THE CORK BOOTS—A HOAX.

I dare say, uncle you will recollect the time when hoaxing was all the fashion in London, and that in one case in particular not only the street in which the person lived, but even those adjoining, were absolutely blocked up by the people who were hurrying some on foot, and others in vehicles of every description, with the innumerable articles which they had been ordered to send in. Well, the English papers which were sent out to Lisbon were quite full of this hoax, and afforded us great amusement at the mess. This was followed by many sage remarks regarding the gullibility of John Bull, till at length I hazarded a conjecture that the Lisbonites might perhaps be successfully imposed upon. A dozen voices immediately scouted the idea—the thing was impossible; no, none but John, honest simple John, was at all likely to fall into a trap. All this did not discourage me; and after a great deal of talk I at length declared that I would undertake to assemble at a given point ten thousand of the inhabitants of Lisbon, in the expectation of hearing or seeing something very wonderful and which, of course, they would neither hear nor see. I had scarcely spoken when bets were offered to me on all hands, and at high odds, against my undertaking. I took a few of them, and the remainder was taken by those of my brother officers, who, from the confident way in which I spoke, were inclined to risk a small sum for the chance of winning a large one. This being finished, it was agreed on all hands that the strictest secrecy should be preserved, and that no one should interfere with my arrangements; so, without taking any one into my confidence, I proceeded with my measure accordingly.

I had bills posted up in the most public streets and squares in Lisbon, announcing that an Englishman in cork boots would, at the height of the tide on the following Wednesday, walk across the Tagus; and inviting all the men, women, and children to come and see so novel a sight—a sight that they might never have in their power to see again. Wednesday arrived; and as if on purpose to do all manner of justice to bootkins, the heat of the sun was tempered by a fine refreshing breeze from the Tagus.

At an early hour all our mess was on the alert to ascertain what was likely to be the result of the experiment; and for awhile I was exposed to a hot fire from those who had betted against its success. But the tables were soon turned. Long before the appointed time the population began to pour out of Lisbon, the shops were shut and every horse, mule and carriage, which could be had for love or money, was put in requisition. It was a glorious day for the boatmen also, who charged double price, for many preferred going by water.

The place where Cork Boots was to make his debut, was from the garden walls of the fine palace of Belem, three miles from Lisbon; and at this place the Tagus is three miles across. Our Marshall, not thinking he ought to know better than his neighbours, announced his intention of being present; and the Cortes, who were then assembled, on hearing of the Marshal's intention, resolved also to honour Corky with their august presence, and accompanied by a prodigious tail of atendants, they took their station at the windows of the palace of Belem, which almost touches the Tagus, thus securing to themselves the best situation for seeing every thing.

I shall not soon forget the scene which presented itself to our view. In place of ten thousand there were fifty thousand people assembled; and the variety of their dresses, and the mingling of the different groups together, would have formed a most enchanting subject for the painter. There one might see ladies in the most elegant costume mixed with the veil and mantilla of the lowest orders; friars and officers—sellers of cakes and confectionary—venders of lemonade—criers of iced water—mingling with the military bands that serenaded the multitude; the little town of Belem was all agog—never had it been so gay. In short, my dear uncle, never was a hoax more charmingly arranged.

Three o'clock was the time fixed for Corkey to take his leave of the land. As the hour drew near, the populace began to look out for his arrival, and to wonder what could detain him. Expectation sat on every face; the Tagus spread out her silvery bosom as if inviting her expected guest; but still he came not. The Marshal began to look grave, and took out his watch; so did the Cortes, and so did all those who had watches. The populace began to murmur, and to gesticulate: no class of people seemed pleased, but those who had commodities to sell.

At length, as if by magic, sundry bills were posted up in different parts of the place, announcing that the gentleman with the cork boots was in despair at not being able to step across the Tagus that day, as the boot maker had just sent him intelligence that the French army having burnt down all the cork trees, he had not been able to all Lisbon to procure as much as would finish them.

On learning this announcement, the Marshall and his suite descended from his palace with all imaginable gravity, and mounting their horses, set off quietly and composedly towards Lisbon, as if the disappointment had arisen from accident; the Cortes followed in a similar manner; but, when the mass of the people found that they had been hoaxed, the burst of wrath and indignation which broke from them was really tremendous. The clenching of fists and teeth, and the sparkling of thousands of black eyes, while they vowed vengeance against the hoaxer, made me feel somewhat uncomfortable: but the secret was well kept; so I had the double pleasure of winning my bet, and of having many a hearty laugh with my friends at the admirable manner in which the hoax had succeeded. The Portuguese, however, have neither forgotten nor forgiven it; and to this day, you cannot offend an inhabitant of Lisbon more, than by asking him if he had seen the man with the cork boots walk across the Tagus.

[London United Service Journal.]

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.—A curious and interesting question is presented for metaphysicians and physiologists, in the undoubted fact that cases of mental aberration have increased in number, within a few years, to a remarkable extent. The unaccountable frequency of suicides which has been frequently noticed, is one evidence of the fact, if coroner's inquests may be believed, which almost invariably terminate, and probably with correctness, in verdicts of mental derangement; and the annals of police courts, not only here, but in almost every other large city throughout the United States, and still more remarkably, in the crowded capitals of Europe, disclose performances for which it is difficult to account on any supposition but that of madness in the actors. To what is this lamentable increase to be ascribed? Does it result from the enlarged mental activity, consequent upon the more general diffusion of knowledge, the growth of refinement, wealth and luxury, and the amazing additions constantly made or discovered to the channels of eager and profitable occupation? It is probable that a considerable influence is exerted by this cause. An impulse has been given to the whole civilized world by the French and American revolutions; the sources of wealth and distinction have been thrown more open to what are called in Europe the lower classes, and thousands—millions, it may be said—have begun to exert themselves in those pursuits which lead to opulence, who, fifty years ago were content to go through life more like machines than men, dividing their time between mere animal enjoyment and the labor by which the means of that enjoyment were procured, and scarcely giving place even to the momentary thought that their condition might be improved, much less adventuring upon any device or operation by which the improvement could be effected. The divisions that separate classes of men, have become wonderfully narrowed—all are eager to rise above the sphere in which they move, and enrol themselves among the class above them, whether the superiority arise from wealth, refinement and education as in this country, or be derived from more artificial distinctions as in the empires and kingdoms of the trans-Atlantic world.—The consequence is, that all are existing in a state of excitement—the excitement of hope, contrivance, anxiety, or labor, the placidity that regned in the communities when every man occupied a certain station which he had no thought of quitting—when the indigent and the ignorant were content, not only to to remain themselves, but to have their children follow in their footsteps—is now disturbed, broken up, annihilated by the eager contest for advancement, in which every man is not only at liberty, but is irresistibly stimulated by the example of all around him, to engage. The consequence of this is an infinitely greater developement and activity of all the mental faculties, than was perceptible in those more peaceful but less intellectual ages to which we have referred; and as insanity is the unnatural action of the mental faculties, and idiocy the fruit of their stagnation, it follows that the remarkable increase of the former in these modern times, is reasonably to be accounted for by the cause we have endeavored to describe, while the equally remarkable decrease of the latter, which we believe is admitted by well-informed physiologists, may be assigned as truly to the same change of circumstances. When the course of man's life was calm & equable, inherent weakness of intellect assumed the form of fatuity; in a more disturbed and exciting state of exis- becomes insanity.

The vast improvement in the diffusion of intelligence has undoubtedly tended somewhat, also to produce the phenomenon in question. Books and newspapers and magazines are the moving powers that excite mental action—not exclusively indeed, but to a very great extent, as society is at present constituted. The proportion between the number of readers now, and a hundred years ago, is perhaps incalculable, but there can be no doubt that we are safe in assuming, as probable at least, that in 1735 the aggregate was not one twentieth of what it is at present; and there is no doubt, moreover, that every modern reader, taking the average of the whole number, employs a much larger proportion of his time in that occupation, than was devoted to it by his predecessor, a hundred years ago.—Books are more numerous and cheaper; and the allurements to the taste for reading, are infinitely more varied and attractive—whether wisely and beneficially so, is another question. Hence the increased activity of mind, to which we have ventured to ascribe the greater prevalence of insanity, is still more augmented. The growth of luxury, and the more general diffusion of the sensual enjoyments which partake somewhat of an intellectual nature—such for example, as those derived from music and the other elegant arts—have also contributed not a little to the effect; and there are probably many other causes which, though individually unimportant, yet operate with considerable efficacy when united.

Some very curious suggestions have been thrown out lately, upon this subject, by medical writers in Europe, as well as by metaphysicians. We shall take an opportunity, and that as early as possible, to lay before our readers a sketch of these conjectures and speculations, which will be found, we think, entertaining at least, if not instructive.

Provincial Extracts.

FATAL AFFRAY:—A poor man named John Cleary, who has been for some years past settled in Otonabie, lost his life on Saturday night last near Peterboro, under the following distressing circumstances. He had been on that day assisting his brother-in-law, whose name we have not yet heard, to raise a shanty, a few rods distant from another shanty, inhabited by a family of the name of *Cooper*. In the evening, a quarrel arising between the brothers, they proceeded to fight, whereupon, it seems, Cooper and his wife went out to separate them, *the latter with a bayonet in her hand.* The scuffle becoming general, Cleary now closed upon Cooper, and fell with him fighting, on which the wife rushed upon him with the bayonet and stabbed him to the heart. In the absence of a Coroner, an Inquest was held upon the body before The Hon T. A. Stuart and Robert Reid Esq, Magistrates; which resulted in the committal of both husband and wife for murder.

[Cobourg Star.]

At a public Meeting held pursuant to notice, at Peterborough, on the 30th day of October last, of such persons as were interested in the opening of the navigation of the Rivers Trent and Otonabie:—

The Hon. Thos. A. Stewart having been called to the chair, and George Hall Esq. appointed Secretary.

It was moved by Dr. Hutchison, and seconded by C. Rubidge, Esq.,—

That the improvement of the navigation of the Rivers Trent and Otonabie, and the other internal waters of the Newcastle and Home Districts, being an undertaking which has for a length of time been allowed to be of paramount importance to the inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada generally, but more particulary to those residing in the rear parts of the Home, Newcastle and Midland Districts, it is considered necessary to take measures for again calling the attention of the Provincial Legislature to this important object.—Carried.

It was moved by Charles Rubidge Esq, and seconded by John Cantwell, Esq.,—

That this meeting has heard with pleasure of the success which has attended the survey of that skilful and scientific engineer, N. H. Baird, Esq, on the route from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Huron.—Carried.

It was moved by Ephraim Sandford Esq. and seconded by Thomas Murphy, Esq.

That from a report made by that gentleman to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it appears that for a sum not exceeding £200,000, a line of communication may be opened between those places, by substituting rail roads at four sections of the route, in place of expensive lockage. 1st.—From the mouth of the Trent to the Widow Harris's. 2nd.—From Percy Landing to Heeley's Falls. 3rd.—From Peterborough to Chemong Lake. 4th.— From Balsam Lake to Lake Simcoe.—Carried.

It was moved by Thomas Murphy Esq., and seconded by James Thompson Esq.,—

That the plan proposed by Mr. Baird is deserving of the serious attention of the Provincial Legislature, as it opens for settlement one of the finest portions of the province, at an expense which must appear trifling when considered with the vast advantage, which must be derived from the communication when completed.—Carried.

It was moved by Stafford F. Kirkpatrick Esq. and seconded by James Wallis Esq.

That fully impressed with a sense of the importance of this project, this meeting are certain that it will receive the impartial consideration of the Legislature at its next sitting, and that a grant will be made by them to commence operations at whatever section of the work may be deemed most expedient.—Carried.

It was moved by Daniel Griffith Esq. and seconded by Robert Jameson Esq —

That by improving the communication as proposed a profitable trade may be carried on between the back townships and the United States in the article of lumber, the toll on which would afford a handsome revenue.—Carried.

It was moved by Robert W. Shaw, Esq. and seconded by Edward S. Hickson Esq.

That the petition to the Hon. the House of Assembly now read, be approved of by this meeting, and that it be signed by the persons present.—Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Connin, and seconded by Dr. Easton:—

That the following gentlemen form a Committee to get the petition as numerously signed as possible, and that it be placed in the hands of our County members to be laid before the house;—Messrs E. Sanford, Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Robert W. Shaw, Robert Jameson, and Daniel Griffith.—Carried.

It was moved by Edward Duffy Esq. and seconded by R. C. Brown, Esq.—

That the above-mentioned Committee be requested to depute one or more of their number to communicate with such persons residing in other parts of the Province, as are favourable to the project, and to request their assistance in promoting our views.—Carried.

It was moved by Daniel Griffith Esq. and seconded by H. B. Holland Esq.—

That the Chairman do leave the chair, and that Charles Rubidge Esq. do take it. Carried.

(Signed,) THOS. A. STEWART
Chairman.

It was moved by William Smart Esq. and seconded by John Roche Esq.—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon Thomas A. Stewart for his able conduct in the chair, and to George Hall Esq. for acting as secretary.—Carried.

It was moved by Stafford F. Kirkpatrick Esq. and seconded by the Hon. Thos. A. Stewart.—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to R. D. Chatterton, Esq., Proprietor of the Cobourg Star, for the kind manner in which he has volunteered to publish the proceedings of this Meeting.—Carried.

(Signed,) CHAS RUBIDGE, Chairman.
GEORGE HALL, Secretary.
[ib.]

THE WEATHER.—It has been blowing a perfect hurricane all day to-day, and we have just learnt with sincere regret that considerable damage has ensued to various property in the neighbourhood, in consequence. Among others, about two hours since the sails of Mr. Bennett's new Windmill were completely blown away. The swell of the lake is tremendous, and we fear the next accounts will bring very disastrous intelligence.—[ib.]

Dalhousie, November 5, 1835.

To the Editor of the Bathurst Courier.

SIR.—Another of those awful occurrences which too frequently happen, from the accidental explosion of fire-arms, took place in this neighbourhood on the evening of Monday last, by which a fine young man about 22 years of age, of the name of John Currie, (the eldest son of Mr. Daniel Currie, a respectable farmer in the Township of Lanark,) lost his life. An inquest was held on the body, before John M'Intyre, Esq. one of the Coroners of the District, when it appeared that the deceased and two young lads of the names of James and David Boyle, of the Township of Darling, agreed to go a little way from the residence of the father of the two last mentioned lads, to watch for deer by the moonlight. They had not proceeded more than half a mile, all three of them were walking at a good pace, and nearly abreast—the deceased and James Boyle being rather the foremost, and as James Boyle states "a little stump took his foot, and he fell to the ground forwards, and his rifle which he carried on his shoulder slid down his arm, and the butt of it came forcibly to the ground and went off," when melancholy to relate, the contents entered the left breast of the deceased, about the second rib, and passed obliquely upwards through the region of the heart, and out at the tip of the right shoulder,—he instantly expired without an audible groan. The verdict of the Jury was "accidental death, caused by the accidental discharge of a gun."

From the St. John's Courier.

SAINT JOHNS JOINT STOCK BOAT AND RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

We are glad to hear that a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of £20,000, is now in progress of formation, to establish a direct line of Steam-boat communication between this City and Quebec, connected by a Rail Road across the isthmus from the Bend of Petticodiac to Shediac, a distance of fourteen miles. The Stock to be divided into two thousand shares of £10 each—A book is now open at the office of I. L. Bedell, Esq. in this City, for subscriptions for stock; and in order that persons in other parts of the Province may have an opportunity of participating, no individual is to be allowed to subscribe for more than fifty shares of the stock for the first month.

From the already great and increasing commerce carried on between this City and Quebec, such a direct and expeditious mode of communication would be a desirable object; as also by thus connecting the Canadas with our Province, and as a steamboat is expected shortly to run between this place and Portland, (Me.) it must have a great influence upon and materially change the current of travelling between the United States and the Canadas to this route. Besides the tedious and dangerous voyage from Quebec round Novascotia being evaded, the proposed plan would develope the resources of the eastern part of the Province which have been so long neglected. The distance from the Bend to Shediac being only fourteen miles, over a level tract of land, where there is an abundance of free stone and timber, the construction of a Rail road can be accomplished most advantageously. Indeed, the road at present is so good that freight and passengers might be conveyed in common stages or waggons, if steam boats were in operation. One steamer to run from Quebec to Shediac, touching at Miramichi, Richibucto, and the intermediate ports, and another to run from this City to the Bend, in like manner, with the short distance to be travelled over land, would complete the whole route. Coal could easily be procured at Pictou to supply the Quebec steamer's consumption; and it is probable that from the quantity of timber that will be made on the Petitcodiac, the towing of vessels. &c. in the river would be a source of profit; and should the New Brunswick Mining Company go into operation and work the extensive Coal mines in that neighbourhood, the advantage to the steam boat might be very considerable.

***One half (£10,000) of the Stock is already applied for.—[Communicated.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
OF
Lower Canada.

From the Montreal Gazette.

1, By Mr. GIROUARD—to regulate the Notarial profession.

2, By Mr. Power—to provide less expensive means for the recovery of wages due to seamen belonging to or registered within the province, thereby extending the provisions of the late Merchant seamen's regulation act, to vessels owned in Lower Canada.

3, By Mr. Gugy—to ascertain what persons shall hereafter be admitted to practice the Law, or as Notaries.

4, By Mr. Archambeault—to regulate the fees of persons employed by Justices of the Peace in country parishes, as Clerks or Bailiffs, in certain cases.

5, By Mr. Leslie—to form a new public square in Montreal, at the foot of the New Market.

Among those which have passed the second reading, and ordered to be engrossed, committed, or referred, are the following:—

Mr. Scott's Bill to afford relief of a limited time to Insolvent debtors, [by extending the gaol limits to the county in which they reside, on giving security;] the Pillory abolishment Bill; the Bill relating to unclaimed goods held by the Clerks of the Peace; the Public Officers Salaries attachment Bill, all to be engrossed;—the Bill to prevent the fraudulent seizure and sale of real property; the Sheriffs' office regulation Bills; the Justices of the Peace qualification Bill; referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice;—the Religious Congregations relief Bill, and the Bill to amend the ordinance concerning persons to be admitted to practive the Law in the Province; committed;—The Bill relating to the Jesuits Estates, and the Jurors Rill, referred.

Among other business which has lately been brought forward in the Assembly, we notice that a special Committee, on motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post-office, its management, &c. with a view to the reform and regulation of that Department.

The House in Committee of the whole, by a majority of 55 to 6, has concurred in the expedience of granting an indemnity to the Members for the present Parliament, including the last session.

A resolution has also passed to amend the present Judicature Law; but in what form we have not learned.

Mr. O'Callaghan has presented a petition from the Welland Canal Company, praying for an additional grant to the £25,000 voted several yers ago, in aid of that work.—As yet the Province has received no returns from their outlay, and generally speaking, the Company have been rather deficient in common courtesy, in not regularly forwarding annual official reports of the present state and prospects of that work, to the Lower Canada Legislature. It would appear that advantage is to be taken of the presence of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie at Quebec, to obtain correct information in regard to a measure to which he is decidedly opposed, and concerning which his testimony will no doubt be extremely impartial.

The only other question to which we think it necessary at present to direct public attention, is the address in relation to Judge Gale, and the rejection of the petition complaining of the undue return of Messrs. Papineau and Neilson for the West Ward of Montreal.

No complaints have ever been made against the conduct of Mr. Gale as a Judge, but his offence in the eyes of our wise legislators, is having, during his professional career, entertained political opinions which are at variance with those of the present dominant faction. Freedom of thought, we had hitherto supposed to the birthright of a British subject, and we never, till after the House of Assembly had broached a contrary opinion, heard the doctrine enunciated, that political opinions could offer any obstacle to the elevation to the Bench, of any gentleman whose talents, integrity and honor were undeniable. In what condition would the Bench of Great Britain be placed, if such a practice obtained. Would the nomination of Mr. Vanfelson, whose politics have been of every hue from Ultra Tory to Ultra Radical, as suited his harlequin character, be more appropriate than that of Mr. Gale, who has at least the merit of consistency. In this Province, no person of talent can be found neuter in politics, and if the pretensions of the Assembly are admitted, sanctioned as they have been by the silly admission of Mr. Spring Rice, the Bench of Lower Canada would become the refuge of every legal blockhead, who might cautiously hold his tongue on questions of politics, because he was not blessed with sufficient sense to give a decided opinion upon them.

The fate of the petition in reference to the last West Ward election, is such as might have been anticipated. The determination of the party to maintain Mr. Papineau in his seat was resolved upon, long before any petition had been presented, and the rejection of it, on the score of alleged informality, is but a cloak to conceal the glaring deformity of their act. The same objections are not so strictly insisted upon, when petitions against the return of others are brought under discussion. Political friendship or animosity is the sole criterion, when such a question comes to be decided. Mr. Papineau is maintained, though his election is legally void; Messrs. Scott and Girouard, as political adherents, must also be preserved to the cause; Mr. Clapham, as an opponent, will undoubtedly be unseated; and Mr. Child, who bowed before the great Dagon, received his reward, by being voted into the Assembly. Such a complete prostration of integrity, such a perfect disregard of all moral principle, could only be experienced in Lower Canada, where political prejudice warps the judgment and influences the proceedings of a body, whose pretensions to a deliberative character are ridiculous and absurd.

We have not yet received a copy of the Address of the Legislative Council, in reply to the Speech of the Governor-in-Chief, a circumstance we much regret, but must content ourselves with the meagre outline of the desultry debates which took place on the 4th and 5th, previous to its adoption.

The object sought for by the Hon. Mr. Moffatt, in his amendment, was certainly correct in principle. The Royal Commission, now in the Province, hold no executive authority, and are not constitutionally vested with any power or influence in the Colony. They are deputed here by His Majesty, to examine minutely into the state of Lower Canada, to judge upon the spot as to the correctness and validity of the complaints from adverse parties which have reached the Throne, and then to suggest the remedies that ought to be adopted. As an Executive Council to the Governor, they can never be recognised. While it is the duty of both branches of the Legislature, and of every individual within the Province, to aid then in their enquiries, and frankly afford them every information which can bear upon our local difficulties, the distinction must be drawn between the powers they enjoy, and those which they may assume, or which may be attributed to them. The amendment proposed by Mr. Moffatt went directly to the point; but we regret to find, that by a small majority, this distinct declaration of the extent to which the Commission could be recognized, was not adopted.

His Excellency's answer to the Address of the House is short and pithy. He thanks them in general terms, and then personally acknowledges the flattering manner in which he himself is spoken of.

There is one circumstance, however, in connection with this reply, which cannot be overlooked nor alluded to with ordinary calmness. It is the statement made in the Vindicator, of last evening, no doubt on the authority of its Editor, who has a seat in the Assembly, that His Excellency replied first in French, and afterwards in English!

Lord Gosford, in this small particular, as a feather will indicate how the wind blows, has given an insight into the course of policy which his Whig instructors direct him to pursue. In pursuance of the blighting and withering system of conciliation, which is the order of the day in the present English Cabinet, he has yielded a point, from which more evils will yet flow, than are at present contemplated. The English language is that of the Sovereign, and of the Imperial Parliament, who hold sway over these Provinces—it is the language of the supreme authority of the country, and as such ought not to yield precedence to any other that may be spoken by the people within its limits. It has been by a matter of courtesy only, that the speeches from the Throne have been repeated in French, by the Speaker of the Council, after the Governor had terminated his address in the language of the country, whose power and authority he is delegated to represent. The language of England is hated by our Revolutionists, as much as are its institutions, its laws, or its native-born citizens. We owe it more to the weakness of our rulers than to their good-will, that the language of the parent State is not completely proscribed. The first step towards its degradation is now fulfilled,—the Rubicon has been passed,—and he who first lent his countenance and his assistance to the sacrifice, was the Earl of Gosford, while holding His Majesty's commission as Governor-in-Chief.—[Ib.]

The two subjoined Messages from Lord Gosford to the House of Assembly, and an account of an affair which nearly terminated in Dr. O'Callaghan being horse-whipped (again,) are furnished by the Quebec Mercury of Tuesday.

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

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief,

The Governor-in-Chief in transmitting for the information of the House of Assembly, extracts from a Despatch received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing-Street, 2d March, 1835, on the subject of the transportation of Convicts, together with a copy of a Proclamation lately issued by the Governor-in-Chief, in conformity with the form enclosed in such despatch, invites the immediate attention of the House to the importance of making provision for meeting the expense of sending to England, Convicts sentenced to transportation, in order that the Province may avail itself of the advantage held out by His Majesty's Government of forwarding them from England, at her own expense, to their ultimate destination.

The Governor-in-Chief takes this opportunity to inform the House of Assembly; that there are several Convicts now under confinement, upon whom sentence of transportation, or sentence of death commuted into transportation has been passed, and that it is highly desirable that such sentences should be carried into effect before the navigation of the Province is closed.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Nov. 9, 1835.

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief,

The Governor-in-Chief now lays before the House of Assembly, a statement and account of the arrears due for the service of the Civil Government on the 10th of October last, including the advance made from the Military Chest, and of the amount of money which is at present in the Public Treasury, and in the hands of the Receiver General; and the Governor-in-Chief feels confident that the House of Assembly will see the necessity of proceeding without delay to a consideration of this part of the Public Accounts.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Nov. 9, 1835.

Amount of Arrears due	£105,098	5	8
Amount advanced out of the Military Chest, and paid on account.	30,519	4	2
Amount to be provided for Sterling,	£135,617	9	10

Statement of Public Money in the vault with three Locks, Sterling.	£116,200	0
Statement of Do. in the sole charge of the Receiver-General,	9,013	13
	£125,213	13

Mr. O'Callghan rose in his place, and acquainted the House that he had been informed by one of the Messengers during the sitting of the House, and whilst the Journal was reading, that a Mr. Philip Aubert Gaspe wished to speak to him; he retired in consequence and met Mr. De Gaspe in the Ward-robe. Mr. De Gaspe requested him to follow him; he did so, but declined retiring into the street, not having had his hat on, whereupon Mr. De Gaspe asked him if he was the author of a certain paragraph in a Montreal paper; he denying it, Mr. De Gaspe grasped something like a whip in his hand, and threatened him with personal violence, if he came outside the building. Mr. De Gaspe at the same time used gross language to him, calling him *sacre lache*, and other such epithets, which upon he called upon one of the Messengers of the House to interfere. Mr. De Gaspe also threatened him with personal violence the first time he should meet him out of the House.

On motion of Mr. Fortin, Resolved, That the facts stated in the said declaration constitute a breach of the priveleges of this House, of which the said Philip Aubert de Gaspe, the younger, has been guilty; and ordered that he be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at-Arms attending this House, to answer for the said breach of privileges, and to await the judgment of the House and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, an address was voted to His Excellency, for £22,000 currency, to pay off the arrears due, and towards defraying the contingent expenses of the House for the present session.

CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

From the London Morning Herald, Oct. 1

TOPLITZ, Sept. 26.—At the close of my letter this morning I mentioned the arrival of the Emporor of Russia. He came in as I have stated, without any retinue, having travelled all night, and he was received in the most complimentary manner by the Austrian Emperor, who went out to meet and conduct him to the chateau in his carriage. The meeting of the two Sovereigns was, I am told apparently very affectionate, and I suppose they kissed each other, as I have seen all the other royal personages who are here do, at the first interview, but history for the present must omit the certainty of that important fact. The Emperor of Russia, who is always playing a part, and affecting to court popularity, while in reality he avoids it, was not half an hour in his chamber when he went into the streets of Toplitz with only one attendant, and walked about the town, the gardens and the baths, like a good citizen who came to enjoy his ease. He is certainly a very fine young man, over six feet in height, fair, and with a good eye and Roman nose which gives him a striking and bold expression. He has a strong likeness to the Emperor Alexander, who will be so well remembered in England, but he is a finer man. The whole courtly personages were in a bustle to visit him, and the palace rung for the rest of the day with a bustle of complimentary calls. The Empress, who travelled more slowly, did not reach till night fall, and the manner in which she was received was highly flattering to her, and most pleasing to be witnessed by a stranger as indicative of the simplicity which accompanies high birth. The Emperor of Austria and Empress, hearing of her arrival, left the great saloon, descended the grand staircase, passed through a long open corridor, and met her at the castle gate just as the carriage drew up.

They were followed by all the royal and noble persons then composing their society, and the Emperor of Austria leading the empress of Russia, and the emperor of Russia paying the same courtesy to the Empress Marianne, passed through the courtly line of military uniforms and full-dressed dames, and conducted them to the apartments which have been magnificently fitted up for their use. The empress of Russia, daughter of the king of Prussia, is pretty, but not handsome woman. She was very plainly dressed, and her manner had more of style in it than the other ladies whom I have seen on this occasion, and who, almost without exception, fall short of that high carriage which distinguishes our English nobility.

The king of Prussia arrived about the same time but in a much more private manner. Hearing that he was expected, and that great preparations were made to honor him on the cellebrated battle ground of Culm, I went out to witness what was going on. Triumphant arches had been erected in several parts of the road, and trophy ramids of arms, composed of muskets, pistols and sabers taken in the action, and ornamented with the Bohemian, Austrian, and Prussian colors, were constructed at the meeting of the two roads from Dresden. I being uncertain by which he might come, and a crowd of persons connected with the town had assembled to do him honor, he being a great favorite here—but the good old king gave them all the slip, and stopped from his travelling carriage into a little drosky, equivalent to a Brighton fly, accompanied by M. Ancillon, drove into Toplitz, like a private person, and, avoiding the palace, passed to his usual apartments from whence he had ordered previously the sentinels to be removed. The good old king is now quite at his ease, without state which he detests: and he will resume his usual walks to-morrow, mixing among the people, and desiring not to be noticed by them. He is short and stout, with a care-worn face, indicative of the vicissitudes of his life, and he appears to suffer from the effects of a severe wound in the leg, which he received some years ago, and which might have been fatal if the waters of Toplitz had not been successfully applied. It is for this reason, and the necessity that he should still use them, that he is so attached to this place; and I am told that those about his person say that the change which takes place in his manner on crossing the Bohemian frontier is truly wonderful. At Berlin the king is not happy, the palace are unquiet, and the exigencies of the country are incessant; but here is every one he sees that of a friend, and he is delighted to lay aside royalty, and place himself on an equality with the world. The author who shows the monuments at Culm tells me that every year the king called on him at his cottage, shook hands with him, and with a bounty, enquired for the health of his family. It was at his desire, they say, that Toplitz was selected for this meeting, and it is his intention to remain here the

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/58
COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.