under which you are placed to contribute, by every means in your power, to the accomplishment of that gracious purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1836.

The *Kingston Herald* calls attention to the number of notices in the *Upper Canada Official Gazette* of applications for Banks to the Provincial Parliament in its next Session. The establishment of nine new Banks is contemplated, and an increase of the capital of two old ones.

The notices are:—

1 To increase the capital of the Bank of U. C.
2 ....do.....do.....of the Commercial Bank, to.....£500,000
3 For a Bank in Prince Edward District, capital..... 100,000
4 Do.....Niagara,.....capital 200,000
5 Do.....Dundas,..... 100,000
6 Do.....Western District 200,000
7 Do.....Brockville,..... 200,000
8 Do.....St. Catherines,.....not stated
9 Do.....Cobourg,.....not stated
10 Do.....Prescott,..... 100,000
11 Do.....Chatham,..... 50,000

If these proposals are complied with there will be a total increase in the banking capital of Upper Canada of £1,850,000. On this the *Herald* remarks:—"The fact that so "large an increase of our banking capital is "proposed, shows not only that a large in"crease is actually necessary, but also that "a vast amount of capital can be furnished to "supply that increase; for we cannot sup"pose that the persons who propose so vast "an addition to our banks, have not consider"ed and found the means which are neces"sary to carry their designs into effect."

Did it not strike our contemporary that the number of such proposals, although undoubtedly indicating a great and general desire for increased Bank accommodation, is yet a pretty strong proof of the scantiness, and not of the "vast amount" of real capital in the country? Those Banks are not worthy of the name, most of the Stockholders in which pay in the price of their respective shares with one hand, and receive with the other double the amount, in the shape of accommodation. We cannot think that there is as much of reserved, or spare capital in Upper Canada, susceptible of being employed in Banking, as the *Herald* would seem to imagine. There can, however, be but little doubt that an increase in the number of Banking institutions, would bring into active employment a large share of unemployed capital and would prove beneficial; and it is to be regretted that no general law exists on the subject, by which new Banks could be established, without recourse being had in every case to the Legislature for a charter. That *such* a law could be framed, as would effectually secure the public against loss from the mismanagement of Banks, and prevent unnecessary delay in the organization of them in those places where wanted, cannot be doubted. The present practice of creating Corporations aggregate for Banking purposes, is liable to serious abuses, as it affords so many opportunities for the exercise of interested motives, and of party spirit amongst members of the Legislature, besides being vexatious and productive of delay. We should like to see the example of passing an act of this nature set by Upper Canada.

Notwithstanding the vapouring of some of the English Journals towards the end of the month of May, about the instability of the present Administration; at the latest dates there was not the smallest indication of any change.

The late conference between the Houses of Lords and Commons on the subject of the amendments to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, and the tone of Lord MELBOURNE's motion in the Lords fixing the consideration of that Bill, as amended by the Commons, for the 20th of June, are calculated to allay all fears of any violent collision between the two Houses of Parliament. Add to this that Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the 17th of June declined to proceed with those Bills, in which the concurrence of the Lords *could not* be expected.

The verdict of the Middlesex special jury in favor of the Premier, has also had its influence on public opinion. Upon the whole, there is just ground for believing that the Whigs will enjoy the opportunity of realising the expectations of their friends, and practically disproving that their views have ever extended beyond a temperate and rational reform of the excresences which have been permitted to deface the fabric of the British Constitution.

From the slight notices we have from time to time taken of Mr. O'CONNELL's scheme, for what is termed a reform in the House of Lords, our readers will be aware, that we never regarded the agitation of this question as warrantable, unless under circumstances of a far more imperious necessity than have yet existed.

The postponement of Mr. O'CONNELL's motion, from the day for which it stood fixed, until the 30th of June as announced by the papers received by the last arrival at Quebec, seems to intimate that he has himself arrived at a conviction, that the measure is impracticable. It is very possible that he always thought so, but as he has a distinct object in every one of his political proceedings, so, in this instance he has probably sought, by the agitation of the measure, to secure the concurrence of the Lords, in the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, either in its original or a slightly modified shape.

RIDEAU CANAL.—We have authority from the most authentic source, to contradict the rumour that was copied into this journal from the *Bathurst Courier*, and which had been rather industriously circulated here, that the Bywash at Long Island on the Rideau Canal had again given way. Our informant states what must be highly satisfactory to the public, that having seen the work, both during its progress and after its completion, it is, in his opinion, done in the most solid, substantial and permanent manner, and reflects the greatest credit on the engineer in charge.—He further states, that of twenty barges sent up by the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company, thirteen had passed the locks at Long Island on Tuesday on their way to Kingston, but that one barge, loaded with wheat for the New Edinburgh mills, had come down.

The *Vindicator* of last evening states, that a report has been in circulation here for some days past, "that the Provincial Parliament would be called together *for dispatch* "*of business* about the middle of September "next, despatches which were considered "important at Government House having, "it is said, lately come to hand. (*Query*, by "Mr. ELLICE?) A later edition of this rumour fixes the 22d of next month as the day "on which the Legislature is to meet."

Not having been able to attend the Theatre on Thursday evening, it is not in our power to give any account of the performances, which were for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS. We have learned, however, with much pleasure, that the house was one of the best of the season, and that the entertainments of the evening went off with great *eclat*.

By the steamer *Canadian Eagle* which arrived yesterday evening we received the *Quebec Mercury* of the preceding evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I have observed a long and elaborate article in the *Montreal Herald* of this morning, in reply to my remarks on the non-insertion of my letters, in answer to "PHILALETHES." I will unhesitatingly affirm, that without any prompting of "PHILALETHES the Editor of the *Herald* ought to have, of his own proper motive, given my statement, in reply to the pointed personalities in the assailant's letter. This is a matter purely of feeling; and if my sentiments do not find an echo in the breast of either the Editor of the *Herald*, or of "PHILALETHES," I certainly shall not be so absurd as to reason with them—if they are satisfied, it is enough. Both these gentlemen assail me with a somewhat premature tone of triumph, to make good my statements, with regard to the Anglican Church in Canada. They will be pleased to have so much consideration for the limitation of human powers, as to remember, that I can only do one thing at a time. I did not wish to let "PHILALETHES" grow cold; and I considered it of more importance, in the first instance, to meet an attack upon the Prospectus. But I assure both the gentlemen, that I mean not to flinch in the smallest degree, from my undertaking. I am happy, for their comfort, to assure them, that I have documents in my possession, at this moment, as I humbly think, quite sufficient to set me right with the public; and they may, I flatter myself, dismiss all the painful solicitude, which they seem to feel for my credit and honor. "*Salva res est.*" It is enough that they perform the salutary office of censors—they are too much of one mind to be trusted (I mean no disrespect) as my judges. I am anxious *not to do things by halves*, and shall endeavour to give the public a *general view* of the *pretensions* of the Anglican Church in Canada. If, in any thing I err—or do her injustice—I shall be able, I trust, to satisfy the impartial, that I erred unintentionally. "I shall extenuate nought—I shall set down nought in malice." I shall be most happy to give her credit for any recent abatements of her demands—and I should be more than happy to be relieved from the ungrateful, and in no respect to me profitable task, of entering the lists against a powerful and influential community. I have counted the cost. I have crossed the Rubicon—"*periculo capitis*." I and my antagonists are equally amenable at the public tribunal.

One word more to "PHILALETHES," and I beg the public to understand that, if I do not notice hereafter any of his objections or invectives, it will be from the conviction, either that I have already given, or that they need not, an answer. I am resolved not to be diverted from better objects and occupations, by every scribbler that may take a fancy to wield a pen against me. I had the best right in the world, to expose the gross and absurd misrepresentations of Dr. CROLY's speech, of which it is not too hard to say—reverse it in every particular, and you have the truth. Is not the vindication of truth—a very sufficient apology for my attack, if it must be called such, and the fault, if fault there be, lies with the Editor of the *Herald*, whose excerpts, I know not why it is so, seem all to be of one complexion—*fervid ultraism of Church and State politics*.

"PHILALETHES" returns to the charge, by re-asserting the exclusive claims of the Church of Scotland, although I have fully denied the charge, and of course the *onus probandi* lies with him, and, on his own conditions, I challenge him to produce the proof—and I pledge myself to illuminate him and the public most amply on this point. I love to give him a bone to gnaw. "PHILALETHES" may leave to me the task of vindicating my truth. My motto is—"*festina lente*"—and—"*hoc age*."—A word to the wise.

"The difference between the sacred right of conscience with reference to religious faith, *and with reference to matter of mere speculative political opinion!*"—are the *ipsissima verba*, of this very luminous controversialist. It would require, I do confess, a "vastly larger developement of my organ of perfection"—"huge as high Olympus"—even to approximate to the faintest conception of the meaning of this most strange combination of terms—I say not *ideas*. Tell me, "PHILALETHES," what conscience has to do at all with matter of mere speculative political opinion? *This is the province of pure intellect, it is matter of abstract reason—it falls not within the province of the moral faculty.* Tell me, tell the world, what you mean by this most paradoxical enigmatical language? "*Dic mihi et magnus eris Apollo!*" Well may you retire to repose under—*not laurels!*

Aug. 5. ARGUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I know nothing that has been more prejudicial to the cause of the British party, or reflected greater discredit upon them, than the extreme heat and violence, which they have manifested. It has not only invigorated the opposition, against which we contend, but it has evidently inspired the Government with suspicion and distrust, and given a plausible colouring to the worst accusations of our adversaries. So long as we continue to exhibit all the unequivocal marks of faction and party spirit, we may be assured, that Government will be more sceptical of the truth of our representations—will sift more vigorously the justice and equity of our claims—they will be less disposed to take for granted the fairness of our views, when these views would otherwise have been obnoxious to no suspicion—and they will be most wary and reserved in the concessions, which they may see fit to make. Let us ask ourselves how different might have been, at this day, our position, and our prospects, if those energies of intellect and action, which have heretofore been exhausted, in abusing His Majesty's present Ministers, and their Whig predecessors, which have evaporated in party strife and wrangling, leaving so few vestiges of the wisdom, which does honor either to the head or to the heart, had been steadily, vigorously, unitedly directed to the prosecution of those inquiries, the collection and verification of those facts, the making of those calculations, and the framing and embodying of those *pithy* and *luminous* statements, which being written without prejudice or passion, would have brought under the eye of Government our whole case, in the clearest order and the most perfect form—in such a temper and spirit, as would have conciliated the most favorable regard to our claims.

How little, after all, how little, I demand, do our political differences signify? and whatever may be our estimate of their magnitude, they are, it is evident, in the rapid progress of yielding: to the lenient, healing hand of time, and from that alone, in conjunction with our patience and forbearance, can receive their greatest present alleviation, or their final and perfect remedy.

What is most to be desired by us, is what, at the same time, is most practicable, and involves least—of the hazard—of the disturbance—of party jealousies and collisions—and it is the point too where we seem not to be so wide of each other's views, namely, the effecting of certain practical reforms, which would conduce, in a most eminent degree, to the most immediate and vital interests of the country, and have a powerful tendency to facilitate and expedite its political regeneration. Could we obtain a fair and equal representation in the lower branch of the Legislature, proportionate even to our number, without claiming any thing on the ground, of superior wealth, intelligence, &c.—the establishment of register offices, the abolition of the feudal tenures, or a relief, upon equitable conditions, from the intolerable burden, of *lods et ventes*, it would be more to us than any political ameliorations. It would at once allay the storm—so far at least as the population of British descent are concerned, there would be a universal calm—and, the fuel of contention being removed, on the one part, the fury of the other could not but subside, in some measure, from the want of collision—with any antagonist force.

There are many, and their number is daily increasing, who are fain to know what has been done, that is of real value to the public service, by our Constitutional Associations, Executive Committees, at Quebec and Montreal respectively? What has been done or devised by the late General Convention of Delegates? We do not wish to pry into what they think it prudent or politic to withhold from public curiosity, for the present, but it is quite reasonable, on our part, to inquire, with respect to one department, we think infinitely the most important in this crisis; what arrangements have they made for the purpose of bringing a statement of all our grievances before His Majesty's Commissioners? and to what able and trustworthy hands have they committed their instructions for the most perfect accomplishment of this all-important duty—requiring immediate attention? His Majesty has been graciously pleased, in answer to our complaints, to send out Commissioners, men possessing the confidence of his Ministers, those Ministers, in whose hands are placed, in a great measure, the destinies of these Colonies, at this moment—they have been sent out, at a vast expence, to sift upon the spot—with rigorous impartiality—all our grievances—all our claims—and to ascertain and record whatever we may have to urge on our own behalf. It is a very natural and reasonable wish, on the part of the community, to be informed what has been done, or what is now being done, by their leaders, agents, delegates, to watch over and promote their interests? The public will have good cause to complain, if there be not the most strenuous and combined exertion, at this crisis, when the Royal Commissioners are in the midst of us, to submit to them such evidence and information as may throw *even redundant light* around all the important questions, and facilitate their early and satisfactory settlement, by the supreme Legislature of the Empire. It will be gratifying to the public generally, to know who are at this moment most faithfully and diligently serving their cause—who are their best friends, their most efficient benefactors—who, in fine, are the men, that have done, or are doing their duty to their constituents and to the country? We openly and frankly proclaim, that we have no manner of sympathy with the unreasonable distrust—the outrageous violence of feeling manifested against the Royal Commissioners. It is, perhaps, unwise in us, inasmuch as we fear it is vain and unavailing, to attempt at this moment, to stem the torrent of popular or party frenzy, wrought up as it has strangely and unaccountably been, into such impotent, unmeaning rage; it is useless to expostulate with men who are hurried along by the wild impetus of passion, and will not, cannot, during the paroxysm hear the voice of candour, of reason—we must patiently wait for "a lucid interval." But whatever may be our feelings towards the Commissioners, we are traitors to ourselves and to the country, if we do not hasten to lay before them all our subjects of grievance—if we spare any pains to recommend and enforce our cause. Our prejudices and antipathies, whether against their persons or against their politics, will be no apology in any quarter, for neglecting, much less refusing to accept the gracious boon freely vouchsafed to us, of having all our complaints heard recorded, verified—enforced by whatever proofs and arguments we can adduce. Here it is manifest that we have the game in our own hands. The Commissioners are merely the medium, the channel, by which it has pleased his Majesty, in his wisdom, that our petitions should be conveyed to be laid at the foot of his throne. They are merely ministerial functionaries, appointed by Government, patiently to hear, faithfully—fully—to record, and ultimately to report our own statements, in our own language, in any form or mode, in which we see fit to present them. They cannot, if they would, refuse to receive what we may see fit to submit, that is relevant, and within the object of their commission—neither dare they decline, to place them in the hands, to bring them under the eyes, of his Majesty's Government; and if we think that we cannot repose sufficient confidence in the recommendations which the Commissioners may see fit to make in our case, we have an easy and obvious remedy against their errors or partialities, in the appointment of Delegates to watch over and to check their proceedings, as well as those of the Imperial Government and Legislature.

But have we, in point of fact, any reason to doubt that the Commissioners are not both able and willing to discharge the functions, thus entrusted to them—functions which require only honesty, diligence, and a moderate share of information, and judgment, to fulfil satisfactorily. On what side does the defect or the failure lie, if any there be? Why have we not hailed their arrival amongst us? Why have we done all that we could to weaken their hands to mar their benevolent mission, to overwhelm them with insults, and, if it were possible, to arrest their inquiries, now perhaps advancing to a conclusion, and to drive them from our shores in disgust—*re infectâ*? Do we reflect that almost every invective, insult, offered to them, flies harmless, in a great measure, over their heads; and whom does it strike? His Majesty and his Government. *There's is more* than the head and front of the offending—if, indeed, there be offending. And our rude assaults are surely ill calculated to conciliate the favorable regard of those, on whom mainly depends the issue of our cause. After all our whinings about grievances, after all our expensive and fruitless embassies to solicit the ear of Government, now that a Royal Commission is come to our doors, now that they stand and knock at our gates, we will hardly be at the trouble to rise up and open to them; we sullenly and fiercely spurn from us the gracious and condescending boon—this most recent and striking pledge of his Majesty's love and care for us (such is our boasted loyalty)—and would—so far as in us lies, with a few honorable exceptions (may their numbers daily increase)—send them home again to report to our gracious Sovereign, that we have no grievances—that it was all a sham—that in Canada there was much cry and little wool!—or, that the British party, at least, were too indolent or too petish to avail themselves of the hearing vouchsafed to their prayers. And what less, I pray, could they do, and—were they of our mould—in our mood—what less would they do, than counsel his Majesty to leave us to digest our spleen at our leisure, to leave us to reap the fruits of our own perversity. *Surely the blind and the lame* have been set up for the political defence of Canada, not in mockery, as by the Jebusites of old—but in sober sadness of fact!

Aug. 5. PACIFICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Our post office was made quite brilliant yesterday, by a great number of coloured letters, supposed to be some ladies' magazines, or other delicate articles, but on opening them they were found to be elaborate recommendations of NAYLOR & Co's *Cut Steel!* with wafers, nails and every thing but a hammer, to stick them up with, in some "conspicuous place." I dare say that this steel may be very good, but I think any article requiring so much puffing cannot be much known. There are many makers of steel, but I believe a decided preference is now and always has been given to the steel made by SANDERSON, BROTHERS & Co., both in this market and all over the United States; and I am told also, that their steel is made by the same individual as when their firm was NAYLOR & SANDERSON, and consequently must be of similar quality to that which originally gained it such great celebrity. Your obedient servant,

August 5. FORGERON.

A rumour was prevalent some days back, that a prorogation would take place on the 15th July, and that when Parliament met again in a few months, the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill would be again brought forward in its present state and presented to the Lords. If then rejected the Ministry would tender their resignation. If they were to resign now, if means are not afforded them of carrying the Bill, it would throw all the appointments of the Irish Constabulary Bill into the hands of the Tories, besides the Tories would hurry on such measures as have been commenced by the present Government and assume the credit of having carried them through. —*Private Correspondence of the Liverpool Journal, London, June 23.*

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

219 brls Flour	-	Bostwick & Holcomb.
23 do do	-	R. F. Maitland & Co.
27 do do	-	Forsyth, Richardson & Co
17 do do	-	B. Hart & Co.
326 do do	-	M'Pherson & Crane.
4 do Ashes	-	B. Hart & Co.
10 do do	-	J. Jackson.
200 bus Peas	-	Dempster & Rodger.
200 do Barley	-	Do.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

200 brls Pork	-	A. H. Vass & Co.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *August 5.*—*Ashes* are unchanged, with a slack market. In *Wheat* we have no alteration to notice. In Salted *Provisions* a fair business has been done at our last quotations. A considerable quantity of *Flour* changed hands on Thursday at 30s. for Fine, and 28s. for Middlings—about 200 brls Superfine have been also sold at 32s. and 32s. 6d. A demand for future delivery of this article has existed—30s. has been offered and refused for 1,000 brls Fine, deliverable 1st October, and the same price for 1,000 brls Gannanoque Mills, to be delivered next week—Superfine is looking up. In Exchange there has been no variation.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—AUGUST 4.

Brig Duke of Clarence, Brown, Dublin, W. Price & Co, ballast, 154 settlers.

Bark Edward, Pye, Cork, 15th June, Atkinson & Co, ballast, 170 settlers.

The telegraph announces 3 square-rigged vessels and 1 schooner.

Bark Edward, Pye, Cork, Atkinson & Co. ballast, 170 settlers.

August 5.

Brig Zior, Toft, Traiee, W. Price & Co. ballast, 157 settlers.

Schr. Clyde, Flint, Antigua, M. Leaycraft, sugar. Ino, Wymon, Guysbro', Aylwin & Co. fish.

Brig Anne, A. Cluncross, New York, 19th July, Moore, Brothers.

Four, P M.—The Telegraph announces 3 square-rigged vessels.

REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH 32 MILES BELOW QUEBEC.

Brig Unity, 3d June from Killala, 94 settlers.

Ship Wakefield, 9th July from New York.

Bark Lanark, 10th do. do.

CLEARED—AUGUST 2.

Brig Danube, Marshall, Sunderland, Symes & Ross. Ann Louisa, Forbes, do, Atkinson & Co. Eleanor, Neill, London, W. Newton.

August 3.

Brig Solway, Southward, Whitehaven, Symes & Ross.

Brigte Blanch, Hughes, Donegal. Lemesurier & Co.

Bark Pollock, Arthur, Port Glasgow, A. Gilmour & Co.

Triton, Keighley, Hull, do.

August 4.

Schr Mary Anne, Sevard, Bathurst, do.

Ship Heber, Knight, Bristol, Atkinson & Co.

Bark Britannia, Bridgewater, do.

Brig Shakspeare, Rosie, Aberdeen, R. F. Maitland & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

An inward bound bark is reported aground of Bellechasse. Name unknown.

The Cumberland, waterlogged last fall at Bic, has been put into Black's floating dock, to undergo repairs.

Liverpool, June 24.—Arrived, Glasgow, Burns, from Montreal.

London, June 25.—Cleared, Eleanor, and New Brunswick, for Quebec.

Deal, June 25.—Arrived from London and sailed for Montreal, Hampshire.

Liverpool, June 29.—Off Point Lynas, Catharine and Samuel, for Quebec; 25, cleared for Quebec, Consbrooke, Bristowe; and Catherine, Longmuir.

Advertised in *Myers' Liverpool Advertiser*, June 30. Caz de Leon, —; Heath, Smith; Paragon, Smith, Montreal; Rajah, M'Kay; Samuel, Jamieson; Consbrook, Bristowe, Quebec.

Advertised in Myers's Liverpool Advertiser of the 27th June.—Ship Erin, Wilkinson; ship Bradshaw, Milroy; schooner Sir John Newport, Nicholls, Quebec; Greenhow, Morrison; brig Adventure, Beverley; ship Glasgow, Burns, Montreal.

SAILED FOR CANADA

Gravesend, June 14, Mayflower, Headley; Grecian, Smith, Quebec.

Deal, June 19, arrived from the river and sailed for Quebec; Frances, Kirkus; Greenock, Richards; Stately, Barrett.

Liverpool, June, 11; Maria, Forde, Quebec; 14, Snowden, Pentecost, Montreal; 15, Huskisson, Hill; Hannah, Burrell, do; 19, Louisa, Nicholas, do.

London and Plymouth, June 6, Bartley, Webber, Montreal; Relief, Perring, Quebec.

Portsmouth, June 7, Hartley, Turnbull; 18, Mayflower, Headley, Quebec.

Whitehaven, June 21, William Maitland, Robertson, Quebec.

Harwich, June 2, Lochiel, Bew, Quebec.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1836.

Besides the arrival at New York of the packet ships *Roscoe* 27th, and *Caledonia* 16th of June from Liverpool, and the *Westminster* 18th June from London, by which we have received our regular files of English papers, the ship *Republic* from Liverpool, has supplied the editors of that city, with London papers to the 28th and Liverpool to the 29th June.

With the most material portions of the intelligence brought by the regular packets, we were previously made acquainted, by the arrival of the *Emigrant* at Quebec; but the ship *Republic* brings two important additions to our former stock.

The House of Lords have rejected the amendments of the House of Commons to their amendments in the Irish Municipal Bill, by a vote of 78 to 143. Lords MELBOURNE and LYNDHURST and Earl GREY were the chief speakers on the occasion. The amendments of the Commons being negatived generally, the Lords appointed a committee to draw up a statement of the reasons, for their disagreement with the other house. We have seen no conjecture whatever, hazarded as to the probable course the Commons will feel themselves compelled to pursue, in the present critical and most extraordinary circumstances, in which the two Houses stand to each other. The Ministerial leader in the Commons and his followers, have expressed themselves in terms, which admit of no evasion as to the value they attach to Municipal Corporation for the large towns of Ireland, and as to the necessity of this boon being generously and immediately bestowed upon that country. The next arrivals from Europe will be looked for with intense anxiety, as they will likely furnish an answer to the oft-repeated question, *can* the majority of the Commons or *will* the Lords recede from the positions they respectively occupy!

The other item of interest is an account of another of those attempts to assassinate LOUIS PHILIPPE which have been so plentiful during his reign. The diabolical attempt was condemned by all parties, and by the whole press of Paris, with the exception of one paper, *Le National*, which merely gave the facts without comment.

England.

A grand review took place in Hyde-Park on the 18th June, in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, in presence of their Majesties, and most of the branches of the Royal family, the Prince of Orange, the Hereditary Prince, and Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, the Landgrave and Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, the Duke of Oldenberg, Prince Ernest of Hesse Phillippsthal, and Prince Charles of Solms Braunfels, and an immense crowd of spectators. The troops were about 5,000 in number, and consisted of three troops of Royal Horse Artillery, having two guns each; 1st Regiment of Life Guards (24 a-breast); 2d Regiment of Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards; two Squadrons 6th Dragoons; 7th Hussars; one Squadron 12th Lancers; three Batteries of Royal Artillery, having four guns each; 2d Battalion of Grenadier Guards; 3d Battalion of Grenadier Guards; 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards; 1st Battalion of Scotch Fusilier Guards. In the evening his Grace the Duke of Wellington gave his annual grand military dinner, in anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, to His Majesty, the Prince of Orange, and the general officers and staff who served with his Grace on that memorable occasion. During the day a large number of nobility, &c., were admitted by tickets to a view of the tables as set out for the entertainment, in the Waterloo gallery. They presented a magnificent appearance, the centre exhibiting an extraordinary display of gold and silver, in triumphal columns, and every other device illustrative of martial deeds, the whole being presents from the Allied Sovereigns, subsequent to the battle of Waterloo. At the upper end of the gallery the splendid Achilles' shield, presented to his Grace by the corporation of the city of London, was exhibited, as were several other magnificent presents.

THE KING AND LORD MELBOURNE.—We have great pleasure in stating, that His Majesty, since the verdict in favor of Lord Melbourne, has expressed himself in no measured terms as to the satisfaction he felt upon the trial having terminated in a manner so agreeable to his own wishes and feelings.—*Morning Chronicle of June 25.*

LIVERPOOL, *June* 27.—This is the day "big with the fate of" more than "Cato of Rome." This evening the Irish Municipal Bill is again to be the object of discussion in the House of Lords. There is, we take it, an importance attached to this discussion, perhaps greater than ever yet was involved in any measure before the Legislature of this country.

LONDON, *June* 25.—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Melbourne stated, in answer to questions from the Duke of Richmond, that the Secretary for the Home Department had taken all the measures he had power to take for remedying the defects that existed in the prison discipline of the country; that a bill was in preparation, the object of which was to carry into effect the recommendations contained in the reports of the Prison Discipline Commissioners, but that, from the advanced period of the present session, it might not be possible to introduce it till next session. And that a proposal made by Government [illegible] don, which, if adopted, [illegible] the effect of removing [illegible] existed in the condition [illegible] but in that of all the other [illegible] swer had yet been received [illegible] proposition, but he confidently [illegible] the corporation would accede to [illegible]

LONDON, *June* 24.—A [illegible] *nais*, the American [illegible] ed Toulon has gone to the [illegible] where that paper supposes that [illegible] some projects long contemplated [illegible] policy of the United States. [illegible] more *foreign* to America [illegible] absurd projects said to [illegible] be executed by the American [illegible] Mediterranean.

LIVERPOOL, *June* 25.—Ship [illegible] ships sailed from New York [illegible] the 8th instant. Among them [illegible] ships the *Sheffield*, Allen, the [illegible] mer, and the *George Washington* [illegible] and several first rate vessels [illegible] *grees*, the *Josephine*, &c.

Heavy bets were laid on the [illegible] at the time of sailing. The [illegible] having parted company [illegible] on the banks of Newfoundland [illegible] parted.

The *George Washington* passed [illegible] Saturday forenoon, two or three [illegible] wards the *Sheffield* passed the [illegible] ships entered the Mersey in the [illegible] afternoon, after a run of seven [illegible] port to port. The *Columbus* [illegible] morning. None of the other [illegible] peared.

The enormous job of Lord S[illegible] tuate his seat for the borough [illegible] the Dock Trust Bill, was [illegible] night by the rejection of the [illegible] now devolves on the Tories [illegible] hope and believe that the G[illegible] allow this important "trick" [illegible] for political purposes. The T[illegible] put *hors de combat*, and [illegible] not will produce a measure [illegible] administration of this great [illegible] able and honest hands.

James Mill, the historian, [illegible] in London on the 23d of J[illegible]

BEAUMONT *vs.* BARRETT.—[illegible] is a very curious one, as it [illegible] Colonial Legislative Assembly [illegible] Parliament, is to be heard [illegible] Privy Council on Friday next.

Mr. Sheriff Salomons, it [illegible] ceive the honour of knighthood [illegible] Wednesday.

Gen. Houston's official [illegible] of San Jacinto is published [illegible] pers of the 25th, but we [illegible] ments. It appears to have [illegible] silence."

The citizens of Glasgow [illegible] and instructed during the week [illegible] carried on between Mr. George [illegible] anti-slavery lecturer, and the Rev. M[illegible] ridge, an American clergyman [illegible] of negro slavery in the United States [illegible] cussion was continued throughout [illegible] rit, the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw [illegible] "The audience behaved [illegible] peared chiefly anxious to hear what [illegible] vanced on each side.—*Glasgow paper.*

France.

"From the Journal des Débats"

Yesterday evening, at a quarter past [illegible] o'clock, at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuileries [illegible] front of the Pont Royal, to return to Neuilly [illegible] young man, aged 28 or 30 years, fired upon His Majesty, close to his person, with a weapon [illegible] a new invention, which, although a species [illegible] firearms, had the form of a walking cane. A [illegible] rested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with the King [illegible] in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guardhouse, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

By a strange chance one of those National Guards was a gun-maker, of the name of [illegible] visme, living in the Rue du Helder, who immediately recognized the prisoner as an [illegible] to whom some two or three months before [illegible] had sold the weapon he had just discharged, which the prisoner, a traveller for a [illegible] houseman, pretended he wanted as a present [illegible] specimen for the purpose of making sales [illegible] manufacturer and inventor, M. Devisme [illegible] prisoner admitted that fact, as well as the name (a fictitious one probably) was [illegible] and that he had lived in the Rue Vivienne. The prisoner is of a dark complexion, with a [illegible] beard, which surrounds his chin. He [illegible] was apparently decent and clean, but [illegible] ed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed [illegible] had worn three weeks.

There were found upon him two very [illegible] clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustingly filthy—a leather [illegible] —and in fine, a couteau-poignard (dagger cut) with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blade, with which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he declared in fact, attempted to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed vast assurance and effrontery. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the questions put to him. Lying on the guard bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present—"If I were free I would do the same thing."

The Attorney-General and the Prefect of Police arrived at the first intelligence of the event and proceeded to examine him; after which he was brought to the prison of the Conciergerie under a strong military escort.

LONDON, *June* 28.—The diabolical attempt to assassinate the King of the French had no particular influence upon the British funds. The business in them has been very limited, and [illegible] sols have closed at 92½ sellers. The 3½ per cent reduced annuities at 98 37 48; and the new 3 per cents are 100⅞ @ ⅞ for the opening. [illegible] Stock is 210. The premium upon Exchequer Bills is 11 @ 13, and India bonds are 1 dis [illegible] par.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st June, Lord EBRINGTON presented a petition from Lord AYLMER, "relative to his administration of the Government of Canada; and at the same time gave notice, that he would bring forward his motion for the production of Lord AYLMER's despatches in 1834 and 1835 founded on this petition, and which stood on the paper for that evening, that day week.

We observe that, on the 23d of June, Mr. ROBINSON, in the House of Commons, brought up the Report of the Committee on the British North American Banking Company's Bill. It was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time the next day.

A Committee of the House of Lords, to whom had been referred the subject of establishing a Steam Packet station in Ireland, to facilitate communication with the American Colonies, had reported, as their unanimous opinion, that the matter should not be proceeded with further this session.

MR. SHELDON's death has created a vacancy in the representation of South Warwickshire. Sir GEORGE SKIPWITH, who is a former, is proposed as his successor.

The *Limerick Star* of the 4th June [illegible] tains a harrowing narrative of [illegible] of the crew of the vessel *F*[illegible] which sailed from St. John's, [illegible] on the 24th November last, [illegible] ber. Ten days afterwards, she [illegible] logged and completely unma[illegible] the crew, after sixteen days [illegible] ring from thirst and hunger, [illegible] compelled to subsist on each [illegible] ved by the *Agenoria*, an Ameri[illegible] Four or five of the crew perished.

The *Morning Chronicle* of the 21th June, has the following remarks on the trial and its result, of Lord MELBOURNE, for an alleged crim. con. with the Hon. Mrs. NORTON:—

"The whole town was yesterday in an extraordinary state of excitement, in consequence of the trial of the preceding day. There is but one opinion, not only as to the utter absence of all evidence of guilt, but as to the absolute impossibility of reconciling guilt with many of the circumstances disclosed. Though it is difficult to prove a negative, the prosecutor's own witnesses satisfied every person at all acquainted with human nature, that the parties must be innocent. Indeed so conclusive did the [illegible] of innocence appear, that our [illegible] rary, *The Standard*, goes so far [illegible] mend to the deluded husband to [illegible] mind all the unworthy suspi[illegible] been infused into it.

"It seldom happens that a de[illegible] number of witnesses have been [illegible] him, can afford to go to a jury [illegible] evidence to contradict or at least [illegible] circumstances. But though [illegible] could have produced abundant [illegible] tablish the utter falsehood of so[illegible] ments of the witnesses for the pros[illegible] tunately for him, the statements were so incon[illegible] sistent with all probability, and the falsehood of the witnesses was so clearly established by themselves, that there could be no difficulty in leaving the case as it was to an intelligent Engl[illegible] Never, perhaps, did a counsel display more skill and persuasive eloquence than Sir John Campbell on this occasion; but though the Right Honourable Gentleman established, in the most triumphant manner, the innocence of his client, the Jury were as fully satisfied of that innocence before he opened his lips as they were at the close of his speech.

"But with the joy at the establishment of the innocence of the parties, there was mingled a strong feeling of indignation at the base and unworthy means resorted to by faction to accomplish its selfish ends. We have received a number of communications on this sub[illegible] we may refer on a future day. [illegible] the Attorney-General directed [illegible] source whence this foul conspi[illegible] We are mistaken if the matter [illegible] man where it is. Indeed, pub[illegible] calls for the punishment of t[illegible] who caused the scene of [illegible] played in this trial. The unf[illegible] more pitied than condemned, [illegible] that he has been the unconscious [illegible] ing men for the accomplishment [illegible] al purposes. A more flagrant [illegible] curred in the annals of Westminster-hall. It is to be hoped that proceedings may be adopted that will clear away the mystification that now surrounds this subject; and if the wretched individuals whose poverty induced them to consent to crime may be thought too contemptible for animadversion, their suborners have not the same plea for impunity—they are worthy of, and should meet with the full vengeance of the law."

The *Herald* of Saturday, again entertained its readers with better than half a column upon the dinner His EXCELLENCY's health was drank at the Dinner of the German Society, and the "disingenuousness" of the *Courier*, and so forth. [illegible] reverting again to the subject, the *Herald* [illegible] been unhappy, as it obliges us [illegible] were as much warranted in [illegible] ord "silence" as "Quick Ma[illegible] the placing the word "silence" [illegible] her the toast, would lead an i[illegible] suppose that the health had [illegible] om the Chair with that injunc[illegible] t the case, nor does the word "[illegible] the written copy of the Toasts [illegible] describing the toasts given at [illegible] assert that where no cheers follow, it is [illegible] mary to name the toast without any observation, and the word "silence" is never introduced, unless when "the memory" of some person [illegible] ceased is drunk. We never insinuated that [illegible] EXCELLENCY's health was received otherwise than in silence, for every one knows that the [illegible] mpany take the cue from their Chairman who, [illegible] on that evening simply proposed "the health [illegible] the Governor-in-Chief." When it is expected that a toast will not be responded to in the [illegible] tomary manner, good taste ought to suggest [illegible] omission entirely. This course was followed [illegible] the recent Constitutional Dinner at Cornwall.

The *St. George* Steamer arr[illegible] y afternoon from Quebec [illegible] bin and 87 steerage passeng[illegible] By the *British America* Ste[illegible] e received the *Quebec Merc*[illegible] ening, in advance of the m[illegible] d from our Correspondent's [illegible] ven the latest shipping int[illegible] will be seen by our extra[illegible] *al Gazette* Extraordinary has [illegible] ontaining a Proclamation for the meeting [illegible] f the Provincial Parliament for the *dispatch* [illegible] *business*, on the 22d September.

MEETING OF THE LOWER CANADA LEGISLATURE.—The *Official Gazette, Extraordinary*, [illegible] ued this day, contains a Proclamation for the [illegible] meeting of the Provincial Legislature for the *despatch of Business*, on the 22d day of September.

The bark Ranger, from Waterford, with passengers, is reported by telegraph, to be on Belle Ch