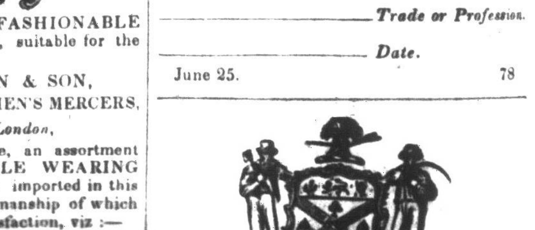
n when it is mowed but once, not on-
a longer time for the growth of the
op, but to prevent the roots of the
being to much exhausted in produc-
st crop. When it is proposed to save
of red clover it is particularly impor-
t the first crop early, so that the second
h the seeds are usually procured may
ner ready for cutting in Autumn.
egard should be had to the weather in
ass for hay, especially if that grass is
hich requires much attention and favor-
ustances to fit for the mow or stack.
eather is wet or the season presents
ers call *a catching spell*, clover, we
will stand a fortnight without sustain-
material injury by the shedding of the
e blossom
...
cut down as much as possible by nine
lock, by which time the dew will ge-
be off; then spread the mowed grass
nd about twelve turn it over where it
; in the afternoon rake it into winrows,
up lightly that it may be the better
o the air; towards sundown make it
small cocks, and let it remain so a day
If it be not then sufficiently dry, shake
in on a small space of ground, and turn
l it is dried; then cock it again, and as
rwards as possible draw it in.
in order to save much trouble in drying
application of from four to six quarts
the ton is recommended. It is found
thus salted can be well saved in a much
ate, and at the same time the benefit
e hay derives from the salt is more than
its value,"
...
to the sun. It is carried in dry, but
its green color; and hay of two or
rs old appears so bright that you would
conceive it to be cured, Yet they pre-
or years, and value it the more for its
Scotland "the best managers disap.
spreading out clover, or rye grass hay
e the swarth is kept unbroken, the hay
ener and more fragrant"
is, however, difference of opinion on
ct of curing clover hay in the swarth
spreading. The *Albany Cultivator* re-
s substantially the Scotch method, or
g of clover hay without spreading the
[See N. E. *Farmer*, Vol. XIII. p. 406]
ter for the N. E. *Farmer*, Vol. XI, p.
e signature W. B. whom we know to
icious practical farmers' objects to at.
to cure cl...
...



arrived, 6 cases of FASHIONABLE
NDON CLOTHING, suitable for the
ason.

NTISELS, SUTTON & SON,
S & WHOLESALE MEN'S MERCERS,
Old Bond Street, London,
day opened for Sale, an assortment
most FASHIONABLE WEARING
L ever known to be imported in this
he style and workmanship of which
l to give general satisfaction, viz:—
...
this day.
T. & J. O'NEILL, *Agents.*
Long Room, Tattersall's, Great St
Street. 82

DUNFERMLINE
D TABLE LINEN WAREHOUSE
W BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES.
W. ROY have received, per spring ar-
rivals, an extensive assortment of
in their line, consisting of Table Lin.
Breakfast Cloths, (at 2s 6d.) to the
did Damask, with Table Napkins and
match; Ladies' Linen Damask Aprons,
nd Cotton Table Covers, of all sizes
; Scotch, Russia and Irish Sheetings,
o 12.4; ...
...

Subscriber having lately received the
wing articles on Consignment, offers
ale, viz:—
s, Wines, Decanters, Watch Glasses,
lass of various sizes in 50 feet boxes,
e, English Putty in casks, suitable for
Also, a small quantity of Fire Bricks.
JAMES BENNY,
90-u,tuth *M'Gill Street.*

R.—300 barrels for sale by
A. H. VASS & Co.
93

THE
LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER
Saw Mills and Timber
JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Capital, £500,000, in Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.
BANKERS,
The Liverpool Union Bank.........in LIVERPOOL.
The Northern and Central Bank of England.........in MANCHESTER
Ditto Ditto in BIRMINGHAM.
Cunliffe, Brook & Co...........in LONDON.
The Montreal and Quebec Banks....in CANADA.
SOLICITOR TO THE COMPANY.
...ALKER, Esq..........LIVERPOOL.
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...INALL, Esq.
...NSON PIM, Esq.
... HUMBLE, Esq.
...TANSFIELD, Esq. } FOR LIVERPOOL.
...TIMMIS, Esq.
...ec and Toronto, } FOR CANADA.
...RADFORD, Esq.
...ES, Esq.
... BARKER, Esq. } FOR MANCHESTER.
... BARWELL, Esq.
EDWARD BACH, Esq.
SAMUEL BRIGGS, Esq. } FOR BIRMINGHAM.

THE Company being aware that a liberal access to their Capital and resources will materially benefit Upper and Lower Canada, and other British Possessions in America, from which large Shipments of Timber are annually made to England; and their object being the mutual benefit of the Merchants, Shipowners, Land Proprietors, and the Consumers generally as Joint Stock Proprietors, they have reserved 10,000 shares for allotment to persons residing in the Canadas and other British Settlements in America; and for the purpose of extending the benefit as widely as possible in that quarter, it is agreed that no Shareholder there shall purchase Scrip for more than 100 Shares, nor shall any of them be allowed to transfer any of their Shares to persons in ...od within the period of twelve calendar ...from the day of allotment, nor shall any ...der in America be allowed to vote by ...

...Subscribers shall pay one dollar per ... the Printing and other expences for ...p to the Director of the Company at ...to whom all applications for Shares ...made; and shall also pay £1 per Share ...Banks of the Comrany which will be ...at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and ...er places as the convenience of the ...holders may require (to be remitted by them to the Company's Bankers in Liverpool) when their Certificates will be delivered to them; and that a further call not exceeding £2 per Share be made in two months afterwards on giving 21 days' notice, and (if needful) a further call not exceeding £2 per share more to be made at any time after six months, on giving 21 days' notice.

And that no further call be made till after the first Annual Meeting be held by the Directors in England, when the books will be made up and a Statement of the affairs of the Company laid before the Shareholders.

And if any further calls be required they will be made in like manner on the authority of the Directors assembled in General Meeting in England, of which due notice will be given.

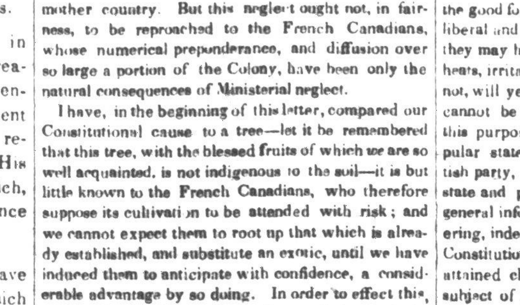
A Counterpart of the Deeds of Settlement of the Company will be deposited in the hands of their Bankers at Quebec, and other places at the ...on of the Director, for the signature of ...holders, and all transfers of Shares ...nder the hand and seal of the Director

...tuses may be had, and applications for ... be made, at the Company's Office in ...postage paid.)

...OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
...VERPOOL AND MANCHESTER SAW MILLS ...MBER JOINT STOCK COMPANY, QUEBEC.
...you will secure me .... Shares in the above Company, subject to the Prospectus.

.... *Signature.*
.... *Residence.*
.... *Trade or Profession.*
.... *Date.*

June 25. 78



... AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.
...TED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
...GEORGE MOFFATT, } Commissioners
...PETER M'GILL, } Lower Canada.
...BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY have FOR SALE, upwards of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, situate in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, within a short distance of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and having a direct communication with Port St. Francis, Sorel, and Three Rivers. These Lands comprehend Wild Lots and Blocks of from 50 Acres upwards—Improved Farms, having Buildings, Fences, and Crops in cultivation—Town and Village Lots—Manufactories—Mills, and Mill sites—and they are offered to Settlers at moderate prices, and on the most liberal terms of payment.

Applications to be addressed to
A. C. WEBSTER, Esq. Sub-Commissioner, — Sherbrooke.
STEPHEN YARWOOD, Esq. Agent. — Montreal.
...COLCLOUGH, ...gent, — Port St. Francis.
...DEN, Esq. Agent, — Sorel or Wm. Henry.
...IE, Esq " — Melbourne,
... Esq. " — Shefford.
44-4m,mwf

...ARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

...Undersigned having made large additions to his Wharves and Stores, will be ..., on the opening of the Navigation, to receive, and forward to Montreal or Quebec all kinds of Produce, and make liberal advances on the same. He will always have a responsible person in attendance at his Store on the Wharf to receive all packages from Steamboats, &c., and will be accountable for the same.

Property on Commission from Lower Canada shall meet with prompt attention; and all compromise of the interest of those who may favor him with a share of their business shall be carefully avoided.

N. B.—Steamboats supplied with Wood on liberal terms.

JOHN COUNTER.
Kingston, May 2, 1836. 36

The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1836. No. 22.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1836

The *Cobourg Reformer* accuses us of inconsistency in advocating the cause of civil and religious liberty, and yet being opposed to the Radicals of the Upper Province, whom it styles as the only men "who uphold and maintain it." Our course we are free to own has appeared somewhat inconsistent to more than the *Cobourg Reformer*. It has, in fact, seemedso, to all who have bound themselves to the charriot wheels of party, and who have been hurried along in one direction, trampling under foot principles and facts in pursuit a of whatever made for the supposed interests of the faction to which they belonged. It is our boast and not our shame, that we have not yielded to this debasing influence, and that we have in every instance endeavored to judge of the subjects which came under our observation according to their own merits. Until it be shown that we have run counter to sound liberal principles, by which we profess to be guided in our politics, and have turned round, like modern Tories, upon their former creed, the charge of inconsistency must be regarded as groundless. We have long challenged proof of it, without moving to the performance of the task, its malignant originators.

We shall explain to the "*Reformer*," what way we can consistently advocate liberal measures, and yet oppose the Upper Canada Radicals. The chief reason is, because we do not believe there is any sympathy between the two. We have no evidence, setting aside mere speechifying, that the Radical majority in the House of Assembly were zealously intent upon accomplishing those reforms, which are needed in the sister province, or that they held their private interests subordinate to those of the public, or that in becoming Legislators they ceased to be the advocates of unjust sectional interests, and burried private resentment in a desire to benefit the country. What proof, we ask, is there that the Upper Canada Radicals are liberal? Does the Grievance Report, that singular mixture of malignity, truth and falsehood prove it? So far from doing so, it strikingly confirms what we have asserted. And so does the conduct of the majority during the last Session, which they frittered away in useless quibbling about the Constitution of the Executive Council, to the serious detriment of the public business. Besides, positively refusing to enter upon the consideration of the subjects in the Grievance Report, they co-operated in the passing of a Currency Bill, by which certain corporations have quietly fleeced the public of a good many thousands. They were warned of the effects of the bill, by M'KENZIE, we believe, but private interest predominated over their patriotism, and pretended opposition to monopolies.

But, it is idle to dwell upon the proofs of their political dishonesty, since the country has considered them so flagrant as to have pronounced a nearly unqualified sentence of condemnation upon them. Far be it from us to identify such men with liberal principles.

There were several destructive fires in New York last week, which from good reasons were supposed to be the work of incendiaries. DEARBORN's publishing establishment with its valuable stock of books was, we regret to perceive, entirely destroyed. His loss is estimated at about $25,000, which, however, will be nearly covered by insurance in New York and Boston.

A number of cases of hydrophobia have lately occurred at New York, all of which have terminated fatally. A good many mad dogs had been killed in the streets.

We have received the first number of the *New York Express*, a new daily paper, under the conduct of Messrs. BROOKS and HUDSON, the former of whom is well known to the American public by his literary and political writings, and the latter by his indefatigable industry in the collection of whatever relates to commerce and shipping. The first number contains an imposing amount of original matter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I cannot exactly run in couples with your correspondent "PACIFICUS," in his first letter though I differ from him not so much in principle as on facts; for instance, I cannot discover that Britain ever has "violated and laid prostrate the rights and liberties of the people" of this country: I deny that she has evinced any such disposition in time past, neither do I believe that she contemplates any such attempt in time to come. I am, however, one of those numerous Constitutionalists who feel that no happy or beneficial results can, reasonably, be anticipated from the present political struggle in Lower Canada, unless our language and our views display sufficient moderation to admit of their being imputed to wisdom: an imputation which, I certainly fear, is not very likely to be cast on the Constitutional cause, so long as one individual, or one Journal shall be permitted gratuitously to assume the tone of our mouth-piece, the affirmation of an oracle. The fact is that very much has been advanced in the name of the Constitutional cause, which is painfully at variance with the real sentiments and views of many of its truest supporters—and it is undeniable, that such dictatorial misrepresentations have already been productive of disgust, so nearly allied to umbrage, that I cannot doubt, should its continuance be permitted, but it will ultimately generate dissension, where unanimity should prevail.

Whilst, then, I may be permitted to consider "PACIFICUS" as, perhaps, a little fastidious, I cannot but rejoice that he, and others, have in a manly tone declared that the *Herald* is neither the authorised nor the faithful mouth-piece of the Constitutionalists generally, but of a small knot of politicians which cannot muster more than half a dozen voices, although they have so impudently endeavoured to engraft upon the Constitutional stock certain buds of their own *ultra* theories which, if allowed to shoot and blossom, would produce a fruit bitter to the taste, and of unsightly appearance—whereas, it is by its fruits that our Constitutional tree must stand or fall!

If Canada had been unoccupied, and a host of emigrants, having left the shores of their native country to settle here, were about to fix the form of constitution under which they should live, and to establish a code of laws by which they chose to be governed, then, indeed, many principles would be tenable, and many laws might be wise which, under existing circumstances, are utterly inadmissible. When this country was ceded to the victorious arms of Britain, her generals were not wise enough to look forward and improve the advantage they had gained. This is an unhappy fact; one which may, indeed, be regretted, but which furnishes no honorable pretext for infringing, in any degree, upon those rights and privileges which were, at that time, granted (unwisely perhaps,) to the people of French descent, who chose to remain here on the faith of what was promised. That the French population have certain rights, coeval with the possession of Canada by the British, cannot be denied. I have heard it argued, that, besides the military occupation of the country, Canada was afterwards assured to England by a clause in a certain treaty; wherein will also be found a clause whereby the former rights and pretensions of the French King were transferred to, and vested in the Crown of Great Britain; and that thenceforth Canada stood in the predicament of a conquered country. To a certain extent, this is true—but it is also true, that when, by the Treaty alluded to, the rights and advantages of conquest were confessed, and conveyed in a more formal manner than could well be done at the first moment of terminating the armed contest; then, by that same treaty, the rights and privileges of the French population and their descendants, which their General had stipulated for whilst his troops had still arms in their hands, were recapitulated and reassured to them. Nothing can be—nothing ought to be more sacred than a National Treaty. No honest man can retrace all the circumstances of the transfer of Canada from the French to the British Crown, and doubt that the immense tracts of wild unconceded land, and all property and privileges which the King of France possessed, or which by the occurrence of adventitious circumstances, would have become his, have lapsed to, and are vested in the King of Great Britain. Now every written instrument which is good in part, is good in toto; and the pretensions of the French part of our population, so far as they go, rest upon the same incontestible basis as do the more extensive prerogatives of the British Crown.

Having thus, I trust, clearly, established Canadian rights, I am prepared to admit that there may be something a little exclusive in their nature, as viewed by, and as affecting the British part of the population, subsequently established in the Colony. I should have been surprised if it had it not been so, for they originated in, and consisted of certain *exceptions* in favor of the remnant of a population, then but few in number, and spread over only a very small portion of the country. That they have since become so numerous, and so widely diffused, without becoming at all more British in their feelings, has arisen from the blindness and inattention of a succession of British administrations to the interests and influence of the mother country. But this neglect ought not, in fairness, to be reproached to the French Canadians, whose numerical preponderance, and diffusion over so large a portion of the Colony, have been only the natural consequences of Ministerial neglect.

I have, in the beginning of this letter, compared our Constitutional cause to a tree—let it be remembered that this tree, with the blessed fruits of which we are so well acquainted, is not indigenous to the soil—it is but little known to the French Canadians, who therefore suppose its cultivation to be attended with risk; and we cannot expect them to root up that which is already established, and substitute an exotic, until we have induced them to anticipate with confidence, a considerable advantage by so doing. In order to effect this, we Constitutionalists, who profess a desire to legislate for the *general good*, must be as liberal in our language as we are in our hearts—there must be nothing exclusive in our theories, for that, certainly, would not be the character of our practice—and whoever advocates what is *ultra*, however honest his profession, is in fact our deadliest foe. Liberality and toleration to their *utmost* extent—concession and conciliation, to that extent which good feeling suggest, and wisdom sanctions—must be emblazoned upon our banner—for be it remembered that the greatest portion of the evils and distractions, which we have this day to lament, have arisen under the Tory administrations of England. A true Constitutionalist must be a Reformer—Conservative, indeed, of what is right—Destructive of what is wrong. Yours, &c.

Montreal, July 8, 1836. LEGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In my former letters, I have hazarded some remarks on the temper and position of the two great parties which now divide this colony, and may be said at this moment to be at the height of their contention for the ascendancy. In this and some subsequent letters, I shall endeavour to demonstrate, that moderation is the true interest—the wisest policy of both, and will best promote the attainment of all that they can reasonably or equitably propose to themselves. And to preclude all possibility of misconception, I beg to state explicitly, that the moderation which I recommend, is perfectly consistent with, nay, would prove most eminently conducive to the vigorous and effective prosecution of the true interests—of the just rights of each On this occasion, I shall address myself more particularly to the British party. I would appeal to their candor, good sense and intelligence, whether it be not a very clear point, that their claims, so far as they may be wise and just, can only be obstructed and prejudiced, by a lack of temper and moderation. A good cause will always carry much greater weight, and be more likely to command ultimate success, when it is maintained with every appearance of calmness and self possession. Indeed *this* is universally and most justly regarded as one of the least equivocal evidences of the goodness of a cause as well as of the sincerity and honesty of its advocates. Any appearance of heat and ill temper, always induces suspicion and distrust, even when the case is most favourable. Truth and justice are always sufferers, when passion and violence are found in league with them. I will not so far wrong the good sense and candour of my countrymen, as to doubt for a moment, that they will confess that our cause has been much discredited, and exceedingly injured by rash, intemperate, and therefore unwise proceedings. How comes it, I would ask, that there is a general impression in the Parent country, that we have a strong party in the Canadas, who are baptised into the intolerance and ultraism of the Orange faction in Ireland; nay, it is pretty confidently asserted that the present Government acted under this serious persuasion, when they appointed and instructed the Royal Commissioners. Is this surprising or unaccountable? Are we to impute it to weakness on the part of his Majesty's Whig Ministry, or to their culpable neglect of the means of acquiring due information? Is it possible that such a foul stigma could have been fixed upon us, by the interested misrepresentation of the opposite party, if we have given no colour to the accusation by our own language, by our own avowed sentiments and public acts? I contend, Sir, in the face of all the world, without fear of contradiction, that the tone, language, sentiments of a great portion of the British press in Canada—in both the Canadas—will, nay must, carry this impression to the mind of every intelligent reader, of every man who is competent to judge, what are the peculiar spirit and principles of Orangemen and ultra-Tories. Nay more, Sir, I am persuaded, that it is no mistake, that there can be no mistake, in thus judging. It would be painful, as it is altogether superfluous, I am persuaded, either to quote the writings or to refer to the proceedings, which would supply us with the most redundant and irresistible evidence of this melancholy truth. What mean those daily insults offered to the Whig or Reforming party in Britain, to the very administration, in whose hands the destinies of these colonies are in so great a degree placed at this moment—and may I not be permitted to add the recent wanton and most disgraceful affronts which have been heaped upon the Royal Commissioners?—Is this the way to strengthen the hands of the Government in their disinterested efforts to pacify our political resentments, to expedite or to facilitate the adjustment of our differences? Is this the way to recommend our party or our cause to their favour? Are we not in cherishing this spirit and indulging this language playing our adversaries' game? Are we not as it were with our own hands rivetting the very stigma which our political enemies are fain to fix upon us?—There is, with all this appearance of a factious spirit, there is, I am persuaded, real liberality and a disposition in favour of justice and moderation in the minds of the great majority of the British population. The spirit, the proceedings, which we condemn, are to be attributed to the interested zeal, to the selfish ambition of a few, of a party indifferent to the real interests of the colony—who are hunters after place and power, who would substitute the domination of another and not much better faction, we fear, than the clique: and their hitherto undue ascendancy, in the management of our interests is to be imputed to our own passiveness, to our not judging and acting more independently and more decidedly for ourselves—we have fallen into the very same error which we readily perceive and condemn on the opposite side, of allowing men to speak and act for us, who do not faithfully reflect our sentiments, who do not honestly seek our interests, but are intent upon their own ends. Their patriotism is *downright self-seeking!* It only requires some wiser and better direction, than we have yet had the good fortune to obtain, to draw forth those manly, liberal and truly British sentiments which, however they may have been for a season overpowered by the heats, irritations and collisions of party strife, we doubt not, will yet prevail—and the period of their triumph cannot be far off. It were much to be wished for this purpose that a clear, calm, concise and popular statement of the claims advanced by the British party, with a judicious estimate of the present state and prospects of that party were drawn up for general information. A great deal of the present wavering, indecision, want of energy and union among Constitutionalists, arises from the fact, that few have attained clear, consistent and complete ideas on the subject of these claims, at least, as a whole; their minds are destitute of those luminous views, and of those fixed and well-assured conclusions, as to our rights and interests, without which it is impossible that there can be either energy or harmony in our operations.

Although I am sensible that this letter has been already extended beyond the somewhat narrow limits prescribed to suit the shortness of the time and patience of many of your readers, I cannot resist the temptation of illustrating the ill consequences of the want of moderation in our temper, and of liberality in the strain of our politics, by reference to the history of one of the great questions, which now more than any other—than all others put together, agitates and embroils the colony. The claim urged on one side, to have the Legislative Council made the creature of popular election, has not, so far as I can perceive, been met on our side by any appropriate or forcible arguments. We have dogmatically and magisterially condemned, when we should coolly and calmly have canvassed and exposed it. We have reprobated its authors and advocates—as democrats—as enemies of the constitution—as hostile to the connection with Britain—and have substituted personalities and reproaches in the place of arguments. How much more should we have served our cause, had we frankly conceded to its advocates, that we had no objection to the general principle—that we coincided with them in theory, and when the proper season arrived, should not be unwilling to co-operate with them, in giving a more decidedly popular character to the Constitution of a country, in which the society is purely democratic in its elements and spirit. But we have an infinitely stronger ground on which we rest our opposition to an Elective Senate, in the present state of the country—we contend that as the law of self-preservation is the first law of nature, we have the strongest possible argument against a Constitutional change, which would place the British population almost entirely at the mercy of the opposite faction. As I hesitate not to avow for myself that I should most sincerely deprecate any measure that would place the destinies of the French Canadians in the hands of their British rivals, so I with no less earnestness and solemnity, protest against the domination of Mr PAPINEAU and his party, as the last of evils—it would inevitably lead to anarchy, and worse, if possible than anarchy—to civil war—in which both parties would soon experience evils, far exceeding any that we now suffer—any that we can almost conceive.

We would ask Mr. PAPINEAU and his party, in the face of the whole world, whether they have given such lucid proof of their moderation, impartiality, exemption from national and party prejudice and passions, as to leave any colour of fairness, of reason, of modesty, to such a claim on their side? We answer them by pointing to their language, to their actions, for many years past; and we challenge any man who has even a shew of equity, in fairness to say, whether it would not be worse than folly, whether it would not be the height of madness, of unnatural cruelty, to their own flesh and blood, were the British Government to hand us over to the tender mercies of such a Legislature. In saying this much, I give no more ground of offence to the French party, than I do to the British, by equally deprecating such pretensions, were they advanced upon their part. Nay, I will go farther, and assert, that were the day come, which is not, which cannot be far distant, when the majority shall be on our side, and when, peradventure, the very claims which we so vehemently oppose, may be urged on our own behalf, I should consider it the duty of the Imperial Government to fortify the weaker party—by giving them, if need be, an ascendancy in this branch of the Legislature. We deny that this country is as yet ripe for self-government. Looking even at the British population, I should not wish to see them all at once put in possession of the full powers and privileges of a democracy. And can we think the French population in a fitter state for it? We are convinced that so far from serving the purpose of that party, it would prove their almost immediate destruction. It would drive the British party to desperation; and all the furies of implacable civil discord and hatred would be let loose. But this is not all. It cannot be denied, it must not be disguised, that the House of Assembly does not, in effect, represent the true spirit or interests of the body, with which they profess to be in perfect sympathy. They represent themselves and not the quiet, contented, happy people, who know little, and care less, about politics; and who, like a musical instrument, can be made to render back whatever notes or tones their leaders and agitators are pleased to fetch out of them. The Elective Senate, which is so urgently and confidently contended for—would be neither more nor less than the creature—the engine of Mr. PAPINEAU and his party—it would represent only the opinions and interests of one of the factions—already, GOD knows, powerful enough; and would be to them ARCHEMEDES' lever to move the world! Such is the obvious and common-sense view of this question, and we think it would have been well, had it always been coolly, but energetically, discussed on these its only proper grounds.

July 18. PACIFICUS.

Lower Canada.

Transport *Arab*, Freeman, Commander, proceeds to sea tomorrow on her way to England, having on board the following invalids and convicts, under command of Lieutenant Smith, 79th Highlanders:—

INVALIDS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Royal Artillery......	11	2	6
15th Regiment.......	14	6	13
24th Regiment.......	15	3	6
32d Regiment.......	10	2	6
66th Regiment.......	25	9	20
79th Regiment.......	15	1	1

CONVICTS—*15th Regiment.*

Private Thomas Hill, sentenced 19th June 1835, to transportation for life.
" John Dickerson, do. do. do.
" Gilbert Hinds, do. do. do.
" Joseph Shirt, do. 29th Aug. 1835, 14 years.
" Philip Moore, do. do. 14 years.
" James Webb, do. do. 14 years.
" John Davis, do 7th Sept. 14 years.

24th Regiment.

Private James Bailes, sentenced 19th June 1835, to transportation for life.
" Charles Perkins, do. do. do
" George Hall Skipton, 29th Sept. do.
" Samuel Dawson, do. do. 14 years.

32d Regiment.

Private James Kenny, 10th Aug. 14 years.
" Robert Hearon, 31st Aug. 14 years.
" Matthew Connell, 31st Aug. 14 years.
" John Carey, 31st Aug. 7 years.

79th Regiment.

Private Roderick M'Lean, 4th Sept. 7 years.
" Archd. Wright, 11th Nov. 14 years.
" John M'Arthur, do 14 years.

In addition to the above, 12 convicts arrived yesterday at 4 P. M. in the steamer *Canada*, from Montreal, and were immediately embarked on board the *Arab*. They were under an escort of the 32d Regt. commanded by Lieut. Gardner.

The invalids embarked on board during the early part of yesterday, and the convicts from the Quebec Gaol were conveyed at 4 P. M. to the transport under an escort of the 79th Regiment.

The *Arab*, we are informed, will touch at St. John's (Newfoundland,) and Halifax (Nova Scotia,) to take on board the invalids and convicts at the garrisons of those ports.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Col. Long of the United States Engineers, with 35 assistants, is now engaged on the survey of the Quebec and Belfast Railroad. 14 miles on this side of Belfast was completed on the 6th inst., and the whole will be finished by the 1st Oct. It is proposed to apply to the Legislature of Maine for an investment of the surplus Revenue.—*Ib.*

Summary.

SOAP.—By the return recently ordered on the motion of Mr. Baring, it appears that the quantity of hard soap made in England, during the year 1835, was 137,806,623 lbs.; of soft soap, 8,592,233 lbs.; in Scotland, 10,465,035 lbs. of hard, and 3,510,876 lbs. of soft soap were made. England and Scotland together exported 12,987,365 lbs. of hard, and 8,954 lbs. of soft; upon which a drawback was allowed amounting to £81,209 10s. 9d. To the manufacturers also of woollens, linens, silks, and others, £54,262 9s. 6d. was allowed as a drawback; and another drawback on the soap exported to Ireland, amounting to £62,538 4s. 0¼d., was allowed.

Of soap imported, the quantity in 1834 was 489 cwt. 26 lbs.; in 1835, 951 cwt. 0 qrs. 26 lbs.; and in the present year, 233 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.

The total amount of duty paid thereon, appears to be £3,753 14s. 5d.

Seventeen persons were last year convicted of defrauding the revenue arising from soap; the amount of the penalties adjudged was about £1,000, into which amount enters a sum of £500 incurred by an individual named Lee, who absconded, leaving no effects.—*Parliamentary Paper.*

The Princess Victoria will attain her legal majority next year, when a brevet Army and Navy promotion is sure to take place.

The action brought by Mr. Norton against Viscount Melborne, to recover damages for *crim. con.* is set down for trial in the Court of Common Pleas for the Middlesex sittings after this Term. The damages are laid at £10,000. It is expected that the trial will take place on the 19th or 20th instant. A Special Jury is summoned for the occasion. Sir Robert Peel had been balloted on the above Jury, but his name was struck out by the Defendant's Solicitor.

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE OF PROPERTY.—A few days since the Royal George East Indiaman arrived in the St. Katherine's Dock, London, with a large and valuable cargo of silk goods and tea from China, and she completed the delivery of her cargo on Wednesday evening when 15 bales of silk, the net value of which exceeds £3 500, were missing. An inquiry was immediately instituted, and the Thames Police have since been actively employed in endeavoring to clear up the mystery in which the case is involved, but without success. All the lightermen employed in clearing the vessel have been questioned, and there appears no reason to believe that they were instrumental in removing the stolen property. Various reports are in circulation, some inferring that the goods were concealed in lighters beneath other property, and other that the vigilance of the gate-keepers was defeated, and the bales carried away in carts. Mr. Evans, an officer, however, it is said is of opinion that the abstraction of the silks must have taken place in China.—*Observer.*

Within a trifling number, the line-of-battle ships at Plymouth are manned. The Minden waits a wind only to get into the Sound, and will be followed by the Cornwallis on Tuesday; they were both, as well as the Talavera, ready for sea, and will proceed to Spithead, where, it is understood, the whole of the line-of-battle ships, recently fitted out, are to rendezvous. The Vanguard and Bellerophon are already at this anchorage. When assembled, they will present a novel and interesting sight to all who feel that "England's best bulwarks are her wooden walls," and will, no doubt, prove a source of great attraction. The report of a visit from the King before the squadron leaves this anchorage, is very current, and generally believed. A great number of strangers are already to be seen, and many houses have been taken in the neighbourhood for the ensuing summer.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Bellerophon, alias *Captivity*, once the most renowned ship in the British fleet, for being in every brush and "scrimmage;" the ship in which the great Napoleon first felt the loss of liberty and of power, after being employed as a convict ship for many years, and lately sold out of the service, is now being broken to pieces at Plymouth.

A CURIOSITY.—A walking stick, recently presented to Mr. Sopwith, surveyor, of this town, contains in the dimensions of an ordinary cane the following materials:—Two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax and wafers, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete and highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, Indian rubber, Indian ink, a thermometer, and a beautiful and well poised magnetic compass; the whole so arranged as to admit of any instrument being used with facility.—*Newcastle Paper.*

Count d'Orsay was asked the other day, at the Travellers' Club, whether he thought the marriage between the Prince of Capua and Miss Smyth would be considered binding. "Of course," was his reply, "*four* negatives must make an affirmative." In the diplomatic circles this marriage has been termed "the Quadruple Alliance."

DUNDEE.—The trade of Dundee, which of late years has been so much increased, has, during the bygone year, ending in May, made very great progress. The revenue derived from shore-dues, which have been reduced to a very moderate scale under the permanent Act, has increased from £11,000 to £13,000. The revenue derived from the Post Office, shews an increase of nearly £900 in the same period. The rates of foreign postage have been reduced during last year. Had these rates been maintained, the increase on the revenue of the Post Office would have been made up to fully £1000. These proofs of the rapid advancement of Dundee, shew that the enterprising spirit of her merchants and manufacturers will ere long raise the town to a high situation among the mercantile towns of Britain.

A LAST RESOURCE.—The hangman of Limerick in Ireland, in despair at not having exercised his office for two months, determined to execute himself, and actually committed suicide by hanging, after two robbers on whom he had calculated as sure game, were sentenced only to transportation. This veteran was 85 years of age.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.
MONDAY, JULY 18.

250	brls	Flour	-	Ford & Ritchie
100	do	do	-	A. M'Donald & Co.
100	do	do	-	Order
24	do	Ashes	-	W. Smith & Co.
9	do	do	-	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
6	do	do	-	H. Russell & Co.
26	do	do	-	T. Follett
36	do	do	-	M'Intosh & Co
13	do	do	-	James Forsyth
19	do	do	-	W. S. Phillips

GEORGETOWN (D. C.) MARKET, JULY 13.

FLOUR.—We continue our quotation at $7,50, though there have been no transactions since our last. There is another breach in the Canal, which will prevent any receipts for a week or two.

GRAIN.—None arriving, all kinds in good demand at quotations.

BALTIMORE MARKET, JULY 12.

The receipts of Howard street Flour continues to be extremely limited. We quote the store price at $7.87½ @ $8. The wagon price is uniform at $7.62½ cts. Holders of city flour continue to ask $8, no sales.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1835

By the arrival of the ship *Shakspeare*, the 11th ultimo from Liverpool, and the packet ship *Ontario* 12th from Portsmouth, London dates to the 10th and Liverpool to the 11th ultimo have been received.

The most important piece of news which these arrivals bring us is the decision of the House of Commons respecting the Lords' amendments to the Irish Corporation Reform Bill. After two days' discussion, in which the most talented members in the House took a part, the amendments were rejected by a majority of 86, the votes being 324 to 238. This is an increase of 14 upon the majority which carried the original bill.

Two days previous to this important discussion, there was a meeting of about 250 liberal members at the Foreign Office, where Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared the course the Ministry intended to pursue, and that they would not abate one jot of the principle of the Bill.

A London journal in describing the proceedings remarks:—

"It was gratifying to observe the feeling which animated the entire assemblage, consisting as it did of nearly one half the representatives of the United Kingdom in the Imperial Legislature, and embodying all shades of liberal opinion. When Lord John Russell declared that justice should be done to Ireland, and that the benefit of the constitution and laws of England should be extended to that portion of the Empire which is physically connected with us by the channel and morally by the bond of legislative union, the patriotic and statesmanlike declaration was echoed by a burst of universal applause. Several English Members of the Lower House, who usually pursue the moderate line of policy, declared that they received such advices from their constituencies since the Bill came down from the Lords, as would utterly preclude them from supporting Ministers had the Home Secretary evinced any symptoms of vacillation or truckling on the question now in issue."

THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.—Some absurd reports have been in circulation for the last two days, that the plague had appeared in London. We are enabled to state from the best authority, that the whole of the circumstances from which this rumour arose have been strictly investigated by Sir William Pym, and that there is not the slightest foundation for the report.—*Times.*

The *Ontario* brings £125,000 Stg. in gold.

Three companies have been formed for the establishment of steamboats from England to New York and the Canadas.

The Leeds petition for Irish Reform, received 5000 signatures in one day.

The dissenters of Chatham have determined like the Quakers to let their goods be distrained for church rents.

A declaratory resolution for the removal of the Jewish disabilities has been agreed to in the House of Commons.

The Marquis of Sligo has resigned the government of Jamaica.

A new Spanish Cortez had been convoked for 20th of August. The elections were to take place as soon as practicable.

The Carlists, 10 battalions strong, attacked the Queen's lines near St. Sebastian but were repulsed with the loss of 300 men.

The splendid Gothic cathedral at Chartres, France, has been nearly destroyed by fire.

An extraordinary session of the Portuguese Cortez was opened at Lisbon May 29th.

There were rumours of approaching changes in the French Ministry. It was said that Marshal Maison was about to retire, and would be succeeded by Guilleminot or Marshal Moritor. Also that M. Duchatel, late Minister of Commerce, would succeed M. D'Argout in the Ministry of Finance.

According to a letter from Toulon of the 1st instant, an American squadron, under the command of Commodore Elliot, had anchored in the roadstead, and after a short stay set sail again for Genoa, on its way to the Archipelago.

M. Barbet, a large manufacturer near Rouen, has just spun some twist from Cotton grown at Algiers, and the specimens he has produced are not inferior to any produced from American cotton.

The Minister of the Marine has just given an important mission to Capt. Pardaillon. He has charged that officer to visit the English Leeward Islands, and to examine there into the effects of the measure of Emancipation. Capt Pardaillon is a distinguished officer; and is also to visit the Spanish and Dutch Colonies. He sails in command of the brig *Fabert.*

"We have been informed," says the *Messager*, "that Lord Grenville yesterday communicated to the President of the Council a resolution come to by the English Cabinet, to occupy all the accessible points on the coast of Biscay." This wants confirmation!

We received some time ago the prospectus of the Quebec and St. Andrews' Railroad.—It embraces a variety of matter, besides a general outline of the plan—namely official notices by the Legislatures of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, and the Committees of Trade at Quebec and Montreal, approving of the project, together with the report of an exploring party, &c.

Additional spirit has been infused into this vast undertaking by the sanction of the British Government to the appropriation of £10-000 from the Land Revenue of New Brunswick for the purpose of a thorough exploration of the route. The length of the road is estimated at 250 miles, and the cost of its construction at £1,000,000 currency, or

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£888,889 sterling; and the probable annual income at £151,500.

The feeling of approbation with which this project has been hailed in Canada, by individuals of the most opposite politics, has not been responded to by the inhabitants of Maine, if we take for granted that their newspaper press in a measure speak their sentiments. They are evidently jealous of the success of the New Brunswick railway, as it would materially interfere with that from Belfast to Quebec. But, however natural and unavoidable such feelings may be, and however deserving of support and encouragement may be the Belfast route, both on account of its advantages and as being the one that was first proposed, it cannot be doubted that there would be far less difficulty from Custom-house regulations, &c. experienced in the transport of goods on the St. Andrews' road than by the other. Beside the whole line will lie on British ground, despite the bugbear which the *Bangor* editor would create about the disputed territory.

A project for erecting a chain suspension bridge over the Niagara River, at Lewiston or Queenston, has been set on foot by some American speculators. If carried into effect, the bridge will have the largest span of any of the same kind in the world.

"The pillars, or towers, as points of support, are to be erected on the high banks on either side of the river, over which pillars the chains are to pass, to be attached at each extremity to the rocks, or massive pieces of iron, to be secured firmly under ground, if the rocks cannot be used for the purpose of safety. The banks at Lewiston and Queenston where the bridge is to be located are 125 feet in height. There are two locations in view, however, and the height of the towers, and length of chain, will depend upon the selection. In the one case, should the towers be erected from the base of the banks, at the water's edge, they must be carried up to the height of 200 feet, in which case the suspension chains will be only 600 feet in length, but should the other side be chosen, and the towers erected upon the banks, they will require a height of but 90 or 100 feet, extending the chord of the arch, however, to the length of 1000 feet. In either case, the inverted arch, at the lowest point, will be 190 feet above the stream."

A work in reply to the calumnies against the Roman Catholic Clergy and Institutions of this city, contained in MARIA MONK'S "Awful Disclosures," will shortly be published by Mr. JONES, proprietor of the *Ami du Peuple*. It will contain a complete refutation of all the assertions in the "awful disclosures."

As the work will be printed in New York, and as only subscribers' copies will be brought to this city, persons desirous of securing copies are requested to leave their names at the *Ami du Peuple* Office. The price of each will, we believe, be one dollar.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S speech at the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament is given in the London *Times* of the 8th ult.

The St. James Street Temperance Society will hold their anniversary meeting this evening, Wednesday, at the American Church at half-past seven o'clock. It is expected that several interesting speakers will address the meeting. A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

Upper Canada.

LONDON AND GORE RAILROAD.—We are rejoiced to see that this important subject at last begins to interest all classes in the way it ought to do, considering how many advantages it holds out to the prosperity of the province, and of all its inhabitants. The directors are using every endeavor to put the project into a state of progress. An experienced and scientific engineer has partially surveyed the line, and thinks it very promising, and the amount of stock bought up is such as to ensure the ultimate success of the railway. Insinuations have been made that it was to be identified with a particular political party. Nothing can be more groundless. How is it possible, we ask, to make the *protege* of any party, an undertaking so vast, as to interest *every* individual in the provinces, as well as to command the assistance and good wishes of our foreign neighbours. We see too men of all parties, on approaching this subject, sink all political feelings in the interest demanded by itself alone. Now is the time for shoulders to be set to the wheel, and if this is done assiduously and energetically, we shall soon have in our possession one of the grandest sources of wealth and commercial fame in the western world.—*Hamilton Express.*

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—On Sunday, soon after midnight, the night watchman, named Paviour, was going his walk along Cauldwell-street, Bedford, when he saw a figure in white approaching him along the middle of the road with great rapidity, and with an almost noiseless tread, although the steps taken appeared to be about two yards at a stride. The watchman, although not at all certain that it was not some supernatural appearance, made an attempt to meet it, when it swerved from him as if intentionally. Paviour, however, called out lustily, when the figure dropped to the earth as if shot, and began bawling "fire and murder" at the top of his lungs. On examination, it turned out to be the footman of Mr. T. Pearse, junior. He had on at the time nothing but his nightcap and shirt, and had come about a quarter of a mile along the road. Some time elapsed before he could give any account of his exploit, or understand how he came there, and for a length of time insisted that the house was on fire. On taking him home the watchman discovered that the footman's bedroom window, which was about seven or eight feet from the ground, was open, and he must therefore have dropped from that on to the ground, and afterwards clambered over the garden gate, five or six feet high, into the public road. There appears little doubt that he was dreaming that the house was on fire, and under that impression made the extraordinary exit above described. The watchman said that the footman's eyes were open, and as he passed appeared to be looking in a straightforward direction.

The population of the United States is calculated at about 17 millions, having increased five-fold in fifty years.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *July* 19.—In *Ashes* there has been no new feature since our last, although there have not been many buyers in the market:—Pots have sold in small quantities at 35s. @ 35s. 6d. and at 35s 9d. @ 36s. for shipping parcels. The *Wheat Market* is without change. Of *Flour* the arrivals have been large, the greater proportion of which, however, consists of inferior brands: fine has sold at 28s. @ 28s. 6d., and good middlings at 26s., but the transactions have not been upon an extensive scale. *West India Produce* is unaltered, without any animation in the trade. The prices of *Provisions* are fully maintained; sales of Pork in quantity at $17½ for prime, $19½ for prime mess, $23 @ $23½ for mess, and $15½ for cargo—90 days. During the last few days the rate of *Exchange on England* has further advanced: a large amount of Bills drawn by the Receiver General of Upper Canada, at 60 days, has met buyers at 10½ prem., which may now be quoted as the current rate for Merchants' Bills, although some negotiations of such have been made at 11 ℔ cent. prem.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

555	brls Flour,	Gillespie Moffatt & Co.
88	do do	Watson, Black & Co.
62	do do	J. W. Dunscomb.
1071	do do	Mittleberger & Platt.
32	do do	B Hart & Co.
38	do do	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
214	do do	Larocque & Co.
40	do do	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
75	do do	Burnet & Heward.
630	do do	W. Bradbury.
75	do Ashes,	Do.
52	do do	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
6	do do	Mittleberger & Platt.
3	do do	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
107	do do	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
2	do do	W. Smith & Co.
73	do Pork,	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
65	do do	Mittleberger & Platt.
27	hhds Tobacco,	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
28	do do	Robertson, Masson, Strang & Co.
20	casks Whiskey,	Mittleberger & Platt.
1	do do	W. Bradbury.
14	kegs Butter,	Do.
29	bags Pease,	Do.

A Statement of the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of St. Johns, L. C., for the Quarter ending July 5, 1836:—

IMPORTS.—418 brls 403 bush Ashes, 1120 lbs dried Apples, 51 bxs Books and Papers, 49 brls Beer 350 lbs smoked Beef, 30 do Butter, 100 Burr Blocks, 15½ M. Bricks, 191 Bear Skins, 78 Buffalo Robes, 9067 lbs Cheese, 7532 do Clover Seed, 46,272 do Coffee, 30 kegs Currants 23 bxs Cotton Goods, 100 do Sperm Candles, 10 do Chocolate, 2959 raw Calves' Skins, 429 doz Corn Brooms 226 Cattle, 6 Carriages, 71 boxes Drugs, &c., 31 crates Earthenware, 906 boxes fresh Fruit, 155 do Fancy Goods, &c, &c., 38 Fox Skins, 33 bxs Glassware, &c., 7 do Garden Seeds, 171 do Hardware, 17 bales Hops, 3436 Hat Bodies, 20 Horses, 27 Hogs, 353 bxs and rolls Leather, 24 bxs Leather Manufactures, 70 do Medicines, 3 do Marble, 6 do Musical Instruments, 1868 feet Mahogany, 2000 Muskrat Skins, 250 Mink do, 386 bags Nuts, &c. 110 bxs Olive Oil, &c 813 bush Potatoes, 85 do Peas, 13 brls Pork, 9948 Raw Hides, 85 Rabbit Skins, 1721 Racoon do, 152,366 lbs Rice, 600 bush Rye, 333 bxs Raisins, 4 Railroad Cars, 29 bxs Silks, 129 brls Spirits Turpentine, 823 lbs Snuff, 269 do Sponge, 417 raw Sheep' Skins, 36 Sheep, 2 tons Salts, 7 bags Sumac, 185,055 lbs Manufactured Tobacco, 24,060 do Leaf do, 30,257 do Tallow, 22 bxs Types, 133 do 6 hhds French Wines, &c.

EXPORTS.—326 bushels salt, 77 do grass seed, 1395 do flax seed, 100 do barley, 602 bbls flour, 47 casks Canada balsam, 257 horses, 182 fox skins, 56 lynx do, 16 otter do, 77 muskrat do, 150 martin do, 10 lbs beaver do, 152,775 ps pine plank, 49,299 ps pine boards, 2528 ps hemlock do, 1103 ps do joists, 30,000 shingles, 688 kegs butter, 600 do lard, 51 bales rags, 200½ tons hay.

Merchandize valued at £856 2s. 2d. Stg.
Specie..........£4207 10s. 0d. Stg.

Custom House,
St. Johns, July 5, 1836.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, *July* 16, 1836.

ASHES.—Prices continue very steady in this market, and the demand active: Pots have been selling at $5,75; and Pearls at $7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Prices for Western Canal are firmer, and the receipts which are light, are equal to the demand; sales of common to fair brands yesterday, at $7,12½ @ $7,18¾; Ohio, via Erie Canal, for which the demand has been more active, $6,87½ @ $7; and 300 barrels Troy, yesterday, at $7; for Richmond City Mills, $8.25 is offered and $8,37½ demanded; sales of Georgetown at $8.25; and Philadelphia, $7.37½ @ $7,50: the best brands of Howard-street, which are scarce, would command $8.25. Rye Flour sells at $5.40 @ $4.50; and Corn Meal in barrels at $4,25 @ $4,37½; hhds are worth $21.

FRUIT.—Sales of 300 boxes prime Sicily Lemons at $3, cash; 150 casks fair Zante Currants at 8 cents, six months; and some first quality Bordeaux Soft Shelled Almonds, 12½ cents.

GRAIN.—A lot of 1200 bushels good North River Wheat sold at $1,50; none of any description remaining unsold; 400 bushels inferior Russian Rye at 80 cents; and 7000 do. Bremen, on terms not transpired. Domestic Grains have improved; North River Rye has been selling at $7 @ $8; Northern Yellow Corn, best, 90; 200 bushels inferior Maryland, 75; and Jersey Yellow, 90 cents. Northern Oats, by cargo, sold at 48; and Southern, 40 cents; 180 bags white Naples Beans at $1,50, cash; and by auction, 1200 bushels damaged Dutch Wheat, $1,29, cash.

LEATHER.—Three public sales this week, embracing upwards of 12,000 sides Sole, were run off at prices fully sustaining the previous rates. The stock is very light.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Mess and Prime Pork continues active, and for the former we farther advance our highest quotation 50 cents ℔ barrel. Beef continues rather dull, without change in rates. Lard is steady, with a fair demand; 1300 firkins first quality Western sold at 13 cents. Cheese and Butter are without change, and but little new of the latter arriving. Hams continue dull.

TALLOW.—American is extremely scarce, and would command 7 cents, which is an advance of ½ a cent. There is no Foreign in market.

TEAS.—Are in pretty active demand, especially good Young Hysons, which are selling at a small advance; the common qualities are nearly out of market.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Foreign Bills for the packets of today, were on England at 7½ @ 7¾. The sales made pretty extensive.

LONDON MARKETS, JUNE 8.

SUGAR.—The sales of West India yesterday were not more than 550 to 600 hhds and tierces, including the public sale of 132 hhds of Barbadoes. Last week's prices have been fully maintained. East India—The demand is pretty active, and full prices continue to be paid.

SPICES.—Generally remain steady at last week's currency. Bengal Ginger at public sale yesterday sold at an advance on previous rates; good quality fetched 38s 6. @ 39s 6d ℔ cwt. Cassia Lignea is still inquired for at full prices. Pimento and Pepper held firmly.

TEA.—The East India Company's sale concluded on Monday. The whole quantity put up found buyers at an advance on the last East India House sale on the Fokien Bohea 2d @ 2½d, and 1d ℔ lb. above the last free trade sales; Congous blackish leaf are lower than the last East India Company's sales, but still higher than they have gone at since at the other sales; the common Congous are also dearer; Twankays and Hyson have sold well, but at a less advance than was expected on the prices of the Mincing Lane sales. The public sale to follow the East India Company will commence on Thursday.

SALPETRE.—No particular alteration.

TALLOW.—In brisk demand at higher prices; considerable purchases have been made at 54s 6d, and holders are now expecting 46s on the spot. Buyers are also in the market for future delivery at 46s 9d @ 47s; but the quantity offering is small at these prices.

ASHES.—Dull and of slow sale.

MONEY.—Scarce, and worth 4½ ℔ annum.

METALS.—There is not a great deal of business doing in this market just now. English bar Iron £12; pig £8; sheet £13 @ £14; hoops £11; lead pig £27 10s @ £28; bar £29. Lead ore £28, which is 10s ℔ ton higher. Copper unvaried. Spelter £22 10s, which is 10s lower.

LONDON, *June* 6.—Copper we think, will soon be higher. Tough cake is already worth £118 at Birmingham, with a scanty supply, and the demand from France continues unabated at the advanced rates. Corn was not higher at market today, but the crop of Great Britain will very probably be one third less than for the last few years, which may open our ports to Wheat from Canada at least.—*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

SPECIE.—This article is pouring in upon us abundantly, both from Mexico and England. The *Ontario* from London, which arrived on Thursday, brought $625,000 in gold, and the *Toronto*, which arrived some days since, a still greater amount,—stated in London papers at £200,000. It is a part of a loan of a million sterling, lent by some London Capitalists to a newly established Bank in the United States, at 4 per cent. interest, and will be remitted in gold.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1836.

The subject of the admeasurement of deals, still continues to occupy the Board of Trade in London, though there is no apprehension whatever that any alteration in the present practice will be proposed in Parliament this Session. A rumour was current, by the latest accounts, that the alteration would be to make gradations by every two feet from six to sixteen, and reduce the duties in proportion, but at the present rate of 55s. a load. This plan is considered as practicable, to a certain extent, by the Officers of the Customs.

We were not less surprised than gratified on reading a speech, from which the following are extracts, delivered by the Colonial Secretary, LORD GLENELG, at the Anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held on the 4th May last in London:—

"But, Ladies and Gentlemen, as to the motion itself, it neither requires his eloquence to recommend it, nor can the unworthiness of the individual who now addresses you lessen it in your esteem. The Report is one which we cannot withhold if we would; there is not a vessel that will depart from our shores tomorrow for the most distant parts of the world, which must not convey the glorious tidings of this day's assembly. Wherever the vast commerce of England unfurls her sails—wheresoever she may convey the produce of this or other countries—to whatever places she may proceed—she will convey the cheering account, that the same spirit of piety and zeal and energy which animated us a few years ago is still alive, and exists in all its force; that it still "spreads undivided, operates unspent," and is at this moment prepared to pour forth its rich streams, to fertilize the most distant portions of the globe. We are met, therefore, not to uphold this Society; it requires no such support—and far less any support of mine; but to record its progress, and share its triumphs, and to rejoice that the lapse of years has had no other effect than to increase the freshness and force which it displayed in its early career.

"There was a period, indeed, in the history of the Society, when argument, and eloquence, and zeal were necessary in support of this Institution: that was the period of the trial of the Society, when the cause seemed doubtful in the balance between its opponents and its supporters. In that day, men equal to the situation—men equal to the trying circumstances in which they were placed—were not wanting; bold, intrepid, strenuous defenders of the cause: and can I forget, that, at that moment of care and danger—can this assembly forget, that, at that moment, you, my Lord, were among the foremost, in the midst of laborious duties, to present yourself as an able, an intrepid, and, I will add, victorious, combatant? And well are you now entitled to lead the triumphant procession, when you did not shrink from serving in the day of battle.

"My Lord, may I not congratulate you—and I trust, at the same time, I shall not depart from the advice so justly given by the Right Reverend Prelate—but may I not congratulate the meeting—may I not congratulate the Christian world itself, on the progress which the cause has made, and the gratitude which we ought to feel? Admitting the humility which we ought to feel when comparing our efforts with the importance of the cause—may I not congratulate you and this assembly on the progress of the cause itself? Various circumstances have prevented me from being present at these Anniversary Meetings of the Society for some time; but though not a spectator, I have not been an inattentive or an uninterested observer of its proceedings. I know that, in this interval there have been contests and struggles and dissensions. I know, also, that, in the conflict, that spirit which this cause ought to inspire has been displayed—the spirit of meekness, and wisdom, and Christian charity: and on returning now to this institution, what do I find, after all these contests and alarms? Do I find your ranks thinned, your courage failing, and your prospects darkening around you? True it is, my Lord, that I look around this platform in vain, for some of those sacred and venerable friends who once presided over and conducted your assemblies, and listen in vain for some of those—may I not say it?—seraphic voices, which charmed you in former times, and led your course toward that haven to which this Institution points your desires: but instead of ranks thinned in the day of struggle, what do I see? I see before me a phalanx serrée and dense; I see before me those whose presence and whose smile might animate us in every struggle: I see that there are not wanting to this cause the lights of the land and the guardians of the laws: I see that your assembly has met in the Name which is above every name, and to which we know that, one day, every knee shall bow: I see that you are still assembled in allegiance to Him, who is still the great and only Potentate—the King of kings and Lord of lords!

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not merely in the splendour of success, or amidst the tumults of sympathetic excitement, that we are to look for the real recommendation of this Institution; it is in those moments, in those hours, when the heart is alone—in those hours which every one knows, but few can describe; when—it may be even in the midst of Public Meetings—in the midst of society—we find repeated demands for the solitude of the heart. For it is not only in the desert wilderness that we are to look for solitude. Every man knows that there are feelings with which a stranger intermeddleth not. Deep grief is solitary: the anguish of excessive pain is solitary: remorse is solitary: the hour of death is solitary: even in the midst of weeping friends, and surrounded by those who would sacrifice their own lives to restrain or prevent our departure, the spirit has no communion with any human being—the spirit is then alone. And what shall we say, then, of that Gospel, which, in such a moment, and at such a crisis—in such an exigency of despair—can bring comfort to the repenting sinner; and, in the midst of the dark valley of the shadow of death, can pronounce the thrilling and cheering words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life?" Now, if our Society has conveyed this Gospel to the lonely and the miserable, and if such be the claims of this Institution to our admiration and gratitude, I am sure I only echo the sentiments of all who hear me, when I express my warmest wishes that it may continue to prosper as it has hitherto done: and while it is conducted in the manner in which it has been, and, above all, with the charity which has distinguished it, we may trust that, under Providence, it will be greatly extended

The *Vindicator* boasts that the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of L'Acadie, "contain principles quite consonant with the feelings and sentiments of real Reformers, and with the pretended sentiments of such as have arrogated to themselves the empty title of Constitutional Reformers."

What grounds the *Vindicator* has for stating that the liberal sentiments of Constitutional Reformers are "pretended," we are at a loss to imagine; but to what a shameless extent the conduct of the *cliquearchy*, both in the House of Assembly and out of it, falls short of their pretensions it is matter of notoriety, which we may well spare our readers' patience by not dwelling upon. We only wish that the Constitutional Reformers had been favoured with the same opportunities of exemplifying in practice their sentiments.

Passing over some dozen Resolutions in which an Elective Council, and the other prominent subjects in the unintelligible 92, are mentioned, we come to others the subject of which has been seldom, if even ever, noticed at the public meetings of the adherents of the same party. The burden of these resolutions is no other than the feudal system which they condemn as "incompatible with the present state of society in Canada." We hail with sincere pleasure this testimony from the inhabitants of L'Acadie, and consider it the more valuable as it comes from actual sufferers. They have experienced the blessings of feudalism, and are now anxious to rid themselves of a "burden so disagreeable." It were a "consummation devoutly to be wished" that the latent spark of freedom which more or less lives in every human breast could be fanned in those of the *habitans* into a flame of rebellion against the usages of this system, which are degrading to those who are subjected to them, and detrimental to the commercial as well as to the agricultural prosperity of the country at large. We acknowledge ourselves to be at one with the Resolutionists, on the necessity there exists for a radical change in the system of laws affecting property in this Province; and we wish that every county and every parish in it would re-echo the sentiments of the Resolutions subjoined, with which we in the main cordially agree:—

Resolved, That we are of opinion that the feudal system is excellent and perhaps the best in practice in its results, when settling a new country; and that the seignorial rents as yet paid in some of the Seigniories of this Province are moderately low; but that those rents which the *censitaries* of the different Seigniories of this County are forced to pay, are exorbitant, and that our inhabitants are totally unable to pay such high rents; that we are also of opinion the feudal system, as its exists here, although mitigated from its old barbarous privileges, but always accompanied by innumerable abuses and restrictions, is incompatible with the present state of Society in Canada; that it is a grievance of which the people have not yet complained loudly enough, and that the people ought to do all in their power to rid themselves of a burden so disagreeable.

Resolved, That we know nothing that paralyzes in a greater degree the commercial interest and industry of the inhabitants of this Province, than the right of *Lods et ventes* arrogated by the seigniors of this country, certain rights *de banalité et de servitude féodales* imposed on their *censitaires*; but we do not pretend that the seigniors should be deprived of their just rights without being justly and honestly compensated therefor.

We have a few remarks to make on these Resolutions, but must reserve them till our next.

We would invite the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper, calling a public meeting at St. Paul's Church, *St. Helen Street*, this evening, at half-past Seven o'clock, "for the purpose of forming a Society for the establishment and aid of Sunday Schools, particularly in destitute parts of this Province."

The object of the meeting is a laudable one, and we have no doubt it will be numerously attended.

The members of Temperance Societies in the United States, have very appropriately fixed upon Saratoga Springs for holding a Temperance Convention on the 4th of next month.

The Hon. PETER ROBINSON has resigned his office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, in consequence of the precarious state of his health.

The *St. George* steamer arrived yesterday morning from Quebec with 50 cabin and 600 steerage passengers, and the barge *Hesione* in tow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—In my last letter, I endeavoured to lift up the veil, and to give the public a little opening or insight into the real spirit of our Transatlantic Tories and Whig haters, by reviewing some of those acts and measures which they hold in such mighty abomination. It is a trite but a true saying, shew me a man's friends and favourites, those to whom he has chosen to attach himself, and I will tell you what like a man he is. When we know to any extent, what men like and dislike, what they regard with sympathy and what with antipathy, we can form a pretty good estimate of their character; and to those, who have observed human nature with any attention, it will require no argument to prove, that such natural and instinctive tendencies and leanings of the mind are all powerful to determine the cast and the complexion of our opinions and principles. So much is this the case, that, with regard to the great bulk of mankind, you shall find that their interests, affections, and natural likings or inclinations being given, it is the easiest thing in the world to tell, in a great measure, their opinions and to name their party. Proceeding upon this principle, I had begun to trace to its source, in the mental constitution and habits of *our* Tories, that vehement hatred of Whigs, to which no other rational account, in my view, can be given, than that it springs from a decided hostility to their favourite measures.

I have already made my comments upon the *animus*—the state of mind and moral feeling, which precludes all sympathy with such measures, as Catholic Emancipation, and, what is intimately connected and almost identified with it, the Tythe Appropriation Bill, brought in and supported, (as yet too much in vain,) by Lord MELBOURNE and his Administration—and the Bills for the Emancipation of the West India Slaves and of the Jews. I confess that I do not envy either the head or the heart of that man, who can regard with so frigid an indifference the dearest rights and interests of humanity—the man whose soul is so dead to the honor and dignity of our common nature, as not to be drawn into a generous sympathy with such measures—as not to feel an almost irresistible impulse to favor and to support them—as not to feel his heart, as it were, constrained to yield the tribute of its fervent affection—of its most fervent benedictions to their authors and advocates.

We confess ourselves wholly incapable of reconciling the strenuous opposition of Tories to the other great measures, which have been originated and supported by this distinguished party, with any views, which we have formed of wisdom, liberality or benevolence. Parliamentary and Municipal Reform, cannot, one should think, be reprobated by any friend of liberty, by any professed admirer of the Constitution of our country, or of the great principles upon which her institutions are generally based. If there be any merit, any advantage whatever, in the representative system of government, whether national or municipal, it must be allowed to consist—not in the mere name—for this is nothing ("*ex nihilo nihil fit*")—but in the thing itself—the reality. Now what have the Whigs done in this instance, but given us *the thing*, where formerly we had but *the name*—they have enabled us to grasp *the substance*, where formerly we were mocked and deluded with the *mere shadow*. That party who have always been the ardent, the consistent friends of every measure, whose object was the complete emancipation of the Dissenters, such as the repeal of the Test Act—the amendment of the Marriage Act for their relief—the opening of our Universities to them by the annulment of every religious test—are surely, in all these respects, entitled to our warmest gratitude; and does not that man, I pray, who, in all or any of these instances, feels not the force of their claims to the homage of every lover of freedom and of mankind, betray a spirit—a soul which savours neither of true wisdom, of sterling patriotism, or of genuine hearty benevolence. A truly British heart beats not in his bosom. The Whigs, in our day, have at last achieved the great, the glorious triumph of carrying into practical effect those liberal ideas of which they have so long been the able and eloquent expounders and advocates; they have secured to the people of Britain the invaluable privilege of self-government, with all its fruits and blessings, and have thereby given a higher tone to the spirit, genius and character of the nation, while they have prepared the way for the almost indefinite expansion of all the national energies, resources and capabilities.

We have heard many dark and dismal predictions of the ten thousand ills, which were to issue out of these *destructive reforms*, whose introduction, it was alleged, would be like the opening of another PANDORA'S box. The Reformed House of Commons, it was confidently predicted, would be a nauseous compound of all that is vile, vulgar, vicious—a rude, Radical, Republican mob of Legislators—the arm of law and government, they would have us to believe, would be paralysed—the union of Britain and Ireland repealed—O'CONNELL crowned—King WILLIAM discrowned—trade, manufactures and commerce ruined—and that too, strange to tell—by a plethora of freedom—by a privilege of universal extension—by the absence of all exclusion, restriction—and in a word, Britain utterly disorganised, it was said, would soon be beheld weeping over the ruins of her glorious and venerable Constitution, the object of scorn, or at best, of commiseration to Europe and to the civilised world. We will not—we need not, stop to remark, that none of all these calamities and disasters, to which our country was so recently foredoomed, by Tory vaticinations, have as yet been accomplished, up to this date what has actually come to pass, the sequence of events which have succeded *these ill-omened reforms, these organic changes*, as they are styled, have been in very deed the complete reversal of all these lugubrious prognostications! The Tory Prophets are *lying oracles*, events have falsified their denunciations, and we now lend a very *academic faith to these political augurs.*

In conclusion, we feel abundantly warranted to infer, from the review which we have now submitted to the judgment of the public, that the Tories hate the Whigs not without a cause,—*they hate the men, the party, because they hate their measures*; and you have only to look to these measures, in order to decide, what manner of spirit *they* are of—if opposition to all that is liberal, enlightened, philanthropic, can deprive a political body of respect, confidence and sympathy, we know not by what tenure, by what right, the Tories of our day can claim—can hold them. They are the genuine offspring of the ancient Devotees—to the abject doctrines of the divine right and passive obedience, and their bigotted adherence to all that is exclusive and illiberal, in the midst of the redundant light, which accumulated experience has shed upon the dark places of the field of human knowledge, is a more marvellous and unaccountable phenomenon, and throws a deeper shade of ignominy over their name and character than the wildest and most extravagant delirations of their predecessors, who lived in the twilight of a semi-barbarous age. We do not, by any means, intend [illegible] these general strictures upon the spirit and character of the Tory party, to apply them indiscriminately or unqualifiedly, to all who may adopt that name, or attach themselves to that political school. It must not be forgotten in our days, that new, and essentially different significations, are to be attached to old names and terms, in more instances than we perhaps are, on any side, prepared to admit. We know, and we rejoice [illegible] believe, that great and splendid virtues may coexist with many infirmities of the intellectual and moral man; and while we strongly and feelingly condemn the spirit and principles of the Tory party in general, it were unpardonable *to doubt* that many who range themselves under its banners, have little in common with their *fraternity*—they are men who dread the growing spirit of Reform as likely to beget a tendency to dangerous innovations, and who think it wisdom to arrest *the movement party*, as they call them, not from illiberality or selfish maxims of policy, but from a sincere desire to guard against anarchy and the subversion of social order and unity.

July 20. A W[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I resume the subject of the last communication, which, it must be confessed, is far too extensive for any one letter to compass.

I have already asserted that the aim of every [illegible] Constitutionalist must, in this country, be Reform. Our speeches at public meetings, our resolutions, passed with unanimity, set forth a tremendous array of grievances, of which we demand the Reform; [illegible] political adversaries in this Colony have [illegible] set forth grievances of which they demand Reform, although, it must be confessed, their nature and [illegible] are not so clearly defined, as are the grievances of [illegible] Constitutionalists. If then there has been this universal cry for Reform, we seem at length to have arrived, after so many years of blind controversy, at one possible point of union. But no sooner have the Home Government been roused, by the general cry for Reform, than, unwilling again to legislate for this [illegible] in darkness, they send out a Commission for the purpose of obtaining on the spot the best possible information; and no sooner have they taken this first rational and necessary step, than the British Press [illegible] with invectives and scurrilous sneers, against the persons whom they should have hailed as the first harbingers of Reform. "*Litera scripta manet*," [illegible] Then how shall the British Government possess this damnatory evidence of inconsistency, give credit to its Anglo Canadian subjects for sincerity, when they cried out Reform? How shall we persuade our fellow-colonists that we court investigation, when we insulted those whose mission is solely for that purpose, before they had even entered upon the first duties of their office? What a mockery it is for us to [illegible] the French Canadians to rally round the Constitutional form of Government, and to revere that [illegible] whose representative has been treated with such insult, by a part of the British Press from the moment he set his foot upon our shores.

If the indecent licentiousness of the press [illegible] achieved the only object which, by the consent of all sober-minded men, can be assigned to it, the Commissioners, disgusted by its vulgarity, would have suspended all operations—and they might have conscientiously informed the Government at home, that the views of the British population here were so exclusive—so entirely limited to their own peculiar interest, that they shunned the test of investigation. That such has not been the effect produced, proves beyond contradiction, that the Commission which has been so wantonly libelled by the *Herald*, was the wisest plan which the Government could have devised. For unless the Commissioners had been on the spot where alone they could distinguish between the assumed tone and the real influence of the *Herald*, [illegible] in common with other men, must have come to a conclusion, which the Government in England [illegible] come to, that the views of the British part of the Canadian population are most exclusive and unjust—regardless and subversive, of the rights of the French Canadian population—illiberal—intolerant.

If such were really the political views, and the prevailing sentiments of the traduced British population of this colony, no more effectual method for their promulgation could be adopted, than the course pursued by the self-constituted oracle of this city. It is permitted, even to the ignorant and the illiterate—the very mob of any country, to utter such unfounded abuse, such deceptive, yet unauthorised assertion—[illegible] them, however, it's forgiven, because they are [illegible] incapable of fathoming their subject, and of arriving at any opinion founded upon reflection, and good principle. They may be the dupes of excitement. But when an editor of a journal has ventured to assume a tone of superiority, yet daily takes up his pen for the deliberate purpose of vilifying those vested with lawful authority, and traducing his superiors—and all this in spite of his education, in defiance of his conscience, I confess I know not where such a man is to look for excuse. It is a system of levelling, consistent only with the most *ultra-destructive*. Since, however, it is so, we, Constitutionalists, must not suffer our honest cause to be lost, through the raving fanaticism of a deluded individual.

Your's, &c.

LEGION.

July 20.

Lower Canada.

The drought still continues in this District with very little appearance of mitigation. It is to be hoped that our friends in England will send us a few more ship loads of bonded grain in exchange for our timber, and that the Hon. Member for Bath who truly represents the representatives of Lower Canada, will give his consent that we should continue to enjoy our only trade, by means of which we shall be able to keep ourselves alive. Perhaps our neighbours in Upper Canada and on the upper waters of the St. Lawrence will be able to send down on their rafts, before the close of the navigation, some hay, straw and other necessary articles, as we understand they have not been so severely afflicted as the District of Quebec. The low grounds and the woods, in many places, are now on fire, and the soil and every thing upon it is literally burning up. The nights are cool, but there is no moisture in the ground to be evaporated to form dew. The scarcity of water is not one of the least of the evils which at present afflict the farmer.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers:—"The Races come off on Thursday week and will continue two days. Since the first took place, the public have not been offered such sport, as is promised during the coming week. Under the direction of the Stewards the course has been placed in uncommonly fine order, and from a variety of circumstances it is expected a greater number of horses will be assembled than on any previous occasion in Three Rivers. There are at present some of no ordinary fame at the different stables, and during the course of the week and the following the number will probably increase. The purses already made up will be worth contending for, and from the number and character of the horses the sport cannot fail to be universally exciting. Should Mr. Ward visit Three Rivers during the Races, we have no doubt but that a 'short season' would 'tell well.'"—*Ib.*

Lower Ports.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the greater part of the week has been excessively warm—the thermometer standing at noon, on Wednesday last, at 110 in an exposed situation. What has added to the heat, is the extensive fires that have been raging in the woods, which, on the afternoon of the above mentioned day, assumed a very threatening appearance, and the people wisely made preparations for [illegible] gency, by placing puncheons and [illegible] near their dwellings, which th[illegible] water. On Friday night we had a [illegible] which was accompanied with [illegible] rain, this damped the fires co[illegible] yesterday the settlements were a[illegible] in smoke. Every thing in th[illegible] parched and withered for want [illegible] *Miramichi Gleaner.*

THE WEATHER.—We have s[illegible] say about the weather, particu[illegible] can say so little in its favour, as h[illegible] the case. The season is extremely backward, and on midsummer day, an evening seat by the fire was by no means uncomfortable. The unlaid meadows are parched, and the present appearance of the grass gives a miserable prospect of the hay harvest.—Potatoes, where care has been taken to procure good seed, look well. In another column will be found extracts from the United States reports, which gives very opposite accounts of the crops; and in the South, it appears, they have had heavy rains. Here the weather has been remarkably dry; during the whole spring we have had only a few showers, and vegetation is weak and tardy for want of moisture.—*St. Andrews' N. B.*

STEAM PLOUGH.—Late English papers give the following description of a Steam Plough, invented by a Mr. Heathcote, of Tiverton [illegible] experiments were tried on Frid[illegible] Moss, near Bolton, in this co[illegible] sence of Mr. Handly, M. P. f[illegible] Mr. Chapman, M. P. for Westm[illegible] of Deanston, and other men in[illegible] culture, with a complete and [illegible] steam-plough, constructed by M[illegible] P. for Tiverton. About six ac[illegible] were turned up in a few hours, [illegible] a most extraordinary style, sod[illegible] in breadth and nine inches in [illegible] cut from the furrow, and comple[illegible] position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the surface had been before. The possibility of ploughing by steam has thus been established, though, as the employment of the steam plough, in preference to one drawn by horses, will depend on the comparative cost of the two powers, and on that of the implements used, and as there are not at present any sufficient data for judging what the difference of the cost will be, it is not possible to say how far steam is likely to be applied to this department of agriculture. The plough of Mr. Heathcote, though a very powerful machine, appears to us to be much too complex and costly for common agricultural purposes, though we have little doubt that it might be used not only with effect but advantage, in reclaiming large portions of moss land, such as the bogs of Ireland. Indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Heathcote himself, that it would not at present answer to [illegible] claiming a smaller portion of [illegible] 2000 acres, though it may be pr[illegible] and simplified, so as to make it [illegible] on a smaller scale."

SPAIN.—We annex the offici[illegible] Evans, of the attack by the Ca[illegible] near St. Sebastian, June 5th. [illegible] dated on the 6th:—"It is w[illegible] pleasure that I have the honor [illegible] your Excellency that the enemy [illegible] reinforced by several battalions [illegible] and Castile, made an attack this morning before day-break upon all our advanced posts at St. Sebastian, but were repulsed and driven back at every point with great loss. The battle commenced at half past two in the morning, and the firing did not cease till between 11 and 12. The attack upon our troops, posted on the left of the Urumea, under Brigadier General Shaw, was repelled so warmly that it was not renewed. A little before day, three detachments of a demi-company of the 3d and 9th English Regiments, were driven back in the space of ten minutes to the right of our centre. These three detachments, however, soon recovered their positions under the direction of their brave leaders, Lieut. Colonels Church and Cannon. Thus the positions of our advanced posts were taken and retaken, and this occurred sometimes to several of them. The attack was neverthe[illegible] with perseverance against the [illegible] on our left, where were station[illegible] Chichester with his brigade, a[illegible] left of the position of Annettes[illegible] brigade of Colonel Van Halen, [illegible] battalions of the 2d Spanish Li[illegible] a battalion from Saragossa, sup[illegible] talion of Royal English mar[illegible] Owen, whose brilliant and i[illegible] merits particular notice. No a[illegible] against the post, held by Colo[illegible] fire of the guns and rockets from [illegible] forts commanded by Lord John [illegible] Ribera, and Commodore Ribera, made great ravage among the ranks of the enemy opposed to our left. The inaction of the main body of the army of her Majesty at Vittoria, and which, according to appearances, will continue for some time, afforded the enemy an opportunity for directing all his forces against us, and induces me to think it not prudent to follow up the defeat of the enemy by pursuing him beyond my present positions. I judge by the number of killed left by the enemy on the field of battle, that his loss greatly exceeds that which he experienced on the 5th of May, ours does not go beyond 200 men. For some days desertion has manifested itself in the enemy's ranks; today 25 Carlists have come over with their arms. I cannot signalize too much to your Excellency the powerful and generous assistance afforded us by Lord John Hay, with His Brita[illegible] naval forces on this coast. I [illegible] my gratitude to Brigadier Gen[illegible] mander of the English and Sp[illegible] of the Centre, against which th[illegible] miscarried in his attempts a[illegible] courage, sang-froid, and skill, [illegible] to the bravery of Gen. Chich[illegible] to the happy manner in which [illegible] defence of the position of Alza [illegible] tacked with so much obstinac[illegible]"

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* [illegible] stant, from a Supplement from which we extract the above report, adds:—"The enemy had 13 battalions at the attack of the Anglo-Spanish lines; it was particularly upon the position of Alza, which was the weakest, that the action was warmest and most felt. It is asserted that 200 wounded have entered St. Sebastian. We learn from Catalonia that the Chief Burgos has been captured with 30 of his men, and is to be shot."

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

400 brls Flour, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

211	do	do	J. Torr[illegible]
426	do	do	Shuter [illegible]
150	do	do	M'Dona[illegible]
118	do	do	Kay, W[illegible]
231	do	do	J. W. D[illegible]
100	do	do	W. Brad[illegible]
7	do	do	B. Hart [illegible]
465	do	do	Fisher, [illegible]
12	do	Ashes,	T. Foll[illegible]
74	do	do	Gillespie[illegible]
10	do	do	Playfair[illegible]
14	do	do	C. M'D[illegible]
8	do	do	J. Doug[illegible]
20	do	do	Mittleb[illegible]
7	do	do	W. Ker[illegible]
4	do	do	C. Bow[illegible]
6	do	do	A. Mil[illegible]

[illegible] W. Ste[illegible] J. Torr[illegible] J. Rou[illegible] M'Cu[illegible] Har[illegible] B[illegible] Ch[illegible] Phil[illegible] Torr[illegible] Re[illegible] Gillesp[illegible] Bow[illegible] L. W[illegible] C. M'I[illegible] Gilles[illegible] Mols[illegible]

We have received our reg[illegible] 8th June packet. The addi[illegible] information which this arriv[illegible] important, and confined to th[illegible]

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MAR[illegible]

The stock of Pine Timber [illegible] timated at somewhat beyo[illegible] while the stock at the corresp[illegible] year was little more than 400[illegible] perienced a steady demand w[illegible] of a continuance; the excess[illegible] amount of stock is likely to pr[illegible] improvement in price. Qu[illegible] terly varied very little; goo[illegible] all pipe lengths are worth [illegible] Common specifications £50 [illegible] [illegible] Archangel red wood Deals [illegible] ℔ standard hundred, and 8[illegible] Deals £15 10s. ℔ standard h[illegible]

ASHES.—About 200 to 250 [illegible] Pot Ashes have been sold at [illegible] some small parcels of Pearl [illegible] cwt.

OIL.—Olive.—There has [illegible] and 10 tuns of Gallipoli have [illegible] £62 10s, and 20 tuns of Ge[illegible] £59 @ £60 ℔ tun. No tran[illegible] ed in Fish Oils in consequen[illegible] ceived from Newfoundland [illegible] ery had been unsuccessful [illegible] prove much less than the usu[illegible] Oil has declined 1s @ 1s 6d [illegible] is in moderate request at th[illegible] is sought after, 750 tuns h[illegible] [illegible]

QUE[illegible]

[illegible]JULY [illegible]

[illegible] Brig Falcon, M'Minn, Amsterdam [illegible]
Barge Heroine, Rood, Cape Bre[illegible]
Bark British Merchant, Birnie, [illegible]

July 16.

Ship Emanuel, Dearness, Phila[illegible] der, ballast
Albion, Bache, New York [illegible] Ross, do.
Bark William, Phillips, Sligo, 1[illegible] do, 117 settlers
Britannia, Fletcher, Wilm[illegible] Irvine, do.
Brig Esk, Gray, Bristol, 29th [illegible] do.
Joseph Wheeler, Pollock, [illegible] surier & Co do, 127 settl[illegible]
Shakspeare, Rosie, Aberd[illegible] land & Co. do, 84 do.
Bark Venturth, Elden, 5th Jun[illegible] & Co., general cargo, 15[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Sarah, Evelling, 5th July [illegible] rum, &c.

July 18.

Ship Ariadne, Conn, 6th June, [illegible] nett, ballast, 215 settlers.
Brig Eleanor, Wallace, 7th do W[illegible] Ross, do.

AT GROSSE I[illegible]

Ship Kingston, 17th June, Live[illegible] 342 settlers.
Brig Henderson, 11th do Sligo, [illegible]
Bark Victory, 27th May, Hull, [illegible]

CLEARED—JUL[illegible]

Brig St. Lawrence, Wilds, Sund[illegible]
Ship Asia, White, Liverpool, [illegible]
Schr Esperance, Dug [illegible], Richib[illegible]
Brig Faithful, Davison, London, [illegible]
Mary Young, Mather, New[illegible]
Bark Clarence, Barker, London [illegible]
[illegible]
Schr. Prosperity, Perry, Antigu[illegible]
Bark Clifton, Johnston, Cork, G[illegible]
Brig William Rippon, Lee, Sund[illegible]
Memnon, Morrison, Newc[illegible]
Bark Caledonia, Nesbitt, Hull, [illegible]
Ship Winscales, Fisher, Live[illegible] Co.

PASSENGER[illegible]

In the Ariadne, from Lo[illegible] son, lady and family.
In the Sarah, from Halifax—[illegible] child and servant.
In the Joseph Wheeler, fr[illegible] Lees.
In the Heroine, from Cape B[illegible] Woodley, two children and serv[illegible]
In the Esk, from Bristol—thr[illegible]

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Saratoga Springs for holding a
e Convention on the 4th of next

n. Peter Robinson has resigned
f Commissioner of Crown Lands,
ence of the precarious state of his

George steamer arrived yesterday
rom Quebec with 50 cabin and 600
assengers, and the barge *Hesione*

editor [illegible]
ny last [illegible]
to give [illegible]
e real [illegible]
haters, [illegible]
which [illegible]
is a tri[illegible]
ds and [illegible]
attach h[illegible]
he is. W[illegible]
d dislike, w[illegible]
ith antipathy, we can form a pretty good
their character; and to those, who have
uman nature with any attention, it will re-
gument to prove, that such natural and in-
ndencies and leanings of the mind are all
determine the cast and the complexion of
and principles. So much is this the case,
regard to the great bulk of mankind, you
that their interests, affections, and natural
inclinations being given, it is the easiest
world to tell, in a great measure, their opi-
to name their party. Proceeding upon this
I had begun to trace to its source, in the
nstitution and habits of *our* Tories, that ve-
tred of Whigs, to which no other rational
n my view, can be given, than that it springs
ecided hostil[illegible]
lready m[illegible]
of mind[illegible]
thy with[illegible]
and, w[illegible]
ntified w[illegible]
h and su[illegible]
lbourn[illegible]
the Ema[illegible]
e Jews. [illegible]
or the h[illegible]
rigid an ind[illegible]
f humanity—the man whose soul is so dead
nor and dignity of our common nature, as not
awn into a generous sympathy with such
—as not to feel an almost irresistible impulse
nd to support them—as not to feel his heart,
, constrained to yield the tribute of its fervent
—of its most fervent benedictions to their
nd advocates.
fess ourselves wholly incapable of recon-
strenuous opposition of Tories to the
at measures, which have been originated
orted by this distinguished party, with
s, which we have formed of wisdom,
or benevolence. Parliamentary and Muni-
orm, cannot, one should think, be reprobated
iend of liberty, by any professed admirer of
stitution of [illegible]
n which [illegible]
e any m[illegible]
ative sys[illegible]
pal, it m[illegible]
ne—for t[illegible]
e thing [illegible]
s done [illegible]
here fo[illegible]
bled us t[illegible]
nocked [illegible]
ty who have [illegible]
iends of every measure, whose object was the
emancipation of the Dissenters, such as the
f the Test Act—the amendment of the Mar-
for their relief—the opening of our Univer-
hem by the annulment of every religious test
rely, in all these respects, entitled to our
gratitude; and does not that man, I pray
ll or any of these instances, feels not the force
laims to the homage of every lover of free-
of mankind, betray a spirit—a soul which
neither of true wisdom, of sterling patriotism,
nuine hearty benevolence. A truly British
ats not in his bosom. The Whigs, in our day,
hast achieved the great, the glorious triumph
ng into practical effect those liberal ideas of
hey have so long been the able and eloquent
ers and ad[illegible]
f Britai[illegible]
ent, wi[illegible]
given [illegible]
racter [illegible]
e way [illegible]
nation[illegible]
ve hea[illegible]
housand[illegible]
e reform[illegible]
e like the [illegible]
ormed Hous[illegible]
, would be a nauseous compound of all that
vulgar, vicious—a rude, Radical, Republican
Legislators—the arm of law and government,
uld have us to believe, would be paralysed—
of Britain and Ireland repealed—O'Connell
—King William discrowned—trade, manu-
and commerce ruined—and that too, strange
by a plethora of freedom—by a privilege of
l extension—by the absence of all exclu-
striction—and in a word, Britain utterly disor-
it was said, would soon be beheld weeping
ruins of her glorious and venerable Constitu-
object of scorn, or at best, of commiseration
pe and to the civilised world. We will not—
not, stop to remark, that none of all these ca-
and disasters, to which our country was so
[illegible]
n accomp[illegible]
ne to pa[illegible]
d *these* [illegible]
are sty[illegible]
versal [illegible]
ry Prop[illegible]
eir den[illegible]
faith [illegible]
conclusi[illegible]
r, from [illegible]
ed to the j[illegible]
hate the Whigs not without a cause,—
te the men, the party, because they hate their
es; and you have only to look to these mea-
in order to decide, what manner of spirit *they*
—if opposition to all that is liberal, enlight-
philanthropic, can deprive a political body
pect, confidence and sympathy, we know not by
enure, by what right, the Tories of our day can
can hold them. They are the genuine off-
of the ancient Devotees—to the abject doctrines
divine right and passive obedience, and their
d adherence to all that is exclusive and illiber-
he midst of the redundant light, which accumu-
xperience has shed upon the dark places of

the field of human knowledge, is a more marvellous and unaccountable phenomenon, and throws a deeper shade of ignominy over their name and character than the wildest and most extravagant delirations of their predecessors, who lived in the twilight of a semi-barbarous age. We do not, by any means, intend by these general strictures upon the spirit and character of the Tory party, to apply them indiscriminately, or unqualifiedly, to all who may adopt that name, or attach themselves to that political school. It must not be forgotten in our days, that new, and essentially different significations, are to be attached to old names and terms, in more instances than *we* perhaps are, *on any side*, prepared to admit. We know, and we rejoice to [illegible] great and splendid virtues may coexist [illegible] infirmities of the intellectual and moral [illegible] while we strongly and feelingly condemn [illegible] principles of the Tory party *in general*, [illegible]ardonable *to doubt* that many who range [illegible]nder its banners,have little in common with [illegible]—they are men who dread the growing [illegible] form as likely to beget a tendency to dan[illegible] [illegible]vations, and who think it wisdom to arrest [illegible] *party*, as they call them, not from illibe[illegible] selfish maxims of policy, but from a sincere [illegible] guard against anarchy and the subversion of social order and unity.

July 20. A. Whig.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—I resume the subject of the last communication, which, it must be confessed, is far too extensive for any one letter to compass.

I have already asserted that the aim of every true Constitutionalist must, in this country, be Reform. Our speeches at public meetings, our resolutions passed with unanimity, set forth a tremendous array of grievances, of which we demand the Reform. Our political adversaries in this Colony, have also set forth grievances of which they demand Reform, although, it must be confessed, their nature and extent are not so clearly defined, as are the grievances of the Constitutionalists. If then there has been this univer[illegible] Reform, we seem at length to have arrived, [illegible] many years of blind controversy, at one possi[illegible] of union. But no sooner have the British [illegible] been roused, by the general cry for Re[illegible] unwilling again to legislate for this Colony [illegible], they send out a Commission for the pur[illegible] [illegible]ining on the spot the best possible informa[illegible] [illegible]o sooner have they taken this first rational [illegible] step, than the British Press!! teems [illegible]tives and scurrilous sneers, against the per[illegible] [illegible]om they should have hailed as the first har[illegible] [illegible]ngers of Reform. "*Litera scripta manet*, &c. Then how shall the British Government, possessed of this damnatory evidence of inconsistency, give credit to its Anglo Canadian subjects for sincerity, when they cried out Reform? How shall we persuade our fellow-colonists that we court investigation, when we insulted those whose mission is solely for that purpose before they had even entered upon the first duties of their office? What a mockery it is for us to call on the French Canadians to rally round that Constitutional form of Government, and to revere that King, whose representative has been treated with studied insult, by a part of the British Press! from the very moment he set his foot upon our shores.

If the indecent licentiousness of the press had achieved the only object which, by the consent of all [illegible]-minded men, can be assigned to it, the Commis[illegible] disgusted by its vulgarity, would have sus[illegible] operations—and they might have conscien[illegible] [illegible]formed the Government at home, that the [illegible] British population here were so exclusive[illegible] [illegible]ly limited to their own peculiar interest, [illegible] shunned the test of investigation. That [illegible] not been the effect produced, proves be[illegible] [illegible]radiction, that the Commission which has [illegible]antonly libelled by the *Herald*, was the wis[illegible] [illegible]hich the Government could have devised—[illegible] the Commissioners had been *on the spot* where alone they could distinguish between the assumed tone and the real influence of the *Herald*, they, in common with other men, must have come to the conclusion, which the Government in England may come to, that the views of the British part of the Canadian population are most exclusive and unjust—regardless and subversive, of the rights of the French Canadian population—illiberal—intolerant.

If such were really the political views, and the prevailing sentiments of the traduced British population of this colony, no more effectual method for their promulgation could be adopted, than the course pursued by the self-constituted oracle of this city. It is permitted, even to the ignorant and the illiterate, the very mob of any country, to utter such unfounded abuse, such deceptive, yet unauthorised assertion—it [illegible], however, it's forgiven, because they are often [illegible] of fathoming their subject, and of arriving at [illegible] founded upon reflection, and good princ[illegible] [illegible] may be the dupes of excitement. But [illegible] editor of a journal has ventured to assume [illegible] superiority, yet daily takes up his pen for the [illegible] purpose of vilifying those vested with law[illegible] [illegible]rity, and traducing his superiors—and all this [illegible] his education, in defiance of his conscience [illegible] I know not where such a man is to look for [illegible] It is a system of levelling, consistent only with [illegible] *ultra-destructive*. Since, however, it is so, we, Constitutionalists, must not suffer our honest cause to be lost, through the raving fanaticism of a deluded individual.

Your's, &c.

Legion.

July 20.

Lower Canada.

The drought still continues in this Distri[illegible] with very little appearance of mitigation. It [illegible] to be hoped that our friends in England w[illegible] send us a few more ship loads of bonded gra[illegible] in exchange for our timber, and that the H[illegible] Member for Bath who truly represents the [illegible] presentatives of Lower Canada, will give [illegible] consent that we should continue to enjoy [illegible] only trade, by means of which we shall be ab[illegible] [illegible] keep ourselves alive. Perhaps our neig[illegible] [illegible] in Upper Canada and on the upper wat[illegible] [illegible] St. Lawrence will be able to send [illegible] [illegible] in their rafts, before the close of the [illegible] [illegible], some hay, straw and other necessa[illegible] [illegible], as we understand they have not bee[illegible] [illegible] afflicted as the District of Quebec. T[illegible] [illegible]ounds and the woods, in many places, [illegible] [illegible] fire, and the soil and every thing up[illegible] [illegible]erally burning up. The nights are co[illegible] [illegible]re is no moisture in the ground to [illegible] [illegible]ted to form dew. The scarcity of wa[illegible] [illegible] one of the least of the evils which at pr[illegible] [illegible]ent afflict the farmer.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers:—"Th[illegible] Races come off on Thursday week and will con[illegible] tinue two days. Since the first took place, th[illegible] public have not been offered such sport, as is promised during the coming week. Under th[illegible] direction of the Stewards the course has bee[illegible] placed in uncommonly fine order, and from a variety of circumstances it is expected a grea[illegible] number of horses will be assembled than on any previous occasion in Three Rivers. There a[illegible] at present some of no ordinary fame at the dif[illegible] ferent stables, and during the course of th[illegible] week and the following the number will probabl[illegible] increase. The purses already made up will b[illegible] worth contending for, and from the number an[illegible]

character of the horses the sport cannot fail to be universally exciting. Should Mr. Ward visit Three Rivers during the Races, we have no doubt but that a 'short season' would '*tell well.*'"—*Ib.*

Lower Ports.

The Weather.—The weather during the greater part of the week has been excessively warm—the thermometer standing at noon, on Wednesday last, at 110 in an exposed situation. What has added to the heat, is the extensive fires that have been raging in the woods, which, on the afternoon of the above mentioned day, assumed a very threatening appearance, and the people wisely made preparations for any emergency, by placing puncheons and other vessels near their dwellings, which they filled with water. On Friday night we had a thunder storm, which was accompanied with a heavy fall of rain, this damped the fires considerably—but yesterday the settlements were again enveloped in smoke. Every thing in the fields looked parched and withered for want of moisture.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

The Weather.—We have seldom much to say about the weather, particularly when we can say so little in its favour, as has been lately the case. The season is extremely backward, and on midsummer day, an evening seat by the fire was by no means uncomfortable. The upland meadows are parched, and the present appearance of the grass gives a miserable prospect of the hay harvest.—Potatoes, where care has been taken to procure good seed, look well. In another column will be found extracts from the United States reports, which gives very opposite acounts of the crops; and in the South, it appears, they have had heavy rains. Here the weather has been remarkably dry; during the whole spring we have had only a few showers, and vegetation is weak and tardy for want of moisture.—*St. Andrews' N. B.*

Steam Plough.—Late English papers give the following description of a Steam Plough, invented by a Mr. Heathcote, of Tiverton:—"Some experiments were tried on Friday week at Red Moss, near Bolton, in this county, in the presence of Mr. Handly, M. P. for Lincolnshire, Mr. Chapman, M. P. for Westmeathe, Mr. Smith of Deanston, and other men interested in agriculture, with a complete and very powerful steam-plough, constructed by Mr. Heathcote, M. P. for Tiverton. About six acres of raw moss were turned up in a few hours, and turned up in a most extraordinary style, sods eighteen inches in breadth and nine inches in thickness being cut from the furrow, and completely reversed in position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the surface had been before. The possibility of ploughing by steam has thus been established, though, as the employment of the steam plough, in preference to one drawn by horses, will depend on the comparative cost of the two powers, and on that of the implements used, and as there are not at present any sufficient data for judging what the difference of the cost will be, it is not possible to say how far steam is likely to be applied to this department of agriculture. The plough of Mr. Heathcote, though a very powerful machine, appears to us to be much too complex and costly for common agricultural purposes, though we have little doubt that it might be used not only with effect but advantage, in reclaiming large portions of moss land, such as the bogs of Ireland. Indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Heathcote himself, that it would not at present answer to employ it in reclaiming a smaller portion of bog than 1500 or 2000 acres, though it may be probably cheapened and simplified, so as to make it ultimately useful on a smaller scale."

Spain.—We annex the official report by Gen. Evans, of the attack by the Carlists on his lines near St. Sebastian, June 5th. The despatch is dated on the 6th:—"It is with the greatest pleasure that I have the honor to announce to your Excellency that the enemy, having been reinforced by several battalions from Navarre and Castile, made an attack this morning before day-break upon all our advanced posts at St. Sebastian, but were repulsed and driven back at every point with great loss. The battle commenced at half past two in the morning, and the firing did not cease till between 11 and 12. The attack upon our troops, posted on the left of the Urumea, under Brigadier General Shaw, was repelled so warmly that it was not renewed. A little before day, three detachments of a demi-company of the 3d and 9th English Regiments, were driven back in the space of ten minutes to the right of our centre. These three detachments, however, soon recovered their positions under the direction of their brave leaders, Lieut. Colonels Church and Cannon. Thus the positions of our advanced posts were taken and retaken, and this occurred sometimes to several of them. The attack was nevertheless sustained with perseverance against the position of Alza on our left, where were stationed Brigadier Gen. Chichester with his brigade, as well as on the left of the position of Annettoa, occupied by the brigade of Colonel Van Halen, consisting of two battalions of the 2d Spanish Light Infantry, and a battalion from Saragossa, supported by the battalion of Royal English marines under Major Owen, whose brilliant and imposing attitude merits particular notice. No attack was directed against the post, held by Colonel Araoz. The fire of the guns and rockets from the ships and forts commanded by Lord John Hay, Adam Ribera, and Commodore Ribera, made great ravage among the ranks of the enemy opposed to our left. The inaction of the main body of the army of her Majesty at Vittoria, and which, according to appearances, will continue for some time, afforded the enemy an opportunity for directing all his forces against us, and induces me to think it not prudent to follow up the defeat of the enemy by pursuing him beyond my present positions. I judge by the number of killed left by the enemy on the field of battle, that his loss greatly exceeds that which he experienced on the 5th of May, ours does not go beyond 200 men. For some days desertion has manifested itself in the enemy's ranks; today 25 Carlists have come over with their arms. I cannot signalize too much to your Excellency the powerful and generous assistance afforded us by Lord John Hay, with His Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this coast. I cannot but express my gratitude to Brigadier Gen. Jauregui, Commander of the English and Spanish Regiments of the Centre, against which the enemy so often miscarried in his attempts at attack, for his courage, sang-froid, and skill. I also owe much to the bravery of Gen. Chichester, as well as to the happy manner in which he conducted the defence of the position of Alza, which was attacked with so much obstinacy.

Lacy Evans."

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* of the 17th instant, from a Supplement from which we extract the above report, adds:—"The enemy had 13 battalions at the attack of the Anglo-Spanish lines; it was particularly upon the position of Alza, which was the weakest, that the action was warmest and most felt. It is asserted that 200 wounded have entered St. Sebastian. We learn from Catalonia that the Chief Burgos has been captured with 30 of his men, and is to be shot."

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

490	brls Flour,	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
211	do do	-	J. Torrance & Co.
426	do do	-	Shuter & Glennon.
150	do do	-	M'Donald, Holmes & Co.
118	do do	-	Kay, Whitehead & Co.
231	do do	-	J. W. Dunscomb.
100	do do	-	W. Bradbury.
7	do do	-	B. Hart & Co.
465	do do	-	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
12	do Ashes,	-	T. Follett
74	do do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
10	do do	-	Playfair, M'Lean & Co.
14	do do	-	C. M'Donald.
8	do do	-	J. Dougall, Jun.
20	do do	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
7	do do	-	W. Kerr & Co.
4	do do	-	C. Bowman.
6	do do	-	A. Millar & Co.
1	do do	-	W. Stephens.
29	do do	-	J. Torrance & Co.
10	do do	-	M. Rourke.
6	do do	-	P. M'Gill & Co.
60	do do	-	B Hart & Co.
1	do do	-	O. Bostwick.
2	do do	-	W. Christie.
3	do do	-	J. Philips.
17	do Pork,	-	J. Torrance & Co.
5	do do	-	M Rourke.
2	do do	-	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
12	do Whiskey,		C. Bowman.
58	bush Peas,	-	W. L. Whiting & Co.
336	do do	-	C. M'Donald
1800	do Wheat,		Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
5	hhds Tobacco,		Molson, Davies & Co.

We have received our regular advices by the 8th June packet. The additional commercial information which this arrival furnishes is unimportant, and confined to the following items:

Liverpool Timber Market, June 6.

The stock of Pine Timber in this market is estimated at somewhat beyond 1,000,000 feet, while the stock at the corresponding period last year was little more than 200,000 feet. We experienced a steady demand with a fair prospect of a continuance; the excess, however, in the amount of stock is likely to prevent any material improvement in price. Quebec Staves have latterly varied very little; good Standard Staves all pipe lengths are worth £55 @ £60 ℔ m. Common specifications £50 ℔ m. Puncheon Staves of first quality, bring £17 @ £18 ℔ m., and inferior Staves £14 @ £15 ℔ m. Ash hogshead Staves of good quality are still in request, and readily sell at £8 @ £8 10s. ℔ m. We continue to experience a very limited supply of Timber from the Baltic; the arrivals during the past fortnight have been one cargo from Dantzic. Prices have consequently advanced, and good middling Timber is now selling at 2s. 4d ℔ foot; this, however, is only in retail quantities. Deals, particularly those of first quality, are become scarce, and being in tolerable demand, improved prices have been obtained. Good Archangel red wood Deals are worth £18 10s. ℔ standard hundred, and Swedish red wood Deals £15 10s. ℔ standard hundred.

Ashes.—About 200 to 250 barrels Montreal Pot Ashes have been sold at 36s @ 36s 6d, with some small parcels of Pearl at 47s @ 47s 6d ℔ cwt.

Oil.—Olive.—There has been a fair inquiry, and 10 tuns of Gallipoli have been sold at £62 @ £62 10s, and 20 tuns of Genoa and Trieste at £59 @ £60 ℔ tun. No transactions are reported in Fish Oils in consequence of accounts received from Newfoundland, that the Seal Fishery had been unsuccessful, and was likely to prove much less than the usual average. Linseed Oil has declined 1s @ 1s 6d ℔ cwt. Pale Rape is in moderate request at the quotations. Palm is sought after, 750 tuns having been sold at £37 10s @ £38 ℔ tun.

Tallow.—The market has advanced 1s @ 1s 6d ℔ cwt. for St. Petersburg Yellow Candle, and 500 casks have been sold at 45s @ 46s 6d ℔ cwt.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 15.

Bark Lochiel, Bewes, Ipswich, Lemesurier & Co. ballast, 234 settlers.
Brig Wetsmoreland, Robb, do do.
Ship Rothschild, Laidley, New York, Sharples, do.

June 16.

Brig Falcon, M'Minn, Amsterdam, Symes & Ross, do.
Barge Heroine, Rood, Cape Breton, J. Dyde, coals
Bark British Merchant, Birnie, New York, order, salt

July 16.

Ship Emanuel, Dearness, Philadelphia 22d June, order, ballast.
Albion, Bache, New York, 23th do, Symes & Ross, do.
Bark William, Phillips, Sligo, 15th do, Rodger Dean, do, 117 settlers.
Britannia, Fletcher, Wilmington, 16 days, J. G. Irvine, do.
Brig Esk, Gray, Bristol, 29th May, Symes & Ross do.
Joseph Wheeler, Pollock, Cork, 1st June, Lemesurier & Co. do, 127 settlers.
Shakspeare, Rosie, Aberdeen, 27th May, Maitland & Co. do, 84 do.
Bark Veinforth, Elden, 4th June, Cromarty, Gilmour & Co., general cargo, 150 settlers.
Tweed, Slowmbe, 8th do. do., Lemesurier & Co. coals, 245 do.
Barge Perseverance, Savage, 8th July, Halifax, J Dyde, rum, &c. 4 do.
Schr. L'Esperance, Le Beuf, 30th June, New Brunswick, Peniston, fish, 3 do.

July 17.

Bachelor, Caldwell, 30th do. do., order, plaster.
Bark Regalia, Marshall, 28th May, Londonderry, W. Price & Co. ballast, 264 settlers.
Ship Carouge, Robinson, 29th June Philadelphia, Pembertons, do.
Brig Richardson, Park, 31st May, Sligo, Pembertons, do, 174 settlers.
Brigt. Sarah, Eveding, 5th July, Halifax, Peniston, rum, &c.

July 18.

Ship Ariadne, Conn, 6th June, Londonderry, D. Burnett, ballast, 215 settlers.
Brig Eleanor, Wallace, 7th do Workington, Symes & Ross, do.

AT GROSSE ISLE.

Ship Kingston, 17th June, Liverpool, general cargo, 342 settlers.
Brig Henderson, 11th do Sligo, 113 do.
Bark Victory, 27th May, Hull, 162 do.

CLEARED—JULY 15.

Brig St. Lawrence, Wilds, Sunderland, Symes & Co.
Ship Asia, White, Liverpool, do.
Schr Esperance, Dug f, Richibucto, do.
Brig Faithful, Davison, London, Lemesurier & Co.
Mary Young, Mather, Newcastle, do.
Bark Clarence, Barker, London, do.
Schr Dolphin, Boudrot, Arichat and Halifax, Murison.
Brigt Horatio, Baker, Halifax, H. Dubord.
Bark Queen, Hawkins, Hull, H. Burstall.
Brig Thetis, Sealley, Limerick, W. Price & Co.
Bromleys, Knox, London, do.

June 16.

Bark Glasgow, Stephenson, Greenock, do.
Brig Keshal, Thursby, Newcastle, Maitland & Co.
Belsey Castle, Richardson, Hull, Atkinson & Co.
Rickells, Brown, do. Gilmour & Co.
Bark Endymion, Hutchinson, Liverpool, H. W. Welsh.
Schr Charles, Hurean, Arichat, Goldsworthy & Co.
Ketch Gov. Tyler, Miller, St. Vincent, Tucker, Heath & Co.
Ship Harriet, Galt, Belfast, G. H Parke.
Schr. Prosperity, Perry, Antigua, Tucker & Co.
Bark Clifton, Johnston, Cork, Gilmour & Co.
Brig William Rippon, Lee, Sunderland.
Memnon, Morrison, Newcastle, Curry & Co.
Bark Caledonia, Nesbitt, Hull, Symes & Ross.
Ship Winscales, Fisher, Liverpool, Lemesurier & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the Ariadne, from Londonderry—Captain Bryson, lady and family.
In the Sarah, from Halifax—Mr. and Mrs. Penny, child and servant.
In the Joseph Wheeler, from Cork—three Miss Lanes.
In the Heroine, from Cape Breton—Mr. and Mrs. Woodley, two children and servant.
In the Esk, from Bristol—three Misses Gray.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Number of emigrants to July 16, 1836	....	17,572
Do do 16, 1835	....	8,369
Difference in favor of this year	....	9,203

The Telegraph reports the schr Amelia, from Cape Breton, with part of the cargo of the brigte Walker run down by the the brig Esk, from Bristol.

Brig Eleanor, wrecked last fall at Anticosti, has been repaired and taken off the stocks in the Cul-de-Sac.

The ship William Money has undergone a thorough repair at Black's ship yard.

New York, July 8.—Cleared for Quebec, bark Jane Christie, Scott; brig Ann, Cairncross.

Schooner Amelia, of Quebec, inward bound, was run down by the brig Esk, Gray, from Bristol, 15 miles below Bic, last week, and when left, was on her broad side. The Amelia had on board the Captain (Edwin Cooke), 6 of the crew and part of the cargo of the Brigantine Walker, wrecked 9th June last at Cape Breton. The Captains and crews of the Amelia and Walker were saved.

Halifax, July 6.—Arrived schr. Sarah, Allan, 20 days, St. Vincent, bound to Quebec, rum, &c.

Halifax, July 3.—Arrived, schr. Nancy, Vigneau, from Montreal.

St. John, N. B. June 29.—Arrived from Quebec, schr. Amelia, Lezart; July 1, brig Gambia, Robbins.

Bathurst, June 28.—Arrived from Quebec, schr. Marie Prudent, Boudro.

New York, July 11.—Cleared for Quebec, Bark Clio, Young.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 4th of June, says that "the Stakesby and Catharine Stewart Forbes, transports, are ordered to bring home the Rifle Brigade from Halifax; and the Maitland, Lieut. Binstead, to carry the Royals from Cork to Quebec, and bring home the 79th Highlanders."

SAILED FOR CANADA.

Dublin, May 26.—Duke of Clarence, Brown.
Londonderry, May 23.—Ewen, M'Foggart.
Cove of Cork, June 1.—Joseph Wheeler, Pollock.
Waterford, May 31.—Ranger, Tully.
Portsmouth, June 6.—Hartley, Turnbull.
Exmouth, June 2.—Joseph and Mary, Strafford.
Liverpool, June 2.—Reward, Tickle. Entered for loading, Huskisson, Hill, for Quebec. Cleared outwards, Kingston, M'Lean, Quebec. Hauled out, Halifax Packet, Cromarty, Quebec.
Deal, May 31.—Came down the river and sailed—Bartley, Montreal; also, June 3, Halifax Packet, Self, Quebec—since put back.
London, June 7.—Cleared in ballast, Eliza, Liddell, Surtees, Lunn and Quebec.
Deal, May 30, Bartley, Webber, Montreal; 31, Hartley, Turnbull, with emigrants; Barclay, ——, Quebec; Nonpareil, Williams, Montreal; Rosehill, Harrison; Resolution, Gardner; William Miles, Kindley, Quebec.
Bristol, 29, Esk, Grey, Quebec.
Gloucester, 27, Fero, Patterson, Quebec.
Liverpool, 29, Zior, Toft; Royalist, Ashbridge; June 2, Celia, Black; Revard, Tickle, do.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

EXPORTS

July 16.—Brig Ituna, Sanderson, for Liverpool, 69 barrels pot ashes, Playfair, M'Lean & Co; 22 brls pearl do, 59 do pot do, Robert Froste & Co; 65 do pearl, 9 do pot do, Gregory & Cushing; 21 do pot do, B. Hart & Co; 60 do pearl do, 12 do pot do, Macdonell, Holmes & Co; 53 barrels pot do, M. Ogden; 24 barrels pot do, 16 do pearl do, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 30 brls pot do, 33 do pearl do, Begly, Knox & Co; 1 pun furs, Bellingham & Dunlop; 1 trunk 1 box wearing apparel, 1 violin, returned, D. Watters; 100 bls flour, J. Nairne & Co; 945 pieces standard staves, 1800 R. O. W. I. do, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
— Brig Kelsic Wood, Collins, for Liverpool, 47 casks old iron, W. Bain & Co.
— Brig Delight, Anderson, for Leven, 154 barrels pearl ashes, 153 do pot do, and 2 barrels in dispute; 400 pieces pine deals, 6 do oak timber, 4 do elm do, 1 do butter nut do, 2443 pieces pipe staves, 1200 do red oak puncheon staves, 1200 do white oak do do, Bellingham & Dunlop; 1 barrel flour, James Dunbar; 4 do do, Wm. Peddie & Co.

Poetry.

The Young Wife's Prayer.

A woman's hand traced the following lines, which only woman's true and fond heart could inspire:—

The young wife kneeling to her God,
Seems brighter far in this lone scene,
Than when in halls of mirth she trod,
'Mid fashion's throng, a worshipped queen.

Gaze on the love that fills her heart,
New charms hath lent to cheek and brow;
Gaze on, but hush—the pure lips part,
Perchance for thee she's pleading now.

"Hear me, thou who markest each feeling,
Thou who knowest each passing sway.
At thy sacred altar kneeling,
For a being loved I pray.

He is dearer than the mother
Who hath been my life's fond guide;
He is dearer than a brother,
Though a brother's still my pride.

Oft, ere summer's bloom had perished,
For the lover's weal I plead;
Father, on the husband cherished,
Now thy choicest blessings shed.

Father, if the love I bear him,
Lends his path a brighter ray;
If my love one pang can spare him,
Aid me still to cheer his way.

Should his manhood's prime be shaded,
Let him on this heart repose;
It will prove, when joys are faded,
Sweetest spring and forest rose.

Strengthen, guard and guide him ever—
May he glory in love's chain,
Till its links thy Angel sever,
Ne'er on earth to clasp again."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, *June* 7.

NORTH AMERICAN BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. Roebuck, pursuant to the notice he gave yesterday, wished to call the attention of the House to the bill which had been introduced relating to a company called the North American Banking Company, and first he wished to know from Mr. Speaker whether the bill was a public or private bill. By a private bill he understood one in which only the interests of the individuals bringing it forward were concerned: but if he understood the object of this bill, it would seriously affect the interests of our North American provinces, and that too in the most important question of their currency. Now, the North American provinces had legislatures of their own, and he thought that to pass an act giving a body of men, acting as a company, powers which might interfere with the currency of any of our colonies, would be an interference in their local concerns which we ought not to make unless a strong case was shown for its necessity. He wanted to know, first, then, if this was a public bill; and next, whether it had received the sanction of the Colonial Secretary. He (Mr. Roebuck) had been prevented on a former evening from going into complaints of grievances which he was authorised to make on the part of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and the objection to the course he proposed to take was that a commission of inquiry was at present examining into the complaints made by the colonists themselves; but if this bill were sanctioned by the Colonial Secretary, would it not be equally or a greater interference in the private affairs of our North American provinces.

Sir G. Grey said, he did not know whether this was the same measure as that respecting which an application had been made to the Colonial Office for its sanction, but to that application a refusal had been given. Of the present Bill he had no knowledge.

The Speaker was understood to say that the bill sought only that the Company should have the power of suing and being sued in the name of their Secretary; he considered it a private bill.

Mr. Robinson said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman in the chair had justly described the object of the bill, which was to get the power of suing and being sued. As a director of the Company he could state that it sought no privilege whatever—not even that of having the shareholders liable only for the amount of their shares. On the proper occasion, when the bill came before the House, he should be able to defend.

Mr. Roebuck.—The power to sue and be sued might be an objectionable privilege to grant. The bill might tend to override the constitution of the Colonies in which the company was to act; if so, it was highly objectionable.

Mr. Robinson said, that if there was any thing in the bill that could be considered to have that effect, it would be given up.

IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Thursday, *June* 9.

Lord J. Russell in bringing this subject under the notice of the House, began by saying, that while he should abstain from any expressions that might be calculated to excite exasperation, he must insist upon the maintenance of the privileges of the House. He said, that at present they stood upon the defensive. They had sent up bills to the House of Lords for the Reform of Corporations in England and Scotland, and although many alterations had been made in these bills, yet the bills ultimately passed into law, and they seemed to prove that both Houses concurred in the opinion that Municipal Corporations were desirable institutions. The Commons had acted in the same manner with regard to Ireland. They had sent up a similar bill for Ireland to the Lords, and what had the Lords done with it? They had returned it with the title altered, with the preamble changed, with 106 out of 140 clauses omitted, and 18 others introduced. Little of the original bill remained. To show the spirit in which the Lords had acted, it would be sufficient to state, that they had actually framed their amendments in conformity with an instruction which the Commons had deliberately rejected. His Lordship inferred from this circumstance that the Lords did not desire to keep in harmony with the Commons. After quoting a precedent which occurred in 1661, and the gist of which is that the Commons refusing to concur in certain amendments made by the Lords in a bill for regulating Corporations—most of those alterations were subsequently withdrawn, and others being substituted for them, the bill passed into law—Lord John Russell expressed a hope that the present House of Commons would act at least in the spirit of the Restoration and Royalist House of 1661. The precedent showed that they might restore the leading principles of their own Bill, and that it was not necessary for them to reject the Lords' amendment altogether. He (Lord John Russell,) then proceeded to review in detail the amendments of the Lords. The only points of this part of his speech which it is necessary to record here (and the necessity arises from the fact that they were completely erroneous and mistaken) may be briefly described. He said, that while the bill of the House of Lords professed to abolish and put an end to corporations, great care had been taken in it to preserve for their natural lives all the old officers of the corporation in their respective places. Thus the Lords' bill was, in fact, a bill to continue for the present generation, under less responsibility than at present, all the person holding office in those corporations which, according to the admission of the Lords themselves, ought to be abolished. Then the whole of the corporate property of Ireland was to be vested in commissioners, which he never would consent to, inasmuch as he considered it a violation of the the rights of property, and as a regulation which could lead to nothing but jobbing and favouritism. Interest would be made with the commissioners to make a road here and build a bridge there, and local wants would not be for a moment considered in opposition to the desires of party. But his chief objection to the arrangement was, that it proceeded upon the new and despotic principle of fixing in the central government powers which were better and more constitutionally placed when placed locally. Lord John Russell next betook himself to the statement of his own proposal. It is, that the towns in schedules A. and B. of the original Commons' bill, shall, together with Carrickfergus, making in all 12, (Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel, Drogheda, Londonderry, Sligo, and Carrickfergus,) be placed in one schedule, and all the clauses which the Lords have struck out revived, with the view of applying them to the above mentioned towns—in other words, corporations are to be established in those towns. The remainder of the towns in the schedules of the original bill are not corporations, but are to be brought under the operation of the act 9 Geo. IV. and all corporate property, together with the power of appointing local officers, will be made over to the commissioners elected under that act. These towns again will be divided into two schedules; in the towns in the first the commissioners will be elected by the £10 householders, while in the towns in the second they will be elected by the £5 householders. The adoption of the act 9 Geo. IV. will be compulsory in the first class of these towns, but it will be voluntary in the second. The difference, therefore, between the measure he proposed and that of the Lords was this,—namely, that his insisted upon local government, while that of the Lords transferred the government of localities to the Executive. Having thus stated his plan, Lord John Russell concluded by warning the House, that the first cannon-ball that might be fired in Europe would be a signal for their retracting the denials which some of them were disposed to make to Ireland, and that they would then bring upon the country the disgrace of conceding in its need what it had unjustly withheld in its glory.

The Speaker having put the question,

Lord J. Russell again rose and said, the way in which he proposed the House should proceed, consistently with their usual forms, would be to postpone for the present the two or three first clauses, in which the amendments were not of any vital importance, and apply themselves at once to the fourth clause, which had been struck out of the bill. He should therefore move that the House disagree with the Lords' amendments to that clause.

Sir W. Follett followed Lord John Russell. He confessed he could not see what necessity there was for going so far back as 1661 for a precedent to prove what nobody denied—viz., that the House of Commons might dissent from amendments proposed by the House of *Lords*, and propose others. Still less could he understand how the subject matter of the precedent of 1661 applied to the matter in hand. He readily admitted the truth of what the Noble Lord had said as to the purport of the Lords' amendments. It was to carry into effect an instruction which, though it had been rejected by that House, had been approved of by a large minority. The Noble Lord complained of this, and hinted that it proved an indisposition on the part of the Lords to maintain a good understanding with the Commons. Was this so? *If* it were, what did the plan which the Noble Lord had just announced prove? Had not the House of Lords discussed and deliberately rejected by a large majority that very plan when it was proposed to them by the Duke of Richmond? Yet the Noble Lord now renewed it in the Commons, and pretended to call it a compromise with the Lords! With what face could the Noble Lord present it as a compromise to the other House, after what he had said respecting that House proceeding upon an instruction which the Commons had rejected? But let them look at the real nature of the question before them. Ministers had introduced a bill which abolished all existing Corporations, which dealt with corporate property as public property, and which created new corporate bodies. The Lords and a large minority of the Commons concurred in the first two of these objects, but refused to sanction the third. For this refusal he, and they with whom he acted in that House, together with the Lords, were accused of a desire to insult Ireland, and an indisposition to carry out the principle of the Emancipation Act. The charge was unfounded. The principle of the Emancipation Act was equality; he desired equality—perfect equality in civil and political rights in all classes of his fellow-subjects; and it was from the conviction that by erecting these new corporate bodies they would establish, not only inequality, but positive exclusion to a portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, that the erection of them was resisted. The Noble Lord had entirely misunderstood the amendments of the Lords. The officers to whom the Noble Lord had alluded held their offices for life; the original bill gave compensation to such officers; and the amendments of the Lords were precisely in the same spirit. Again, it had been admitted in preceding discussions over and over again, that Irish Corporations possess no functions, properly called Municipal functions; that their powers regard the administration of justice only. These powers the original bill took away, and vested them in the Lord Lieut. The Lords' bill did the same. Thus, then, the two bills were the same on all these important points—the abolition of corporations—and the transfer of corporate property to other hands, but to be held for the benefit of the respective towns to which it is attached—and the removal of all power to interfere in the administration of justice. Both bills, moreover, proceeded on a different principle to that of the English and Scotch bills—thus acknowledging that there was something in the condition of Ireland which rendered it necessary to legislate for that country in a manner different to that in which the Parliament legislated for other parts of the empire. As to Municipal functions, properly so called, what arrangements had the Lords made? Why, they had vested all matters which these functions regarded in the hands of the local boards, elected under local Acts of Parliament, or in the hands of the Commissioners elected under the 9th of Geo. IV. The Hon. gentleman observed that Lord J Russell had also mistaken the Lords amendments, so far as regarded the vesting corporate property in the hands of the Commissioners. The amendments vested it in the hands of the Government commissioners provisionally only, directing those commissioners to pay the salaries of the Recorder and of the Judges of the local courts, and then to pay over the residue to the trustees or commissioners elected under local acts, or under the act of the 9th of George IV. Thus it was impossible that the jobbing or favouritism depicted by the noble Lord could possibly occur.—The noble Lord had forgotten to mention the fact that the Lords' amendments gave the commissioners the power of abolishing tolls—a benefit much sought in Ireland, and which the corporation report recommended, but which the Ministerial bill did not confer. Thus, then, it was clear that corporations were not wanted in Ireland for municipal purposes; indeed, it had been admitted on the other side, that they were wanted for other purposes—to be made into small schools for agitation under the direction of the great school at Dublin. This was, in one word, the object of the bill, and a large minority of that House and the House of Lords refused to carry out the object, because they believed it would be injurious, and not beneficial to Ireland.

The above are sketches of the two principal speeches of the evening. The rest of the speakers were Mr W. O'Brien, Mr. Ewart, Colonel Conolly, Lord Clements, Capt. F. Berkeley, Mr. G. Price, Mr. Ward, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. O'Lochlen, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. D. Browne, and Mr Finch.

STATE OF CANADA.

Friday, *June* 10.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from the Assembly of Upper Canada, stating that, unless justice was done to them, they should be obliged to stop the supplies. It was his wish, as well as his duty, to abstain from any remarks upon the petition, being anxious that it should be presented in a manner calculated to bring before the House a question of so much importance. He should, at another period, bring the subject under the consideration of the House.

Sir George Grey would not enter into the merits of the petition, as he understood that it had been presented in order to be taken into consideration on some future day. He understood that the petition contained a charge affecting character. He should feel it his duty, if the House ordered the petition to be printed, to move for the production of the despatch relating to the charge. The petition was then ordered to be printed.

St. Marylebone.—From the recent report of the fourth board of auditors for the year ending 8135, it appears that the total number of persons now in the workhouse and infirmary is 1,140; the casual out-door 1,589; the permanent outdoor poor 376; the illegitimate 107; lunatics 75; total average number relieved weekly 3,290. The weekly balance of cash left in the hands of the vestry averages £27,075. The present supposed value of the parochial property is £40,800. It is not to be wondered at that the Radicals desire to dabble in parish matters, considering the amount of money to be handled.—*Ministerial Paper.*

Strangers' List.

Exchange Coffee House, July 18.—N. Cabb lady and daughter, Miss Wardell, New York; S. R Johnson, S. E. Johnson, Hyde Park, N. Y; J. Moore, Mr. Dubord, Quebec; H. Leonard and lady, Albany, N. Y; J. C. Pierce and lady, St. Johns; D. Russell, Burlington, Vt.

Exchange Coffee House, July 19.—J. O. Boyd, C. Hubbell and lady, Miss Hubbell, N. C. H. Hubbell, Philadelphia; J. Sandford, New York; G. Barnett, Cornwall; A. Hamlin, Miss Hamlin, Bridgeport; Mrs. Newell and daughter, Charleston.

Exchange Coffee House, July 20.—J. G. Watson and Lady Sandwich; J. Buchanan, Toronto; Mr. Storrs and Lady, Ohio; A. Wardroff and Lady, J. Adams, Mr. Bliss, H. Thompson and Lady, G. Lloyd and Son, New York; J. W. Lumpkin, W. Lane, Mr. Stanton, Georgia; D. Gordon, Virginia; A. James, J. Hick, Toronto; B. Smith, Montreal.

Commercial Hotel, July 18.—Mrs. Lent and daughter, R. Urchart, Quebec; Mr. Bryant, London; D. Williams, R. Fremin, lady and two daughters, New York.

Commercial Hotel, July 19.—Mr. M'Pherson and lady, Coteau du Lac; H. Pierce, Laprairie; G. J. Campbell Waller, Montreal; W. Livingstone, New York; Mrs. Mock, E. Bourgois, A. Bourgois, St. Johns; W. Baker and lady, Dunham.

Commercial Hotel, July 20.—Dr. D. Calvin, Jefferson; D. Shaw, Toronto; Mr. Ainsworth, New York; A. H. Woodward, Compton; J. Curtis, St. Albans.

Ottawa Hotel, July 18.—N. Sparks, Mr. Brown, Bytown; H. Brown, New York; Mr. Blanchard, St. Andrews; J. Sutton, Quebec; Capt. Hutchins, Kingston; Mr. Birmingham, Coteau du Lac.

Ottawa Hotel, July 19.—J. H. Consall, Brockville; S. H. Merrick, Merrickville; Mr. Kegan, Milleroche, U. C; Mr. Hoves, do; Mr. M'Callum, Champlain; L. O'Dell, Napierville; R. E. Money, Nalone, N. Y; H. O' Dell, Napierville.

Ottawa Hotel, *July* 20.—A. Baker, Fitzroy; S. M'Donald, Bytown; Colin Gregor, James Brock, New Longueil; Mr. Bigelow, Buckingham; I Bunker and Lady, Chambly; Mrs. Normond and child, Beauharnois.

Rascoe's Hotel, July 19.—J. Holmes Alfred, Hon. M. Bell, Three Rivers; Mr. Coroil, West Indies.

BIRTHS.

At Perth, on the 14th instant, Mrs. John M'Intyre, of a daughter.

At Peterborough, on the 4th instant, the lady of R. J. C. Taylor, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Fay, Mr. A Brault, to Miss Christine Decousso.

At Chambly, yesterday morning, by the Rev Joseph Braithwaite, P. H. Ogilvy, Esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of P. Muna, Esq., Barrack Master, all of that place. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple set out for the United States on a tour of pleasure.

At Kamouraska, on Tuesday last, 12th instant, by Monseigneur Provencher, Bishop of Juliopolis, George Desbarats, Esq. of Quebec, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of A Dionne, Esq. of Kamouraska.

DIED.

Yesterday, Hannah Palina, infant daughter of Mr Robert Hick, aged 8 months.

At Grosse Isle, on Friday morning last, of brain fever, after a severe illness of eleven days, Captain John Park, of the brig *Richardson*, of Whitehaven, aged 31.

At Franktown, on the 2d instant, Duncan Black Campbell, aged 45 years, a native of Scotland.

At Three Rivers, on the 16th instant, N. Doucet, Esquire, N. P., to Caroline Heloise, daughter of P. Noiseux, Esq.

At Sault St. Louis, on the 12th instant, aged 72, Anne Gregory dit Skawemetisi, widow of the late Major De Lorimier.

At Chateauguay, on the 12th instant, Etienne Amable Foucher, Esq., aged 51.

At Greenock, on the 4th June, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, relict of the late Mr. Robert Mills, Grahamston.

At Greenock, on the 4th June, Margaret Shaw, aged 9 years, daughter of John Thompson, Esq.

At Rothsay, on the 5th June, Mr. George Farr, spirit and ale merchant, aged 51.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling,

In 20,000 Shares of £50 each, (three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies,) with power to increase the Capital.

London Directors:

GEORGE DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Esq.
EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq.
ROBERT BROWN, Esq.
SIR ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bart.
ROBERT CARTER, Esq.
WILLIAM ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq.
JAMES JOHN CUMMINS, Esq.
JAMES DOWIE, Esq.
OLIVER FARRER, Esq.
ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, Jun. Esq.
WILLIAM MEDLEY, Esq.
WILLIAM PEMBERTON, Esq.
GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq. M. P.
JOHN WALDRON WRIGHT, Esq.

THE rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and Commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company's affairs is vested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them.

A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted.

Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 Sterling per Share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 Sterling per Share, at such intervals (of not less than three months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Lower Canada, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Montreal or Quebec, on or before the 10th day of August next.

ROBERT CARTER.

New York, July 14, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To ROBERT CARTER, Esq.,

Post Office, Montreal or Quebec.

Sir,

I request that you will allot to me Shares in the Bank of British North America; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 Sterling each, upon so many of such Shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Signature at length . . . .
Place of abode . . . .
Date . . . .

All letters must be post paid.

July 20. 30—d,toth

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on in this place by JAMES MILLAR & Co. will, after this date, be continued in the name of

MILLAR, EDMONSTONE & Co.

Montreal, April 30, 1836. 31

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

July 19, 1836.

ARTICLES.	Price.	Per.	Duties: Crown. Sterling.	Duties: Provinc. Currency.
ASHES.				
Pots, 1st sort	35 0 @ 35 9	cwt		
Pearls, 1st do. (2ds. ½, and 3ds. ¼ ⅌ cwt less)	39 0 @ 39 6	-		
E. & W. I. PRODUCE.				
Coffee—East Indian, good	0 10½ @ 0 11½	lb		2d ⅌ lb
Jamaica, do.	0 11 @ 1 0	-		-
Sugar—Muscovado, bright	57 6 @ 60 0	cwt		4s8d ⅌ cwt
Do, fair	55 0 @ 56 0	-		-
Bengal, white	60 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Mauritius, good yellow	56 6 @ 57 6	-		-
Molasses—Fair quality	2 6 @ 0 0	o. gallon	1d	5d
Spices—Cassia	11 0 @ 0 0	lb		2½ ⅌ ct.
Cloves	1 5 @ 1 6	-		-
Ginger, E. I.	0 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, Jamaica	1 9 @ 2 0	-		-
Mace	10 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Nutmegs	8 0 @ 9 0	-		-
Pepper, black	0 6½ @ 0 7	-		-
Do, white	0 9 @ 0 10	-		-
Pimento	0 6 @ 0 6½	-		-
Rum—Leeward Island, 1 @ 5	3 5 @ 0 0	o. gallon	6d	6d
Demerara, 1 @ 4	3 6 @ 3 7	-	-	-
Jamaica, 1 @ 2½	4 6 @ 4 9	-	-	2½ ⅌ ct.
Lime Juice	1 0 @ 1 3	-	-	
FRUIT.				
Almonds—Sweet (shelled)	1 2 @ 1 4	lb		-
Soft shell	0 9 @ 0 9½	-		-
Currants—Zante	0 7 @ 0 7½	-		-
Figs—Malaga	0 2½ @ 0 0	box		-
Lemons	25 6 @ 27 6	lb		-
Nuts—Barcelona	0 5½ @ 0 6	box		-
Oranges	25 0 @ 0 0	lb		-
Prunes—Bordeaux	none.	box		-
Raisins—Muscatel, bunch	17 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Muscatel	15 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Bloom	13 9 @ 15 0	lb		-
Lexia	0 4 @ 0 4½	-		
Walnuts	0 4½ @ 0 0			
FISH.				
Cod—Dry, merchantable	16 3 @ 17 6	cwt		
Dry Large Table	20 0 @ 21 3	-		
Herrings—North Shore, No. 1	20 0 @ 20 6	barrel		
No. 2	17 6 @ 0 0	-		
Digby	7 6 @ 0 0	box		
Mackarel—No. 1	35 0 @ 0 0	barrel		
No. 2	none			
No. 3	22 6 @ 25 0	-		
Salmon—No. 1	$18 @ $20	-		
No. 2	none			
GRAIN AND BREAD STUFFS.				
Wheat—Upper Canada, white	5 6 @ 0 0	60 lbs	nominal	
Do, mixed	5 3 @ 5 4	-	do	
Lower Canada, red	none	minot	do	
Barley	3 0 @ 3 2	-		
Flaxseed	6 0 @ 6 3	-		
Indian Corn	none	-		
Oats	2 0 @ 2 6	-		
Peas	5 6 @ 0 0	-		
Rye	3 4 @ 0 0	-		
Flour—United States, superfine	38 6 @ 0 0	barrel		
Do, fine	0 0 @ 0 0	-		
Canada, superfine	32 0 @ 32 6	-		
Do, fine	28 0 @ 28 6	-		
Do, middlings	26 0 @ 26 6	-		
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	£17 10 @ 0 0	ton		2½ ⅌ ct.
Do Hoop	£22 10 @ 0 0	-		-
Do Sheet	£24 0 @ 27 6	-		-
Do Boiler Plates, best	£ 0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Scotch Pig, No. 1	£12 10 @ 0 0	-	nominal	-
Swedish, Bars	£37 6 @ 0 0	-	7½ ⅌ ct.	-
Russian, do.	£37 6 @ 0 0	-		-
	s. d. s. d.			
Copper—Bolts	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		-
Sheathing	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Braziers' Sheets	1 8 @ 1 9	-		-
Tin—I. C.	62 6 @ 0 0	box		-
I. X.	72 6 @ 0 0	-		-
I. X. X.	90 0 @ 0 0	-		-
D. C.	62 6 @ 0 0	-		-
D. X.	72 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Steel—Cast, best makes	0 11 @ 0 0	lb		-
Double Shear, do.	0 11 @ 0 0	-		-
Crawley, No. 2	0 9 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, No. 3	0 6 @ 0 0			-
Hoop L, Blistered, best quality	0 8 @ 0 0	-		-
No. 3, do, do, common	0 4½ @ 0 0	-		-
No. 2, do C.C.N.D.	0 6 @ 0 0			
Chains—Ox and Timber, short link, best quality	35 0 @ 0 0	cwt		-
Trace, straight link	37 0 @ 39 0	-		-
Do, twisted do.	0 0 @ 0 0			
Rigging, (in coils) 10-16, 11-16, short link	0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, ½ @ 9-16, do.	40 0 @ 0 0	-		
Cable, ½ @ 10-16, proved	33 6 @ 36 6	-		-
Do, 11-16 @ ¾, do.	31 0 @ 35 6			
Spades & Shovels—No. 1 Eye Tree	30 0 @ 0 0	dozen		-
No. 2 do.	32 0 @ 0 0	-		-
No. 3 do.	34 0 @ 0 0	-		-
No. 2 Backstraps	37 6 @ 0 0	-		-
No. 3 do	0 0 @ 0 0	-		
Lead—Bars	42 6 @ 0 0	cwt		-
Sheet	40 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Lead Shot—Patent	45 0 @ 0 0			-
Nails—Canada Rose, wrought, 14d	5 9 @ 6 0	mille		-
Do Cut, 2d @ 20d	28 0 @ 0 0	cwt		-
Do do, best sort, 6d@20d	30 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Canada Plates	28 9 @ 30 0	box		-
Castings—Stoves, Scotch Single, 20 inch	0 0 @ 0 0	each		-
Do, do, 24 do.	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, do, 30 do.	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, do, 36 do.	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, Do Double, 30 do.	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, do, 36 do	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Hollow Ware	25 0 @ 0 0	cwt		
Potash Kettles, &c.	25 0 @ 0 0	-		
Spikes—5½ inch and upwards	30 0 @ 33 0	cwt		
OILS.				
Florence—Sallad, in boxes of 1 dozen bottles	29 0 @ 30 0	box		-
Linseed—Boiled	4 10 @ 5 3	o. gallon		-
Raw	4 9 @ 5 0	-		
Olive—Gallipoli	5 6 @ 5 9	gallon		

ARTICLES.	Price.	Per.	Duties: Crown. Sterling.	Duties: Provinc. Currency.
OILS—(Continued.)				
Palm	50 0 @ 0 0	ton	nominal	2½ ⅌ ct.
Sperm—Best	6 6 @ 7 0	o. gallon		-
Whale	2 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Seal—Pale	0 0 @ 0 0	-		Free
Brown	2 7 @ 2 8	-		-
Cod	2 6 @ 2 9	-		-
PROVISIONS.				
Beef—Mess	70 0 @ 0 0	barrel		-
Prime Mess	58 9 @ 0 0	-		-
Prime	47 6 @ 0 0	-		
Cargo	38 9 @ 40 0	-		
Pork—Mess	115 0 @ 120 0	-		
Prime Mess	97 6 @ 0 0	-		
Prime	87 6 @ 0 0	-		
Cargo	75 0 @ 0 0	-		
Fresh in Hog	37 6 @ 0 0	100 lbs		
Hams—American	0 7 @ 0 0	lb		
Lard—In Kegs	0 7½ @ 0 8½	-		
Butter (Salt)—In Firkins	0 9 @ 0 10	-		
TEAS, E.I.C last sale prices	FREE TRADE.			
Bohea 1 6½ @ 0 0	0 0 @ 0 0	lb	Cask	2d
Hyson 3 6½ @ 0 0	3 3 @ 0 0	-		6d
Do Skin 2 0½ @ 2 2½	1 7½ @ 1 9	-		4d
Do, Young 4 4½ @ 0 0	2 11 @ 3 0	-		-
Souchong 3 0½ @ 0 0	1 10 @ 2 0	-		-
Twankay 2 8½ @ 0 0	2 6 @ 2 6½	-		
WINES AND SPIRITS.				
Brandy—Cognac	5 6 @ 6 0	o. gallon	1s	6d
Bordeaux	4 6 @ 4 9	-	-	-
Spanish	3 9 @ 4 3	-	-	-
Hollands—Pale, in cask	4 4 @ 4 6	-	-	-
Do, in cases	17 6 @ 18 9	dozen		-
Gin—Montreal	3 6 @ 0 0	o. gallon		
Whiskey—Montreal	2 7 @ 2 8	-		
Champaigne	65 0 @ 75 0	dozen	10s. ⅌ tun	
Claret	50 0 @ 60 0	-	-	
Malaga—Dry and Sweet	0 0 @ 0 0	gallon	-	
Madeira	£50 0 @ 80 0	110 gall.	-	9d ⅌ gal.
Port	£40 0 @ 70 0	138 -	-	6d -
Figueira Port	£25 0 @ 0 0	138 -	-	6d -
Sicilian—Red	£10 0 @ 12 0	120 -	-	6d ⅌ gal.
Sherry—1st quality	£25 0 @ 60 0	130 -	-	6d -
Common	2 6 @ 3 6	o. gallon	-	-
Spanish—Red, 1st quality	£14 0 @ 0 0	120 -	-	-
Do, Common	£10 10 @ 11 0		-	-
Teneriffe—L. P.	£32 0 @ 35 0	-		-
Cargo	£16 0 @ 0 0	-		-
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	s. d. s. d.			
Ale—Leith	9 0 @ 10 0	dozen		2½ ⅌ ct.
Alum	25 0 @ 0 0	cwt		-
Blue—Fig	0 7½ @ 0 8	lb		-
Brimstone—In Rolls	0 3 @ 0 4	-		-
Candles—English, moulds, wax wicks	0 10 @ 0 10½	-		-
Do, Spermaceti	2 9 @ 3 3	-		-
Do, Wax	3 0 @ 3 4	-		-
Montreal, mould	0 8½ @ 0 0	-		-
Cheese—Cheshire	1 0 @ 0 0	lb		Free
Dolphin	1 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Kings' Arms	1 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Pine Apple	1 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Coals—Newcastle Grate	32 6 @ 33 9	chaldron		2½ ⅌ ct
Do Smithy	29 0 @ 30 0	-		-
Scotch	22 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Cordage—Tarred	42 0 @ 47 6	cwt		-
White Rope	0 5 @ 0 6	lb.		-
Corks	3 6 @ 6 0	gross		-
Glass—Beer Bottles	22 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Wine do	27 6 @ 30 0	-		-
Crate Crown	40 0 @ 45 0	crate		-
Window, 6½ x 7½	30 0 @ 0 0	100 feet		-
Do, 7½ x 8½	35 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, 7 x 9	35 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, 8 x 10	36 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, 12 x 10	40 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, 14 x 10	40 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Gunpowder—Canister	18 0 @ 22 6	dozen		-
F.	70 0 @ 75 0	100 lbs		-
F. F.	80 0 @ 85 0	-		-
F. F. F.	90 0 @ 100 0	-		-
Hemp—Petersburg, clean	0 0 @ 0 0	ton		Free
	s. d. s. d.			
Indigo—Spanish Flotilla	none	lb	6d ⅌ lb	2½ ⅌ ct.
East Indian	6 0 @ 8 0	-		Brit. -
Leather—Sole	1 2 @ 1 3	-		-
Upper	10 0 @ 15 0	side		2½ ⅌ ct.
Liquorice	0 10 @ 1 0	lb		-
Macaroni	0 11 @ 1 0	-		-
Mustard—Durham, jars	1 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Do, ½ lb bottles	4 0 @ 4 6	-		-
Paints—Black	5 0 @ 0 0	k 28 lb		-
Blue	0 6 @ 0 9	lb		-
Brown, Spanish	5 0 @ 6 3	k 28 lb		-
Green	0 8 @ 1 0	lb		-
White Lead, ground	11 0 @ 13 6	k 28 lb		-
Yellow	7 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Lead, dry, white	45 0 @ 0 0	cwt		2d ⅌ pack
Do, do, red	35 0 @ 0 0	-		2½ ⅌ ct.
Playing Cards	10 0 @ 12 0	dozen		
Porter—London	10 0 @ 10 3	-		4d. ⅌ min.
Salt—Fine Stoved, in bags	8 0 @ 8 9	bag		-
Lisbon, coarse	1 6 @ 1 8	minot		-
Liverpool, cargo	1 5 @ 1 6	-		2½ ⅌ c
Saltpetre—Refined	47 6 @ 50 0	cwt		-
Shoe Thread	1 7 @ 1 9	lb		-
Soap—Common Yellow, English	0 3½ @ 0 3½	-		-
Best do, Montreal	0 4 @ 0 0			-
Castile	0 7 @ 0 9	-		-
Starch—Poland	0 6 @ 0 0	-		-
Sulphur—Flour	0 3½ @ 0 4	-		1d
Sugar—Refined, single	0 7½ @ 0 0	-		-
Do, double	0 9 @ 0 0	-		2½ ⅌ ct
Candy	0 11 @ 0 0	-		-
Tallow—Russian, Y. C.	0 0 @ 0 0	cwt		-
American	0 6½ @ 0 0	lb		-
Tar—American	17 6 @ 0 0	barrel		-
Coal	12 6 @ 15 0	-		-
Tobacco Pipes, T. D. (10 gross)	25 0 @ 26 6	box		-
Glazed ends	25 0 @ 0 0	-		Free
Tobacco—Leaf, U. C.	0 5½ @ 0 0	lb		2d ⅌ lb
Do, U. S.	0 7 @ 0 7½	-		3d -
Plug do	0 11 @ 0 0	-	7½ ⅌ ct.	
Vermicelli	0 0 @ 0 0	lb	15 -	2½ ⅌ ct.
Vinegar—Bordeaux	1 5 @ 1 6	gallon		-
Wax—White	0 0 @ 0 0	lb		-
Sealing	0 0 @ 0 0	-		-
Handspikes	6 0 @ 6 6	dozen		
Lathwood—Hemlock	0 0 @ 0 0	cord		
Red Pine	0 0 @ 0 0	-		
Oars	4 0 @ 4 6	pair		
Rosin	13 0 @ 15 0	mille		
Staves—Pipe	£32 10 @ 0 0	barrel		
W. O. Puncheon	0 0 @ 0 0	mille		
R. O. do	0 0 @ 0 0	-		
Ships New	0 0 @ 0 0	ton		

FREIGHT TO	London.	Liverpool.	Clyde.	Ireland.
Ashes—⅌ Ton, measurement	—	—	—	—
Flour—" Barrel	—	—	—	—
Wheat—" Quarter	—	—	—	—
Timber—" Load	—	—	—	—
Deals—" Petg. Stand'd	—	—	—	—

EXCHANGES AND STOCKS

On London—60 days, Montreal Bank	11 ⅌ cent premium	
" " 60 " City Bank	11 "	"
" " 60 " Private	10½ @ 10¾ "	"
" " 30 " Government	not drawing	
" New York, 3 " Bank	2½ @ "	"
Sovereigns, each	24s 6d "	"
Montreal Bank Shares	29 ⅌ cent premium	
City Bank Shares	8 "	"
Bank of Upper Canada	20 "	"
Commercial Bank, Kingston	15 @ 16 "	"
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	£12 10s ⅌ share, advance	

Note.—All 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. ⅌ tun, and 1s. ⅌ dozen on the bottles additional; when imported from Great Britain, 1-10 deducted likewise. 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 Gibraltar*, only 10s. ⅌ tun.—*Pimento*, from the West Indies, pays 1d. Sterling ⅌ lb.; if from the Bonded Warehouse, it is free from Crown Duty.—*Vegetable Oils* are only free from Crown Duty when imported from the Bonded Warehouse.—*Indigo*, Foreign, provided the 6d. ⅌ lb. and 2 ⅌ cent. prior duty does not amount to 15 [illegible] cent. pays 15 ⅌ cent.—*Tallow and Raw Hides* are free from Crown Duty, although Imported from a Foreign Port.

Wanted.

WANTED, in a family where there is no mistress, a person as COOK and HOUSEKEEPER. Apply at this Office.
July 18. 97

PARTNER WANTED.

ANY person desirous of entering into a general Mercantile business in a flourishing village in Upper Canada, and possessing a capital from THREE to FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, and who would take an active part in the concern, can at once connect himself with an Establishment which has been in operation for some time, the profits and business of which has increased yearly. Apply at the *Morning Courier Office*, if by letter, post paid.
June 23. 76-1m

WANTED.—A good BED-ROOM and SITTING-ROOM, (Furnished) for a single Gentleman, who has his own servant. Cooking will not be required. If the house is a short distance from town and has a Stable, &c. it will be preferred. Apply to the Editor, by letter.
July 14. 94-f

S. CLEVELAND BLYTH, M. D., respectfully advertizes the public, in general; and his friends, in particular; that he has commenced the exercise of his profession, in *La Rue des Enfans Trouvés*; near the New Market: where his most zealous assiduities are at their command.
Montreal, July 4, 1836. 65

THE
LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER
Saw Mills and Timber
JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Capital, £500,000, in Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

BANKERS,

The Liverpool Union Bank ......in Liverpool.
The Northern and Central Bank of England ......in Manchester.
Ditto Ditto ......in Birmingham.
Cunliffe, Brook & Co. ......in London.
The Montreal and Quebec Banks ......in Canada.

SOLICITOR TO THE COMPANY.
H. B. WALKER, Esq. ......LIVERPOOL.

Directors,

WILLIAM FAWCETT, Esq.
JNO. ASPINALL, Esq.
JOS. ROBINSON PIM, Esq. } For Liverpool.
MICHAEL HUMBLE, Esq.
SAML. STANSFIELD, Esq.
JOSIAH TIMMIS, Esq. *of Quebec and Toronto,* } For Canada.
JAMES BRADFORD, Esq.
WM. JONES, Esq. } For Manchester.
ROBERT BARKER, Esq.
JOHN BARWELL, Esq.
EDWARD BACH, Esq. } For Birmingham.
SAMUEL BRIGGS, Esq.

THE Company being aware that a liberal access to their Capital and resources will materially benefit Upper and Lower Canada, and other British Possessions in America, from which large Shipments of Timber are annually made to England; and their object being the mutual benefit of the Merchants, Shipowners, Land Proprietors, and the Consumers generally as Joint Stock Proprietors, they have reserved 10,000 shares for allotment to persons residing in the Canadas and other British Settlements in America; and for the purpose of extending the benefit as widely as possible in that quarter, it is agreed that no Shareholder there shall purchase Scrip for more than 100 Shares, nor shall any of them be allowed to transfer any of their Shares to persons in England within the period of twelve calendar months from the day of allotment, nor shall any Shareholder in America be allowed to vote by Proxy.

That Subscribers shall pay one dollar per Share for the Printing and other expences for their Scrip to the Director of the Company at Quebec, to whom all applications for Shares must be made; and shall also pay £1 per Share into the Banks of the Company which will be appointed at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and such other places as the convenience of the Shareholders may require (to be remitted by them to the Company's Bankers in Liverpool) when their Certificates will be delivered to them; and that a further call not exceeding £2 per Share be made in two months afterwards on giving 21 days' notice, and (if needful) a further call not exceeding £2 per share more to be made at any time after six months, on giving 21 days' notice.

And that no further call be made till after the first Annual Meeting be held by the Directors in England, when the books will be made up and a Statement of the affairs of the Company laid before the Shareholders.

And if any further calls be required they will be made in like manner on the authority of the Directors assembled in General Meeting in England, of which due notice will be given.

A Counterpart of the Deeds of Settlement of the Company will be deposited in the hands of their Bankers at Quebec and other places at the discretion of the Director, for the signature of the Shareholders, and all transfers of Shares must be under the hand and seal of the Director there.

Prospectuses may be had, and applications for Shares to be made, at the Company's Office in Quebec, (postage paid.)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER SAW MILLS AND TIMBER JOINT STOCK COMPANY, QUEBEC.

I request you will secure me Shares in the above Company, subject to the Prospectus.

____________ *Signature.*
____________ *Residence.*
____________ *Trade or Profession.*
____________ *Date.*

June 25. 78

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Undersigned having made large additions to his Wharves and Stores, will be prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, to receive, and forward to Montreal or Quebec all kinds of Produce, and make liberal advances on the same. He will always have a responsible person in attendance at his Store on the Wharf to receive all packages from Steamboats, &c., and will be accountable for the same.

Property on Commission from Lower Canada shall meet with prompt attention; and all compromise of the interest of those who may favor him with a share of their business shall be carefully avoided.

N. B.—Steamboats supplied with Wood on liberal terms.

JOHN COUNTER.
Kingston, May 2, 1836. 36

AN additional PRESS having been imported PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, HAND and POSTING BILLS, CARDS, &c. &c., can be printed, at the MORNING COURIER OFFICE, with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.—Nov. 10. 19

Removals.

G. SCRIPTURE, *Dentist*, has REMOVED his Office to *St. Henry Street*, opposite St. Henry Hotel.
July 16. 96

WILLIAM RITCHIE & Co. have REMOVED to No. 220, *St. Paul Street*, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. C. L. Ogden & Co. and Dempster & Rodger.
May 16. 43

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber begs to inform his numerous friends and customers in town and country, that he has REMOVED to the house recently occupied by Messrs J. & T. A. Starke, Stationers, nearly opposite his old stand, and at the same time begs to return them his most grateful thanks for the very liberal support he has hitherto met with, and hopes, by strict attention to the superintendance of his business, still to merit a continuance of their favours.

HENRY MUSSEN.
May 27. 53 *Confectioner.*

THE Subscribers have REMOVED to the premises adjoining Messrs. Lemesurier, Routh & Co., in *St. Francois Xavier Street.*
JOHN WRAGG & Co.
May 19. 46

ROBERT FROSTE & Co. have REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by Messrs Kay, Whitehead & Co., bottom of *St. Peter Street.*
May 5. 34

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!
PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the *Philadelphia Saturday Courier*, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near Twenty-six Thousand Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The *Courier* is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum, subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The *Pennsylvanian* says—"The *Saturday Courier* is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the *Inquirer and Daily Courier*, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The *New York Star* says—"We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The *Albany Mercury* of March 16th, 1836, says, "the *Saturday Courier* is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the *Courier* in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

The Quarto Edition.—Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the *Token*, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved *Family Newspaper* is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

Maps.—In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, railroads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generous y extended to them, could warrant.

Terms.—The *Philadelphia Saturday Courier* is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The *Philadelphia Mirror*, being a quarto edition of the *Saturday Courier*, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York *Albion*, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

☞ Four copies will be sent for Ten Dollars.
WOODWARD & CLARKE,
93 Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns just received, by the *Aurora* from Liverpool, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
HOWARD & THOMPSON.
June 18. 72

PIG IRON.—30 tons PIG IRON, and a few FIRE BRICKS, now landing, and for sale by
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
May 21. 49

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EVERY Man, who values such an operation, should send his RAZORS to
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Montreal, June 23, 1836. 76

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FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, a CONSIGNMENT of 12 cases Superior London HATS, received late last Season.
CHS. LINDSAY,
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[JPD] 3 crates Earthenware.
The owner is requested to apply for them immediately, or they will be sold to pay expenses.
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
July 14. 94

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER.

The [illegible]

Vol. II.

Morning C[illegible]

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, [illegible]

We learn from many [illegible] Upper Canada, some of [illegible] parts not far from the line which divides the two provinces, that an unusually active intercourse subsists with the neighbouring States; and that large quantities of foreign fabrics are daily introduced by other channels than the St. Lawrence.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that there exists at this moment but one bond of connexion between the two provinces. The Sovereign of each is the same.

The apportionment of the Revenue collected in Lower Canada, from the duties upon British and Foreign importations at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, has proved a fertile source of animosity [illegible] The compacts respecting [illegible] sufficient to guard against lo[illegible] arising in consequence of [illegible] graphical position of the [illegible] and in order to promote [illegible] essential interests of be[illegible] solidate their strength [illegible] legislative Union, founded [illegible] equitable principles, must, [illegible] and in defiance of every obstacle, short of the annexation of Upper Canada to the United States, or an arrangement which shall virtually, although not on terms, incorporate that province with the Republican Union, be accomplished.

This measure, which could not fail to be mutually advantageous to the two Provinces, has been hitherto obstructed by party and sectional jealousies; but it is now become apparent that the existing relations between them cannot much longer be sustained. A spirit of commercial jealousy and distrust, aggravated by the misconduct of the Lower Canada Assembly, has bee[illegible] this spirit must increase [illegible] dent Legislatures, someti[illegible] different principles, and [illegible] rests, not unfrequently sup[illegible] tile.

Despairing of any measu[illegible] means of Legislative ena[illegible] Province, the inhabitants of [illegible] have been driven to cultivate [illegible] commercial intercourse with the State of New York. In a few years the Railroads of that State—the Erie and Oswego Canals—and the Hudson River—may supersede the St. Lawrence, notwithstanding any restrictions which the wisdom or policy of England may interpose. Considerations of interest will speedily weaken the ties of duty and obligation which attach Upper Canada to the Parent State; and the two Provinces will come to regard each other in a light far remote from feelings of amity.

By an union, Lower Canada would derive benefit from the example of the [illegible] Province—from a more extensiv[illegible] in her vast agricultural resour[illegible] —and her spirit of enterpris[illegible] thens imposed upon Upper [illegible] prosecution of works of publi[illegible] would, in the event of a mo[illegible] nexion, be shared by Lower [illegible] will not be denied that thos[illegible] have largely contributed, an[illegible] event of an union, continue to [illegible] advantage of both.

Failing the accomplishment of this desirable object, Lower Canada will ultimately become detached from all, but an unproductive intercourse, with the rich and fertile countries, of which nature has proclaimed her the outlet.

Upper Canada, alienated from the Lower Province, by the anti-British and anti-Commercial policy of a faction in its bosom, which is prepared to sacrifice the interests of an entire population, to maintain its own destructive ascendancy, will shortly demand, in the language of justifiable [illegible] remonstrance, access to tho[illegible] gress and egress which are [illegible] abundance by the States bor[illegible] limits. The extension to he[illegible] the unrestricted use, subject t[illegible] be adjusted between the resp[illegible] ments of England and the U[illegible] those channels of intercour[illegible] Britain and foreign countries, [illegible] temptingly offered in her immediate vicinity, may, and in all probability will, form a subject of negociation between the two powers. This point may be conceded; the Americans obtaining, as an equivalent, or something approaching to it, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the Ocean.

The consequences of such an arrangement, supposing the Provinces to continue disunited, it behoves every well-wisher to the prosperity of this Province, and of this city in particular, to weigh carefully and maturely.

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