# The Morning Courier.

## FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

No. 33. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1835. VOL. I.


### Lower Canada.

BOAT RACE.—This day the rowing matches pending between the officers of H. M. S. *Pique* and some gentlemen of this city, came off about noon. The two matches were between the same boats, the *Water Witch*, built by Nicol, of Greenock, and the *Long tailed Musicians*, a Plymouth built boat belonging to the officers of the *Pique*. In the first match, the *Witch* was rowed by Messrs. Rogers, Vaughan, Young and Ferguson, and steered by Mr. Gethings, all amateurs, and the *Musicians* by four officers of the *Pique*, and steered by the Master. On a given signal both boats started from the starboard bow of the *Pique*, to row round a boat moored off the south side of the St. Charles, and return to the frigate; the whole of the distance being about five miles; the tide was with the match going, and against it on returning. The boats made a beautiful start, but the *Witch* soon obtained the lead, and kept it throughout, winning by nearly five minutes. She was admirably rowed and steered, and performed her work in very handsome style. After a short interval the second race came off, in the *Witch* was rowed by four soldiers, of the crew of the Quarter Master General's boat, and again steered by Mr. Gethings—the *Pique's* boat was rowed by sailors. The wind had now risen considerably, and shortly the tide turned which made the coming up very heavy pulling, the boats having both wind and tide against them. This match was well contested throughout, and ultimately won by the sailors by less than a minute; on coming up it appeared the *Water Witch* had been so strained that she had broken just before her foremost thwart, and literally gave way, as each oar struck her, as if she had been made of paper. Of the respective merits of the two boats, as wager boats, there can be no doubt that in smooth water the *Water Witch* is by far the swifter craft, having the advantage of nearly six feet greater length—she seems as if expressly built to run for and win a wager—and indeed the event of the second race showed that her form was as fragile as it was beautiful; whilst her competitor, less speedy, appears to have sustained no injury by the strength put upon her. The whole passed off with the greatest good feeling. The Officers of the *Pique* entertained His Excellency Lord Gosford, and a very numerous party of Ladies and Gentlemen on board, to witness the race; elegant collations were spread in the cabins, and the Officers were most attentive to their guests, conducting them over the ship, and explaining to them the construction of that beautiful specimen of naval architecture. The company had also an opportunity of seeing the tars at dinner, and the cleanliness, order and regularity of their messes, and indeed the high order in which every thing about this Frigate is kept, astonished those who had not before been on board of a King's ship. The Band of the 79th Regiment were on board, and played on the quarter deck some of their choicest pieces of music. The day was unusually fine and the river covered with boats, which, together with vessels leaving the port, formed altogether a most stirring scene. The company were conveyed from and to the shore in the Frigate's boats, and experienced every possible attention from their gallant entertainers.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Right Hon. Lord Aylmer is, we learn, about to resign the military command of the British North American Colonies. The troops in this Province fall under the command, *pro tempore*, of Colonel Nicol, of the 98th Regiment, now in this garrison. Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, at Halifax, takes the general command, but a high officer is said to be expected in Quebec. His Lordship and Lady Aylmer, accompanied by Captain Doyle, A. D. C. embark tomorrow at twelve in the *Pique*, which will immediately weigh, and proceed to sea for Plymouth in England. His Lordship landed here on the 13th Oct. 1830, in H. M. Yacht *Herald*, and would have completed his five years residence within less than a month.—*Quebec Gazette, Sept. 16.*

MONUMENT ON THE PLAINS TO THE MEMORY OF

WOLFE.

The last anniversary of the battle of the Plains of Abraham was aptly chosen as the day on which the names of the heroes, WOLFE and MONTCALM, were affixed to the sarcophagus, on which rests the beautiful obelisk raised to their honor during the government of the Earl of Dalhousie. The return of that anniversary may be appropriated to a brief description of the monument lately erected by Lieutenant General Lord Aylmer, while Governor in Chief of these Provinces, which completes the series of testimonials offered by posterity to the memory of the devoted and the brave.

The first and most imposing in its appearance of these monuments, is the Obelisk in front of the Governor's garden, so generally admired for its symmetrical proportions. It is a tribute common to both of the heroes, whose names it bears. The second, is a marble slab placed, with commendable taste and feeling, by Lord Aylmer, to the memory of Montcalm, in the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent, within the precincts of which he was buried, in a grave partly formed by the bursting of a shell during the previous siege.—The slab has this inscription, equally distinguished by truth and simplicity :—

Honneur
à
MONTCALM!
Le Destin en lui derobant
La Victoire,
L'a recompensé par
Une Mort Glorieuse!

A monument to Wolfe on the spot where he died was alone wanting. The exact spot was known but to few, while the interest attached to it was increased by the lapse of time :—the last contemporary of the battle was no more, and the site would in a few years have become a subject for conjecture. Although the stone, which formed his death couch, had been preserved in its original position, it had been sunk beneath the surface, in order to protect it from pilgrims who came, not to enrich but rob the shrine, by carrying away as relics pieces of the rock, hallowed by the death of Wolfe. These considerations, it may be imagined, suggested the design of erecting a Monument on this spot to Lord Aylmer; and as no accurate description of it has appeared, and as the spot is constantly visited by strangers, the following particulars which may be depended upon to be correct, will doubtless be interesting to the public.

The Monument lately erected by Lord Aylmer, then Governor in Chief, to the memory of Wolfe, on the spot where he died, is situated in a field, the property of Hammond Gowen, Esq. between the house of C. Campbell, Esq. and the race-course, and adjoining the *Grande Allée*.—The ground necessary for the site was presented by Mr. Gowen to his Lordship for the purpose; and the monument is distinctly seen from the road. It is composed of a half column of the Corinthian Order, two feet in diameter, and about nine feet in height. It is executed in Montreal marble, and shaped from a single block. Together with the base it is turned and polished, forming a beautiful specimen of that valuable building stone. The sub-plinth is of granite stone, in order to form a contrast; and the whole is supported on a pedestal of rocks, formed of the boulders of granite found on the neighboring surface, in a conspicuous part of which pedestal is placed the remaining portion of the actual Rock, on which Wolfe was supported when he breathed his last. The stones are strongly connected together, embedded in the solid foundation of rock; and unless the monument should be intentionally damaged, it will be durable as the fame of him whose name it bears. The inscription, which is deeply cut on the column, is brief and emphatic, containing a modest and delicate reference to that upon the slab in honour of Montcalm :—

HERE DIED
WOLFE
VICTORIOUS!

The work does great credit to the mason, Mr. Xavier Maloin, who has executed it in a very able manner, under the direction of Mr. Blaiklock, of the Royal Engineer Department, from a design drawn by Lord Aylmer.

The spot where Wolfe received his third and death wound was in front of the Redoubt, and rising ground, somewhat on the right and in advance of the Monument. He was thence borne to the rear, and supported against a rock lying on the surface.

In a small field, the property of the late Mr. Moorhead, between the one in which the monument is situate and the property of Charles Campbell, Esq. about fifty yards due north from the Column, immediately joining the fence, may be seen the remains of the well whence Wolfe was supplied with water, when lying faint and dying on the spot now marked by the Column. This has been ever since known to the old inhabitants of the neighbourhood as Wolfe's Well, but in consequence of a horse having been drowned in it about four years ago, was filled up with rubbish, to the great regret of many who have never ceased to hold it in hallowed remembrance.

Such is the interest attached to the scene of this glorious event, that a public debt of thanks is due to the distinguished general officer, who during his administration of the Province acquired by Great Britain at the price of Wolfe's death, has taken care at his own expense, to mark this sacred spot in so conspicuous and appropriate a manner, that it never afterwards can be overlooked or forgotten.

Quebec, Sept. 13, 1835. J. C. F.
—*Quebec Mercury.*

FOR THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

MR. EDITOR,—You are respectfully requested to give the following notice and subsequent proceedings, an insertion in the *Advocate* :—

NOTICE.—In conformity to a request of several of the enlightened freeholders of the Township of Dudswell, to me directed, notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the reformers of said Dudswell is intended to be held on Saturday, the 29th instant, at four o'clock, P. M., at the school-house, No. 1, in Dudswell, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the Province, and, furthermore, to do any other business thought expedient when met.

A general attention to the above notice is solicited. All who are friendly to the cause of lawful and just reform are likewise invited to attend.

T. D. BISHOP,
*Lieut. of Militia.*

Dudswell, Aug. 14, 1835.

Agreeably to the above notice, a meeting of the principal portion of the inhabitants of Dudswell met at the time appointed, when Lt. Bishop opened the meeting by reading the above notice, and further stating, that he apprehended from the appearance of the meeting present, that the intention of those calling the meeting had been misunderstood, and that the last clause of the notice had been inserted by himself, without being requested by the enlightened freeholders, and then immediately nominated Mr. Amos Bishop as Chairman, which was agreed to by the majority of the meeting. Mr. Thomas Davis was nominated to serve as Secretary, but was objected to by Lt. Bishop, as not being a Reformer of a particular stamp, but it being put to vote, Mr. Davis was appointed by a large majority. The Chairman then addressed the meeting on the necessity of reform and the organisation of a reform Association, but being unwilling to proceed, or unprovided with resolutions to that effect, thought it was best to postpone the formation to a future period.—Upon which Mr. J. Fraser addressed the meeting, and endeavored to explain his views on the object of the meeting; but was in a most ungentleman-like manner, repeatedly interrupted by the Chairman, his views being adverse to the formation of a reform Association. Mr. Fraser, by request, in a most conciliating manner, endeavored to read the resolutions ultimately adopted, but which the repeated interruptions of the tiberal Chairman, rendered impracticable. It being obvious to the majority present, that no business could be transacted unless in unison with the views of the very enlightened Chairman. It was then resolved to adjourn the meeting to the School House at the Corner, (it being public property,) where it was expected the liberty of speech would be enjoyed, the house where the meeting was called being private property, and owned by those enlightened freeholders.—Upon arriving at the place appointed, the meeting was re-organized by appointing Mr. G. Lothrop, as Chairman, and re-appointing Mr. Davis, as Secretary, when the following resolutions were moved and seconded.

1. That this meeting views with feeling of deep regret, the unhappy differences now existing in this province, and the great excitement attendant thereon.

2. That this meeting is fully confident that his Majesty's Government, aided by the Imperial Parliament, will use every means in their power, to adjust the said differences, to the satisfaction of all, without sacrificing the interests of any class of his Majesty's subjects in this province.

3. That this meeting is fully aware that a reform is wanting in various departments in this province, as well in the House of Assembly as elsewhere, which reform we will use all constitutional means to obtain.

4. That this meeting is of opinion, that the formation of what are denominated reform Associations, instead of leading to a speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties, now unfortunately existing in this province, only tend to embarrass the settlement, and prolong the continuance of the same.

5. That while the individuals composing this meeting, fully recognise the right of every man to express his own opinions, in his own way—they conceive it to be due to themselves to declare that any Association, formed on the township of Dudswell, purporting to effect a change in the Constitution of this province, will be in opposition to the wishes and expressed opinions of a large majority of the inhabitants thereof.

6. That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the office of the *Farmers' Advocate* for publication, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

The whole of the above Resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

GALEN LOTHROP, *Chairman.*
THOMAS DAVIS, *Secretary.*

### United States.

A PIRATE.—The following information, furnished by the Capt. of the brig *Eutaw*, just arrived at this port from Trieste, has been handed to us by Mr. Coffee, of the Exchange.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

*August* 24, 1835, sea account, at 10 P. M. lat. 34,56, lon. 50,40, we brought too by a piratical schooner of 4 guns, and from 30 to 40 men. He fired a shot under our bowsprit, making use of abusive language at the same time, and said if we did not bear a hand and send our boat on board, he would shoot away our bowsprit. The boat went on board with myself and three men. He detained two of our crew under guard, and came on board the *Eutaw*, and took from her one barrel of beef, two bags of bread and some pork, spare flying jibboom, and some clothing from the officers and crew, and went on board. He then sent the boat back, telling me if I wanted my two men I must send him my barometer, which was sent. The boat returned again and took from us some canvass and twine, and went on board again, when they took from her all the oars, painter, &c., and despatched her with two of their own oars, which were very indifferent, and then went on her course. While the men were on board they interrogated them very strictly relative to the brig's cargo and the number of her crew, and wanted the seamen to join them. They said they were 48 days from Angade Cuba, bound to Africa. Manzaida, Tenerife, was marked on the barometer.

FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.—Among other deplorable consequences of the violent measures of the abolitionists, is the suspension of a great many schools in the South, which had been established for the benefit of colored people. A correspondent incidentally mentions that three such schools (probably all that existed) have been suspended in Charleston since the mission of the abolition pamphlets.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The preceding paragraph is from the *Journal of Commerce*. We had a letter yesterday from a highly esteemed friend and correspondent at Washington, in which, among other things, precisely the same effect, as to the school, for the colored children, is stated to have been produced in that city by the proceedings of the anti-slavery society. The writer describes with great force the prosperous condition of the schools and their beneficial results, before the outbreaking of the storm which is now sweeping over the land, and exhibits the melancholy contrast now presented as the fruit of immediate abolitionism. We shall publish the letter as soon as the state of our columns will permit.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

IN THE WRONG SHOP.—This morning, a stout stalwart Vermonter, seeing the crowd at the Post Office just after it was opened, mingled with it, and urged his way up to the delivery window, and to the great amusement of the clerk, instead of mentioning his name, or asking for a letter, "What," said he, "have you got that's good here?" Nothing, sir, but letters, "replied the clerk, in his affable manner. "Nothing but letters!" exclaimed Vermont, "Why, now, I thought right certin you'd got something good here to drink.—*Boston Transcript.*

## Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1835.

### Two Days Later from England.

THE New York papers of Monday furnish us with a few extracts from English papers, two days later than the news formerly received.

The Corporation Reform Bill was still under discussion in the House of Lords. Sir CHARLES WETHERELL had occupied the attention of their Lordships for two nights. The *Morning Chronicle* of the 1st August gives the following view of this staunch opponent of change, in advocating before the House of Lords the claims of the Corporations :—

"Sir Charles Wetherell boldly makes his stand on divine right and passive obedience. The Lower House of Parliament is greatly insulted by a fat and ranting advocate of the self. elect, who describes the Municipal Bill as revolutionary and republican, and predicts a democracy as the result of Corporation Reform. Surrounded by a body-guard of town-clerks, the most injudicious and wild advocate demands to tender witnesses in defence of 250 corporations—a process of judicial inquiry which would occupy a British Parliament at least a quarter of a century."

The Corporation Reform Bill for Ireland was introduced in the House of Commons on the 31st July.

The important measure which places the Irish corporations upon a just and popular basis, and which is, therefore, a necessary supplement to English municipal reform, was introduced last night by the Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Perrin. We refer our readers to the Parliamentary report of the able and temperate speech in which the Honorable and learned Member developed the details of this great measure of justice and conciliation to our fellow countrymen of Ireland, hitherto too much and too long governed on the narrow and exclusive principles of Orange ascendancy. Mr. Shaw, as in duty bound, said something in favor of a mitigation or postponement of sentence on his good friends, the corporators, and enlarged upon their scope and usefulness as branches of Protestant and English connexion; but Mr O'Connell, in an eloquent and indignant speech, denounced the narrow policy which looked not in reality to English, but to selfish and party interests, and hailed the present liberal measure as the harbinger of better days for Ireland; he exposed the miserable artifice of dragging religion into every discussion of Irish policy, and showed how much more strongly the connexion with England would be cemented by being founded upon the broad basis of equal right and equal participation in all the advantages of British institutions. The Honorable and learned gentleman did not forget Sir Charles Wetherill, who, if we are not mistaken, will not soon forget the trimming he received.

From the *Quebec Gazette* of Wednesday, forwarded by Steamboat, we extract the following additional items of English News :—

The fast sailing Brig *Breeze*, from Limerick, arrived in port this morning, and Captain Patterson, her commander, obligingly furnished us with a London paper to the 4th August. The *Breeze* has experienced heavy contrary winds on the way out.

We make some extracts :—

LONDON, *August* 4.—Last night the House of Lords took into consideration the Corporation Reform Bill, by moving the order of the day. Lord Melbourne made a long speech against taking evidence on the bill at its bar. Earl Carnarvon, however, moved the question, and after a warm debate, his motion was carried, contents 124, non-contents 54.—Majority against Ministers 70. This the Ministers deprecated as a means of effecting unnecessary delays, and the loss of the bill this session.

A number of petitions on the subject of the stamp duties were presented on the 3d. It appears that the property of the unstamped papers had been seized by order of the ministry.

Mr. Roebuck had given notice of a motion on the subject, and given notice to the Attorney General to be ready to answer. Lord J. Russel said a notice of motion with statements and arguments, was perfectly inconsistent with the rules of the House.

Mr. Seymour, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Commons, has retired.

The Irish Tithe Bill was under discussion on the 3d of August.

Mr. Rothschild has taken the whole loan of £15,000,000 under the West India Emancipation Act, at 13s. 7d. annuity, the terms of Government, the Bankers having offered 14s. 11d. The Government gains, and the loan offers advantages to the contractor and his friends. The funds fell immediately.—Consols 90¼ to 89¾.

A great fire occurred on the 2d August, in London, in Charter House Square.

The Paris dates of August 2, give the proceedings before the Peers, in the case of Gerard, the assassin. The funeral was postponed to the 5th. 14 were killed, 23 wounded. These bills are preparing to effect a ownership of the press, to be presented to the Deputies.

The end of all sound legislation and right government is the sovereign good of the community. Any political discussions which do not in their spirit fully recognise this principle, are purely chimerical and worthless. But it is, unfortunately, the case, that the opinions of men are neither settled nor in unison upon what constitutes the true happiness of any people, or what most conduces to the promotion of their lasting interests. Upon any attempt, however, to settle this knotty question, we will not at present enter; as the axiom with which we have opened these remarks, will render sufficiently intelligible our present purpose.

Keeping distinctly in view the only use of government—the physical, moral, and intellectual good of the people at large—we would invite the attention of the dispassionate, to the respective catalogue of grievances of the two main parties in this Province. Examine, for instance, the series of Constitutional Resolutions which we published yesterday, (we do not cite it because by any means embracing all the reasonable complaints of the party,) and the famous Ninety-two Resolutions of the House of Assembly, or if it is desired, the Resolutions which are every day passed at Revolutionary assemblages. Scrutinize, thoroughly, the spirit and the aim of both. View them in their bearing to the axiomatic declaration already alluded to, and which all must admit. We dont say, at present, turn to fact, to history and documents, to prove the falsehood or truth of either the one or the other. We only wish to know how their *prima facie* evidence would strike a stranger. We affirm he could not fail to discriminate that they had emanated from men of very opposite views and feelings. He would at once allow to the Constitutional catalogue of evils, the sobriety and weight of truth. They would appear of too every day and substantial a character, too much within every body's cognizance, to allow of the slightest suspicion that they were falsifications. They have nothing apparently ideal, nothing fanciful about them, and if not true, their framers must have been fools, besides knaves, to imagine that people could be got together to sanction as real such universalised and home-spun materials. In short, a stranger would be at no loss to discover the close connection between the subjects set forth in the Resolutions and the happiness and prosperity of those supporting them. Again, what would be the finding of a stranger after a minute scrutiny of the Ninety-Two Resolutions? We affirm that it would be the reverse of his impressions upon perusal of those of the Constitutionalists. The narrow and uncertain basis of alleged abuses must strike him as being very disproportionate to the vast and towering superstructure of violent and declamatory language by which it is surmounted. A rancorous party spirit oozes out, he would discern, at every chink of the ungainly structure. The detailed causes of discontent he would allow to be very *recherchés*, and, in ordinary circumstances, far beyond the reach of being observed by, or of influencing the majority of the people, unless, perhaps, he imagined them to be a nation of wrong-headed philosophers. Supposing the premises to be true, he could not safely and satisfactorily arrive at the conclusions assumed. He would suspect that the confused mass of rage and violence had emanated from an ambitious and unscrupulous cabal—a suspicion which would speedily grow into conviction, when he turned his attention to investigate the character of the Canadian people, and that of their leaders.

The chimerical and extravagant claims of the Revolutionists must strike any stranger as singularly contrasting with the unimaginative and sober character of those of the Constitutionalists. But we would not have the Royal Commissioners take them upon their *prima facie* evidence. We say unhesitatingly, inquire into the truth and justice of both.

The *St. George* steamer arrived yesterday morning at three o'clock, with the brigantine *John Newport*, and two barges in tow. She left Quebec at half-past eight on Tuesday night, and had 20 cabin and 65 steerage passengers. She would have been up early in the night but for the fog on Wednesday morning.

The *British America* Steamer, which left Quebec on Wednesday night at ten o'clock, arrived in port yesterday evening at half-past seven. She had 46 cabin and 67 steerage passengers.

The Steamer *St. George*, in going out of port last night, went a-ground a little below the Island Wharf, in consequence of one of the wheels refusing to pass the centre, thereby rendering it impossible to round the *batture*. The *British America*, which had just arrived, went to her assistance; and by the combined skill of the captains the *St. George* was soon afloat, and proceeded on her trip, without having received any injury.

The following vessels are advertised for Canada, in GORE'S *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 29th July :—*Sophia*, Easton, to sail on the 9th August—would not receive goods after the 7th; *Edgar*, Gibson; *Cumberland*, Ashbridge; *Solway*, Gray; *Peril*, Sharpe; *Nelson Village*, Rodgers; *Sir Walter Scott*, Young.

The farewell Ball of the citizens of Quebec to the Right Hon. Lord AYLMER and Lady AYLMER, took place on Tuesday evening last, and went off with great *eclat*.

### Commercial.

In this market, the only sale of produce worth reporting, which we have heard of yesterday, is a parcel of about 200 barrels United States fine Flour, uninspected, at 27s. 6d. per barrel, 90 days.

Our advices from Quebec of Tuesday evening state, that 94 puncheons of Jamaica Rum, ex *Standard*, proof 1 to 2½, had been sold at 3s. 11½d. and 4s. ℔ gallon; and 150 puncheons Leeward, proof 1 to 5, at 3s. 9d., both 90 days. A lot of 85 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar, said to be a good average parcel, had also changed hands at 45s. ℔ cwt.

BOSTON, SEPT. 12, 1835.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee 4000 barrels, from $6,12½ @ $6,25 ℔ barrel; 500 barrels Ohio, $5,80 cash; Baltimore Howard Street, $6¼ @ $6¾, 4 months—the latter price is a small improvement. Small sales from new Wheat at $6¾, same credit.

BALTIMORE MARKET, SEPT. 11, 1835.

Hogs continue very scarce. The principal sales were at our former quotations, $7 @ $7,25. Howard Street Flour—The market has been more lively this week than for some time past, and is now quite firm. The sale from stores have been at the uniform price of $6 ℔ barrel. City Mills Flour—Transactions in this description have been quite active this week, and comprise upwards of 6000 barrels, all for foreign export. Most of the sales have been made at $6, on 4 months credit. Corn—Sales of white today at 85 cents. Maryland Tobacco still continues to arrive freely, and the common qualities find ready sale at former rates. Considerable sales of common Ohio have been made at $5,12½ @ $7, and in some instances at less rates. The crop of Maryland Tobacco, which promised to be very abundant in the early part of the season, will not, we understand, realize the expectations then formed. The late rains and sudden cold spells have had an injurious effect upon the growing plants. This is the case particularly in Calvert County, but the same remark is applicable to the whole of the Western shore.

ANTIQUE RELIC.—A most elegant relic of the time when Ebor owned the Roman's sway was recently turned up between York and Dringhouses, a site rich in Roman remains. It is a signet of iron contained in a case of silver, or some mixture of which silver constitutes the principal part. Its form is as near as possible that of the fashionable eye-glass of the present day, neatly engraved, and the rivets are of brass. It has a ring at the top, by which it has in all probability been attached as a chain, and thus worn as an ornament upon the person. On the obverse is a striking profile of Flavius Domitian, with the inscription "FLAVIUS NOST," and on the reverse is a man on horseback, the animal in a trot, and the man elevating a whip, seemingly in the act of urging it forward, with the motto "NONO AT NONUS." Flavius Domitian was the second son of Flavius Vespatian, who reigned from A.D. 81 to 96, in which year he was assassinated, so that the signet, it is likely, is between 1,700 and 1,800 years old, and yet the letters and every part of the engraving are distinct and perfect. This singular state of preservation is doubtless to be attributed to the superior state of the workmanship, and the exactness with which the iron was enclosed and protected by the less corrosive and more precious metal of which the case is composed.—*York paper.*

THE UNRECOVERED MONKS.—The Hon. Randall Plunket, in spite of Mr. O'Connell's impertinence, has brought out from that Hon. gentleman a very important fact respecting the monastorial system in Ireland. It seems the Relief Bill of 1829 requires that all monks, jesuits, and so forth, shall be registered, on pain of deportation. But the monks have learned from their lay and secular brethren an evasion of the law, which at once enables them to conceal their numbers, and to escape the penalties of non-compliance with the statute. "They were called," said Mr. O'Connell, "educational monks; but in the definition of the laws they were not monks, because they had taken no oaths which could bring them within the statute prohibiting the increase of monks in Ireland." "What will you lay it's a lie?" If a truth, it only shows the perverse ingenuity of those spiritual lieges in evading the established laws of the realm; but, whether the truth or not, we would most earnestly entreat the high-minded member for Dragheda to follow up the start he has made, to bring before the house in some formal manner the subject of monkery in Ireland, and to have it ascertained, both what oaths (which the monks do not take) which would bring them under the statute (in this case impositive), and what oaths they do take, which regulate their allegiance whether to the Pope or to the Sovereign of these realms. Mr. Plunket cannot but know that just at this period, when so many important discoveries are in progress respecting the doctrines and practices of the papal church, it must be a matter of great consequence to have the subject of the whole regular orders, "black, white, and gray," with all their trumpery, thoroughly investigated. It will throw additional light on the propagation of *Dens's Theology*, and we look for it at the hands of this intelligent and patriotic gentleman.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

ADVENTURE BETWEEN A HOTTENTOT AND A LION.—The grass about us was exceedingly tall, and the country abounded in spring-boks: one of our Hottentots thought he perceived one amidst the grass, and crept close up to it, in order to make sure of his shot, when on rising to discharge his piece he found himself close upon a large male lion, which instantly set up a loud roar. The man fled, and being near the waggons was not pursued by the lion. The manner in which he related the story was exceedingly amusing, and characteristic of the Hottentot. "I saw," said he, "a spring-bok, which I made sure of having in the pot to-night, but when I got close to it I found it was the Governor. I was just going to fire, when he asked me in a loud tone, 'What are you going to do?' 'Oh!' said I, 'I beg your pardon; I did not know it was your honour, or I should not have presumed to have drawn on you; I hope your honour will not consider it an insult; I shall instantly retire.' So I scampered away a great deal quicker than I went to him."—*Cordons's Wanderings in South Africa.*

MATHEMATICAL DEMONSTRATION.—The late eccentric mathematician, Professor Vince, of King's College, Cambridge, being once engaged in a conversation with a gentleman who advocated "Duelling," is said to have thrown his adversary completely *hors de combat*, by the following acute and characteristic reply to his question:—"But what could you do, Sir, if a man told you to your very face, 'you lie!'" "What could I do? why I wud'nt knock him down, but I'd tell him to prov it. Prov it, Sir, prov it, I'd say. If he cud'nt, he'd be the liar, and there I shud have him: but, if he did prov that I had lied, I must e'en pocket the affront; and there I expect the matter wud end."

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.—And now for an instance of self-denial, which I have often witnessed on the part of my friend, the large elephant. I had observed him very busy, flapping right and flapping left, evidently much annoyed by the mosquitoes. He showed, by constant flagellation of his person, that he was much annoyed by his prosecutors; and just at that time the keeper brought a little naked black thing, as round as a ball, which is India, I believe they call a child—laid it down before the animal, with two words of Hindostanee, "watch it," and then walked away into the town. The elephant immediately broke off the larger part of the bough, so as to make a smaller and more convenient whisk, and directed his whole attention to the child, gently fanning the little lump of Indian ink, and driving away every mosquito which came near it; this he continued to do for upward of two hours, regardless of himself, until the keeper returned. It was really a beautiful sight, and caused much reflection among those who observed it. Here was a monster, whose bulk exceeded that of the infant at least ten thousand times, acknowledging the image of his maker, even in its lowest degree of perfection, as divine; thereby proving the truth of the sacred announcement, that God had "given to man dominion over the beast of the field."

A doctor once returned quiet to his tailor, because it did not exactly suit him. The tailor afterwards seeing the doctor at a funeral of one of his patients, said to him, "Ah, doctor, you are a happy man;" "Why so?" inquired the doctor, "Because," said the tailor, "your mistakes never have any of your bad work returned upon your hands."

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1835.

We have had a Communication on the subject of a Railroad which promises results more magnificent than any that has hitherto been projected in this or in the Upper Province. So boundless is the field, which by it is proposed to be rendered more accessible, and so flattering the prospects of commercial advantages to those regions which it holds out, that we regard the contemplated undertaking as claiming the best encouragement from the inhabitants of both the Canadas. The railway is designed to connect Lakes Ontario and Huron from Wellington Square, at the head of Lake Ontario, to Goderich, on Lake Huron. If any one will take the trouble to examine a map of this section of North America, a cursory glance will satisfy him of the immense and new facilities that would be afforded by it to trade.

As there can be but one opinion as to the promising nature of the field for enterprise which the rapidly settling countries which border Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, display any more direct route by which their inhabitants can communicate with the sea must partake of the importance of the countries themselves. The only way in which the territory of Michigan, North West, the northern parts of Illinois and Indiana, and the part of Upper Canada bordering on Lake Huron, is generally reached at present, is by the Welland Canal and Lake Erie from Lake Ontario, or by the Erie Canal and the Lake of the same name from New York and other parts of the States. It may be said that all the intercourse of the Canadas with the countries above Lake Ontario is carried on through the Welland Canal; and through the same channel there flows a trade from Oswego and other ports on Ontario, rapidly increasing in importance. To the countries on Lake Erie, the route either by the Erie or Welland Canals is the most natural and the best that could be obtained. But either of them is very circuitous to Lake Huron or Michigan. Now, by actual survey, it is found that the distance between Wellington Square, at the head of Lake Ontario, and Goderich on Lake Huron does not exceed 100 miles, while between the same points, if the circuit of Lake Erie be made, it will range between 400 and 500 miles. The Welland Canal would, in the event of such a direct and short communication being opened up between Lakes Ontario and Huron, by no means be rendered useless; but it would still remain the medium of intercourse between the fruitful regions which border the lakes which it connects. But it is absolutely requisite, to complete the magnificent chain of internal communication which, by means of our lakes and rivers, we hope in a few years to see in full operation, to have a railroad or canal between the points above mentioned, on Lakes Ontario and Huron.

Examining the character of the proposed route, in how far it would permit of a railroad being formed, no section of the Province, we are convinced, could be found better adapted for a work of this kind. With the exception of some hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Wellington Square, the country through which the road would pass is flat, and covered with the best materials which could be used in its formation. We need scarcely remark, that the Huron and Gore Districts are among the richest tracts of land in the Canadas, and would of themselves supply considerable trade to the railroad, independent of its use in the transit of goods and produce between the upper lakes and the sea.

But so stupendous are the results which may be naturally expected from this enterprise, and which every one must at once discern, that we feel it to be an idle waste of words to make any laboured attempt to recommend it. We may, however, be permitted to remark, that as the Upper Canada Land Company has lately made a purchase of one million of acres of land, through which the railway must pass, that its interests are materially concerned in the success of the undertaking, which, if finally prosecuted, would enhance the value of the Company's lands some twenty or thirty per cent.

A charter will, we understand, be sought for the proposed railway, in the next session of the Upper Canada Parliament. We have no doubt of its being granted, for we honestly confess, that none, of all the railway schemes which have been hatched this summer, is so captivating to our imagination as this direct and expeditious communication between the sea, St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and their numberless tributaries.

The *Herald* of yesterday, in labouring to repel the charge of doing injury to the Constitutional cause, and of illiberality, treated the public to a display of its prowess, in putting any sentence submitted to it into indifferent English. This exhibition of schoolboy agility would, we can scarcely hope, prove vastly agreeable to its readers.

It will, we are sure, be reckoned a work of supererogation by most of our readers to afford proofs from the columns of the *Herald* itself of that journal's "liberal and ultra-Tory" character. But as nothing short of this palpable sort of demonstration will satisfy our contemporary, we shall, without further introduction, address ourselves to the task of selection from that numbers of that paper we find in our office.

It must be admitted that the paper which uniformly assails a body of men—acting in a public capacity, and whose private characters are unimpeachable—with abuse, does so either under the influence of a native malignity of disposition in those who edit it, or from a conviction that the measures of those men are detrimental to the public good. To the individuals who have been the most influential in promoting the truly liberal measures which distinguish this age beyond any preceding period of England's history, has the *Herald*, in numberless instances, imputed unqualified blame. This paper of the 10th of March, in referring to the previous Whig Administrations, denominates those who carried the Reform Bill, Slavery Emancipation Bill, Scotch Corporation Reform Bill, and overthrew the East India Monopoly, &c. &c., "as enemies of the Constitution."

"The political fit has subsided. England will never again be so insane as to trust to the enemies of the Constitution, or so timid as to yield to their unreasonable clamour."

Here is another scrap of the same stamp:

"There are three parties in England—the Conservatives, the Incapables, and the Destructives. Of them, the Conservatives are most powerful, whether in numbers or in talent; and yet they have been expelled from office by the factious union of the two other parties.

"The malignity of the Incapables must excite rather sorrow than surprise. Though the Whigs are avowedly the systematic slaves of their own fancied interests, yet they might have been moved by gratitude, if they were destitute of patriotism, to abstain from making common cause with the Destructives against the Conservatives."

If these are not evidence enough of illiberality in a course of unceasing abuse towards the promoters of liberal measures, we confidently affirm that we could fill columns with specimens, many of which are more illiberal, unjust and ultra-Toryish than the above, were we at present in possession of a complete file of the journal in question.

In turning over the stray sheets of the *Herald*, we refreshed our memories with several choice specimens of writing which had escaped our recollection. From among others, we cannot resist extracting the following, which we hope will be put by some friendly hand, into language more resembling the "language of England," and not bearing so strong evidence of "fierce and inveterate hostility to Canadians."

It was on St. George's eve, that Wm. Hands was lolled like an ox by the goaded dupes of the *Vindicator*, the *Minerve* and Mr. Papineau. It was on St. George's day that Wm. Hands expired, the victim of undying, sleepless revenge. He died, we believe, at the moment when Englishmen were sportively reminded that "England expects every man to do his duty." What, then, is the duty of England's sons? Is it to pounce like the tiger on unoffending, unsuspecting and unresisting victims? Is it to tarnish the manly fame of their fathers by degenerating into cowardly assassins? God forbid! Their duty is to express fearlessly their unanimous opinion of the foul deed and of the fouler motives of the virtual perpetrators. It was not Morgan, the butcher, that murdered William Hands. It was the diabolical spirit infused into him by the *Vindicator*, the *Minerve* and Mr. Papineau. How often have these three vile things attempted to convince their miserable dupes, that BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE SENT TO LOWER CANADA FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF MURDERING PEACEABLE CANADIANS.

* * * * * * *

We must, in justice, add that many respectable members of Mr. Papineau's party deeply regret the unfortunate circumstances of the soldier's death; but we must tell even these individuals that every supporter of the *Vindicator*, or of the *Minerve*, or of Mr. Papineau, is implicated in the foul deed.

Enough, in the mean time, for both ourselves and readers. We have a good many more numbers of the *Herald*, containing later displays of "liberality" than those given, which we have not found time today to examine. May we beg of that journal, in return for the trouble we have already taken, to present us and the public with an instance in which it has enunciated a "single liberal, philanthropic, or truly enlightened sentiment."

We understand that the Rev. NEWTON BOSWORTH, late of London, has accepted an invitation from the Baptist Church in this city, to become their pastor, in the room of the Rev. J. GILMORE, resigned; and that he will commence his ministerial labours tomorrow. Service to commence in the morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at seven.

We regret to state that Mr. FERRIER, of the House of BROWN & FERRIER, of Toronto, was killed a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of his own gun, when out shooting in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Perceiving in the account which the Quebec papers give of the boat-race between the *Water Witch* and the *Long-tailed-Musteleaner*, that they style the former a Quebec boat, I beg leave to suggest that, though much praise is due to the gentlemen who manned her, for having done such ample justice to the craft, which the papers emphatically state "was made to win," still some slight acknowledgement is due to the lovers of the sport in Montreal, to whom the superb little craft belongs, and they might have styled her "the *Water Witch* from Montreal." Without wishing to detract one iota from the acknowledged merit of the gentlemen of the sport in Quebec, whose spirit on the occasion I warmly admire, still I should wish to see the merit of the boat itself, bestowed where it is justly due.

Sept. 18. ONE OF THE OWNERS.

## Commercial.

BREADSTUFFS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS, FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING FRIDAY EVENING, *Sept.* 18, 1835.

ASHES.—The demand continues good for both sorts. Pots have realized 32s., and the largest holders now demand 32s. 6d. We note an advance in the price of Pearls, 35s. 6d. having been obtained this day.

FLOUR.—There has been a fair inquiry for Flour, but holders not feeling disposed to submit to a reduction, very few transactions have taken place. About 200 brls. U. S. Fine, unimspected, at 27s. 6d., and a lot of very good fine middlings, at 26s. 3d., are the only sales which we have heard of.

WHEAT.—No business of any importance has been done in Wheat: 5s. 6d. ℔ 60 lbs. has been paid for a small parcel of old U. C.; but it is not probable that any considerable quantity would realise that price. In Lower Canada Red we have not heard of a single sale.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—The demand from the grocers in town, and the Upper Canada dealers, many of whom are now here, continues to be very good, and a pretty extensive business has been done in Sugars at full prices. At private sale, very ordinary Trinidad has brought 45s., and some inferior 44s. ℔ cwt.; while at auction 38 hhds. middling quality sold from 43s. @ 46s. 6d., averaging 44s. 10d. ℔ cwt. Of Rum there has been one private sale of Jamaica, proof! @ 2½, at 4s.—and at auction 4s. 0½d. @ 4s. 2d. for similar proof and quality was obtained for 26 puns. A fine lot of about 60 puns. was offered on the Wharf this morning, and withdrawn at 4s. 2d. The quantity of this article lately arrived is pretty large, and there is a tendency in the market to decline. There is no alteration in the price of Leewards.

PROVISIONS.—A steady business is doing in Pork; $13¾ has been paid for prime—90 days. This market is quite bare of Beef. In Butter or Lard we have not heard of any transactions.

REFINED SUGAR.—Although the stock is very small, it would be difficult to realise more than 7d. ℔ lb for any large quantity of single, at which price a small parcel has been sold.

BENGAL SUGAR.—At auction 150 bags White have sold for 47s. 3d. @ 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

RICE.—Sales at auction of East India in bags and tierces at 20s. @ 21s. ℔ cwt.

OILS.—Cod Oil brings 2s. by private sale. At auction pale Seal has sold at 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 4½d. Inferior Sperm in casks at 5s. 3d. @ 5s. 9d., and Olive at 5s. 9d. @ 6s. ℔ gallon.

SOAP.—Sales of Liverpool at auction at 2¾d., and second quality Montreal at 2½d. ℔ lb.

WINDOW GLASS.—A large public sale of this article took place on Wednesday, when the following prices were obtained:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boxes | 6l x 7l, | 19s |
| Half do, | 8l x 9l, crown, | 13s 3d |
| Do do, | do sheet, | 14s 9d |
| Do do, | 7 x 9, crown, | 15s 0d |
| Do do, | do sheet, | 14s 6d @ 15s |
| Do do, | 8 x 10, crown, | 16s 6d |
| Do do, | do sheet, | 16s 3d |
| Boxes, | 7l x 9l, crown, | 16s 6d |
| Half do, | do sheet, | 14s 9d @ 14s 9d |

This day 300 half boxes, good sizes, brought 15s. @ 16s. 3d. ℔ half box.

WINES.—A parcel of 56 hogsheads and 25 pipes Sicilian Red, has been sold at £3 15s. @ £4 15s. ℔ hogshead, and £6 10s. @ £7 5s. ℔ pipe. A lot of good Benecarlo was disposed of this morning at £8 @ £8 2s. 6d. ℔ pipe from the wharf.

SHEET IRON.—So far, there is a short supply of this article, and 22s. 6d. ℔ box has been realized by public sale.

TEA.—The Company's sale took place this morning, of which the following is the result:—

| | Pots or. | Pots fine. | Pots Gunpowder. | Young Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Souchong. | Congou. | Congou. | Congou. | Congou. | Congou. | Congou. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chests | 60 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Weights | 7968 | 7968 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Sale | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Prices | 2/ 2 | 2/ 3 | 1/ 9 | 2/ 2 | 2/ 4 | 2/ 6 | 2/ 8 | 2/ 10 | 2/ 11 | 2/ 2 | 1/ 7 | 1/ 8 | 1/ 9 | 1/ 10 | 1/ 11 | 2/ 0 |
| Sugars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chests | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Weights | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Sale | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Prices | 1/ 2 | 1/ 3 | 1/ 4 | 1/ 5 | 1/ 6 | 1/ 7 | 1/ 8 | 1/ 9 | 1/ 10 | 1/ 11 | 2/ 0 | 2/ 1 | 2/ 2 | 2/ 3 | 2/ 4 | 2/ 5 |

A small parcel of Free Trade Hyson Skin was sold yesterday, at 2s. 2½d. @ 2s. 3d.

EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration in the rate on London, the sales for the packet, of Merchants' Bills, having been mostly at 8¾ @ 9 ℔ cent. premium.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1835.

## Six Days Later from Europe.

THE Packet-Ship *United States* arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th ultimo, and brought papers from London and Liverpool to the 8th August, inclusive.

### England.

The House of Lords was still engaged in hearing evidence against the reform of the Municipal Corporations on the 7th. On that day, the remaining clauses of the Irish Church Bill were agreed to in Committee of the House of Commons. Speaking of the evidence before the Lords, the *Morning Herald* says:—

"The examination of witnesses at the bar of the House of Lords places in a disadvantageous light a considerable portion of the evidence collected by the Commissioners. Much of the time consumed by that body of learned persons, as far as may be gathered from the testimony of the witnesses already examined, was consumed in gleaning statements, and too often hearsay evidence, from persons admitted to be the advocates of the corporations and sometimes not in the presence of the public. Nearly the whole of what may be termed "general observations," in the shape of censure or complaint, which the close of each report presents, has been engaged by witnesses: such is the case as to Norwich, Bristol, Coventry, Marlborough, Grantham, and many other places."

On the 31st of July, Lord Morpeth moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention of offences against the peace in Ireland. He stated that it was not a reproduction of the famous "Coercion Bill," and argued at some length to show that Ireland does not require to be dealt with so forcibly as heretofore. The provisions of the new bill had a twofold purpose; first, authorizing the Lord Lieutenant to issue special commissions to hold sittings in disturbed districts, from time to time, as occasion might require, for the punishment of offences; and, second, to invest the courts so organized with powers to warn the inhabitants to remain at home at night—to require them to make out lists of their families—and to adopt other precautionary measures for the prevention of outrages. But domiciliary visits are not to be permitted.

Mr. O'Connell, in stating his approbation of the bill, said it would please every rational party in Ireland; but for himself he wished it had gone a little farther, "and touched those affiliated societies which existed and flourished in Ireland in defiance of the law, but which it was the duty of the law to put down," [alluding, of course, to the Orange lodges.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation Reform Bill for Ireland, introduced by the Irish Attorney-General, proposes to confer the household franchise on all corporate boroughs. In towns of greater population than 20,000, the qualification is to be occupancy of a dwelling, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, of the value of ten pounds per annum, provided such occupier resides within seven miles of the town; for the towns of less population, the limitations to be the same, except that the annual value of the house, &c. occupied, is to be five pounds instead of ten. Mr. O'Connell also approved of this bill.

The Duke of Newcastle, in the course of a very animated speech against the corporation reform bill, in the House of Lords, stated that ministers were liable to impeachment for the course they had pursued, and declared that if no other person would come forward to move an impeachment, he would do it himself—for which he was rebuked by Lord Brougham on the spot, and by the conservative papers on the next day. The majority of the conservatives do not object to reform, but wish to have the bill amended.

The report of the committee upon the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons, was *negatived* by a vote of 81 to 63.

A second reading of the Irish Church bill had passed in the House of Commons by a majority of 87, and considerable progress had been made in the Committee.

A letter is published in the *Morning Herald* of the 1st of August, giving the particulars of the seizure of a Spanish vessel at Gibraltar, suspected of being a slaver. Great quantities of powder, arms, and shackles for securing the slaves were found on board. It is positively stated that Gibraltar has been for some years past a depot for slave traders.

*From the Times of August 3.*

*Friday Evening.*—A reaction has taken place today in the funds, through fear of the consequences that may attend the severe measures adopted in France, and which are held to be incompatible with the tranquillity of the country. This is not, however, the universal opinion, as many consider that the Government, by the late atrocious attack on the King, is rendered sufficiently strong to carry them through without danger. On the whole, there was a great disposition to sell stock, in order to be the better prepared against the worst. Under the effect of this, Consols had fallen at one time to 89¾, and the Scrip to 2½ premium; but the market closed in a more favourable state, and the last quotations were—Consols, 89¾ @ 90; Omnium, 2¾ @ 3 premium; and Exchequer Bills, 21s. @ 23s.

A deputation of Colombian bondholders from the public meeting had an interview yesterday with M. Mendizabal, the Minister of Finance for Spain, on the subject of the independence of the late Spanish American Colonies, toward which, on his return to Madrid, they entreated his support and influence with the other members of the Spanish Ministry. The reply of M. Mendizabal was in the following terms:—

"I will do myself the honor and pleasure of conveying your feeling on the subject of the independence of the American colonies to my colleagues in *Madrid*. I have no doubt that they entertain the same sentiments of consideration and respect as I do toward this noble country—a country from which I have experienced so much hospitality, and which has honored me with so large a share of its regard and confidence. It must always be the best policy of Spain to draw closer the ties that already subsist between us."

The deputation expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with his Excellency's reply. M. Mendizabal quits London, it is understood, on Sunday. His connexion with the Portuguese government is now finally closed; all his accounts out on that account, though not yet due, have been called in and liquidated, and given paid in full where the parties through their confidence in the goodness of the security refused to allow any discount.

LONDON, *August* 7.—Meetings are being held all over the country for the purpose of giving to the ministers the support of strongly manifested public opinion in their present struggle with the Lords. The *Chronicle* informs us, that "in many places it has been resolved not to petition the House of Lords," and this our Whig contemporary regards as "an ominous sign of the times." We agree with the *Chronicle* that it is ominous—but it only follows up the omen of approaching events which might be observed in the conduct of the Peers themselves, and especially in the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland.

FALMOUTH, *Aug.* 4.—The Earl of Roden steamer, Captain Wilson, from Santander, which place she left 31st ult, arrived here early this morning. This vessel had landed on the 30th, 500 troops, which had embarked at Dublin, and who at once proceeded into the interior, to head quarters. The *Henry Bell* steamer, also from Dublin, with 250 Auxiliaries, had arrived safely at Santander, and is expected to touch here on her return.

The liberals in England are violently incensed against the House of Lords for so coolly considering in the municipal reform bill, which had been passed by the Commons. Numerous petitions have been presented to the latter, praying them to address the King requesting him to take measures to secure the passage of the bill. Probably this can be accomplished by the creation of new peers. Some of the papers seem to think the Lords should be disposed with as a branch of the government.

Despatches had been received from Sir John Hay, naval commandant on the east coast of Spain, stating that he had remonstrated with Gen. Evans, on the murder of three Englishmen some out on that account, though not yet due, have been called in and liquidated, and given paid in full where the parties through their confidence in the goodness of the security refused to allow any discount.

The following list of pensions and donations to the relatives of the persons killed, was also presented to the Chamber:—

A pension of 20,000 francs to the widow of Marshal Mortier, with a reversion to her son. A pension of 6,000 francs to Madame Fouchet, widow of General De Lachasse de Verigny, with the reversion in thirds to her three children. A pension of 3,000 francs to Madame Strasser, mother of Captain Villatte. A pension of 3,000 francs to Major-General Blin, as a national recompence, which he will receive with the retired pay already enjoyed by him.

A Toulon letter says:—"It appears that the government is afraid of a new attempt from the older branch. Extraordinary measures of precaution have been taken all along the coast. A person from Clotat, who has come a coasting voyage, observed at every point remarkable activity. Numerous posts of custom-house officers are established between Toulon and Clotat, and the sentinels, who are stationed at short distances from each other, appear to be constantly on the look-out."

In *Galignani's Messenger* we find a portrait of the famous Fieschi, and a sketch of his "infernal machine." The former, is a striking likeness of Lord John Russell. The machine is in appearance similar to the sounding-board of an upright oblique piano forte, the upper or hind part being considerably raised so as to bring the muzzle, or front and lower part, to bear on the passenger in the street. This position of the machine had been adopted on account of the extreme height of the window at which it was placed.

*From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 6.*

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF JULY 28.

The sad solemnity by which it was intended to close the fatal and deplorable tragedy that so cruelly interrupted the rejoicings of last week, being postponed for yesterday—the day fixed upon for the interment of the murdered victims, the same principle, and shout as dogs every Englishman or other foreigner whom he found in arms against him, until he had contrary directions.

Lord Brougham was preparing to visit Dublin. He has never been in Ireland.

A gentleman named Shelly, who had been examined before the Yarmouth Election committee, died suddenly from an attack of spasms of the heart, in consequence, it is supposed, of the excitement caused by his examination.

LONDON, *Aug.* 5.—There has not been for some time so good a trade as at present with the manufacturers at Birmingham. Independently of the home consumption not in the least decaying, the orders for America and the East Indies have much augmented within the last few weeks. In Yorkshire, there has been considerably more business doing of late, and the attendance of buyers from London, Leeds, and Manchester, has likewise been much greater than for some time.

Among the importations to Southampton last week from France, was a ton of human hair, consigned to a celebrated house in London.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the bank of England, from May 5 to July 28, 1835, inclusive.

| *Liabilities.* | | *Assets.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circulation | £18,322,068 | Securities | £26,944,000 |
| Deposit | 11,561,000 | Bullion | 6,282,000 |
| | £29,883,000 | | £33,597,000 |

Between March 28 and June 27, the aggregate amount of notes circulated in England and Wales by private banks was £3,455,114; by joint stock banks, £2,484,687. Total, £10,939,801.

### Ireland.

There was an alarming riot at Dublin on the 3d of August, growing, as usual, out of the dissentions of the orangemen and the reformers. Between twenty and thirty thousand persons were assembled, many armed with bludgeons, knives, pikes, stones, &c. Two companies of the 99th regiment, and the city horse and foot police were summoned, and succeeded at length in quelling the disturbance, but not until several persons were severely wounded. Another account says the assemblage could not be short of sixty thousand.

The popularity of Lord Mulgrave was still increasing.

### France.

An important and decisive measure has been taken by the French ministry, founded upon the late attempt upon the life of the king; nothing less than a new code of laws for the regulation of the press. It was presented to the chamber of deputies on the 4th of August by the president of the council, and contains 21 articles, the most important of which are as follows:—

Art. 2. For ridiculing the person or authority of the king from six months to five years in prison—fine, with loss of all civil rights, 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art. 3. For mentioning or even *alluding* to the name of the king in any political disquisition, imprisonment from one month to a year, and a fine of from 500 to 5,000 francs.

Art. 4. To reflect in writing upon the *form* and principle of the king's government is high treason, to be punished by detention (indefinite) and fine of from 10,000 to 50,000 francs.

Art. 5. Whoso shall avow himself a republican, or suggest that the government ought to assume that form, to be imprisoned from six months to five years, and fined from 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art. 6. Similar denunciation to the letter against all who shall call themselves Carlists or profess Carlist views of government.

Art. 7. A journal convicted twice, to be fined doubly, and even four times the amount for every succeeding offence.

Art. 8. Any editor opening subscriptions to pay off a fine, to be imprisoned for that offence from one month to one year, and fined from 500 to 5000f.

Art. 10. Every editor must sign each number of his paper—penalty 500 to 3000f.

Art. 12. An editor refusing to disclose the name of the author of any article, imprisonment from a month to a year, and fine from 1000 to 5000f.

Art. 13. A new editor must be named if the journal is to continue its publication during the imprisonment of the former editor.

Art. 14. No political caricature whatever to be published in Paris without the previous consent of the Minister of the interior, or in the provinces without that of the prefect—fine from 100 to 1000f. and imprisonment.

Art. 15 and 16 relate to political representations at the theatres, which are proscribed under severe penalties.

The remaining articles to 21, are of a technical nature, and may be generally described as giving the Law officers of the Crown great advantages over the defendants, and as materially circumscribing the right of appeal to the Court of Cassation, hitherto the best hope of persecuted Frenchmen.

Another bill authorises the secret vote by juries, and empowers a jury to pronounce a sentence of condemnation by a majority of 7 to 5.

All the arrested editors were set at liberty on the 4th. The real name of the assassin has been ascertained to be Joseph Fieschi. It is said that he was formerly a police agent, employed by the French Government to watch the Duchess de Berri. He was out of danger, and underwent examinations every day; but no proof of an extended conspiracy had yet been discovered.

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The pall-bearers of Captain Villatte were officers of the army; those of Colonel Raffe, officers of the Municipal Guards and the Departmental Gendarmerie; those of Colonel Rieussec, of the 8th Legion, were four officers of the National Guards; those of Major General Delachasse de Verigny, four superior officers of the army; and those of Marshal Mortier, were Marshals Grouchy, Gerard, and Molitor, and Admiral Duperre. All the hearses of the military men were surmounted with tri-coloured flags and military emblems, and which were more or less handsome according to their rank. The horses of the last five, each led by two grooms, followed their respective masters, the first four being covered with black crape and white fringe, and that of Marshal Mortier of crape, powdered with silver stars, and edged with silver fringe. The pall on each coffin bore an escutcheon with the initial of the deceased; that of M. de Verigny was surmounted by a coronet. The hearse which conveyed the remains of Marshal Mortier was, of course, as becoming the princely rank of the deceased, of a much more magnificent description than the others. It would, in truth, be difficult to conceive a funeral car of construction at once so richly gorgeous in its effect, and yet so solemnly appropriate to its melancholy purpose. Four large allegorical figures in silver raised upon a massive ornament of the same metal, the whole surmounted by a silver casque, with rich silver plumes, composed the crowns of the car, each corner of which was formed of a female figure, emblematic, as were those of the central superior ornament, of the Christian virtues. These figures, also in silver, were likewise each surmounted by a casque and large sable plumes. Several tri-coloured flags were placed at various points of the vehicle. On the pall which covered the coffin, and on which the dazzling and coronet of the deceased were embroidered, by his orders, his cap and other insignia of his rank, among which the well-worn sword of the gallant veteran was the most touchingly conspicuous. The car was followed by the members of his afflicted family and a concourse of private friends.

On arriving at the Place de la Bastille, where tents had been raised for the accommodation of the ministers and the various deputations from public bodies who were to join the procession at that spot, some delay and irregularity took place, but the necessary arrangements being soon made, the march recommenced, and proceeded along the Boulevards without interruption or accident. After the public bodies followed the Polytechnic School, and deputations from the *decorex* of July, workmen and labourers. The porters of the wharf of La Rapee bore a large willow branch covered with crape, and surmounted by wreaths of everlastings, and a flag with the inscription—*Vive la Charte! Vive la Liberte! Part de la Repee!* On another—*Les Ouvriers des Paris.* As the hearses passed the fatal spot where the assassinations were perpetrated, the motions of the mourners were most painfully apparent. The window at which the truly infernal infernal machine was placed, has been blocked up, but two women, (respectable as far as dress is concerned) boldly sat at the window beneath, quite unabashed by the gaze of the thousands turned upon them. The Boulevards offer nothing further to remark upon, except that upon any less melancholy occasion the crowds of peasants and rank which thronged every window and balcony, the admirable order and appearance of the National Guards and troops, and the animated nature of the entire scene, would have rendered it a sight so gratifying as never to be forgotten. We now turn to the part of the ceremony in which His Majesty and the Royal Family bore a part. The King, with the Duke of Orleans and Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, left the Tuileries on horseback precisely at eleven o'clock, and notwithstanding the great interest attached to a sight of the funeral pageant, immense crowds awaited his Majesty leaving the Palace, and lined the bridge, quay, and every part of the town through which he was to pass with his family on their way to the Invalides. His reception was more than enthusiastic—no cheering, that it was easy to perceive that the sang *froid* and manly indifference he last week displayed in the moment of extreme danger was more than once overthrown by the touching marks of affection and loyalty with which he and the Royal Family were received. His Majesty looked calm and well, as did the Duke of Orleans and his brothers; but we regretted to see that the cruel event of Tuesday had left deep traces of grief and apprehension on the features of the Queen and the Princesses.

At half-past 11 o'clock, the Queen and the Princesses, who were in deep mourning reached



of the Invalides; and in a few min- Majesty also arrived, accompanied by of Orleans and Nemours, and the Joinville, and escorted by his staff. the appearance of the Royal party, nance of the auditory, admitted to ceremony with tickets, betrayed a deexious expectation, which was height- only by the solemnity of the occasion by a natural and loyal feeling of sympa- the presence of the Sovereign, whose scarcely more than eight days before so miraculously preserved. This feel- vinced at intervals by the deepest si- corrupted only by the firing of the min- which announced His Majesty's pro- cession with the deputies passed be- the left. His Majesty then passed be- *Corps Diplomatique*, by the members of was respectfully and cordially saluted ceeded towards the throne which had pared for him near the altar. After a y in the church, their Majesties retired parate part of the building which had pared for their reception. The deputies of Cours, the Tribunals, the Institute, upied that part of the *pourtour* of the ich remained vacant after the Deputies *rps diplomatic* had taken their places. ade, which had been disposed under the the reception of the bodies, was decor- h the most tasteful magnificence, and bril- illuminated, and indeed the whole of the ments made in the building of the Inval- n most judicious and perfectly in unison solemnity of the day.—Each side of the eading from the gate to the front of the as ornamented with a succession of ob- ng with black, and connected together ress garlands and tricoloured flags. The of the Court of Honour was hung with ssperies. The *coup d'œil* presented by ch was most imposing. From the each arch in the grand nave a number nous draperies were suspended. All ows were hung with black to the top, ived no light whatever from the outside. arcade was lighted by a lustre. The and pilasters near the principal al- re covered over with black crape vet, and between the principal al- the dome to the left, a sort of low ad been arranged with seats, cushions, h velvet, *prie dieu*, trimmed with silver, accommodation of the King and the Roy- ly. Under the dome had been arranged nee square estrade with fourteen ceno- l disposed at the same point of elevation, mounted by a rich canopy of colossal ens. The architectural ornaments of e were veiled by sable draperies, which d to the height of the galleries, and com- excluded all external light. At the base st catafalque, to which we have just re- were several enormous candelabera, whilst er part of it was covered with innumera- tapers, the whole being illuminated ove by four large sepulchral lamps, and ty of lustres and chandeliers. The name of the victims of the atrocious attempt 28th, was inscribed in letters of silver on the sides of the catafalque, around which tioned a detachment of the 8th Legion ational Guards, and some troops of the

P.M.—Half past one o'clock the arrival of the fun- procession was announced to His Majesty, immediately passed through the nave, and ch received with the warmest and most stic exclamations, by the assembled large proportion of whom were ladies. rs were placed in succession on the es. this part of the ceremony, in which the of the fourteen murdered victims were t together under the eyes of the Royal and the whole Assembly, produced an sion of the most awful nature; and bun- f the spectators were unable to control emotion. At half-past two o'clock, the shop of Paris, and a number of the clergy, d the altar, and chanted the magnificent o of the dead, by Cherubini. The funeral , which produced a deep impression, was ed by the Abbe Landrien. The Rev. Ora- lt on the noble and brilliant actions which d the military career of the gallant but ill- Marshal Mortier, and concluded by pay- eloquent but feeling tribute of respect to mory of his fellow victims. The last s for the dead having been recited, the De ndis was chanted with a degree of sublim- which the auditory testified their admira- their breathless silence. The funeral ce- y terminated at about half-past four , and at this hour the King and Royal quitted the church. His Majesty and inces on horseback, and few minutes be- e Queen and Princesses. The departure ir Majesties was announced by a salve of s.

owing the solemnity of yesterday, looking zealous attendance of the National Guards ly of Paris but of the vicinity, which alone hould believe, amounted to upwards of 0 men, and the reception of the King by lass who form emphatically the people— ing with these demonstrations to spontaneous expression of horror and indignation at rime heard from the remotest quarters of e—it is impossible not to come to the con- n that in paying this generous debt of athy to the honored dead, the victims of a aimed at the King, the country has also de- d in language not to be mistaken, that its of order, security, and national prosperity, e upon the dynasty of Louis Philippe.

### Spain.

vices from Madrid state that at a council of sters, it was resolved, that the government ld publicly dispose of nine hundred convents, purchase money of which was to be applied e redemption of the debt, without inter-

he affairs of Spain were more quiet, and liaries for the Queen were constantly arri- from England and other places. It is sup- d that the effect would be speedily to put n the Carlists.

here was an alarming riot at Barcelona on night of the 25th of July. Six convents burnt and the monks and friars butchered. rioters are represented to have been royal- and their anger was directed against all ected of being Carlists. Similar excess had n place at Tarragona and Reus.

he two armies were in sight of each other on first of August.

### Portugal.

letters from Lisbon, of the 30th July, state, at that date 7,000 infantry, two regiments avalry, and four batteries of artillery, were the point of departing to co-operate with the ps of the Queen of Spain.

*Lisbon, July* 26.—The official journal of the h instant, contains the long-expected decree, nterrigated by the Duke of Palmella, under e of the 22d, to the effect, that in compliance h the provision made in the 23d article of the mercial treaty of 1810, between Great Brit- and Portugal, the same will be suspended m the 21st of January next, and considered ll and without effect from that date. The es- sible grounds for this proceeding are enume-

rated by the Government writer of the leading article, viz., that as the principle basis of the treaty was a principle of reciprocal advantages, from the moment of our equalizing the duties on Spanish and other wines with those on Portuguese, it ought no longer to have been considered as virtually in force; next, th[illegible] commercial th[illegible] mutual and [illegible] countries; an[illegible] every impulse [illegible] this country [illegible] world, which [illegible] upon a footing [illegible] procity with [illegible] vernment, ho[illegible] to arrange the [illegible] with Great B[illegible] may be reaped [illegible]

Most violent and barbarous attacks were made on a number of respectable Jews at Hamburgh on the evenings of the 30th and 31st July. On the latter evening, about 40 young men of the Jewish persuasion determined on employing force against force. On their being attacked they ably defended themselves against from 200 to 250 ruffians. The fight was kept up about an hour, when the military and police arrived, and put an end to the affray.

The following additional intelligence from France, is furnished by Thursday's *Journal of Commerce*:—

The Committees to examine the proposed projects of la[illegible] were appoint[illegible] sition memb[illegible] journals, w[illegible] stronger app[illegible] laws propos[illegible] *tionel* repre[illegible] have been s[illegible] the measure[illegible] presses the [illegible] sations of in[illegible] press will n[illegible]

The pa[illegible] lars respecting [illegible] is currently reported today, that Fieschi alone acted under the influence of the Duchess of Berri, who has been more desirous of avenging her injuries as a woman, than of re-establishing her rights as the mother of the pretender. We are assured that an agent of the Princess, named [illegible], remained five days in Paris, but that the police, always skilful, could not find him.

The *Courrier Francais* adds, it is currently reported, that Fieschi was employed by the French police as a spy upon the movements of the Duchess de Berri, and was gained over by her on her confidants, and that the attempt of this man was made with the hope of getting a considerable sum of money. It is said in the depositions of persons intimate with him, they stated that he had boasted of soon being in possession of 80,000 francs.

This day [illegible] Aylmer, wit[illegible] has personal [illegible] board H. M. F[illegible] her residence [illegible] Grey. A [illegible] in force; next

[redacted]

d shot as dogs every En-
gnor whom he found in
l he had contrary direc-

preparing to visit Dub-
n in Ireland.

d Shelly, who had been
Yarmouth Election com-
from an attack of spasms
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There has not been for
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| Securities | |
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| Bullion | 5,292,000 |
| | £23,527,000 |

and June 22, the agre-
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nks was £8,455,114; by
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land.

ing riot at Dublin on the
, as usual, out of the dis-
rsmen and the reformers.
Thirty thousand persons
y armed with bludgeons.
&c. Two companies of
d the city horse and foot
d, and succeeded at length
ance, but not until several
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call themselves Carlists or

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ith a reversion to her son,
francs to Madame Fauchet,
De Lachasse de Verigny,
in thirds to her three child-
f 3,000 francs to Madame
Captain Vilatte. A pension
Major-General Blin, as a na-
which he will receive with
dy enjoyed by him.
ays:—"It appears that the
d of a new attempt from the
traordinary measures of pre-
taken all along the coast. A
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posts of custom-house officers
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are stationed at short dis-

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ne's Messenger, Aug. 6.

THE VICTIMS OF JULY 28.

ity by which it was intended
nd deplorable tragedy that so
d the rejoicings of last week,
er yesterday—the day fixed
nual of the murdered victims,

every part of the metropolis began at a very early hour in the morning to display the bustle of preparation for the melancholy ceremony. Crowds were seen pressing from all quarters to every point which promised to command a view of the mournful procession, while numerous groups of General Officers, National Guards and detachments of the line, were encountered, crossing each other in every direction, hastening to the spot assigned them in the performance of the solemn duties of the day. The National Guards were in immense force—not only those of the capital, but corps from all the towns, villages, and hamlets in the environs, were in attendance; some had even sent detach-

[redacted]

ments from a distance of upwards of thirty
leagues, and the citizen troops, always the
first in order, and never back-
ward when there are really required,
evinced a zeal worthy of manifesting
on an occasion so late atrocious crime,
and such monsters exist
ion of their sympathy
with
l were, with scarcely
ed, not only in the
in the remotest parts
ing was omitted which
ful sympathy of the
e sorrowful occasion. The
line of the Boulevards was, as usual, the great
point of attraction, and their entire extent, from
the Place de la Bastille to the church of the Ma-
deleine, was crowded with spectators; balco-
nies, windows, trees, and temporary stands,
wherever accommodation could be afforded, or a
human form be placed, not a spot was untenant-
ed by an anxious though silent gazer upon the
solemnly gorgeous pageant. At precisely half-
past eight, the remains of each victim was re-
moved from the *chapelle ardente* in the church
of St. Paul, where they had lain in state since
Saturday last, and placed in their respective
hearses. This task being completed, the end
procession moved onward. Three mourning
coaches, in which were the Clergy of the Church
of St. Paul, preceded the first hearse, in which
was the body of Mademoiselle Remy, who met
a deplorable fate at the age of

[redacted]

ie bier was most touch-
with entire white drap-
beautiful snow-white
girls, veiled, and also
ed as pall-bearers, and
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At the moment the
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s the thousands, or ra-
ds, who crowded every
to the pavement, in the
oine, and the visible ex-
ry countenance, was a
sublime protest on the part of the people against
the base and cowardly assassination which had
hurried so many victims to a bloody and untime-
ly grave.

The pall-bearers of Captain Vilhatte were offi-
cers of the army; those of Colonel Raffe, officers
of the Municipal Guards and the Departmental
Gendarmerie; those of Colonel Rieussec, of the
8th Legion, were four officers of the National
Guards; those of Major General Delachasse de
Verigny, four superior officers of the army; and
those of Marshal Mortier, were Marshals
Grouchy, Gerard, and Molitor, and Admiral
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which the Royal Family were received.
His Majesty looked calm and well, as did the
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At half-past 11 o'clock, the Queen and the
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ing entered by the gate on the side of the
Vauban, which he reached by means of a
thrown across the Fosse. On entering
he dome, he made a turn to the right, and
before the Peers, by whom he was re-
with reiterated acclamations of *Vive le*
which was re-echoed by the Deputies
on the left. His Majesty then passed be-
e *Corps Diplomatique*, by the members of
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s, and their anger was directed against all
spected of being Carlists. Similar excess had
ken place at Tarragona and Reus.

The two armies were in sight of each other on
e first of August.

## Portugal.

Letters from Lisbon, of the 20th July, state,
at at that date 7,000 infantry, two regiments
f cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, were
the point of departing to co-operate with the
roops of the Queen of Spain.

Lisbon, *July* 26.—The official journal of the
4th instant, contains the long-expected decree,
ounterasigned by the Duke of Palmella, under
date of the 22d, to the effect, that in compliance
with the provision made in the 33d article of the
commercial treaty of 1810, between Great Brit-
ain and Portugal, the same will be suspended
from the 31st of January next, and considered
null and without effect from that date. The ce-
tensible grounds for this proceeding are enume-

[redacted]

rated by the Government writer of the leading
article, viz. that as the principle basis of the treaty
was a principle of reciprocal advantages, from the
moment of our equalizing the duties on Spanish
and other wines with those on Portuguese, it ought
no longer to have been considered as virtually
in force; next, the expediency of effecting a
commercial treaty, with the Brazils, securing
mutual and considerable advantages to both
countries; and further the necessity of giving
every impulse towards increasing the trade of
this country with every other nation of the
world, which can only be accomplished by being
upon a footing of great and advantageous reci-
procity with them all. The Portuguese Go-
vernment, however, is anxious and most willing
to arrange the basis of another commercial treaty
with Great Britain, from which mutual benefits
may be reaped by both countries.

## Germany.

Most violent and barbarous attacks were made on a number of respectable Jews at Hamburgh on the evenings of the 30th and 31st July. On the latter evening, about 40 young men of the Jewish persuasion determined on employing force against force. On their being attacked they ably defended themselves against from 200 to 250 ruffians. The fight was kept up about an hour, when the military and police arrived, and put an end to the affray.

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The following additional intelligence from France, is furnished by Thursday's *Journal of Commerce*:—

The Committees to examine the proposed projects of laws relative to the press, &c. were appointed on the 7th. Not a single opposition member is among them. All the Parisian journals, whether of the *tiers parti* or of the stronger opposition, agree in condemning the laws proposed by ministers. Even the *Constitutionel* reprobates them. Thiers himself is said to have been somewhat alarmed at the strength of the measures. The *Journal de Commerce* expresses the opinion, formed from the conversations of influential deputies, that the law of the press will not pass without material alterations.

The papers continue to give further particulars respecting Fieschi. The *Messager* says, it is currently reported today, that Fieschi alone acted under the influence of the Duchess of Berri, who has been more desirous of avenging her injuries as a woman, than of re-establishing her rights as the mother of the pretender. We are assured that an agent of this Princess, named L——, remained five days in Paris, but that the police, always skilful, could not find him.

The *Courrier Francais* adds, it is currently reported, that Fieschi was employed by the French police as a spy upon the movements of the Duchess de Berri, and was gained over by her on her confidants, and that the attempt of this man was made with the hope of getting a considerable sum of money. It is said in the depositions of persons intimate with him, they stated that he had boasted of soon being in possion of 80,000 francs.

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The British packet brig *Margaret*, arrived at Boston, from Falmouth, via Halifax, on the 13th instant. She sailed on the 8th of August, and brought papers to that date. Her letters will be due here on Wednesday.

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The length to which our extracts from the English papers extend, precludes the insertion of a quantity of original matter.

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The *Herald* of Saturday contained its usual quantity of coarseness and vulgar effrontery. In this career we will not emulate it. Its false insinuations regarding this journal are in perfect keeping with its nature. We may, however, be allowed to say, without incurring the charge of presumption, that the course of the *Courier* has been all along consistent, and, we may add, more independent and impartial than that of the *Herald*, whose headlong principles set consistency and judgment alike at defiance. We have neither abandoned our "sound principles," nor have we broken "solemn promises." In the language of our Prospectus we have ever been "most anxious to attain that liberality of sentiment and enviable independence which will freely recognize and avow what is truly good in every party." Future events will, we are assured, fully vindicate the policy and wisdom of the course which we have uniformly pursued in the discharge of our editorial duties.

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It is worthy of remark that, although the "Royal Commission" has been denounced by the organs of the Revolutionists, as a humbug, and its members as men who ought to find no favour in the eyes of the patriots, yet none have been more sedulous in their attentions to Sir CHARLES GREY, than the Mayor of our city, and other satellites of the Clique.

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By the Steamer *Canada*, which arrived at eight on Saturday night, we received our Correspondent's letter of Friday evening, enclosing the *Quebec Gazette*, and all the shipping intelligence ascertained up till dusk. She had 30 cabin and 72 steerage passengers.

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Our Correspondent's letter of Saturday evening, enclosing the *Mercury* and the French *Gazette* of that day, was received last night at eleven o'clock by the *St. George* Steamer. She left at twelve o'clock, and had 22 cabin and 125 steerage passengers on board, and the Barge *Favorite* in tow.

By referring to our shipping head, it will be seen that the *Rebecca*, GELLATLY, from Greenock, was near Quebec. Captain GELLATLY informed a pilot who spoke him, that there were eight or ten vessels a-stern of him when off Bic.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—PETER's Communication has been received, and is under consideration.

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Among the passengers arrived at New York, in the packet ship *United States*, from Liverpool, are Mrs. Elmsley and servant; Capt. J. S. Macaulay, Royal Engineers, Mrs. Macaulay, two children and three servants, Master J. J. Macaulay, Miss Mary E. Macaulay, Master George H. Macaulay, all of Toronto.

## Lower Canada.

This day at two o'clock, His Excellency Lord Aylmer, with Lady Aylmer and the Officers of his personal staff, embarked for England on board H. M. Frigate *Pique*. Her Ladyship left her residence at 1 o'clock, accompanied by Major Airey, A. D. C., and followed by a train of carriages containing the ladies with whom she more particularly associated. A number of ladies also assembled on the King's Wharf, to take leave of her Ladyship, and remained till the barge which conveyed her Ladyship to the frigate was fairly in the stream. At a quarter before two, Lord Aylmer came from his house; and mounting his horse, proceeded to the wharf. His Lordship was attended by the Officers of his personal and of the General Staff and Heads of Departments. The grenadier companies of the 66th and 79th Highlanders paraded, as Guards of Honour, the first at His Lordship's house, the second on the King's Wharf, and the streets in the intermediate space were lined by the remainder of the troops off duty, who presented arms, by Corps, as His Lordship passed. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the Citadel, on His Lordship's leaving the shore. The yards of the *Pique*, as well as of H. M. ships *President* and *Forte*, were manned on the occasion. On the part of the civilians every demonstration of respect was shown. A very large concourse of the most respectable citizens assembled at His Lordship's house and followed him to the place of embarkation, at the King's Wharf, being joined by many on their way down. The wharf was much thronged and many ladies were also there to witness his Lordship's departure. When the barge pushed from the shore, the cheering was loud and general, the ladies waiving their handkerchiefs till the barge had nearly approached the frigate, and the cheering was renewed when His Lordship was seen ascending her side; on his reaching the deck the usual salute was fired. The wind being light and the tide still running up, the Frigate did not weigh anchor till 3 o'clock, when she spread all her canvass and glided beautifully down the river, many spectators remaining on the works and on the walls of the Governor's garden. When she was fairly under way, the Band of the 66th Regiment played the Scotch air "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." The Bands of the *President* and the *Forte* also played as the *Pique* passed them. A large party had been made to accompany the Frigate in a steamer to Grosse Isle, but an accident having happened to one of her paddles, this parting mark of respect to the Noble Lord and his amiable Lady, could not be paid.—*Quebec Mercury, Sept.* 17.

Col. Nicol, C. B. 66th Regt. assumes the command of the troops in this Province till definitive arrangements are made. Capt. Goldie, of the same corps, succeeds Major Airie, as Military Secretary, as that Officer proceeds to join his corps; as does Lieut. Paynter. A. D. C. to Lord Aylmer, who sets out for the Head Quarters of the 24th Regt. at Kingston, this evening.—*Ib.*

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# Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1835.

| | |
|---|---|
| 93 brls Flour, | To J. Macpherson & Co. |
| 30 do do | " Gillespie, Moffatt & Co |
| 43 do Ashes, | " Do do. |
| 6 do do | " Molson, Davies & Co. |
| 4 do do | " W. Kerr & Co. |

On Saturday we heard of a sale of 2000 bushels U. C. Wheat, of fair quality, at 5s 3d ℔ 60 lbs, 90 days. This parcel had been purchased some time since for American account, and was resold in consequence of the change in the U. S. markets.

A contract for 100 barrels Prime Mess, and 150 barrels Prime *Beef*, to be delivered on the 15th October, was made on Saturday, at $8¾ for the former, and $7½ for the latter quality, 90 days.

The cargo of Sugar ℔ *Hyppolite*, from Antigua, was sold on the wharf on Saturday morning. There was a large attendance of the trade; the sale went off briskly, the prices realised being as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 hogsheads | 47s 6d |
| 25 do | 47s 9d |
| 48 do | 48s 0d |
| 70 barrels | 47s 0d |
| 20 do | 47s 3d |
| 94 do | 47s 6d |
| 11 do | 47s 9d |

The quality of that in hogsheads was very superior.

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REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, *September* 16, 1835.

ASHES.—The supplies here continue very limited, and the stock is small. Pearls have been in active demand for home use, and the market has been nearly cleared of that description, principally at $7,37½ @ $7,50, with a few as high as $8. Pots have also advanced a little, sales having been made at $4,85 @ $4,90.

COTTON.—There have been sales of about 600 bags Brazil at 12 @ 12½ cents, the latter price for prime new crop; 300 prime Laguira, 12½; and 200 @ 300 St. Domingo, 11 cents.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand continues very fair, and all descriptions of Wheat Flour have advanced about 6¼ cents. Sales of Western Canal, common to good brands, $6 @ $6,12½; Ohio, via Erie Canal, $5,87½ @ $6; Troy, $5,94; Philadelphia, $6; Howard Street and Georgetown, $6,50; particular brands, $6,62½. Sales of Corn Meal in barrels, $4, cash; and in hhds $18,50 cash, to $20, 4 months.

FRUIT.—150 drums Sultana Raisins sold by auction at 7½ cents, cash. At private, small sales of Malaga Bunch at $3,75; and Bloom, $3,25. The market is better supplied with Almonds; 20 bales Marseilles Soft Shell, sold at 14½ cents. Currants are very scarce; last sale about 12½ cents.

GRAIN.—There have been no sales of Wheat of any importance. Very little in market. Sales of North River Rye for immediate delivery at 94 @ 100 cents; and of Pennsylvania, to arrive, at 91 cents. Northern Yellow Corn, 100 cents; and 4000 bushels Ohio, via New Orleans, 85 cents. Oats remain as before.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine continues to advance. Sales of North County at $3,37½, and the arrivals very moderate. Limited Sales of Tar at $2,19.

PROVISIONS.—Pork continues in fair demand without change in prices. Beef and Lard Dull. Our quotations not easily obtained. Butter as last noticed.

RICE.—Prices are too high for export, and we have heard of no sales worth reporting.

SPICES.—Sales of Sumatra Pepper continue to be made at 7½ cents. Other descriptions remain without change.

TOBACCO.—Small sales of Kentucky have been made within our range; and, by auction, 11 hhds averaging at $6,45; and 44 hhds not merchantable, averaging $6¾, 3 months.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions yesterday in Bills on England were mostly at 9 ℔ cent. premium, some above and some below that rate.

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BALTIMORE MARKET, SEPT. 14.

FLOUR.—Howard Street $6 from Stores; $5,75 @ $5,87½ from wagons. City Mills, $6; Susquehannah, $6, very firm; but we hear of no transactions.

GRAIN.—No change in price, we quote nominally at our former rates.

WHEAT.—Best White, $1,30; best Red, $1, 20 @ $1,22; common, $1,15 @ $1,20.

CORN.—White and Yellow, 84 @ 85 cents; Rye 70 @ 72 cents; and Oats, 30 @ 33 cents.

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LIVERPOOL MARKETS, AUG. 8, 1835.

ASHES.—The import this week has been very heavy, and the whole arrivals of New Ashes now amount to nearly 4000 barrels, being, up to this period, more than one-half of the whole import of last year. Prices have not materially given way, though the sales are limited to 120 brls of Montreal Pots and 70 brls of Pearls, the former at 31s @ 31s 6d, and the latter at 33s @ 33s 6d ℔ cwt.

| | Montreal U. S. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pot. | Pearl. | Pot. | Pearl. | Total. |
| Our Stock of Ashes on 1st January, consisted of..... brls. | 2150 | 2100 | 0 | 0 | 4250 |
| Imported since..... | 1841 | 1578 | 92 | 0 | 3419 |
| | 3991 | 3678 | 92 | 0 | 7669 |
| Delivered in ditto for home use and export | 3591 | 2998 | 92 | 0 | 6669 |
| Leaving the stock, 31st July..... | 400 | 680 | 0 | 0 | 1080 |
| Against at the same period last year..... | 1400 | 2700 | 0 | 0 | 4100 |
| And in 1833..... | 5400 | 5200 | 0 | 300 | 10900 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In London the stock July 1, was..... | 640 | 1640 | 0 | 220 | 2500 |
| Against at the end of July last year..... | 1150 | 3250 | 0 | 300 | 4700 |
| And in 1833..... | 1350 | 3140 | 0 | 300 | 4830 |

WHEAT & FLOUR.—Wheat has experienced a further decline of 2d @ 3d ℔ 70 lb, and Oats 1d @ 2d ℔ 45 lb. Canada red 6s @ 6s 3d, white 6s 4d @ 6s 6d ℔ 70 lb, 3000 brls of sour Western Flour have been sold, during the week, at 20s ℔ brl in bond.

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

| | Foreign Wheat. | | Qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1835. | 1834. | 1833. |
| Imported in the past seven months..... | 160,000 | 180,500 | 134,000 |
| | 175,700 | 92,500 | 163,500 |
| Taken out of Bond in the same period..... | 25,700 | 29,500 | 18,100 |
| Leaving the stock in in Bond July 31..... | 150,000 | 163,000 | 145,400 |
| | Foreign Flour. | | Brls. |
| | 1835. | 1834. | 1833. |
| Imported in the past seven months..... | 145,000 | 195,000 | 241,000 |
| | 7,500 | 10,800 | 11,000 |
| | 152,500 | 205,800 | 252,900 |
| Taken out of Bond in the same period..... | 27,300 | 30,800 | 47,500 |
| Leaving the stock in Bond July 31..... | 125,200 | 175,000 | 205,400 |

The import of Irish Wheat to Liverpool in the past seven months has been 122,900 quarters against 190,000 in 1834, and 233,500 in 1833 to the same period. The *Weekly Gazette* average for Wheat on the 31st ultimo was 41s. 4d. ℔ qr. and the duty 45s. 8d. ℔ qr., against 38s. 8d. in 1834, and 33s. 8d. in 1833 to the same period.

OIL.—The market for Olive is in an improved state, but to effect sales lower prices must be submitted to: the transactions this week amount to 80 tuns. Seal Oil has improved Seed Oils are steady at the quotations.—Palm Oil is in partial request, and not more than 40 tuns have been disposed of at £37 @ £37 ℔ tun.

TALLOW has declined 6d ℔ cwt. 50 casks South American offered yesterday by auction brought 35s 6d ℔ cwt.

TEA is without variation.

PEPPER.—200 bags good heavy Black have been sold at 5d @ 5½d ℔ lb.

TIMBER.—Several cargoes of Pine Timber have arrived from Quebec, St. John's, and other parts, but not yet in such quantity as was anticipated, and the demand being very brisk, every cargo has been sold from the quay as soon as landed; so that prices have been very fairly supported. Quebec cargoes have been sold at 10½d ℔ foot, and St. John's of first quality at 23½d ℔ foot. A cargo of small Miramichi Pine was sold by auction last week at 19½d to 20½d ℔ foot.—The price of Quebec Staves at present is quite nominal. A few parcels have arrived, but a market price is not yet established. Ash hogshead Staves are lower, having been sold by auction at £5 17s 6d @ £6 ℔ M.

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LONDON MARKETS, AUGUST 7, 1835.

SUGAR.—There is little alteration in the Sugar market; there is a steady and regular demand, with daily firmer and higher prices; few arrivals, and many of the importers withdrawing their Sugars for much higher prices. The estimated sales for the week are 23 hhds and tierces; the prices gradually creep up. The prices this week are again 6d @ 1s per cwt. higher, the brown Sugar particularly. There is a falling off in the import of more than 11,000 hhds, and the stock is likewise 11,000 hhds less than at the same period last year. In the Refined market large and small Lumps are 1s higher. This afternoon the Refined market appears little varied; very high prices are asked for Lumps which will not pass the standard, 80s has been offered and refused, and for 1s @ 2s more, goods 4s better may be purchased, showing the great scarcity of low goods. In East India Sugars there are no purchases of any extent to report this week; the importers generally hold for higher prices. The imports, compared with last year, are 76,000 packages against 17,000 packs; but the stock is only 3000 packs heavier, and consist of about 16,000 bags Bengal, 25,000 bags Manilla, and 6000 packs Siam, Java, &c. This day's public sale 768 bags Bengal, 6d @ 1s higher, good white 34s 6d, low white 33s @ 33s 6d, damp 29s @ 33s.

RUM, BRANDY AND HOLLANDS.—There continues to be a good demand for Rum, at advancing prices; the chief sales this week are in Leeward Island Rums, 2 and 3 over at 2s 2d, and 6 over 2s 3d; few sales of Jamaica. In Brandy or Genevs there is little variation. The import has exceeded that of last year by 4000 puns, and the deliveries for export have increased in like proportion, while the stock is now 5000 puns less. Cognac Brandy, first quality, 3s 10d @ 4s 9d, second do 3s 10d @ 4s 6d, third do 3s 2d @ 4s 3d; Bordeaux, 2s 8d; Hollands, pale, 3s @ 3s 1d; German, pale, 1s 8d; Leeward Rum, proof, 2s 2d; Jamaica do, 22 @ 25; O. P. 2s 10d @ 3s.

ASHES.—At public auction on Wednesday about 400 brls Pot and Pearl Ashes were brought forward, the whole sold about the previous currency of the market, Pot 32s 6d @ 32s 6d, Pearls 35s 6d @ 37s 6d.—Another public sale is announced for the 19th instant, consisting of about 200 brls.

TEA.—Where sales have been made, prices are rather lower. Bohea 11d @ 11½d, Congou 1s 2½d @ 2s 6½d, Twankay 1s 5d @ 1s 8½d, Hyson 2s 6d @ 3s 9d, Gunpowder 3s 3d @ 4s 6d, Pekoe 2s 9d @ 3s 4d, Caper 1s 2d @ 2s 4d, Orange Pekoe 1s @ 2s 3d. At a late hour this afternoon the extensive sales of Tea finished. The Green Teas are lower, also Canton Bohea at 11d, few buyers; the Congous sold well at full prices. The importers have well supported the markets but the quantity on sale is too overpowering for all their efforts.

SPICES.—There is little business to report in Spices, and no alteration in the currency, which is nearly nominal; the Pimento at public sale ½d @ ¼d higher, fair quality 4¾d @ 4¾d, the Market since rather heavy. This day by public sale 50 casks Nutmegs 7s 5d and 7s 6d, mostly bought in.

CORN MARKET.—Some new Wheat has appeared in Mark Lane, quality and condition good; and the weather continuing favourable for Harvest-work, which, extending to the accounts received, is getting on very fast—the Trade is exceedingly dull, at a further decline of 2s @ 3s ℔ qr. A few samples of new obtained the highest price of fine old.

TALLOW.—There were reports of considerable contracts for time bargains in Tallow towards the end of last week, but the rumours were not believed. The market is steady. The accounts from St. Petersburg state the Russians still refuse to sell Tallow for the present. Peter-burg Y. C. on spot, 40s 9d @ 41s.

OILS.—The export demand for common Oil continues. At public sale last week about 200 tuns Southern Oil, principally for export, at £34 @ £36. Linseed Oil has advanced 2s ℔ tun, some parcels have been taken for export and considerable sales have been made for forward delivery at 32s; also in Rape at 43s @ 42s. Olive Oils are rather lower.

THE FUNDS, MONEY, &c.—The English Funds remain very steady; the new Loan maintains a premium of about 3 ℔ cent. Consols, money 90—August account 89¾ @ 90.

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PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—SEPT. 15.

Bark Magnet, Rickarby, 21st July Sunderland, W. Patton & Co. ballast.

Brig Experiment, Chipman, 24th August New York, Atkinson & Co. do.

Experience, Lieck, 11th July Sunderland, H. Gowen & Co. coals, 4 settlers.

Earl Moira, Terry, 17th July, Gloucester, W. Price & Co.

Eldon, Hall, 28th July, Belfast, H. Burstall, do.

Gales, Dobson, 31st do, Westport, T. Ryan, do.

Southampton, Dill, 27th August, Bermuda, J. Leaycraft, rum.

Ship Peter, Laurie, 24th do, New York, Laurie & Spence, gen cargo.

Caroline, Greig, 21st July, London, W. Patton & Co. do.

Bark Ruckers, Roberts, 1st August, do, Windsor & M'river, do.

Nautilus, M'Dermid, 29th July, Liverpool, H. Gowan & Co. do.

Priscille, Cleverly, 2d August, Limerick, Lemesurier & Co. do.

Brig Friendship, Mossop, 6th do, Jamaica, Leslie, Stuart & Co. rum

Cousins, Bell, 25th July, Coleraine, order, do.

Sept. 17.

Bark Minerva, Gowland, 1st Aug. Liverpool, Symes & Ross, ballast.

Brig Poems, Stevens, 1st do, Dublin, Thomas Ryan, general cargo, 3 settlers.

Reaper, Walker, 23d July, do, Pembertons, ballast.

Princess Victoria, Harrison, 3d Sept. Halifax, Sharples, do.

Frances, Smith, 31st July, Gloucester, W. Price, do.

Agnes, Osterbridge, 14th June, Liverpool, for Montreal, general cargo.

George Barclay, M'Kenzie, 4th Sept. New York, C. L. Levy, do.

Schr Providence, Hoffman, 15 days, St. John, N. B., F. Bunsen, fish.

Sept. 18.

Robert M'William, Williamson, 25th July, Aberdeen, Tucker, Heath & Co. ballast, 25 settlers.

Sept. 19.

Bark Ouzy, Allen, 21st Aug. Philadelphia, W. Price, ballast.

Brig Brampton, Wellinger, 28th do, Newfoundland, order, do.

Brig Broadalbane, Morris, 4th Aug. Santander, Lemesurier & Co. ballast.

CLEARED—SEPT. 14.

Bark Cherokee, Miller, Greenock, Symes & Ross. Beaufort, Neagle, London, W. Price & Co.

Brig Guardian, March, Scarboro, Lemesurier & Co. Cheviot, James, Milford, do.

Lady Ann, Sime, Hull, T. Curry.

Alarms, Rollans, Poole, Pembertons Brothers.

Bark Lady East, Newitt, Liverpool, Rodger, Dean & Co.

Sept. 15.

Bark Alexander, Burn, London, W. Patton & Co.

Ship Woodbridge, Hewson, do do.

Bark Miramichi, Hutchinson, Port Glasgow, Gilmour & Co.

Brig Glenlifer, Wilson, Greenock, E. Baird.

Catherine, Marshall, Belfast, W. Park.

Percival, Forrest, Liverpool, Sharples & Son.

Schr Rambler, Terio, Arichat, Aylwin & Nond.

Sept. 16.

Brig Highlander, Taylor, Leith, A. Gilmour & Co.

Newton, Corday, Sunderland, Symes & Ross.

Margaret, Chicken, Halifax, W. Price & Co.

Bark John Walker, Boult, Liverpool, H. Gowan & Co.

Ship Onondaga, Morgan, do, T. Froste & Co.

Bark St. Leonard, Gurr, do, do.

Believe, Bolbert, Waterford, H. N. Jones.

Brig Congress, M'Neill, Liverpool, Sharples & Son.

Elizabeth, Brown, Cowes, Symes & Ross.

John Thompson, Oswald, Boston, G. B., H. Gowen & Co.

Bark Relief, Trentham, Gloucester, Atkinson & Co.

Regalia, Box, Portsmouth, W. Patton & Co.

James Grant, James, Liverpool, Atkinson & Co.

Elizabeth, Redman, London, Pembertons Brothers.

Sept. 17.

Bark Brothers, Potts, Dublin, H. Gowan & Co.

Wolfe's Cove, Hamilton, Port Glasgow, A. Gilmour & Co.

Atlantic, Johnson, Liverpool, Symes & Ross.

Brig Oscar, Field, Neath, Lemesurier & Co.

Milman, Arnold, Belfast, H. G. Parke.

Schr Standard, Burrows, Halifax, T

## Removals.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber has REMOVED to a Part of the New Store of Messrs. A. & J. Cuvillier, corner of *St. Joseph and Commissioners Streets.*

WM. BOTTOMLEY.

Sept. 10. 145

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to those premises, No. 60, *St. Paul Street*, formerly occupied by Messrs. Hudson Bissell & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a most extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and LEATHER, which he will dispose of, Wholesale, at the lowest Market Prices, for Cash or approved credit. He now offers for Sale:—

7000 sides Sole Leather
4000 do Upper do
2000 do Harness do
200 do black and brown Brille Leather,
3500 do Calcutta Kips
200 dos. Calf Skins
100 do Seal do
100 do Cordovan and Horse Hides.

—ALSO,—

15,000 pairs BOOTS and SHOES, comprising a general assortment of every description in the line.

WILLIAM GALT.

May 21. 49.u,tuth

THE Subscriber has REMOVED to the premises recently occupied by Messrs. Simpson, Rennie & Co. *St. Paul Street.*

WILLIAM L. COIT.

May 26. 53

## CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers have now OPENED their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, corner of *St. Paul* and *St. Francois Xavier Streets*, with an extensive and well selected assortment of GOODS in the above line, suitable for the Wholesale and Retail trade.

Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in England and France for their supplies, and being themselves acquainted with the manufacturing business, their assortment will always present a great variety of the best articles and of the most approved styles, such as Porcelain Dining Sets, Dessert Sets, Tea Sets, Toilette Sets, Jugs, Pastile Burners, Candlesticks, Card Baskets and Mantel Ornaments, Turquoise China Jugs and Drab Stone Jugs, uncovered and covered; with Britannia Metal, Turquoise, and Drab Stone China Tea Pots, Sugars, and Creams; likewise some very elegant China Dejeune Sets; Glassware, cut, moulded and Plain; fine Earthenware Dining, Dessert and Tea Sets, Jugs, &c.; Gold Lustred Jugs and Black Glazed Tea Pots.

—ALSO,—

An extensive assortment of the cheapest articles of manufacture in every branch of the business.

—TOGETHER WITH,—

White China Dining, Breakfast and Tea Sets.

Country Merchants supplied on the lowest terms.

Ladies and gentlemen of the city and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and those who may honour the subscribers with their business will find their prices moderate.

THOMAS M'ADAM & Co.

July 27. 106

F. B. BLANCHARD, 51, *St. Paul Street*, Montreal, offers for Sale, at the extensive premises lately occupied by Messrs. T. S. Brown & Co., a very large assortment SHEFFIELD CUTLERY, BIRMINGHAM SHELF GOODS, and HEAVY HARDWARE, at prices much below the usual rates, and on liberal terms.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to visit this establishment before making their purchases of Hardware.

June 10. 66

CHAMPAIGNE WINE.—Recently imported, a few baskets of superior sparkling CHAMPAIGNE, of the genuine Anchor Brand, from the House of P. A. Mumm, Gisevez & Co. Rheims. A part is put up with *lead caps*, so preferable to the unclean wax, formerly used. For sale by

LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.,

Who have also on hand, 1200 superior French BURR STONES, just received, which they will dispose of at a very low price.

—ALSO,—

EARTHEN & GLASSWARE, put up expressly for the Country Trade.

June 15 70

BY PRIVATE SALE, at the Auction Mart:—

2 handsome upright Piano Fortes, of superior power, made by "Renn," the best maker in Montreal.

1 excellent second-hand upright Piano, made by "Wilkinson," London.

4 cases Looking Glasses, assorted sizes.

40 boxes Window Glass, large sizes.

80 Single Stoves, from 30 to 36 inch.

—AND,—

Always on hand, an extensive collection of Household Furniture, made by the first-rate workmen. *Prices very moderate.*

July 28. 107 BETHUNE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, by the Subscribers:—

50 baskets Sillery Champaigne, of the celebrated brand of Rainart, Pere & Fils

20 cases Claret Wines, of the choicest qualities

5 do Barsac and Sauterne do. do do

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Sept. 1. 137

150 barrels SALMON, just received, and for Sale by

BOSTWICK, GREGORY & Co.

August 27. 133

JUST recieved, and for sale by the Subscribers, a few hhds and qr casks of "Blackburns" choicest MADEIRA.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Sept. 14. 140

JAMAICA SPIRITS.—50 puncheons strong and well flavoured, just received, and for sale by

J. W. DUNSCOMB & Co.

June 16. 71

REAL DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS generally assorted, for sale by

WILLIAM DOUGLAS,

63.12m,tuth *St. Jean Baptiste Street.*

JUST received, ex *Iretn*, from Liverpool, ONE CASE, containing 3 sets of TILBURY HARNESS, 3 SADDLES, and 6 BRIDLES, of the best English manufacture.

CUNNINGHAM & BUCHANAN.

Sept. 4. 140

THE Subscriber continues the AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION BUSINESS, at BROCKVILLE, where all CONSIGNMENTS confided to his care, will be disposed of either by auction or private sale, on the most advantageous terms. Reference in Montreal to Messrs. J. & J. Scott & Co., and Mr. William Thomson.

93.tu STEEL SMITH.

## Hotels, &c.

### CROFT'S LODGINGS.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public. Encouraged by a liberal patronage, as a reward for his exertion, he has recently incurred considerable expenses, in having the Establishment newly painted, and, with alterations, put in complete order.

The situation of the House offers an inducement particularly to the Mercantile man, from its proximity to the most Public Landing Places of the different Steamboats, Post-Office, and the Exchange.

In offering inducement to the Public to visit CROFT'S LODGINGS, he would at the same time pledge himself, that there shall be no want of assiduity on his part to have it distinguished for hospitality and attention to all those who may favour him with their support.

*HOT AND COLD BATHS.*

JOHN CROFT.

*Sous-le-Fort Street*, Quebec, April 25, 1835. 30.u,tuth

### BOARDING.

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,

*Corner of M'Gill and Recollet Streets.*

MRS. GILCHRIST having her House comfortably fitted up, begs leave to say to her Friends and the Public, that she has vacancies for three or four Gentlemen Boarders; as also suitable Rooms for a small Family. Those who will favor her with their patronage, will always meet with a good Table, and proper attendance.

Dinner Hours at Two and Five o'clock, P.M.

July 11. 93.u,tuth

BOARD and LODGING.—A few GENTLEMEN BOARDERS can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in the Brick House recently occupied by Mrs. Cutler, *M'Gill Street.*

D. S. TORRY.

June 3. 60.u,tuths

*AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR SORENESS AND DISEASES OF THE EYES AND SCALD HEAD.*

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED PEARL OINTMENT, for the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous, and Indolent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers, Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ring Worm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs, (if of 20 years standing,) Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases.

The high estimation in which this invaluable Ointment is held by the Public,—the great demand for it in all parts of the Kingdom,—and the reputation it has acquired,—are, it is presumed, the strongest proof of its beneficial influence and peculiar efficacy in the above alarming and obstinate Complaints. It is impossible to enumerate, in the limits of an advertisement, the numerous Cures it has speedily effected, after every other application had failed; many of which were pronounced incurable by the Faculty. In confirmation of this fact, a slight reference to the Affidavits and Testimonials, which will be found in the Bill of Directions around each Pot, will prove most satisfactory to every candid mind.

Sarah Holmes, of Brierley Hill, in the County of Stafford, maketh oath and saith, that her daughter Clara, now aged 7 years, was severely afflicted with Inflammation in her Eyes, for nearly 2 years—her eyes were extremely painful, and she could not bear the light,—her eyelashes were quite destroyed. Deponent further saith, her daughter was at the same time afflicted with Scald Head, in a most dreadful degree, which discharged very much—that she had tried several preparations which had been recommended to her, but to no effect—despairing of further relief, she was providentially recommended to try "Dr. Wrights Pearl Ointment," by a person who had been cured by it, and after using it for a short time it performed a perfect cure; her daughter's eyes are now quite well, and she has a very fine head of hair.

(Signed) SARAH HOLMES.

Sworn before me, this 24 day of April, 1832.

THOMAS BADGER,

*One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Worcester and Stafford.*

To be had, Wholesale and Retail, of

JOHN NEWBALD, *Druggist*,

(Successor to Mr. William Hough,) corner of *St. Paul* and *St. Joseph Streets.*

August 6. 115.6m,tu

### TORONTO RECORDER.

THE TORONTO RECORDER, and GENERAL ADVERTISER, a Semi-Weekly Paper, published on the Evenings of Wednesday and Saturday, containing all the News of the day, Political, Foreign, and Domestic—Arrival and Despatch of Steamboats—Number of Passengers—State of the Markets—and a great variety of useful and interesting matter. Circulates throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland; the States, and very extensively through Upper and Lower Canada.

Conditions:—Subscription, in the City, $4 ₱ annum—Sent by Post, $5, including postage.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

First insertion, 6 lines and under..... 2s. 6d.
, 7 lines to 10..... 3s. 4d.
, Upwards of 10 lines, 4d. ₱ line.
Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.

All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Persons not having Accounts at this Office, will be required to pay on giving Advertisements.

'Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, and delivered the day previous to publication.

AGENTS.

Subscriptions and orders for this paper will be received by the following persons in Lower Canada, viz.:—

D. Chisholm, Esq., P. M., Three Rivers; F. Hayden, Esq., P. M., and Wm. Allen, William Henry; Mr. A. Lyons, Post-Office, and Mr. John Murphy, Montreal.

Sept. 7. 149.6

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore carried on in this city, under the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BOWIE, *Masons and Bricklayers*, was dissolved by legal protest on the 16th instant, by the Subscriber, who takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks to those gentlemen who encouraged the late firm, and begs to inform them that he will continue the business on his own account. He hopes by punctuality, strict attention, and having the best of workmen in his employ, to merit a continuance of their favors.

GEORGE BOWIE.

July 21. 101

*Emigrant Office,*
Wind Mill Point, May 26, 1835.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS and SERVANTS, can be procured by application at this office.

JOHN C. GUNDLACK, *Secy. M. E. S.*

May 29. 84

### PHŒNIX.

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS COMPANY established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to insure Property of every description, against loss or danger by Fire, upon liberal terms.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
*Agents for Canada.*

Feb. 21. 1-u

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED in those Premises opposite the *Old Market*, next door to Mr. Cheney, where he will continue his business as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, as heretofore.

L. L. P. returns his most grateful acknowledgments for the patronage hitherto extended to him.

L. L. PINSONAUT.

August, 3, 1835. 119

### R. LAING,

TOBACCO & SNUFF MANUFACTURER,

*Foundling Street, St. Ann's Market.*

MERCHANTS, Grocers and Ships supplied with all kinds of Manufactured TOBACCO and SNUFF, at as low rates as the same can be imported.

N.B. Foreign SNUFFS and SEGARS.

May 13. 41

### ECONOMY AND UTILITY.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a supply of T. Stratton's PATENT ROTARY COOKING STOVES. For convenience and economy in Fuel, they far excel any other Cooking Stoves yet invented. They can be used in the Summer season with more facility and less expense of Fuel than a common fire place.

Reference as to their usefulness and economy can be had from many families who have them in use, by applying to

JAMES M'GOWAN,
*Sign of the Padlock.*

N. B.—A general assortment of HARDWARE for sale. April 18.

### MARINE INSURANCE.

THE ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, continue to take risks on Property in transit by Inland Navigation, and on Steamboats, Schooners, &c. navigating the several Lakes and Rivers of the Canadas. Application to be made to the Subscriber, at No. 4, *Jerusine Street*, near the *Exchange Coffee House.*

CHILION FORD, *Agent.*

May 9. 39.u,tuth

### CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, in fine, Pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have several, by their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the Reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusions, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the fount of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favoured friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, so far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. We, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorise the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing *twenty imperial octavo pages*, with double columns, making *two volumes annually*, of more than 500 *octavo pages*, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than *forty volumes* of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least *ten times* the price of a year's subscription to the "*Library.*" The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be *five dollars per annum*, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publisher, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1835. 112

THE Subscribers, as GENERAL AGENTS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, are ready to receive CONSIGNMENTS of GOODS and PRODUCE.

HENRY HART & Co.
*St. Francois Xavier Street.*

July 30. 109

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed, that the RATES of FREIGHT from St. John's to Montreal, via the Chambly Canal, are now fixed at 7s. 6d. per Ton, including all charges.

ISAIAH BUNKER.

Chambly, May 11, 1835. 49

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, AND FLAX SEED SHIPPERS.—The Subscribers intend erecting a "FLAX SEED CLEANING MACHINE," for the purpose of preparing it ready for shipment, on an equal footing with the New York Seed, and solicit the patronage of Shippers and Dealers.

H. STEPHENS.
ALEX. H. VASS.

N.B. The highest market price paid for Flax Seed.—June 16. 71

THE Subscribers most respectfully return their thanks to the public of Montreal, for the very liberal encouragement they have received since they began business as WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERS, and beg to state, that they continue to have on hand every article in their line of superior quality, and at very reasonable prices. They would particularly recommend their LOZENGES as superior to any manufactured in Canada.

J. & J. KEILLER,

*Wholesale and Retail Confectioners, next the English Church, Notre Dame st. Montreal.*

SCOTCH MARMALADE, made by JAMES KEILLER, Dundee.

August 27. 133

### CUT NAILS.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, CUT NAILS of all sizes and of a superior quality, from their Ottre Works.

—ALSO,—

A quantity of HOOP IRON.

April 25. 29 WILLIAM BAIN & Co.

### RACEY'S QUEBEC ALE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce that he is appointed AGENT for the sale of this superior BEER, and will be happy to receive orders for it, either in Wood or Bottle, at the Cellars adjoining those formerly occupied by the *Lorgnvie Brewery, Quebec Suburb.*

May 23. 51 GEORGE BOURNE.

MRS. CUTTER has taken the large House formerly occupied by George Auldjo, Esq., 79, *St. Paul Street*, where she would be happy to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen as regular BOARDERS, or those who may be visiting the City for a few days only.

July 24 104

STORAGE.—Excellent STORAGE for Wheat, Flour, or other merchandise, at very reasonable rates. Apply to

SMITH & LINDSAY.
*Pointe à Callière.*

June 5 69

### GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF LOWER CANADA.

IN Press, and will be published in a few weeks, the GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF LOWER CANADA, by Z. Thompson, A. M., late Preceptor of Charleston Academy, designed for Primary Schools.

The above Work will contain a Map of the Province, engraved expressly for this work, on which the Townships, Counties, Rivers, Lakes, principal Roads, &c. &c. are clearly delineated, comprising the territory from Hull to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Also—a small Township Map, illustrating the first principles of Geography;—a description of the Counties, the Boundary, Extent, Soil, Population, &c. of each—a description of the Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Falls and Rapids, Islands and Bays, Climate, Population, Education, Government, Character and Employment of the People; Animals and Vegetables; and a description of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal; a Table of Roads, Distances, &c. The historical part contains a succinct account of the original inhabitants, the first settlement by the French, and the subsequent history of the Province.

A work like the present has long been a desideratum with teachers. The works on Geography heretofore published have been so deficient respecting Canada, that more is known by the children in our common schools about almost every other country on the globe, than of their own Province. To supply this deficiency, and to afford an opportunity to the scholars in this Province to begin the study of Geography where it always should be begun, with their own country, is the object of this work.

Price—$4.50 ₱ dozen. 50 cents, single.

WALTON & GAYLORD.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 6, 1835. 159

Publishers of papers, in English, in this Province, who insert the above three or four times, will receive six copies of the work.

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Office:—

800 neat Pocket MAPS of the CANADAS, Coloured and Varnished; shewing the situation of every Township, Canals, &c. Attached to each Map is a Pamphlet, containing an account of the Climate, Soil, and Productions, and other information interesting to Emigrants. By Francis Fairplay

—ALSO, FOR SALE,—

An excellent work, entitled, "THE EMIGRANT AND TRAVELLER'S GUIDE THROUGH CANADA; with some friendly advice on Embarkation; the detailed cost of Travelling on each Route, and much other useful information to the Settler." By John Murray. Price 1s. 3d. each.

A liberal deduction will be made to individuals purchasing a quantity for gratuitous distribution. And as the author has ordered all profits arising from the sale of this work to be paid over for the exclusive use of the Orphan Asylum of Montreal, it is hoped that benevolent individuals will promote its circulation, and thereby assist the poor Emigrant and the poor Orphan at the same time.

JAMES ALLISON,
*Land and Emigrant Office.*

Montreal, July 21. 101

FOR SALE, AT THE MORNING COURIER OFFICE, THE REVISED STATUTES OF UPPER CANADA, from 1791 to 1831, recently published at Kingston, in 4to. half-bound.

The work is neatly printed, in a new type, and the utmost care has been taken to give a faithful transcript of the Provincial Laws, omitting only such Statutes, as subsequent Acts have repealed, and those that have expired by limitation, however, the Titles of the said Acts, and giving, where necessary, a brief summary of their provisions. The value of this work is much enhanced by a copious and accurate Index, and by Notes of Reference. It also contains several British Acts affecting Canada.

May 21. 99

### LAKE ONTARIO ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1835.

THE STEAMBOATS

GREAT BRITAIN

AND

UNITED STATES,

Will run as follows until the close of the Navigation.

The two Boats will, in connexion, perform three trips in each week, starting from Niagara and from Ogdensburgh and Prescott, every other day, (excluding Sundays,) as follows:—

THE GREAT BRITAIN,

CAPT. J. WHITNEY,

GOING UP.

Leaves Prescott, Tuesday evening
Brockville, do do
Kingston, Wednesday, noon
Oswego, do evening
Cobourg, Thursday morning
Port Hope, do do
Toronto, Friday morning, and arrives at Niagara same morning.

GOING DOWN.

Leaves Niagara, Saturday, 4 P. M.
Toronto, do, evening
Port Hope, Sunday morning
Cobourg, do do
Oswego, do evening
Kingston, Monday morning
Brockville, do noon, and arrives at Prescott the same afternoon.

THE UNITED STATES,

CAPT. J. VAN CLEVE.

GOING UP.

Leaves Ogdensburgh, at 8, Saturday evening
Kingston, Sunday, 7, A. M.
Sacket's Harbor, Sunday 1, P. M.
Oswego, Sunday 10, P. M.
Rochester, Monday 8, A. M.
Toronto, do 9 in the evening, and arrives at Lewiston on Tuesday morning early.

GOING DOWN.

Leaves Lewiston, Tuesday, 7, P. M.
Rochester, Wednesday, 8, A. M.
Oswego, do 6, P. M.
Sacket's Harbor, do 12 at night
Kingston, Thursday, 7 in the morning, and arrives at Ogdensburgh in the afternoon.

Sept. 17. 151

### TIRAGE AU SORT.

THE Undersigned gives notice, that having acquired that delightful PROPERTY, formerly belonging to the Heirs Cadieux, situated at COTEAU BARRON, at the extremity of the *St. Lawrence Suburbs*, bounded in front by *Sherbrooke Street*, and in rear by the Road of the Tanneries des Bois, he has divided it into Two Hundred Lots, and proposes to make a *Tirage au Sort* of them as soon as a sufficient number of persons shall have subscribed for the lots already on the Plan.

These Lots offer great advantages to purchasers, from their proximity to the City, their situation, and the superior quality of their soil. Most of them look upon two streets, and are bounded in front by a street 40 feet wide, and properly Macadamized, which extends from *Sherbrooke Street* to the Road of the Beliar Tanneries.

Upon these Lots are built Twenty-five Houses, among which numbers will be found the one now occupied by the undersigned, built of stone, two stories, with a gallery round each story.

The price of each Lot is One Hundred Pounds Currency, payable in Twelve Years, and without Interest, in manner following:—£8 10s. cash, (in this sum is included the cost of the Deeds,) and then by equal payments of £8 16s. each, annually, with the exception of the two last payments, which will be of £7 16s. each. The *Lods et Ventes* shall be payable to the Seigneur within three years.

Persons wishing to become Proprietors, may, for more ample information, examine the Conditions of Subscription, which will be found at the Office of Messrs. F. Lemoine and C. A. Beaudry, Notaries, by whom also the Plans, &c., are lodged. They will there see that the Guarantees are distinct and indisputable, and that the enumeration of the Lots, as to their front and depth, and the Conditions of the *Tirage au Sort*, are minutely detailed.

L. L. PINSONAUT.

Sept. 9. 144

### TIRAGE AU SORT.

THE Undersigned offers for Sale, by a TIRAGE AU SORT, about SEVENTY LOTS, of different Sizes, from 45 to 100 feet in front by 100 feet and upwards in depth, forming a part of his Farm, situated at the *Current St. Mary*, a number of which Lots are facing the River St. Lawrence and the Main Street of the Current St. Mary, the others are facing new Streets, and are situated on a high and elevated land, commanding a delightful view of the River St. Lawrence and of the neighbouring country; upon one of which Lots is a stone house, of the value of about £500, now occupied by the undersigned; there are also upon many other Lots Fruit Trees, of a superior quality. The Lots which are facing the River St. Lawrence are very valuable, and have been occupied for several years as a Cabinet (Ship Yard) for the construction of Ships and Steamboats; the other Lots are in general of less value, although situated near an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic Church, and surrounded by Stores of all kinds, and in a place which, in a very short time, will surpass any other in Montreal for Commerce. The original name of the place where these Lots are situated is *Hochelaga*, where it was first intended to build the city; and the river opposite is admirably adapted for a Port and Harbour. Here the whole of the Lumber Trade is carried on; and the distance is about a mile from Montreal.

The Titles will be perfectly secure and indisputable.

CONDITIONS.

The price of each Lot is £30 Currency, payable as follows:—£10 previous to the time appointed for the drawing of said Lots, and the £40 remaining by payments of £5 ₱ annum, without Interest, the first payment of which will become due one year after the date of the drawing of said Lots, which will take place as soon as the Subscription List will have been filled up. Notice will be given to each Subscriber of the day, place and hour where the drawing of said Lots will take place, at least eight days previous thereto. For further particulars, apply to E. Guy, N. P., at his Office, in *Notre Dame Street*, where the Plan and List of Subscription is deposited, or to the undersigned

HERMAN SEAVER.

Sept. 19. 145.u,tuth

LEATHER.—SOLE and Upper, of various Tannages.—CALF SKINS, KIPS, &c. &c. for Sale by

LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.

Who will keep a large assortment constantly on hand.—May 16. 46

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a Splendid Upright PIANO-FORTE; a soft toned and powerful instrument. Warranted to stand the climate.

July 6. 88 BETHUNE & Co.

A GENERAL assortment of STAPLE FANCY DRY GOODS, *cheap for Cash*, at FERRAULT & SPINK'S New Shop, No. 7, *St. Paul Street.*

June 6. 63.u, tuth

FOR SALE, 6000 bright 1st & 2d PINE SPRUCE DEALS, convenient for ships from Montreal; no cullage or wharfage charged.

M. HART.

Three Rivers, May 26. 55.u.

LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.

The Proprietors of this Line of Packets having increased the number of Ships, will hereafter dispatch one of them from New York and from Portsmouth on the 1st and 20th; and from London on the 7th, 17th and 27th of every month throughout the year, viz:—

FROM NEW YORK.

Oct. 1—Ship ———, (new,) Wm. S. Sears, master.
Oct. 10—Ship Montreal, C. H. Chappelle, master.
Oct. 20—Ship Canada, Thomas Britton, master.
Nov. 1—Ship ———, (new,) ———, master.
Nov. 10—Ship Hannibal, F. H. Hebard, master.
Nov. 20—Ship Philadelphia, E. E. Morgan, master.
Dec. 1—Ship President, Geo. Moore, master.
Dec. 10—Ship Sampson, D. Chadwick, master.
Dec. 20—Ship Toronto, (new,) R. Griswold, master.
Jan. 1—Ship Ontario, ———, master.
Jan. 10—Ship Westminster, (new,) H. Champlin, master.

FROM LONDON.

May 27—Philadelphia, leaves Portsmouth 1st June
June 7—President, leaves Portsmouth June 10
June 17—Sampson, leaves Portsmouth June 20
June 27—Toronto, leaves Portsmouth July 1
July 7—Ontario, leaves Portsmouth July 10
July 17—Westminster, leaves Portsmouth July 20
July 27————, (new,) leaves Portsmouth

Aug. 1.
Aug. 7—Montreal, leaves Portsmouth Aug. 10
Aug. 17—Canada, leaves Portsmouth Aug. 20
Aug. 27————, (new,) leaves Portsmouth

Sept. 1.
Sept. 7—Hannibal, leaves Portsmouth Sept. 10
Sept. 7—Philadelphia, leaves Portsmouth Sept. 20.

These ships are all of the first class, about 1000 tons burthen, and are commanded by able and experienced navigators. Great care will be taken that the Beds, Stores, &c. are of the best description. The price of Cabin passage outward is now fixed at $140, including Wines, Liquors, or $120 without Wines, &c. Passengers paying the last mentioned price, can be supplied by the steward at the prime cost. Bedding will be furnished on board. Neither the captains nor owners of these packets will be responsible for any letters, parcels, or packages sent by them unless regular Bills of Lading are signed therefor. Apply to

JOHN GRISWOLD,
70, *South Street, New York.*
GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.
134, *Front Street, do.*, or to
GEORGE WILDES & Co.
19, *Coleman Street, London.*

N.B. Steamboats run daily from Portsmouth (where these packets stop to land and receive passengers,) to the continent and to different parts of England

New York, April 16. 28.12m

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND HAVRE PACKETS.

| Days of Sailing. | | For Liverpool. | For London. | For Havre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. May Sept. | 1 | Caledonia | Toronto | Utica |
| | 8 | Roscoe | | Formosa |
| | 10 | ——— | President | ——— |
| | 14 | St. George | ——— | François I. |
| | 16 | Hibernia | Ontario | ——— |
| | 20 | ——— | ——— | Normandie |
| | 24 | Sheffield | | |
| Feb. June Oct. | 1 | Europe | Westminster | Chas. Carroll |
| | 5 | G. Washington | ——— | Charlemagne |
| | 10 | St. Andrew | New Ship | ——— |
| | 16 | Columbus | ——— | Sil. de Grasse |
| | 20 | ——— | Montreal | ——— |
| | 24 | United States | ——— | Poland |
| Mar. July Nov. | 1 | South America | Canada | Erie |
| | 5 | Napoleon | ——— | Albany |
| | 10 | New Ship | New Ship | ——— |
| | 16 | Britannia | ——— | Havre |
| | 20 | ——— | Hannibal | ——— |
| | 24 | England | ——— | Henry IV. |
| April Aug. Dec. | 1 | Orpheus | Philadelphia | France |
| | 5 | Independence | ——— | Sully |
| | 10 | Ajax | Philadelphia | ——— |
| | 16 | North America | ——— | Normandie |
| | 20 | ——— | Sampson | ——— |
| | 24 | Virginian | ——— | Rhone |

| Days of Sailing. | | From Liverpool. | From Portsmouth. | From Havre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. May Sept. | 1 | Britannia | ——— | Albany |
| | 5 | New England | ——— | Havre |
| | 10 | ——— | Hannibal | ——— |
| | 16 | Orpheus | ——— | Henri IV. |
| | 20 | ——— | Philadelphia | ——— |
| | 24 | Independence | ——— | France |
| | 30 | Ajax | Philadelphia | ——— |
| Feb. June Oct. | 1 | North America | ——— | Francis I. |
| | 5 | Virginian | ——— | Sully |
| | 10 | ——— | Sampson | ——— |
| | 16 | Caledonia | ——— | Rhone |
| | 20 | ——— | Toronto | ——— |
| | 24 | Roscoe | ——— | Utica |
| | 30 | St. George | President | ——— |
| Mar. July Nov. | 1 | Hibernia | ——— | Formosa |
| | 5 | Sheffield | ——— | François I. |
| | 10 | ——— | Ontario | ——— |
| | 15 | Europe | ——— | Normandie |
| | 20 | ——— | Westminster | Chas. Carroll |
| | 24 | G. Washington | ——— | ——— |
| | 30 | St. Andrew | New Ship | ——— |
| April Aug. Dec. | 1 | Columbus | ——— | Charlemagne |
| | 5 | United States | ——— | Sil. de Grasse |
| | 10 | ——— | Montreal | ——— |
| | 15 | South America | ——— | Poland |
| | 20 | ——— | Canada | ——— |
| | 24 | Napoleon | ——— | Erie |
| | 30 | New Ship | New Ship | ——— |

*Liverpool*, sail 1st, 10th, Goodhue & Co.; C. H. Marshall—5th, Wood & Trimble; 8, Hicks & Howland; Grinnell & Minturn, *London*, 1, Griswold, Gelston & Co. *Havre*, Belmont, Fox & Living; William Whitlock, Jun.; 1, I. Boyd.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, *3d February*, 1810.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the present Session before any Petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private Bill, whether for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Common, for making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting any individual or individuals any Exclusive rights or Privileges whatsoever, or for the prolongation or renewal of any Act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the *Quebec Gazette* and in one of the Newspapers of the district, if any is published therein; and also a notice affixed at the Church door of the parishes that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

*12th March*, 1817.

*Resolved*, That hereafter this House will not receive any Petitions for private Bills after the first fifteen days of each Session.

*22d March*, 1819.

*Resolved*, That after the present Session, before any Petitions praying leave to bring in a private *Bill* for the erection of a Toll-Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to Petition for such *Bill* shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the Rule of the 22d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice, stating the Toll which they intend to ask, the extent of the piers, the height of the Arches the interval between the Abutments of Piers for the passage of Rafts and Vessels, and mentioning whether the purpose to erect a Draw-Bridge or not, and the dimensions of such Draw-Bridge.

*4th March*, 1834.

*Resolved*, That any Petitioner for an exclusive Privilege, do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the Bill for such exclusive privilege go to second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private Bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioners if they do not obtain the passation of the law.

(Extract.)

WM. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Assy.

The Printers of Gazettes and other Newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are published, until the meeting of the Legislature. 28

## Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1835.

The packet ship *Napoleon*, 24th August from Liverpool, arrived at New York, we have received our regular files of English papers.

The intelligence from England is of a very important, though not of so agreeable a character. It cannot be divined to what consequences the collision between the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, on the great measures of Municipal and Irish Church Reform, will lead. The utmost diversity of opinion prevails in Britain, as to the course which Majesty will pursue, in the ominous crisis which national affairs have now arrived.

### England.

THE BUDGET.

On the 13th, Mr. Spring Rice rose for the purpose of stating to the House the condition of the Finances. He commenced by saying, that in 1814 there had been a reduction of taxes to the amount of £40,191,000. The reduction in the votes of supply from 1817, striking ages in each four years of the series, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the first four years, was..... | £18,872,000 |
| In 1829 to 1833..... | 16,721,000 |
| In 1826 to 1829, there was an increase, the supplies amounting to..... | 18,023,000 |
| In 1830 to 1833..... | 16,115,000 |
| In 1834 the annual supply was..... | 14,479,000 |
| In 1835 it was only..... | 14,135,000 |

From the balance sheet of the year ending the 5th of April, it appeared that the total amount of the

| | |
|---|---|
| Income of the year was..... | £46,087,000 |
| Expenditure..... | 45,185,000 |
| Having a surplus of..... | 902,000 |

The total income of the year ending the 5th of July, 1835, was... 45,539,000
The expenditure for the same period, was..... 44,334,000
Having a surplus of..... 1,205,000
Instead of a surplus for the year ending the 5th of April, 1835, of 902,000
According to Lord Althorp's estimate, made in July last, the anticipated income of 1835, was..... £45,778,000
The actual income, according to