The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

Vol. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1836. No. 6.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1836.

By the Ship Pacific, 14th April from Liverpool, English papers have been received at New York to that date.

The Imperial Parliament re-assembled on the 11th March. Lord John Russel had postponed the consideration of his Tithe Bill for the present; upon what ground it is not stated.

We with pleasure refer our readers to an extract which will be found below, relative to the state of trade and manufactures in Britain. In both branches there is an unparalleled degree of prosperity displayed. The facts which the extract in question discloses, give the lie to the evil auguries, in which the Tory party have so long indulged, of the fate of the country under the guidance of a Ministry acting upon liberal principles. Every circumstance, in fact, in any way connected with her trade, or manufacturing employments, the steady and healthy character of the money market, all go to prove the prosperity of the country and the confidence of the nation in the good faith and abilities of his Majesty's present Ministers.

The news from France, Spain, and other continental countries, is more miscellaneous than important.

Great Britain.

The Parliament re-assembled on the 11th.—The Tithe Bill had been postponed for the present. Lord John Russell has intimated that the Government was about to introduce a Bill granting charters to all large towns at present unincorporated.

The statue of King William the III., which stood in College Green, one of the most public places in Dublin, had been blown up, and totally destroyed by gunpowder. It had not been ascertained by whom the outrage was committed, but investigations were on foot, which it was hoped would lead to the detection of the parties concerned. The statue was entirely defaced by the explosion, and the legs torn away from the trunk. The statue was generally supposed to be of brass, but this is not the case, it being made of lead. An old cut is observable in the neck, which report assigns to have been made by some individual in 1798, who endeavoured to cut off the head. After working a considerable time, he became alarmed, and desisted from the attempt. When the statue was lying on the ground, many of the persons assembled in the street passed various remarks on the circumstance. Among the expressions were the following:—"He fainted, poor fellow; bring him a drop of water;" "bring the doctor, for he has broken his leg;" "he has been long enough up, and it was time he should be pulled down, and may he never rise again." An old woman, in a happy state of inebriation, turned up her eyes to the statue, and clapping her hands together, cried out, "Ah then, Bill, my hearty! your unseated before Dan's unseated, and if he's unseated, there's just the place for him." The statue was of enormous size, and from the skill with which its destruction was planned and executed, it is believed that an experienced military engineer must have been engaged in it.

Trade of the Country.—The quantity of tea imported in 1834 was 33,649,000 lbs.; in 1835 it was 41,190,000 lbs. The tea entered for home consumption in 1834 was 34,969,000 lbs.; in 1835 it was 36,606,000 lbs. The revenue yielded by tea in 1834 was £3,590,000; and in 1835 it was 3,836,000. The revenue, therefore, has gained a quarter of a million; and if we assume the fall on the retail price to be 1s. per pound on an average, since the trade was opened, the saving to the consumers will be 1,800,000. In tobacco, the luxury of the poor, there is an increased consumption of nearly 1,000,000 lbs. weight, or about one 21st part. The home consumption of cotton wool has increased from 40,[illegible],000 lbs, to 43,180,000, or about one 20th part. Even in sugar, though consumption has been checked by the rise of price, there is a small augmentation. The quantity entered for home use in 1834 was 4,414,000 cwts. and in 1835 it was 4,496,000 cwts. In raw silk the quantity entered for home use has increased from [illegible]46,000 to 4,151,000 lbs. In the rum entered for home use, there is a small increase, and in brandy a small decrease. The latter is easily accounted for by the consumption of the article called British brandy. In hemp the increase is from 666,000 cwts. to 686,000. In coffee there is a small diminution equal to one 50th part, owing no doubt to the fall in the price of the tea. In the exports of the British produce and manufactures, the declared value was £36,532,000 in 1834, and £41,350,000 in 1835, an increase of no less than one-eighth part in a single year. The larger imports of wool, cotton, silk, and hemp, indicate the activity of our manufactures; the great increase of the exports shows the prosperous state of our foreign trade; and the additional consumption of tea, sugar and tobacco, is good evidence of the improved circumstances of the working classes.

France.

The beet root sugar question was yet before the French Chambers, and was creating a good degree of excitement.

On the 9th of April, the Deputies were discussing a proposition for recalling the exiled members of the Bonaparte family, and for transferring to France the remains of Napoleon. Petitions for these objects had been presented to the Chambers, and the debates were animated. The speakers on the subject of Napoleon's remains expressed a conviction that the British Government would make no difficulty in complying with any wish expressed by the government of France, that they should be taken out of their grave at St. Helena and transferred to France. It was the desire of the applicants that the remains of the man who had conferred so much "glory" on France, should be deposited at the Place Vendome, under the brass pillar which stands there as a general trophy of his manifold and high military deeds.—In addition to the arguments of M. Thiers against the petitions, on the broad principle of policy and expediency, a Deputy (M. Dubois) in an excellent speech, resisted the petitions on another ground, namely; that Napoleon had perished in banishment for "wise purposes," in punishment of his ambition and despotism, and that it would be flying in the face of Providence to remove his remains from the rock in which they were mured, and thus render nugatory the salutary lesson to be deduced from his fate, and obliterate the recollection of the cowardice of the despots who so ingloriously avenged themselves. The subject was referred to the ministers, and the Chamber passed to the order of the day.

The subject of American indemnification was again before the Chamber of Peers on the 9th of April. M. Thiers declared that the explanations of the President's Message were so satisfactory that the government had not felt warranted to withhold payment any longer—the first instalments had therefore been paid. M. Dubouchage, the interrogating-peer, observed that it was by no means certain that the Chambers accepted the message of the 1st December as conclusive, and he thought farther explanations on the part of government were due to the Chamber. He did not mean to charge the government, however, with paying the instalment until they had received these satisfactory explanations. As evidence of the returning confidence between France and the United States, it is now said that M. Serurrier was about to set out for Washington, to resume his functions as French Chargé d'Affaires in that capital.

Spain.

Some farther details of petty movements, and trifling rencounters between the rival factions, are received, but they are scarcely worth reporting.

The Madrid dates are to the 1st of April. Great rejoicing took place in that capital, in consequence of information from the British minister, that England had decided upon direct naval co-operation with the cause of the Queen.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* of Pau, of the 5th ult. has the following:—"They write us from St. Jean Pied-de-Port, that since the 1st Engui has been occupied by the Carlists to the number of 7000 men, who are believed to have the intention of forcing the line established by Gen. Cordova. Great alarm prevailed at Valcarlos on the 2d, whence the people were emigrating with their effects to Arueguy."

Extract from the address proposed for presentation to the Cortes, in answer to the speech from the throne:—"The Deputies express their loyalty to Isabella II. and declare their reliance on the wisdom and noble intentions of the Queen Regent. They receive with gratitude the promise of the new electoral bill, in virtue of which the fundamental laws of the kingdom shall be revised and matured. They will devote particular attention to the difficult question of the emancipation of Spanish America, consulting only the honor of the nation and the rules of equity. Every brave Spaniard must have heard with pleasure that the sovereigns of the Quadruple Alliance have given fresh proofs of their friendship and sincere desire to restore peace to the Peninsula. France, England, and Portugal have the same interests as Spain, and the firm resolution with which they join her in stifling fanaticism and rebellion ought to tranquilize the most timid minds to the issue of the existing struggle. They congratulate her Majesty on the continuance of the friendship and good will of the other governments of Europe, the Emperor of Brazil, and the United States of America."

Germany.

The Emperor has sanctioned the endowment by the patrician Albertini, of a Jesuit seminary for the education of youth, at Veroni.

The coronation of the Emperor was to take place at Prague, in June. Preparations were making for the ceremony, and the sum of 30,000 ducats appropriated for the coronation of the Emperor, and 25,000 for the Empress.

The winter in the north of Europe has been one of great rigor. At Moscow the mercury had been as low as 35 below zero, of Reaumur. On the 22d of January, the day of the greatest cold, a sentinel was frozen at his post, and a sledge arrived drawn by four horses, but the driver of which, with two travellers, had been frozen on their journey.

Even in Italy the winter has been unusually cold. We have an interesting letter from our correspondent at Naples, which we shall publish tomorrow.

The Prussian *State Gazette* announces that Charles X. will proceed in the beginning of May to Poplitz, the waters of which have already done him the greatest good. He will then leave Bohemia for Salzburg; his residence will be in the fine chateau of Mirabelle. The Duchess de Berry, who for some time has not left Gratz, is going shortly to Brandeis.

Russia and Turkey.

The question of the evacuation of Silistria, the key of the Danube and the Balkan, has been decided in favor of the entire independence of the Porte. Conformably to a convention concluded through the mediation, it is said, of the English with the Russian ambassador, Russia will evacuate this important fortress, upon the payment by the Porte of the remainder of the contribution agreed to under the treaty of Adrianople.

Greece.

A letter from Athens, of the 25th March, given in the Augsburg Gazette, states that king Otho has renounced his eventual right of succession to the throne of Bavaria, and has deposited the act of renunciation in his father's hands. The news of this has given great satisfaction to the Greeks.

Egypt.

A malignant fever is raging in Upper Egypt with great violence. Mehemet Ali was intending to go to that country in person, in order to put down the rebellion, but has changed his mind. The finances of the viceroy are in such a state of embarrassment that he is obliged to dismiss a great many of the Europeans who have been employed by him. No doubt is as yet entertained as to the importance attached by England to the execution of the Sultan's firman; but it is believed that the Pacha will not submit till driven to the last extremity.

Sir John Colborne and family left this city early yesterday morning, for England.

A paragraph appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday, reflecting upon Sir George Gipps, one of the Royal Commissioners, in a style the most coarse and vulgar, and in a spirit that is an outrage upon civilized society. Let Sir George's merits or demerits be what they may, as a stranger here he was entitled to courteous treatment, and no gentleman could consistently withhold that, which the virtues even of savage life are ever ready to accord.

If this gentleman has indulged in any sneering allusions respecting this community, of which, however, there is no sufficient proof—if his political principles differ materially from those of some of our fellow-citizens—we should have shewn the former to have been undeserved by our conduct while the latter cannot be reckoned as any apology for the exercise towards him of indecent rancour.

That the paragraph in the *Herald* is disgraceful to its author, is a matter of small public moment; but by silence or connivance the disgrace is certainly shared in by those of the community by whom the paper is supported. We repeat that whatever are Sir George Gipps' merits, whatever his principles, the situation he holds, his character as a gentleman, and his claims as a stranger, would have rendered an adherence to the advice of the *Herald* an indelible stain upon the generosity and good breeding of Montreal society, and would have given Sir George a mighty advantage over those who conceive that he has slandered them.

We regret that Montreal is about losing the able and valuable services of Dr. Hartnell, who completed a few days ago a two months' course of Gymnastic Exercises, from which all who fortunately for themselves attended them, have derived the greatest benefit.

Dr. H. we understand proceeds immediately to Toronto, where he intends opening a gymnasium, and remaining for some time.

The residence of Dr. Charles Duncombe, M. P. P. in Burford, U. C., was destroyed by fire about a week ago. The loss is estimated at between three and four thousand dollars.

The foundation stone of a new Methodist Chapel in Brantford, U. C., was laid last week. The Rev. W. Ryerson delivered a sermon after the ceremony.

One of the Alpine mastiffs, from Mount St. Bernard, that have been long remarkable fo[r] a wonderful sagacity in finding and succouring travellers lost in the snow among the Alps, is now exhibiting at New York. He is, it is said, but a puppy, and is nevertheless as large as an ordinary lion, and of the same colour and appearance. He weighs one hundred and fifty pounds; and one hundred and fifty dollars are asked for him.

Intelligence from Canton to the 26th Jan., has reached New York. Several more fires had occurred in that city, one of which destroyed eighty houses.

Upwards of thirteen hundred passengers arrived at New York, from Europe, on Sunday last.

A young man of the name of Parker, a cabin passenger on board the *Robertson* from Greenock, was unfortunately drowned in the *Richelieu*, by falling from the bow of the vessel. He was 22 years of age, and is represented as a very fine young man. His parents were on board the vessel.

We are glad to find that the Committee of the Exchange News Room have made arrangements to send off by every steamboat for Quebec, a locked letter bag, which will be closed half an hour before the boats leave. A similar arrangement has, we understand been made at Quebec.

J. T. Badgley, Esq. of this city, and Capt. Truscott, R.N., and lady, of Toronto, were passengers in the London packet ship *Gladiator*, arrived at New York.

An action of a novel character in this community, was on Wednesday last brought under the consideration of a Special Jury. The Hon. Mr. Justice Rolland presiding.

The Plaintiff, a young lady of considerable personal attractions, and of an unblemished character, sought compensation in damages at the hands of the Defendant for the breach of an alleged promise of marriage.

The Plaintiff's case was opened to the Jury, by Mr. Driscoll, in a most able and powerful appeal to their sympathies. The parties had become acquainted with each other in the year 1829, and were in habits of frequent intercourse during the subsequent years. The Defendant, however, upon more than one occasion had betrayed a spirit of inconstancy, and upon two occasions withdrew his attentions. He resumed them nevertheless a third time, and went so far as to bring down the lady from Upper Canada, under an expectation that he was prepared to fulfil his vows; upon this last occasion he proposed marriage, in a letter addressed to the Plaintiff, enclosing one to her father, which was accepted. He subsequently, however, sought to postpone the marriage, upon the ground, that no definite time had been appointed for the celebration of the nuptial vows, and finally sheltered himself from a compliance with the expectations which his previous conduct had excited by impeaching the constancy of his affianced bride. Many letters written by the respective parties, and a number of corroborative circumstances, were offered in evidence on the part of the Plaintiff.

Mr. Day, with whom was associated Mr. Scott, addressed the Jury on the part of the Defendant, and appealed to their understanding in an able and argumentative speech, which was replied to by the Plaintiff's Counsel.

In charging the Jury, the Honorable Judge drew their attention to the fact, that for the last thirty years an action of a like description had not been brought under the notice of a Court of Justice in this district; it was important, not merely with respect to the parties immediately before the Court, but as interesting to the public at large. Under the ancient French laws, no claim of this description could be sustained; but he entertained no doubt that the existing jurisprudence of the country would bear out the action.

This point once established, it first devolved upon the Jury to satisfy themselves if the promise of marriage was sufficiently established, in other words, if an understanding, such as alleged by the Plaintiff, existed. This was to be collected from the letters produced. It was essential that a reciprocity of promise should be shown; a contract of this nature must partake of the "*Contrat synallagmatique*."

The evidence on the part of the Defendant, supplied an *hiatus*, with respect to which the Plaintiff had partially failed. Assuming then the existence of a contract, it was for the Jury to say if such had been violated, and lastly to determine the quantum of injury sustained.

It had been urged by the Defendant's Counsel, that the Plaintiff had omitted to invoke a fulfilment of the Defendant's promise before bringing her remedy at law, and that the latter consequently could not be convicted of a refusal to do that to the performance of which he had not been invited.

This argument was devoid of any plausible legal support, and it was for the Jury to judge if the circumstances established in evidence, justified the objection. Upon this point their opinion would be aided by the documents and proof adduced.

After an analysis of the facts proven, and an examination of the legal questions which had [illegible] the progress of the trial, the Jury withdrew, and after an absence of three quarters of an hour, returned into court with a verdict in favour of the Plaintiff, for £75 and costs.

Messrs. Driscoll and Armour, for the plaintiff—Messrs. Day & Scott, for the Defendant.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, of the Amateur performance on the 4th instant:—

Amount of Gross Receipts	£51	7	6
Disbursements.			
Cost of Theatre—Rent £10 0 0			
Proprietor's Superintendent 1 0 0			
	£11	0	0
Band 32d Regiment	5	0	0
Lighting	5	15	2
Printing	1	15	0
Scene-shifters, Lamplighters, Servants, &c.	2	3	0
Door-keepers	0	15	0
Contingencies	1	0	4
	27	8	6
Net proceeds	£23	19	0

The Band, in the most handsome manner, returned the five pounds paid them for their services.

Lower Canada.

Letters have been received in town by the Liverpool packet of the 8th April, which state on good authority, that the command in Ireland has again been offered to Lord Aylmer, with the addition of the Grand Cross of the Bath, a tolerably certain indication that His Lordship's conduct in this Government, notwithstanding all the calumnies which have been uttered against him, has met with the approval of His Majesty's Government.—*Quebec Mercury, May 17.*

We are happy to say that the apprehensions which were entertained of the *Ottawa* having foundered at sea, were relieved last evening by the arrival of Captain Boyd and the passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Orkney and Mr. M'Iver, who were taken off Anticosti by the *Cherokee*. The *Ottawa* had been for some days unmanageable before she went on shore from the quantity of ice which had formed round her. She struck about 12 miles from the Light House, which they reached with great difficulty, all the party, with the exception of Mrs. Orkney, being more or less frostbitten,—some of them to so serious an extent that it is feared they will still lose their limbs. The mate and a boy were washed over board before the vessel was wrecked, and were both lost; five others of the crew were over at the same time, but fortunately regained the ship. The spot where she struck was a ledge of rock, and they were obliged to remain on board till the ice formed sufficiently strong to enable them to get on shore. The crew are coming up in a schooner. Captain Boyd and the passengers speak in the highest terms of the humanity and kindness of Lieut. Harvey, R. N. the keeper of the light house, and of Mr. M'Gren, the lessee of the Fisheries on the Island, of whose attention to them in their forlorn situation it is impossible to speak in terms of sufficient commendation. The *Zephyr* and *Columbus* were also wrecked on Anticosti last fall. The Captain and seven of the crew of the *Zephyr* died on the Island; nothing is known of the crew of the *Columbus*.—*Ib.*

After a day of unusual heat the thermometer being at 82, this neighbourhood was, last night, visited by a sharp thunder storm with high wind and heavy rain, the last was much wanted, and the vegetation has perceptibly advanced during the night. To-day the weather continues warm.—*Ib.*

Launches.—The following launches took place this morning:—The *Sylleria*, 700 tons, old measurement, by Messrs. Sharples. The *Favourite*, a ship of 440 tons, new measurement, from the yard of Mr. J. Bell. The *Gannet*, a brig of 296 tons, old measurement, from the yard of Mr. Munn. Mr. Oliver, at St. Roch, launched the bark *Harriet Scott*, on Sunday, built for Mr. Parke.—*Ib.*

On Saturday, the small steamer *Toronto* arrived from Three Rivers with two vessels built by Mr. Dubord,—a brig called *Jean-Baptiste* and a small bark called the *Papineau*. The models of the vessels appeared to have been attended to a good deal.—*Ib.*

Several fine Canadian Horses, trotters and pacers, were sent forward last week, by Mr. Hough, to New York, to test their metal by the high pressure proof of the Yankee trotters.—*Ib.*

We insert in today's paper a communication over the signature of "Reform," and we beg to call the attention of Constitutionalists to the subject matter of that communication. As private individuals we feel only that degree of interest in the subject which every well-wisher to the community must feel, but as public Journalists, we have a duty to perform, from which we have no disposition to shrink.

It has been with extreme regret, that we have witnessed the course pursued by some of the leading Constitutional Journals of the Province, in relation to the charges heretofore brought before the public through the columns of the *Farmers' Advocate*, against the Hon. W. B. Felton, and which have been acted upon by the House of Assembly; we refer more particularly to the *Quebec Gazette*.

These charges, as the public are well aware, are of the most serious nature, involving, not only the character of Mr. Felton, but seriously affecting the rights and well being of sundry of His Majesty's loyal subjects, and showing a most unwarrantable exercise and abuse of the authority vested in him by the Government, in wresting from the poor settler, the bounty of that Government, intended most benificently to be bestowed upon him.

The House of Assembly, as was their bounden duty to do, investigated this subject, and the principal charges have been fully supported by what we know to be unimpeachable testimony. Nevertheless, inasmuch as the case had only been heard exparte, and as we hold it to be the right of the accused, in all cases, to be fully heard before a final judgment shall be pronounced, we were glad to learn from the answer of His Excellency the Governor, to the address of the House of Assembly, in this case, that he would at once call upon Mr. Felton for his defence.

It is a well known and admitted fact, that this District has suffered most severely from the improper conduct, to call it by no harsher term, of persons holding official situations, and the inhabitants have long and loudly complained of these abuses. At the last and general Election, we were assured by our present Representatives that every exertion should be [illegible] these abuses, and it was upon this principle that the present incumbents were returned. These gentlemen have so far as they were concerned, fully redeemed their pledge, and nobly done their duty in this respect, and are entitled to, and we have no doubt they will receive, the most cordial thanks of their Constituents. But how have they been assailed by more than one public Journal, professing constitutional principles, and a desire for the redress of actual abuses. The *Montreal Herald* particularly has been most bitter in its epithets against Mr. Gugy, for his activity and unwearied exertions in endeavoring to bring to light, the hidden things of darkness, and to expose the mystery of iniquity practised by certain Officials. The *Quebec Gazette* too has taken a course in this matter highly prejudicial to our best interests, and has, we are sorry to say, shown a disposition to screen the delinquents.

We had supposed that the object of Constitutionalists was not only to retain the Constitution as by Law established, but to endeavor to effect the redress of every real tangible grievance in the country, and thus at once to disarm those who are endeavoring not only to destroy the Constitution but to establish upon its ruins a totally different form of Government to that which at present exists. It was upon these principles that the Constitutional Association was formed in this County, and we should extremely regret our being compelled, by the course pursued by either of the leading Associations, or by those Journals which are supposed to speak their views, to come to a different conclusion.

It should be borne in mind by Constitutionalists in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, that their brethren in the Townships have quite sufficient to contend with at best. Stanstead and Drummond Counties appear to be incurably cursed with Radicalism. Missisquoi, notwithstanding it can boast of one of the most ably conducted and loyal Journals in the Province, is at present but half and half. Sherbrooke at the last election, was only saved from utter disgrace by the most strenuous exertions of a very few individuals, and by holding out assurances that the Government were disposed, to do away with every abuse which could be shown to exist.

We say these facts should be kept full in view, and if success is desirable by the Constitutionalists, let them not at their peril, countenance in any shape, the crying abuses which are known to exist, for whenever this shall become apparent nothing can save the cause here—Radicalism will reign triumphant. The abuses of our Officials have generated the disease, and while the cause is suffered to exist a cure is hopeless.

We were also gratified to learn further, that it had been determined to refer the matter to a legal tribunal, feeling assured that this course would prove to be the most safe and satisfactory to the public—and as this District was the seat of the principal operations of the accused, and as most or all the witnesses would have easy access to the Court if held here, we viewed the arrangement for the trial here to be also judicious. Judge then of our surprise and astonishment, to learn that every possible exertion has been making by certain individuals calling themselves Constitutional Reformers, to thwart the intentions of the Executive, and to prevent its proceeding. It is pretended, as we understand, that Mr. Felton could not have a fair and impartial trial here on account of the strong prejudices existing against him. Now we have no hesitation in saying that this assertion is without the shadow of a foundation in point of fact. We are well acquainted with the general feeling upon this subject here, and we know that there exists a pretty general disposition among the inhabitants to see Mr. Felton acquitted, provided he can by any possibility, make it appear that he is innocent. On the other hand, there is no disposition to screen him from merited punishment, provided he shall be found guilty; and it is a gross insult upon the population of the District, to say that he cannot here have a fair and impartial trial.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Upper Canada.

Great Attraction at the Falls.—We learn that a distinguished aeronaut has already in preparation a balloon and car, in which he is to ascend at Niagara Falls, on the 15th of June, or the first fair day thereafter—wind and weather permitting. The people at the Falls are notoriously successful in getting up novel attractions, to draw the gay and fashionable world to their place. They made quite a speculation with their *feasts* and *bears* and other *Sam Patch* experiments—and we have no doubt that thousands will be enticed to [illegible] this new effort [illegible] the wise wonder [illegible] stars," and in witnessing the consummation of which, the astonished beholder can at once view the most wonderful "*ups and downs*" of the age.—*Niagara Reporter.*

Commercial.

At auction yesterday were sold:—

27 boxes English Starch, 5½d @ 6d.

130 do U. C. (inferior and sour), 3½d @ 4d.

French Window Glass, 30 half boxes, 12 x 9, 8s; 12 x 10, 28 boxes, 9s 3d; 10 x 9, 40 half boxes, 10s 6d; 24 x 18, 2 half boxes, 19s 6d.

20 bags Pimento, 5d.

3 boxes Souchong Tea, 1s 6½d; remainder put up at 1s 6d and withdrawn. Congou, offered at 1s 6d and withdrawn. Inferior Congou, 6 boxes, 15½d @ 15¾d; remainder withdrawn. Souchong, 15 boxes, 2s 7½d @ 2s 8d; remainder offered at 2s 6d but not taken. 30 Boxes Souchong (inferior), 1s 4½d @ 1s 5d. Campoi Souchong, 10 boxes, at 1s 9½d. Souchong (very fine), 2s 6d upset price, not taken. Bohea, 6 boxes, 1s 2½d @ 1s 4½d. Gunpowder (good), 4 boxes, at 4s 5½d. Imperial do, 3 boxes, at 4s 6d.

Bordeaux Brandy, 1 to 5, 2 pipes, at 4s; 5 hhds, 1 to 6, at 3s 9d; Cognac, Martell's, 1 to 6, 2 pipes, at 5s 9d; Otard's, 3 hhds, 5s 7½d.

High Wines, 1 to 2½, 2 casks, at 2s 3d.

12 hhds good to good yellow Muscovado Sugar, 51s 9d @ 52s 9d.

Higher prices were realized yesterday for Ashes. For small bills of Pots 35s. was paid, and for a lot of Pearls 45s. ℘ cwt.

The Rum market is decidedly better. About 80 puns Jamaica have changed hands within the last three days, at an advance, and higher prices are demanded by holders. For a parcel of Jamaica, proof 1 @ 2½, 4s. 6d. has been offered and refused.

By the *Pacific* arrived at New York we have received advices from Liverpool to the 12th ultimo. A continued activity prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and immense speculations were still going on in Joint Stock Companies. To such an extent were the latter carried, that it was apprehended that should the next harvest prove a deficient one, accompanied by an export of specie, and a consequent curtailment of the circulation, a reaction would take place which might be followed by the most serious results. We make the following extracts from Messrs. D. Buchanan & Sons, Circular:—

Sugar.—For British Plantation Sugar a very fair inquiry has been experienced; the week's sales are 900 @ 1000 hhds, with about 1000 bags of Mauritius, and of East India nothing of moment. If any change in price it is in favour of the buyer. A very considerable demand has, however, been experienced for Foreign Sugars; the purchases are, it is understood, principally made for shipment to the U. States, and consist of 1000 chests of Brazil; the prices paying have been 25s @ 28s for brown and yellow, and 31s @ 36s for white, also about 2000 bags of Manilla at 29s @ 31s ℘ cwt. The market closes at an advance of 1s @ 1s 6d ℘ cwt.

Rum.—There has been a good demand for Rum this week, fine qualities are scarce, the purchases reach 250 @ 300 puns, consisting of common Berbice and Demerara at 2s 1½d @ 2s 2½d, strong Demerara at 3s 6d @ 3s 10d, and Jamaica, about 26 over proof, at 3s 6d ℘ gal.

Ashes.—There is a moderate consumptive demand for Ashes; during the week 120 @ 150 brls of Montreal Pots have been disposed of at 37s @ 37s 6d, and small parcels of Pearls at 47s ℘ cwt; holders show a great disposition to realize.

Oils.—There is still a heavy business doing in Linseed Oil, which experiences a brisk demand for export to the U. States; our quotations are readily obtained, and even 50s ℘ cwt would have been given the other day, could it have been had for immediate shipment. Rape Oil moves off steadily. There are not any heavy sales to report in Palm Oil this week; importers are indifferent sellers at our quotations, though the dealers are occasionally supplying the demand for small lots at £35 10s ℘ ton.

Timber.—The stock of Pine Timber yarded is large, and the demand limited. A cargo of St. John's is retailing at a little above our quotations; the last price paid for good Quebec by the cargo was 19d ℘ foot. Hardwood has become a dull sale, with a tendency to decline. Quebec Oak is difficult to dispose of. Part of a cargo of African Teak has been sold at about 3s 9d ℘ foot. For Baltic Timber a steady demand is experienced; good Deals are more saleable at a small advance, and £15 10s has been paid for a recent import of Swedish. Quebec Staves continue difficult to move off; only Pipe lengths and the best Puncheon are inquired for.

Corn Market.—Our Corn market has been brisk this week at advancing prices, with decided symptoms of future improvement. Last Tuesday a good demand was experienced for both Wheat and Oats, and higher rates were paid. Yesterday the inquiry was renewed, and a further advance of 1d @ 2d on Wheat, and 1d ℘ bush on Oats realised. After the close of the market about 20,000 of Wheat were taken on speculation. Public opinion is setting in strongly in favor of a further and considerable improvement in our Corn market, and during the present week several purchases of Wheat have been made for the supply of our Midland Counties, which serves to confirm the opinions now expressed. For bonded Wheat and Flour a brisk demand has also been experienced; about 3000 qrs of Wheat have been sold under the lock, consisting principally of old Baltic Red at 4s ℘ 70 lb; also about 1500 brls of sour American Flour at 19s 6d and 20s ℘ brl for Western Canal. A parcel of Flour manufactured in Guernsey from inferior Baltic Wheat, also sold at 19s 6d ℘ brl. Upper Canada white Wheat 7s @ 7s 3d; L. C. red 6s 9d @ 7s.

[illegible] from the lower ports, that the [illegible] *Franklin* were nnaped, but we [illegible]

[illegible] between the Post-office authorities [illegible] London have at length been brought [illegible]. It is agreed on both sides that newspapers [illegible] all other stamped publications exchanged between the two countries shall be [illegible] postage of one halfpenny in England, [illegible] centimes in France, the halfpenny [illegible] near as possible equivalent to the four [illegible] paid on French papers, circulating in [illegible]. Thus, in lieu of 2d. now paid in England, [illegible] 10 sous (5d.) paid in France, in all 7d., [illegible] paper coming from England to France, [illegible] the trifle of one halfpenny will [illegible] on both sides of the water, making [illegible] postage amount to 1d. on an English [illegible] French newspaper destined for either [illegible]. The other stipulations regarding the [illegible] or non-payment of postage in advance [illegible] after its date, that is towards the end or beginning of June. Mr. Freeling set [illegible] yesterday on his return to London.

[illegible] Service of the Dog.—"I say, [illegible]" said a cottage urchin to a Yankee, "don't you whistle that ere dog away." [illegible] he aint no use no how, he's too ugly." [illegible] he saves heaps of work." [illegible] he always licks the *plates* and *dishes* [illegible] that they never want washing. And [illegible] says she would'nt part with him no [illegible] our new dog aint got used to mustard [illegible]

[illegible] in a neighboring town, sent out his [illegible] to feed the hogs. On reaching the [illegible] found an old sow in the act of killing [illegible]

OTTAWA & RIDEAU COMPANY

[illegible] leave to notify their friends and the public, that their LINE of COMMUNICATION through to Kingston, and vice versa, [illegible] OTTAWA RIVER, GRENVILLE and [illegible] CANAL, is now open. STAGES will leave Montreal *every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings*, at FIVE [illegible]. Steamer "OTTAWA" will start from [illegible], immediately upon the arrival of the [illegible] between Carillon and Grenville. The [illegible] have provided comfortable CANAL [illegible]

FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. The fine three masted Schooner PERSEVERANCE, James Savage, [master], will sail from this Port on or about the [illegible] instant, and has good and comfortable accommodations for five or six cabin passengers. JOHN MOLSON & SONS. [May] 17. 44

FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. —The fine three masted Schooner HESIONE, will leave on or about the [illegible] instant; and can accommodate a few Cabin [and St]eerage Passengers. JOHN TORRANCE & Co. [May] 16. 43

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new [illegible]

[illegible] a part of the OLD MANSION HOUSE BLOCK, in the rear of the *General Brock* [Tave]rn, in *College Street*. The House has undergone thorough repairs, and is fitted up in a comfortable style, for the reception of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. [illegible] Duclos begs leave to inform his old customers, friends and the public, that having the advantage of an extensive House, and with his experience in that business, he flatters himself that he shall be able to accommodate them better than ever he did before, as he is near the market, where he can supply his House at any [illegible]. Livery Stables are attached to the premises. Horses will be carefully kept, by the [day], month, &c. at moderate charges. [May] 17.

Montreal, to wit: PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the undermentioned [illegible] premises will be sold at the time and [place] mentioned below: an opposition à fin [de distraire] may be fyled at any time within [illegible] next after the return of the writ. [Fieri Fac]ias [de b]oni exponas—*à la folle enchère*. [illegible] to wit. ROBERT HOYLE, of the Seigniory of [illegible] the District of Montreal, Merchant, [ag]ainst the Lands and Tenements of [illegible] C. BARTLETT, of the Seigniory [illegible] aforesaid, Yeoman, Defendant. The [Lands] and Tenements mentioned and described in the Schedule marked with the letter A, and annexed to the said writ, as follows, to wit:—A Lot of Land, situated in the Seigniory of Lacole, in the District of Montreal, being number twenty-five in the fourth Concession, bounded in front by land belonging to Ralph Moon, about two-thirds of the said lot of land on the North side lying on the road, the remainder of the said lot bounded on the North by lot number twenty-six, belonging to Joshua Lewis, being about Twenty-eight Arpents in depth, and on the West by the Fifth Concession, and on the South by land belonging to one Randall and Know—thence running East to the first-mentioned bounds; the said lot of land under description being Four Arpents in breadth, more or less, *distraction* being made therefrom of two lots of land, more particularly mentioned in another Schedule marked with the [illegible] also annexed to the said writ—a des[illegible] of which said lots of land will be given [illegible] of sale. To be sold at the *folle En[chère]* [illegible] and charges of Joseph Pilotte, at [the Pa]rish Church Door or House in which [divine se]rvice is usually performed, in the said [Seigniory] of LACOLE, on the TWENTY [illegible] day of MAY instant, at TEN of the [clock in] the forenoon. The said Writ returnable the first day of June next. L. GUGY, *Sheriff.* [Sheriff]'s Office, May 6, 1836. 36

District of Montreal. IN THE KING'S BENCH. *Wednesday, the Twentieth day of April*, 1836. Present. The Honourable Chief Justice Reid. Mr. Justice Pyke. Mr. Justice Rolland. Mr. Justice Gale. Nos. 293 and 410. THOMAS J. GREENE, et al.—*Plaintiffs.* vs. ANGUS M'LEOD, et al.—*Defendants.* and JAMES JACKSON, et al.—*Mis en Cause.* THE Court, in as much as it appears by the Answer of James Jackson and Dugald Stewart, both of the City of Montreal, Merchants, to the Rule of this Court of the twenti[eth] day of February last, and the Documents [illegible] by them therewith fyled, that the [defenda]nts are bankrupt and insolvent, and that [illegible] James Jackson and Dugald Stewart [have in] their hands divers sums of money, to be [distribut]ed amongst the Creditors of the said [Defenda]nts, doth order, on motion of Mr. [illegible] Counsel for the Plaintiff, and by and [with the] consent of the said James Jackson and [Dugald] Stewart, that an Advertisement be in[serted in] the public Newspaper called the *Morning Courier*, published in the City of Montreal, [dur]ing three weeks successively, twice each week, requiring the several and respective Creditors of the said Defendants to produce and fyle their claims, in the Office of the Prothonotaries of this Court, on or before the first day of June Term next, preparatory to a judgment of distribution of the said monies. By the Court, MONK & MORROGH, April 30. 31.3w,tuth P. K. B.

District of Montreal. COURT OF KING'S BENCH. *Saturday, the Twentieth Day of February*, 1836. Present. The Honourable the Chief Justice Reid, Mr. Justice Pyke. Mr. Justice Gale. No. 122. [JO]HN SCRIVER, of Hemingford, in the District of Montreal, Trader, *Plaintiff.* vs. [AND]REW KEYS, lately of Hemingford aforesaid, Yeoman, *Defendant.* and [illegible] FIDDES, of the same place, Yeoman, [and] JOHN DUNDASS, of Saint James, in [the s]aid District, Yeoman, *Garnishees.* [It i]s ordered, on motion of Mr. Nye, of [Co]unsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the affidavit of the said Plaintiff, and [of] John T. Vaughan, filed herewith, that the said Defendant hath left this Province, so that service of process in this cause could not be made upon the said Defendant, that in lieu thereof notice be published in the "*Morning Courier*," a newspaper of the said District, once a week during two months, to the end that the said Defendant do appear in this Court, on the first day of June next, to answer to the said action of the said Plaintiff, and to await the Judgment of this Court thereon, the whole according to law. By the Court, MONK & MORROGH, *Prothonotaries.* 14.2m,tu

TO BE SOLD BY SHERIFF'S SALE, that VALUABLE PROPERTY at Lochaber, in the Ottawa County, about eighty miles from Montreal, belonging to and occupied [by] Messrs. Donald and William M'Lean, con[sisting] of five acres of Land situated on the [illegible] *Blanche*, on which are erected an ex[cellen]t Saw Mill complete, with Circular Saw, [&c.]—A capital Dwelling House two stories, [illegible] and two Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' [shops], with other improvements. There will be [sever]al lots of Land adjoining the property that [will] be shortly sold at Sheriff's sale; and from [the] large quantity of excellent Pine in the [neigh]bourhood, the Mill can always be stocked [with] logs at a reasonable price. There is a free [na]vigation from the Mill to Quebec, or if thought more desirable to cut to the southern markets, the stuff might be shipped to Montreal and be transported from thence to St. John's by the Railroad at a small expense. The Sale will take place at the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, on the SIXTH day of JUNE next, at NINE o'clock in the MORNING, and parties intending to purchase would do well to visit and examine the property previous to that period. Montreal, May 17, 1836. 44

NEW GOODS.—A few PACKAGES SEASONABLE GOODS, landing per *Canada*, consisting of Ginghams, Striped and Checked Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Braces, &c.; and expected per first vessels, an assortment of London and Manchester Goods, by wholesale. JAMES R. ORR. [St.] *Paul and corner of St. Jean Baptiste Street.* [May] 18. 45

[Mon]treal:—Printed for the Proprietors by [Ro]llo Campbell, St. François Xavier [Street]. The *Morning Courier*, for the Country, is published on Mondays and Thursdays. [T]erms:—Five Dollars in town, and Six Dollars if sent by Mail, *payable in advance*. No subscription taken for a less period than six months.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42

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