distance he intended; and the Court do therefore, admonish the said Lieutenant Edward Burnett, to be more cautious in future. The Court was further of opinion, that when the said schooner had struck on the reef, every exertion was made by the said Lieutenant Edward Burnett, his officers, and ship's company, in attempting to save the said schooner whilst there hope of doing so remained, and also afterwards in saving the crew, with the provisions and stores of the said schooner; and the Court did, therefore, acquit the officers and ship's company of His Majesty's late Schooner *Jackdaw*, and the said Lieutenant Edward Burnett, who was thereby admonished to be more careful in future."

The verdict in the case of the *Firefly* is as follows:—

"The Court is of opinion that the loss of H. M. S. *Firefly*, was occasioned by the schooner having been drifted on the reef called the Northern Triangles by a N. W. current, the winds having been light and variable, was a casual calms; and it appearing to the Court, from the observations taken at noon, and from the longitude deduced from the chronometer, that there was every reason to suppose that the said schooner was twenty-four miles from the before-mentioned reef at 4 p. m.; the Court doth, therefore, acquit the said John Julius M'Donnell, the surviving officers, and ship's company, of all blame respecting the said schooner *Firefly*, and do hereby fully acquitted accordingly. The Court, however, cannot but express its surprise and regret that a British officer and British seaman should have left their commanding officer, or any human being, exposed on the shore, in a hopeless and melancholy state as Lieutenant M'Donnell was when he was abandoned by Malcolm, the clerk in charge, and the men who accompanied him; the Court is further of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Not, the master's assistant, was meritorious and highly praiseworthy in proceeding to Balize, and by that means obtaining assistance, and saving the remainder of the ship's company, who had been left on the Sand-bank and wreck, and subsequently proceeding in search of Lieut. M'Donnell, and rescuing him from his perilous situation."

The city of Boston, by the census just completed, contains 77,837 inhabitants, showing an increase of 14,608, or 26 per cent. during the last five years.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

MONDAY, *Nov.* 16.

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

GOVERNOR, Governor-in-Chief.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On motion of Mr. De

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

STORY OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

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

nt and Value of the British Cotton Manufacture in 1833.

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

... they secured attachment and con-
... and they revealed to him the feelings
of other men—that great secret in the art of
command, which reason alone can never dis-
close. His understanding was concentrated
on his profession; and as danger must al-
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ed on his mind in the moment of action, with
the highest stimulant power, and roused his
genius to exertions greater than the languor
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of discovering a vindication; but, alas! it is
impossible. It might be thought affectation,
but it is true, that I have read them with no
... The breach of faith to the garri-
... the two castles, is certain and too
... The execution of Caraccioli is as
... I forbear to characterise. The
... that at this execution was pre-
... ferocious woman who lowered the
... name of an English matron to the
... a Parisan fish-woman; and who made
... her hero an instrument in deeds of
... and dishonour. The contrast between
... horrible executions and the prodigate
... pleasure of Palermo in the autumn of 1798,
as it appears by Sir T. Trowbridge's letters,
reminds the reader of that union of effemi-
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the Roman Emperors. From this moment
the charm of the kind and honest Horatio
Nelson is gone. His correspondence with
his poor wife becomes cold and rare. She,
the companion of his poverty and obscurity,
entirely loses him, at the moment when he
became the most celebrated man in Europe.
His excellent father, notwithstanding the vir-
tues and the glories of his son, seems nobly
to have joined his injured wife. What ex-
cites the most bitter regret is, that he who
was seduced into barbarity, and public as
well as private perfidy, had a soul full of hon-
our and humanity; that he was the same
... never punished a seaman, and whose
... were convulsed at seeing him punish.
... he was the very same whom the
... call "Noi, bold as a lion, and mild as
...

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

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

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... The Court is of opinion that the loss of
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was twenty-four miles from the before-menti
reef at 4 P. M.; the Court does, therefore,
acquit the said John Julius M'Donnell, s
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blame respecting the said schooner *Firefly*, a
are hereby fully acquitted accordingly. The
Court, however, cannot but express its
and regret that a British officer and British
men should have had their commanding offi
... any human being, exposed on the shore, in
... Spanish and melancholy a state as Lieu-
... Donnell was when he was abandoned by
... the clerk in charge, and the men w
... manned him; the Court is further of
... that the conduct of Mr. Not, the master
... was meritorious and highly praiseworthy
... travelling to Belize, and by that means
... assistance, and saving the remaining
... ship's company, who had been left off
... beach and wreck, and subsequently
... in search of Lieut. M'Donnell, and
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pired, contains 72,848 inhabitants, showing an
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Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.

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

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief,

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

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

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

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

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

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

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

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

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

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

Mr. Secretary Walcott also delivered at the bar:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.

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

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the two following Messages:—

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief.

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

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

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief,

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

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

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

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

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1835.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lower Canada.

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

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

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

Upper Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

United States.

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

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

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

DIED,

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

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

Auction Sales.

BY ROBERT FROSTE & Co.

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

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

—AND,—

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

—AND,—

A variety of other Articles.

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

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

207 ROBERT FROSTE & Co.

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

J. P. ASHTON.

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

Lustre South Sea Seal Caps.
Plucked and unplucked Otter do
Imitation South Seal do
Martin and Bob. Martin do
Brown and French Sable do
Neutria and plucked Rabbit do
Real Fitch and Mink do.
Brown, Yellow and Black Fitch do
Long and Short Hair Seal do
Racoon and Russia Lamb do (black & grey)
Astracan and Nat. Jennett do
Cunette and Sealette do
Cloth, Velvet, Leather and Oil Skin do
Chinchilla, Martin, Sable, Lynx, Jennett, Martingill, Fitch, and Siberia Squirrel Muffs, Tippets and Boas.

GLOVES, MITTENS, GAUNTLETS of every description of Furs.

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

—ALSO,—

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

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

Sept. 9. 144.n.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

November 20, 1835.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	PER.	DUTIES Crown. Sterling.	DUTIES Provinc. Currency.
ASHES.				
Pots, 1st sort	30 6 @ 31 6	cwt		
Pearls, 1st do	33 0 @ 0 0	-		
(Qds. 2, and 3ds. 2 ½ ⅌ cwt less)				
E. & W. I. PRODUCE.				
COFFEE—East Indian, good	0 10½ @ 0 11½	lb		2d ⅌ lb
Jamaica, do	0 11 @ 1 0	-		-
SUGAR—Muscovado, bright	47 6 @ 48 9	cwt		4s 8d ⅌ cwt
Do, fair	45 6 @ 46 6	-		-
Bengal, white	50 0 @ 51 2	-		-
Mauritius, good yellow	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
MOLASSES—Fair quality	0 1 @ 2 2½	gallon	1d	5d
SPICES—Cassia	1 0 @ 1 1	lb		2½ ⅌ ct.
Cloves	1 6 @ 1 8	-		-
Ginger, E. I.	0 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, Jamaica	1 9 @ 2 0	-		-
Mace	10 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Nutmegs	8 3 @ 9 0	-		-
Pepper, black	0 6½ @ 0 7	-		-
Do, white	0 9 @ 0 10	-		-
Pimento	0 7 @ 0 7½	-		-
RUM—Leeward Island, 1 @ 5	2 3 @ 2 4	p. gallon	6d	6d
Demerara, 1 @ 4	3 4 @ 3 5	-	-	-
Jamaica, 1 @ 21	3 3 @ 4 0	-	-	-
LIME JUICE	1 8 @ 2 0	-	-	2½ ⅌ ct.
FRUIT.				
ALMONDS—Sweet (shelled)	1 6 @ 1 9	lb		-
Soft shell	0 11 @ 1 0	-		-
CURRANTS—Zante	0 8 @ 0 0	-		-
FIGS—Malaga	0 2½ @ 0 0	box		-
LEMONS	25 0 @ 0 0	box		-
NUTS—Barcelona	0 4½ @ 0 5	lb		-
ORANGES	22 6 @ 25 0	box		-
PRUNES—Bordeaux	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		-
RAISINS—Muscatel, bunch	17 6 @ 0 0	box		-
Muscatel	14 0 @ 15 0	-		-
Bloom	15 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Lexia	0 5½ @ 0 0	lb		-
WALNUTS	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
FISH.				
COD—Dry, merchantable	15 0 @ 16 3	cwt		-
Dry Large Table	20 0 @ 21 6	-		-
HERRINGS—North Shore, No. 1	20 6 @ 21 3	barrel		-
No. 2	17 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Digby	8 0 @ 0 0	box		-
MACKAREL—No. 1	30 0 @ 31 3	barrel		-
No. 2	25 0 @ 0 0	-		-
No. 3	20 0 @ 0 0	-		-
SALMON—No. 1	60 0 @ 62 6	-		-
No. 2	55 0 @ 0 0	-		-
GRAIN AND BREAD STUFFS.				
WHEAT—Upper Canada, white	none			60 lbs
Do, mixed	none			-
Lower Canada, red	5 0 @ 5 6			minot
BARLEY	2 6 @ 2 10			-
FLAXSEED	6 9 @ 7 0			-
INDIAN CORN	none			-
OATS	1 4 @ 1 8			-
PEAS	3 9 @ 4 0			-
RYE	3 0 @ 3 3			-
FLOUR—United States, superfine	32 0 @ 0 0			barrel
Do, fine	0 0 @ 0 0			-
Canada, superfine	30 0 @ 0 0			-
Do, fine	27 3 @ 0 0			-
Do, middlings	25 0 @ 26 3			-
INDIAN MEAL—Kiln-dried	none			168 lbs
BISCUIT—Pilot	0 0 @ 0 0			cwt
Ship	14 6 @ 0 0			-
METALS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.				
IRON—English Bar	£10 0 @ 10 10			ton
Do Hoop	£14 10 @ 17 10			-
Do Sheet	£15 10 @ 17 10			-
Do Boiler Plates, best	£16 10 @ 17			-
Scotch Pig, No. 1	£7 0 @ 7 10			-
Swedish, Bars	£20 0 @ 22 10			-
Russian, do	£25 0 @ 26 5			-
	s. d.	s. d.		
SHOT—Bolts	1 6 @ 0 0			lb
Sheathing	1 5 @ 0 0			-
Braziers' Sheets	1 6 @ 1 7			-
TIN—I. C.	47 6 @ 48 9			box
I. X.	56 3 @ 58 9			-
I. X. X.	66 3 @ 70 0			-
D. C.	55 0 @ 0 0			-
D. X.	56 3 @ 57 6			-
STEEL—Cast, best make	0 10½ @ 0 11½			lb
Double Shear, do	0 11 @ 0 0			-
Crowley, No. 3	0 9 @ 0 0			-
Do, No. 3	0 6 @ 0 0			-
Hoop, Blistered, best quality	0 8 @ 0 9			-
No. 3, do, do, common	0 4½ @ 0 0			-
No. 2, do C.C.N.D.	0 6 @ 0 0			-
GRAINS—Oz and Tumbler, short link, best quality	45 6 @ 0 0			cwt
Trace, straight link	37 6 @ 0 0			-
Do, twisted do	34 6 @ 35 0			-
Rigging, (in coils) 10-16, 11-16, short link	31 0 @ 33 6			-
Do, ½ @ 9-16, do	30 0 @ 33 6			-
Cable, ½ @ 10-16, proved	30 0 @ 35 0			-
Do, 11-16 @ ¾, do	30 0 @ 32 6			-
SPIKES & SHOVZLE—No. 1 Eye Tree	28 0 @ 0 0			dozen
No. 2 do	30 0 @ 0 0			-
No. 3 do	32 0 @ 0 0			-
No. 3 Backstraps	37 6 @ 0 0			-
No. 2 do	40 0 @ 0 0			-
HOOP—Hoop	32 6 @ 0 0			cwt
Sheet	27 6 @ 0 0			-
LEAD SHOT—Patent	25 0 @ 0 0			-
NAILS—Canada Rose, wrought, 14d	4 7 @ 0 0			mille
Do Cut, 3d @ 20d	20 0 @ 21 3			cwt
Do do, best sort, 6d @ 30d	21 3 @ 22 6			-
CANADA PLATES	27 6 @ 0 0			box
CASTINGS—Stoves, Scotch Single, 20 inch	22 6 @ 25 0			each
Do, do, 24 do	30 0 @ 35 0			-
Do, do, 30 do	40 0 @ 45 0			-
Do, do, 36 do	52 6 @ 55 0			-
Do, Do Double, 30 do	75 0 @ 80 0			-
Do, do, 36 do	100 0 @ 0 0			-
Hollow Ware	21 3 @ 22 6			cwt
Potash Kettles, &c	15 0 @ 17 6			-
SPIR	24 6 @ 27 6			cwt
OILS.				
FLORENCE—Salad, in boxes, containing 30 flasks	31 6 @ 0 0			box
LINSEED—Boiled	5 9 @ 6 0			p. gallon
Raw	5 3 @ 5 6			-

ARTICLES.	PRICE	PER.	DUTIES Crown. Sterling.	DUTIES Provinc. Currency.
OILS.—(Continued.)				
OLIVE—Gallipoli	5 9 @ 6 0	p. gallon		2½ ⅌ ct.
PALM	42 0 @ 45 0	ton	nominal	-
SPERM—Best	6 6 @ 7 0	p. gallon		-
WHALE	2 0 @ 2 1	-		-
SEAL—Pale	2 4 @ 2 6	-		Free
Brown	2 3 @ 2 4	-		-
COD	2 2 @ 2 3	-		-
PROVISIONS.				
BEEF—Mess	60 0 @ 0 0	bar. el		
Prime Mess	40 0 @ 0 0	-		
Prime	35 0 @ 0 0	-		
Cargo	none	-		
PORK—Mess	92 5 @ 95 0	-		
Prime Mess	75 0 @ 77 6	-		
Prime	65 0 @ 67 6	-		
Cargo	55 0 @ 60 0	-		
Fresh in Hog	25 0 @ 0 0	100 lbs		
HAMS—American	0 6 @ 0 6½	lb		
LARD—In Kegs	0 6 @ 0 6½	-		
BUTTER (SALT)—In Firkins	0 8 @ 0 0	-		
TEAS, E. I. C.				
BOHEA	1 3½ @ 0 0	lb		2½
HYSON	4 4½ @ 4 5½	-	Cask	6d
Do SKIN	2 6½ @ 0 0	-		6d
Do YOUNG	4 2½ @ 0 0	-		4d
SOUCHONG	3 1½ @ 0 0	-		-
TWANKAY	3 2 @ 0 0	-		-
WINES AND SPIRITS.				
BRANDY—Cognac	4 6 @ 5 9	p. gallon	1s	6d
Bordeaux	4 0 @ 4 3	-	-	-
Spanish	3 6 @ 3 9	-	-	-
HOLLANDS—Pale, in cask	4 3 @ 4 6	-	-	-
Do, in cases	17 6 @ 0 0	dozen	-	-
GIN—Montreal	3 6 @ 0 0	p. gallon	-	-
WHISKEY—Montreal	2 8 @ 0 0	-	-	-
CHAMPAGNE	65 0 @ 72 0	dozen	-	-
CLARET	0 0 @ 0 0	-	10s. ⅌ tun	-
MALAGA—Dry and Sweet	0 0 @ 0 0	gallon	-	-
MADEIRA	£50 0 @ 80 0	110 galls	-	6d ⅌ gal.
PORT	£40 0 @ 70 0	132	-	-
FIGUEIRA PORT	£25 0 @ 0 0	138	-	-
SICILIAN—Red	£9 5 @ 10 0	130	-	2d ⅌ gal.
SHERRY—1st quality	£25 0 @ 30 0	130	-	6d
Common	2 9 @ 3 0	p. gallon	-	-
SPANISH—Red, 1st quality	£9 0 @ 10 0	130	-	-
Do, Common	£8 0 @ 10 0	-	-	-
TENERIFFE—L. P.	£32 0 @ 35 0	-	-	-
Cargo	£12 10 @ 15 0	-	-	-
	s. d.	s. d.		
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.				
ALE—Leith	9 0 @ 10 0	dozen		2½ ⅌ ct.
ALUM	25 0 @ 0 0	cwt		-
BLUE—Fig	0 7½ @ 0 0	lb		-
BRIMSTONE—In Rolls	0 2 @ 0 4	-		-
CANDLES—English, moulds, wax wicks	0 10 @ 0 10½	-		-
Do, Spermaceti	2 9 @ 3 0	-		-
Do, Wax	3 0 @ 3 4	-		-
Montreal, mould	0 7½ @ 0 0	lb		Free
CHEESE—Cheshire	1 0 @ 1 3	-		-
Dolphin	1 0 @ 1 0	-		-
Kings' Arms	1 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Pine Apple	1 6 @ 1 2	chaldron		2½ ⅌ ct.
COALS—Newcastle Grate	23 6 @ 23 6	-		-
Do Smithy	20 0 @ 23 6	-		-
Scotch	23 6 @ 0 0	cwt		-
CORDAGE—Tarred	35 0 @ 44 0	-		-
White Rope	37 6 @ 46 8	gross		-
CORKS	3 6 @ 5 0	-		-
GLASS—Beer Bottles	32 6 @ 0 0	crate		-
Wine do	37 6 @ 30 0	-		-
Crate Crown	40 0 @ 45 0	100 feet		-
Window, 6½ x 7½	22 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, 7½ x 8½	30 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, 7 x 9	27 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, 8 x 10	30 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, 12 x 10	31 6 @ 33 0	-		-
Do, 14 x 10	31 6 @ 32 6	-		-
GUNPOWDER—Canister	22 6 @ 27 6	dozen		-
F.	75 6 @ 80 0	100 lbs		-
F. F.	85 0 @ 90 0	-		-
F. F. F.	95 0 @ 100 0	lb		-
HEMP—Petersburg, clean	£33 0 @ £0 0	ton		Free
	s. d.	s. d.		
INDIGO—Spanish Flotilla	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		2½ ⅌ ct.
East Indian	7 0 @ 8 0	-		-
LEATHER—Sole	1 0 @ 1 2	-	Brit.	-
Upper	10 10 @ 12 0	side		-
LIQUORICE	0 10 @ 0 0	lb		2½ ⅌ ct.
MACARONI	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
MUSTARD—Durham, jars	1 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, ½ lb bottles	4 6 @ 0 0	-		-
PAINTS—Black	5 0 @ 6 3	28 lb		-
Blue	0 9 @ 1 6	28 lb		-
Brown, Spanish	5 0 @ 6 3	28 lb		-
Green	0 10 @ 1 6	28 lb		-
White Lead, ground	7 6 @ 10 0	-		-
Yellow	8 0 @ 8 6	cwt		-
Lead, dry, white	37 6 @ 40 0	-		2d ⅌ pack
Do, do, red	30 0 @ 0 0	-		2½ ⅌ ct.
PLAYING CARDS	10 0 @ 11 3	dozen		-
PORTER—London	10 0 @ 11 3	-		4d. ⅌ min.
SALT—Fine Stoved, in bags	10 0 @ 0 0	bag		-
Lisbon, coarse	0 0 @ 0 0	minot		-
Liverpool, cargo	1 10 @ 2 0	-		-
SALTPETRE—Refined	50 0 @ 0 0	cwt		2½ ⅌ ct.
SHOE THREAD	1 6 @ 2 3	lb		-
SOAP—Common Yellow, English	0 2½ @ 0 3	-		-
Best do, Montreal	0 3 @ 0 3½	-		-
Castile	0 6 @ 0 0	-		-
STARCH—Poland	0 7½ @ 0 0	-		-
SULPHUR—Flour	0 4 @ 0 0	-		1d
SUGAR—Refined, single	0 8 @ 0 8½	-		-
Do, double	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Candy	0 11 @ 0 0	-		2½ ⅌ ct
TALLOW—Russian, Y. C.	56 0 @ 60 8	cwt		-
American	none	lb		-
TAR—Coal	12 6 @ 15 0	barrel		-
TOBACCO PIPES, T. D. (10 gross)	22 0 @ 24 3	box		-
Glazed ends	22 6 @ 24 3	-		-
TOBACCO—Leaf, U. C.	0 5½ @ 0 6	lb		Free
Do, U. S.	0 7 @ 0 7½	-		2d ⅌ lb.
Plug do	0 10 @ 0 0	-		3d -
VERMICELLI	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
VINEGAR—Bordeaux	1 3 @ 1 6	gallon	71 ⅌ ct.	15 -
WAX—White	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		-
Scaling	0 0 @ 0 0	-		2½ ⅌ ct.
HANDSPIKES	5 0 @ 5 6	dozen		-
LATHWOOD—Hemlock	0 0 @ 0 0	cord		-
Red Pine	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
OARS	4 0 @ 4 6	pair		-
STAVES—Pipe	£25 0 @ 27 10	mille		-
W. O. Puncheon	9 0 @ 9 10	-		-
R. O. do	5 0 @ 5 10	-		-
SHIPS NEWS	0 0 @ 0 0	tun		-

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

EXCHANGES AND STOCKS			
On London—60 days,	Montreal Bank	none	⅌ cent. premium
" " 60 "	City Bank	none	" "
" " 60 "	Private	10½ @ 10½	" "
" " 30 "	Government	none	" "
" New York, 3	Sight	4 @	" "
Sovereigns, each		24s 2d @ 24s 3d	
Montreal Bank Shares		30 @	⅌ cent premium
City Bank Shares		7	" "
Bank of Upper Canada		16 @	" "
Commercial Bank, Kingston		10 @	" "
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Co.		10 @	" "

NOTE.—All quotations 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 Glassware* 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. 3d. 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. exceeds the Provincial Duty of 6d. Currency ⅌ gallon; if in Foreign Bottles, £7. 7s. ⅌ ton, and 5s. ⅌ dozen on the bottles additional), when imported from Great Britain, 1-10 deducted therefrom. These duties are charged in lieu of all others, Colonial included.—*French Wines in Wood from New York*, by Sea, pay only 7½ ⅌ cent Crown Duty, without deduction of the 1-10. *Spanish, from* 6½ *to* 8½ *cents*, only 10s. ⅌ ton.—*Pimento*, from the West Indies, pays 5d. Sterling ⅌ lb.; if from the Bonded Warehouse, it is free from Crown Duty.—*Vegetable Oils* are all free from Crown Duty when Imported from the Bonded Warehouse.—*Sugar*, Foreign, provided the 6d. ⅌ lb. and 12½ ⅌ cent. prior duty does not amount to 15 ⅌ cent. *Sugar* 15 ⅌ cent.—*Tobacco and Raw Hides* are free from Crown Duty, although Imported from a Foreign Port.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 17.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four, p. m.

ASSEMBLY'S AGENT.

The House went into Committee to consider whether it would not be expedient to resolve, that in case the Bill passed by the House for appointing an Agent for this Province, should not become law, the House should appoint an Agent in Great Britain. To this Committee was also referred various letters and communications from J. A. Roebuck to the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Mr. MORIN proposed to resolve :—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee that this House has learned with regret that in consequence of representations made to the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, dated 5th June last, by John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., Agent of this House in England, and accompanied by various explanations thereof, His Majesty's Secretary of State, has, by letter of Sir George Grey, dated the 11th of same month, raised objections, as to the powers possessed by the said Agent, to expose and explain the proceedings of this House, its interests and sentiments, as well as those of the people of this Province, in such a manner as he should feel himself authorised to do by the powers conferred on him by the Assembly and its votes."

Mr. BERTHELOT considered it useless for any Hon. Members to raise debates on this proposition, as it was one which had already been approved of by a large majority of the House. If, however, Hon. Members had good reasons to offer against the resolution, he would be most happy to hear them.

Mr. GUGY said, that it was impossible to refuse such a kind invitation, and he would do himself the honor of complying with it. He would do so with the greater pleasure, because in the first place it would afford him an opportunity of expressing his sentiments; in the second instance he would have the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Member (Berthelot) reply to his arguments; thirdly, to allow that Hon. Member himself the pleasure of edifying the House; and fourthly, that thereby his (Mr. Berthelot's) eloquence might be diffused from one end of the world to the other by means of the newspapers. (Laughter.) Before entering upon the question, he would state that for the last five days he had been absent from the House, a circumstance which, no doubt, had been noticed, and which had, perhaps, been a cause of satisfaction to the majority of the House, and he was unaware of the reasons which had induced the majority to come to a conclusion on this question. By the resolution then before the Committee, it was proposed to name an Agent for Canada; a man who openly advocated the subversion of one of the branches of the Imperial Parliament, and by this means Canada would be leagued with that new school of politicians who live by agitation, whose whole business is agitation as the health of life. The *liaison* between such a party and Canada, would be highly dangerous, and give reason to suppose that this Province intended to throw off the protection of the Mother country. This was the first point which struck him as bearing on the question, but it was one of great importance, and ought to be well weighed. It required but very little knowledge of the politics of the Mother country to know that there is still a large majority of the most influential, the educated and the wealthy, who are friends to order and the constituted authorities, and opposed to the views of such a man as him, with whom it was proposed that the House of Assembly should league itself. The House of Lords which it was proposed by these men to abolish, had been the safe guard of England during the disorders which had agitated and deluged with blood the whole continent of Europe, and that England had not shared the same fate, was owing to the House of Lords, for which the gratitude of every one who had property at stake in that country, and who was a friend to order was owing. It was therefore highly imprudent for the House to choose as its representative a man who was among the first advocates for the fall of the House of Lords. If the House required an Agent to represent it before the Imperial Parliament, let it make choice of a man of standing—a friend to order and the constitution, but not such a man as Mr. Roebuck, who had shewn himself to be any thing but a friend to order and good government. On these grounds he objected to the appointment of Mr. Roebuck:—he did not speak personally of him, although perhaps in the correspondence before the House there was sufficient to warrant a supposition that his character was not of an order to form a first rate politician. In that correspondence he had manifested a most arrogant pride and petulance of character, by menacing Lord Glenelg, if that nobleman did not at once accede to his demands. He had represented himself to the Colonial Secretary, not as the Agent of the House of Assembly, but as a person having a *carte blanche* from that body, to act as he pleased as the representative of Lower Canada. The Colonial Secretary however, in the most courteous and candid manner, told him he did not consider him (Mr. Roebuck) to possess such unlimited powers. Mr. Roebuck then, in reply, told Lord Glenelg that he would see by the future proceedings in Canada, that he (Mr. R.) had full power to act as the representative of Canada. What was Mr. Roebuck's conduct then, with regard to the House? Did he act as its agent, or its advisor and director? After having told Lord Glenelg that the House of Assembly had adopted a certain line of conduct, which the Colonial Secretary shewe to be impossible, he (Mr. R.) writes to the Speaker, and says that it is of the last necessity that the House should proceed in the manner in which he had told Lord Glenelg that it had acted; in other words, that the House must follow his (Mr. R.'s) directions, in order to extricate him from an unpleasant predicament.—What was the result of this? A meeting of Members of the House, composed, as he (Mr. Gugy) was disposed to believe, of the most talented and experienced individuals, took place at Three Rivers, the result of which was, the adoption of the course pointed out by Mr. Roebuck, who had evidently gone beyond the powers conferred upon him as agent. As a proof of this assertion he would read to the House the passage in Mr. Roebuck's letter to the Speaker of the House, in which the calls upon the House, to adopt measures which he thought fit to instigate. How could the House support the arrogant pride and personal vanity of such a man, who presumes to advise and even command the House? He (Mr. Gugy) flattered himself to the contrary. It was unbecoming for the House to follow the opinions of any individual, and in the present case what would be the result of such weakness on the part of the House? It would be an increase of pride on the part of the individual whose opinions were followed, and finally the contempt of that person for the body who followed his advice. Mr. Gugy then read another extract from Mr. Roebuck's letter, in which he says that democratic principles ought to be extended in America, and said that this was another piece of unasked for advice from Mr. Roebuck, who might surely allow persons resident in America to know as well what was best calculated for her interests as he who was at a distance of 3000 miles from the country which he pretended to know so much about. It was well known that the excess to which democratic principles were carried in the Province alarmed even the people of the United States, who were afraid of the example set them by the House of Assembly of this Province. In saying this he spoke of the enlightened portion of the inhabitants of the United States,—those who were above the lower orders of the populace, who alone cried out for the extension of democracy. He was talking to the Members of the House of Assembly, who must have studied history, and must know that the shortest and surest method to arrive at despotism was that which commenced by bowing to the mob. A man who wishes to become a despot generally attains his ends by means of the mob;—he commences as a demagogue and finishes as a despot. In the United States this conviction was beginning to be felt, and the enlightened and wealthy portion of the community feared the results of an extension of democratic principles. That passage in Mr. Roebuck's letter was entirely erroneous, and displayed an absolute ignorance of the opinions and wishes of the great body of proprietors and educated men in the United States. He did not pretend to say that there might not be a numerical majority of persons in America who advocate the overthrow of every institution calculated to preserve order and tranquillity. It was that portion of the community who have nothing at stake which wishes the extension of democracy, but surely no one would pretend to say that their opinions and views were equal to those of the enlightened and independent portion of the community. He therefore felt himself justified in saying that Mr. Roebuck had shewn an utter ignorance of the views and opinions of the most influential inhabitants of the United States, saying that the extension of democratic principles was required in America. The next paragraph in Mr. Roebuck's letter was an error of deduction. "Any pretence by which it is sought to saddle you with any species of aristocracy ought, by you, to be scouted and repressed. The Legislative Council from the beginning has been such a pretence." Mr. Roebuck deduces from the fact of their being a Legislative Council in this Province, whose members are appointed by the King, that it is attempted to saddle the country with an aristocracy. He (Mr. Gugy) saw in this assertion nothing but an imitation of the cry, "*à la lanterne*," during the French Revolution, for the purpose of effecting a change in the Constitution of the country, by abolishing the Legislative Council. Such a method of proceeding would, if followed up, be productive of the same results in this country as in France during the revolution, not however with the Members of the House, who ought to be guided by the words of wisdom, but with the populace, who were at most times willing to obey the cry "*à la lanterne*" if stirred up by mischievous and designing men. He would ask any Hon. Member of the House to tell him on what occasion it had ever been attempted to saddle an aristocracy in this country. Was it by means of the Legislative Council? He (Mr. Gugy) would not see it in that light. What would be the position of the Imperial Government with regard to the country, if it were not for the Council? If there were no such body as that, what would be the results? The House, in a moment of ill-humour, might adopt proceedings which were contrary to the Royal prerogative, as recognised by the constitution, and it would either fall itself or crush the House. The salutary delay caused by the interposition of a second branch would be lost, and nothing but confusion and disorder would ensue, and this country would soon become a portion of the United States. Mr. Roebuck then goes on to treat the Legislative Council as a "wretched imitation of a baneful mischievous institution." There was a Member of the House of Commons treating as "a baneful and mischievous institution," another branch, which had enabled England to brave all tempests and weather the storm of ruin, for several successive centuries, and endeavouring to make the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, a tool, to serve him in his clandestine views for the subversion of that branch of the Imperial Parliament. "All your other grievances spring from this purest source." Really the House ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Roebuck for such valuable information. In the goodness of his heart he supposes that the people on the spot do not know from whence their grievances spring, and he takes the trouble to send them information on the subject, although 3000 miles distant. He (Mr. Gugy) could not conceive how the House could support such intolerable arrogance and vanity, by listening to the deductions of such a political *charlatan*, who, if he is so very clever in finding out the source of abuses, ought also to be able to apply an effectual remedy to them. He considered that if Mr. Roebuck was the agent of the House, he ought to act as such, and give his opinions only when asked for them, until which time he ought to keep his own counsel. Not content, however, with advising the House, Mr. Roebuck goes a little further, and characterises the proceedings of the House as "clumsy." He (Mr. Gugy) alluded to the proceedings of the House for the purpose of obtaining an Elective Council, that that "appears to me a clumsy mode of ridding yourselves of the evil," and says that the Council ought to be extirpated. He says, "make it Elective if you will," well knowing that the Home and Foreign Estates, with an intention to ascertain the actual value of the said College and the ground attached to it, and also the annual revenue which might now be derived from the said College and ground, and the annual revenue which might have been derived from the same during each period of ten years between the present time and that at which they were first taken possession of by the military authorities.

Mr. Knight reported on the Petitions for authority to the Baptists, Free-will Baptists, Universalists, and Methodist Protestants, to keep Registers; and introduced a Bill for the relief of divers Societies of Protestant Christians,—second reading Saturday next.

The Bill to prevent Debtors from wasting their property after seizure, was passed.

The Provincial Statutes reprinting bill ordered to be engrossed.

Resolutions were passed in Committee on the appointment of an Agent; to be reported tomorrow.

Amendments were made in Committee to the Militia Pensions Bill; to be reported tomorrow.

The other Orders of the day were postponed till tomorrow.

FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY CASES AND BALES SEASONABLE GOODS, just arrived *Esther*, and other vessels, comprising Superfine Broad and Pilot Cloths, Flushings, Kerseys, Druggets, Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 Merinoes, Red and White Flannel, Splendid Prints, new styles; Irish Linen, Osnaburghs, Canvas, &c. &c.

Liberal terms will be given, and Merchants are respectfully requested to call and view the patterns, at the Stores of

M'DOUGALL, CUTHBERTSON & Co.

St. Peter Street, Oct. 26. 184

MONTREAL.—Printed for the Proprietors, ROLLO CAMPBELL, St. François Xavier Street. The *Morning Courier*, for the Country, is published on Mondays and Thursdays, in the Summer, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, in the Winter. Terms—Five Dollars in town, and Six Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance*. No Subscription taken for a less period than six months.

No. 52.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ON THE APPOINTMENT OF AN AGENT.

(Continued.)

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 17.

PAPINEAU, (in reply to Mr. Gugy, whose [illegible] appeared in Saturday's *Courier*,) said [illegible] observations which had fallen from the Member for Sherbrooke might be induced [illegible] he spoke much and thought but little, [illegible] should not follow him, though his [illegible] and servile praises of the aristocracy and [illegible] judged strictures on democracy,—he [illegible] not undertake the task, for it did not appear [illegible] him deserving of such pains. The Hon. [illegible] attributed the power and prosperity of [illegible] to its aristocracy, and yet the people of [illegible] are so ungrateful, so purblind, as to [illegible] the will of their benefactors, who, by a [illegible] self-denial, have only in view the happiness and prosperity of the country. What if, [illegible] of passing the Reform Bill, they should [illegible] an act to multiply rotten boroughs? [illegible] could have relieved their distress, they [illegible] have resorted to it. But no—it is not to [illegible] aristocracy, but to the democratic principle [illegible] constitution that the English owed the [illegible] of their happiness. They remember, [illegible] unhappily long remember the long [illegible] of George III., the long succession of [illegible] grievous increase of taxes and burthens [illegible] which yet weighed and would long [illegible] upon them and their descendants. The [illegible] Member appeared to have constituted [illegible] the panegyrist of the aristocracy and all [illegible] its abuses; he had given way to the impulses [illegible] an ardent imagination in defending that [illegible] was indefensible; he (Mr. P.) admired [illegible] his soul Messrs. Roebuck, O'Connell [illegible] others who devoted their lives to the benefit [illegible] human race, and did not believe that it [illegible] the power of that Assembly to discharge [illegible] debt of gratitude it owed to them. He [illegible] not refute the invectives that the Hon. [illegible] had indulged in against Mr. Roebuck. [illegible] simply say that on behalf of their constituents [illegible] House acknowledged his integrity, his [illegible] and his philanthropy—and that he had [illegible] the sentiments of that House and the [illegible] of the Canadians, and had advanced nothing [illegible] as Agent, which he was not justified in [illegible] by the resolutions and addresses of that [illegible]. (Here the Hon. Speaker went into [illegible] narrative view of the state of Ireland and [illegible] United States, and in so doing contrasted [illegible] happy occurrences and loss of life which [illegible] place in Ireland in the collection of [illegible] and the recent riots in the United States. [illegible] Speaker then denounced that portion [illegible] the American Press opposed to the [illegible], which he described as belied by the [illegible] aristocracy of the United States, and [illegible] that the cause of the *Minority* in [illegible] Canadas, as they pleased to call themselves," might [illegible] justice be called that of the mass [illegible] people, because the greater portion [illegible] press was in their favour; but this the [illegible] speaker said was only a proof that these [illegible] institutionalists could give the papers more advantageous [illegible] the Liberals, and thus secure [illegible] support. He next asserted, in support of [illegible] dom of opinion, which prevails in the [illegible] States, that if the Hon. Member for Sherbrooke had ventured to avow in the United [illegible] such principles as he had declared in that [illegible] a universal hiss of reproduction would [illegible] him out of the Union. He then continued: [illegible] the Hon. Member find that the opinions [illegible] of Mr. Roebuck differed from that of the [illegible]? Had they not asked the Mother [illegible] to allow our forming a Convention to [illegible] on the means to be adopted to make [illegible] changes in the Constitution which had [illegible] necessary. But this request, simple and [illegible] as it was, had been maliciously misrepresented by Lord Stanley, in the House of Commons, who said that he saw in it a repetition of [illegible] French National Convention with all its horrors [illegible] massacres, its murders and its excesses, [illegible] served as an excuse for refusing our demands. [illegible] it would be supposed that such a [illegible] of things could exist. It was to those [illegible] views and to the Reform Bill that Lord [illegible] owed his fall. Mr. Roebuck had grappled [illegible] him and had overthrown him. Despotic [illegible] vengeance he vented against the young [illegible] who had convicted him of his errors and [illegible] justice towards Canada. (Here the Hon. [illegible] complimented the Hon. Member for [illegible] the singular address with which he had [illegible] access to correspondence which had [illegible] been held sacred and confidential, and [illegible] to have said, the criminal designs [illegible