The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY

Optimus est Reipublica status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perundi.—SENECA.

Vol. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1836. No. 13.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1836.

The Executive Committee of the Quebec Constitutional Association have, we understand, requested the Montreal Executive Committee to agree to a postponement of the meeting of Delegates appointed for the 23d instant. We presume it is now by far too late to think of a postponement, seeing that the time previously agreed upon is just at hand; and when it is considered that the Delegates from the different sections of the country will have made their arrangements on this, or at least before notice of any change could reach them, for their visit to this city, where the Convention is to be held. The *Quebec Gazette*, in mentioning the subject, gives what we suppose must be taken as the reasons that have weighed with the Committee of that city, for desiring the meeting to be postponed. It says:—"It is indeed now "too late for any deliberation on the part of "the petitioners to have any effect in the "present session of Parliament. As a later "and less busy period, the meeting would "have an opportunity of knowing what had "been done this session, and be in good time "for the ensuing session."

We can readily imagine that attendance at the meeting will be productive of the most serious inconvenience to those engaged in business; but if the inconvenience fall short of considerable private loss, the fulfilment of an important trust ought not to be dispensed with.

The following is the answer of His Excellency Sir FRANCIS B. HEAD, to the Address of the Electors of the Second Riding of the County of York:—

GENTLEMEN,—On my arrival in this county it was publicly placarded, that I was "a tried *Reformer*," and that my appointment as *Lieutenant* Governor of Upper Canada, was "*Glorious News!*"

Reformers of all descriptions were called upon to give me their support; and in the same breath, you must perfectly well remember, it was arranged and declared for me in what manner I was about to distribute the patronage of the Crown.

As soon, however, as I prepared to Reform the real grievances of the country, without leaving first created the appointments that had been proclaimed, I found myself instantly attacked by those who had most loudly called for Reform in general, and for the blessings of cheap Government in particular; and when I positively refused to surrender that power and patronage which had been entrusted to me by our Gracious Sovereign, the "*Glorious News*" of my arrival was instantly converted into a scream that "THE CONSTITUTION WAS IN DANGER"!!!

Gentlemen, this exclamation had the effect which I trust it will ever produce in every country, which enjoys the freedom of the British Constitution—it aroused every man.

Nothing could be more favourable to my views—for this cry of the Constitution being in danger, gave me an opportunity of calmly explaining to the Inhabitants of the Province, the clear positive orders I had received from His Majesty to correct all the real grievances of Upper Canada.—It gave me an opportunity of proving how anxious I had been to do so, and how vexatiously I had been prevented, merely because I had refused to distribute patronage as was desired.

In short, it had the happy effect of gaining for me the confidence and good opinion of thousands of honest men, who had been artfully led to believe that I was their enemy; and I am happy to announce, that from all parts of the Province, the sincerest Reformers are now in crowds offering me their support.

They have listened to the arguments I have laid before the country, and have heartily joined the cause of truth and reason. In short those who uttered the scream, now most keenly bewail it—they find themselves completely defeated by it—they feel that it has created a revolution in the public mind, which they did not at all expect, and that in fact, it is the agitator, and not the Constitution that is now in danger!

Gentlemen, I fervently pray that in the future History of this noble portion of the British Empire the cry of "*The Constitution is in danger*" may never be uttered in vain; but that the real enemies of the country may always be defeated by it, as completely, as a few self interested individuals have just been, in their attempt to seize upon that power and patronage, which in obedience to His Majesty's commands, it shall be my proud duty to administer with impartial justice.

The gullibility of JOHN BULL is proverbial, but it undoubtedly falls far short of that of our American neighbours. After all that has been written about MARIA MONK'S fabrications, and in the face of the clearest evidence, that proves her to be a woman of infamous character, and disordered intellect —the New Yorkers permit the following accumulation of absurdities and falsehoods to be palmed upon them in one of the most respectable of their daily journals. We have frequently seen paragraphs of the same cast in the *Journal of Commerce* as the communication given below, and passed them by without comment; but we extract this as surpassing all others in extravagance. Its publication, and the apparent credit attached to it are more than sufficient to bring into question the good sense and discrimination of any community.

CONSPIRACY FOR ABDUCTING MARIA MONK.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—As considerable excitement has been produced on account of a plot formed for the purpose of abducting Maria Monk, it is deemed proper to state some of the particulars, relating to this scheme.

The object of the conspiracy was to induce Miss Monk voluntarily to leave New York, and to take up time in Montreal—in the midst of Canada. It is true, other phases of tentatives have been named to her, and of late Vergennes, in Vermont.

The scheme was discovered last summer, when she was in Montreal endeavoring to obtain a legal investigation of the charges preferred by her against the Priests of that Province. The first offer made to her, by the issue, was that of a thirty years of money, and good support to both herself and her child through life, on condition that she would remain in Canada and not make any further disclosures against the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. After this, she says, Priest P. the father of her child, made her a similar offer through the medium of a female friend.

Soon after her book made its appearance, she received communications from her mother, proposing various things if she would leave the city and live in Canada; and if that would not be agreeable to her, her mother would leave Canada and remove to the United States, provided she would live *with her*.

Some time in February last, Father P. made his appearance in this city, and obtained several personal interviews with Miss Monk, for the purpose of inducing her to comply with some of his enticing projects. But she had firmness enough to resist them all. It should be remarked, that the great reason assigned to her by the Priest, and their friends, for their anxiety to have her leave the city of New York, has been, not that she should deny the truth of her book, but simply, that she should make no further disclosures.

Some five or six weeks since, one of her uncles made his appearance here, accompanied by several other persons. MARIA MONK mentions the names of all individuals whom she knows, by their Christian titles, with the exception of one Kentish Priests. She states that her uncle told her of the arrival of other Canadians from time to time, until the number was increased to seventeen—These all professed to have come on business, or for pleasure.

Her uncle obtained an interview of several hours with her on Tuesday, the 17th ultimo, and from that time, for about two weeks, no effort was left unmade to secure the accomplishment of the object in this city. A full statement of particulars would fill a volume. Every fascinating object that could be presented to her mind, was offered.

But their Jesuitical plot is blasted, I trust, forever. The vigor of Miss Monk have been opened to see its iniquity, and that too from a source least expected, which it is not permitted at present to mention. It is true she was in their hands on Wednesday, June 25th, but in an attempt to get her child and some of her clothes, she was rescued by her friends.

And now, before closing this communication, I wish to remove from the minds of the Priests one motive which they may have for desiring the destruction of Miss M. I wish the Priests to know, that whatever facts she knows, important to them, are communicated, and are in safe keeping; so that by destroying her, the facts will still remain, and their truth be the more fully confirmed.

P. S.—There is reason to believe that another plan has been laid; and as Miss Monk has been artfully deceived by Jesuit misstatements once, she may possibly be again exposed to deception, and that to her sure destruction. There is reason to think that in a few days one of the persons most implicated in her disclosures, will arrive from Canada, and be at or near New York, in the hope of taking her off to France or elsewhere. The Canada papers have complained that the press *is too free* in the United States. The person expected is a priest, of about forty, rather corpulent and good looking. The son is twenty years of age, small and slender, with a Roman nose, dark grey eyes, strait black hair, cut short around the neck, with a mischievous look, thin faced, and with a fine little daughter nearly a year old, to which she is much attached. She speaks Canadian French and English.

DAVID BURNETT and EDWARD HARBOTTLE, Esqrs. have been elected Constitutional Delegates for Beauce; and R. H. GARDNER, Esq. vice PERREAULT chosen for Lower Town, for the county of Quebec.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, U. C. for the ensuing year:

Joseph Bruce,	Douglas Prentiss,
John S. Cartwright,	John Strange,
William Logie,	James Sampson,
John Mowat,	John Watkins,
Thomas Macnider,	George W. Yarker,
J. S. Cartwright, *President.*	
John Strange, *Vice President.*	

Fifty-five shares of the forfeited new stock was sold on the 6th instant, at an advance of from £14 to £16 per cent.

Fifty dwelling houses belonging to poor people were destroyed by fire at New Orleans on the 16th May. A public meeting had been held, and subscriptions entered into, for the relief of the unfortunate. The Corporation of the city had voted ten thousand dollars to be loaned to the proprietors of the houses destroyed, to assist them to rebuild.

The Rev. BEVERLY WATSON, of the city of New York, the Rev. WILBUR FISK, President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and the Rev. T. A. MORRIS, Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, have been elected bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church by General Conference lately in session at Cincinnati.

Amateur Theatre, Ordnance Yard.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."—OTHELLO.

The 3d Amateurs had a very good house on Friday evening, and we were happy to observe so many ladies amongst the audience. In the first piece "Fortune," there are some good situations, containing how very well the stage is, were managed with considerable effect. The serious portion of the drama was well sustained; but we think the comic would have been improved, had the prompter given us a little less of his *sweet* voice. We have some times seen or heard, that a squinting prompter is a great acquisition to a *corps dramatique*, as while he keeps one eye on the book, the other can turn *alternatively* on the actor; but as it might fall heavy on the treasury to provide a person so qualified, we shall dispense with the optical obliquity, but cannot avoid a side glance at what we do consider practicable, and that is this, we would have him follow Borrow's advice, "to aggravate his voice, so to roar you as gently as any sucking dove," or, as Master SLENDER says, "to speak small like a woman." At all events we would have him speak something gently.

Of the interlude of *Charity Beauce*, we may merely remark that it went off with spirit. The evening's amusements concluded with a new farce, called the *Wandering Minstrel*, the hero of which, a certain JEM BAGGS, looked as if he had just immigrated from Seven Dials, or some such place in the neighbourhood of Broad street, St. Giles. His togs must have been laid upon lavender, and packed in cotton in a band-box, as any other mode of conveyance would materially have damaged the delicate texture with which his outward man was decorated; his manners could not be said to "discourse sweet music," nor did his *melodious screeching* belie what he himself says of his voice, namely, that it appeared to come from a throat lined with an old worsted stocking; in short the vocal organs of this worthy wanted oiling, if they did not stand in need of a thorough repair, and sounded as though time out of mind they had been a thoroughfare for gin bitters, and other cordial compounds. If the voice told a tale, and that certainly not a *flattering one*, the nose, also, had something to say for itself; it told of frequent visits to the Pig and Whistle, the Magpie and Marrow-bone, and of sundry clouds "blowed in them ere places of genteel resort"—it spoke volumes it was a nose that indicated the most perfect contempt for a *yard of clay*, but bespoke a predilection for a *dudeen*. A part like the above in most hands would be very low, but our present JEM BAGGS exhibited much tact in making it very funny, at the same time sinking anything offensive—the farce was much relished by the audience, and as every part was well sustained, went off *tolick*. Julia, in Mrs. SULLIVAN'S hands was lively and every thing that such slight materials admitted of. The bespangled old man and his virtuous wife, could not have fallen into better hands. GUS TEASDALE good effort to the conceit and priggish airs of the musical professor—and *Carroll* did what little he had to do very well indeed all, a song which he gave with much sweetness and taste.

We hope the receipts may answer the expectations of the Amateurs, but we would advise them to give us no more performances during this warm tragedy weather—in fact, for their own sake, we think it would answer their purpose better to be a little more sparing, even in winter; one good house is better than several bad ones, but we daresay they have discovered that themselves before now.

Anti-Catiline Letters.

NO. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL COURIER.

SIR,—Last week a little volume—book—pamphlet —or what d'ye call it, was put into my hands, which I at first took for one of *Armour's Quebec Almanacks*. But on opening it I found the following title:—"Anti-Gallic Letters, addressed to his Excellency the Earl of GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas, by CAMILLUS." CAMILLUS—God bless me, thought I. Why, I thought CAMILLUS was an old Roman, who lived and died some two thousand years ago. I always understood that he was a Dictator, and General of the armies—that after vanquishing many enemies of the Republic, he defeated the Gauls; and making a triumphant entry into Rome, he was greeted, amid the acclamations of the people and the army, with the designation of "*Romulus, father of his country, and second founder of the city.*" Are these things true? I believe they are. Historians the most authentic record them as facts. How then comes CAMILLUS so to re-Canada—and that at a period two thousand years hence? Has the Roman been privet all the while? "Anti-Gallic letters by CAMILLUS"! Did any body ever see any thing to match this? Solomon, of old said, that "there was nothing new under the sun." Were he now alive, he would change his tune. "Anti-Gallic letters by CAMILLUS"! Well, well, it's the bees all. What shall we have next? But, Sir, I have always been taught, that the language of ancient Rome was Latin. Perhaps you will answer me—"Aye, Sir, but you must consider that CAMILLUS was an accomplished man, and had learned all the polite languages—even to the Iroquois, Huron, Cherokee, Chippewa, and many others." Yes, Mr. Editor, that may be admitted; but then there presents a difficulty in all this—and that of the most untoward and staggering nature. There was no English, in the age of CAMILLUS. The English language did not exist. How then could we suppose him the author of these letters? Also, I have in difficulty upon difficulty—trouble upon trouble. All is doubt, little short of despair. "Anti-Gallic letters by CAMILLUS!" I find myself confounded in "*darkness visible*," aye, and *palpable* too. Are there no means of escape from these grinding perplexities? Is there no hope of exploring my way through the mazes of this labyrinth? O that some kind and friendly genius would breathe into my ear a solution of this most complicated of all possible enigmas! "Anti-Gallic letters by CAMILLUS!"

Intense meditation, Mr. Editor, has at last enlightened my bewildered wits. These letters were not written, nor supposed to be written, by the Roman Dictator, at all. No, sir—I see through the whole of it. CAMILLUS is merely a fictitious name, assumed for the purpose of the present occasion—for the display of the talents of a spirited actor; in such hands we do not doubt it would do—and a Theatrical phrase it will suit. Periodic productions are a novelty in Canada, and we believe, but being captured with a modesty, above, below, or to we Mr. Marconnay has the merit of being, here, the first adventurer in this class of writing.—ED.

equal to, its room, he could not resolve to put his name to it.

I see you are laughing, Mr. Editor. But I can excuse you, for no laughing matter; for this fictitious personage is not unusual. It is, in the first place, not reasonable. Because decency, and a regard to character, requires the adoption of some name or other. In the second place, it is not unusual—of a thousand precedents, from the era of the Tudors down to the present day, abundantly testify. But were there even no precedents to justify this procedure; might we not venture to pardon some slight departure from common modes, when its intention is to usher into the world a work like this? *Modesty* is, perhaps, the most amiable of all moral virtues. It gains every where, and in every walk in life. In fine, it is the *sine qua non* of every thing genteel. Hence, in the circular for the election of Directors, as well as in the advertisement in this day's paper. The committee for receiving subscriptions.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

On Wednesday, the 1st instant, a Committee of the Rev. Presbytery of Bathurst, appointed for that purpose in consequence of a call numerously and respectably signed, met at Brockville to induct the Rev. John Colin Campbell, A. M. Edinburgh, to the pastoral charge of the congregation in this town, in connection with the Church of Scotland. After divine service and sermon by the Rev. G. Rousseaux, of Smith's Falls—the Rev. J. C. Cruickshank, of Bytown, received Mr. Campbell's consent and adherence to the answers and vows formerly made at his ordination, and gave the charge to the Minister; Mr. Campbell then received the right hand of fellowship from his co-presbyters, and the services of the day were concluded with the charge to the congregation by the Rev. W. M'Alister, of Lanark.—*Id.*

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1836.

The packet ship *Orpheus*, 16th May, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York, and furnished us with London dates to the evening of the 14th ultimo, and Liverpool to the 16th. Our papers by the mail of the 4th inst. have not arrived, and whether it was expedient to make any alterations in its provisions. The three great principles which Mr. CLAY wished to see recognised in establishments of this description were, limited liability, paid up capital, and perfect publicity.

The first of these, in his opinion, would "at once crush the spurious credit enjoyed "at present from the unlimited responsibility "of individual shareholders, and reduce it to "the amounts of the paid-up resources; and "the two last would effectually put an end "to the getting up of these companies as "mere bubbles for the purposes of speculation."

We shall endeavour, at an early period, to present our readers with a connected view of his reasoning.

Great Britain.

The Dublin election committee made its report on the 14th of May, declaring Messrs. O'Connell and Ruthven not entitled to their seats in the House of Commons. It was understood that Mr. O'Connell would be immediately returned from Kilkenny at the expense of his political friends.

It was not expected that the Poor Law Bill for Ireland would be passed this session.

Steam omnibusses are regularly running between Moorfields and Paddington (London.)

The Prince of Capua and Miss Penelope Smyth were married at Gretna Green on the 7th of May.

Two young men, grandsons of Charles Stuart the pretender, have recently been touring it through the north of Scotland. Their father was a natural son of the pretender. They were regarded with much interest by the Highland ers.

The account of Helen Jewett's murder, copied from the *Commercial Advertiser*, is published in the London papers of May 14th.

Mr. Grantley Berkely has withdrawn his motion for the advance of bullion in the Bank of Estates in the House of Commons, on the assurance of the Home Minister that arrangements should be made to that effect.

A number of repairing boats in London have been designated, for the collection of the Queen's tolls tribute.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, *May 7*.—FAMINE IN THE NORTH WEST.—The most deplorable accounts have been received from almost all parts of the north west coast, especially Sligo and Donegal, of the dreadful state of distress in the absolutely starving *hundred and fifty-four* candidates, who had previously been prepared and approved by these respective Ministers, were confirmed by His Lordship. The number of females on this occasion, outnumbered the males in a very considerable degree; the first amounting to 105, and the latter only to 49. The Right Reverend Prelate appeared much overcome in performing this impressive ceremony.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We have received from Monsieur H. Lebine de Granville, Editor of *le Courrier Canadien*, an Act, entitled *Valeurs de 5s Nos Conditions*, and also of an Interlude, in two parts, called *Le Soldat*, which has been favourably received at the Theatre Royal, Montreal. The first of these productions we do not profess to speak of, as we are not yet sufficiently versed in the French language to pronounce judgment upon it; but the latter we speak of as a tolerably well written piece, and, as a monologue, well adapted for the display of the talents of a spirited actor; in such hands we do not doubt it would do—and a Theatrical phrase it will suit. Periodic productions are a novelty in Canada, and we believe, but being captured with a modesty, above, below, or to we Mr. Marconnay has the merit of being, here, the first adventurer in this class of writing.—ED.

The Chief Justice continues steadily to reside from the effects of his late accident. His Lady, who was absent at Toronto, with a part of her family, when the event occurred, returned to Quebec this morning.—*Id.*

Upper Canada.

At the meeting held at the Court House on Monday last, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for this District, it was resolved in the affirmative. The number of Freeholders who attended, and the sum assured to be insured, far exceed the requirements of the Act, and the Committee are consequently legally formed. A meeting will be held on the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, as will appear by the advertisement in this day's paper.—*The same.*

The Directors already subscribed is nearly fifty thousand pounds. Henry Cassady, T. Kirkpatrick, and Wm. Garratt, Esqr. are the committee for receiving subscriptions.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

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The domestic condition of England still continues prosperous, and the money market steady.

An important motion on the subject of Banking, was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. CLAY, on the 12th ultimo. It was directed to an inquiry into the Act, permitting the establishment of Joint Stock Banks, and whether it was expedient to make any alterations in its provisions. The three great principles which Mr. CLAY wished to see recognised in establishments of this description were, limited liability, paid up capital, and perfect publicity.

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At a place called Tullaghabeglogy, the cattle are dying in all directions from the total want of fodder, and being eagerly eaten by the people as soon as they die. This has been the case for several weeks past—so that the poor farmers and cottiers have been compelled to store their scanty supply of potatoes with the cattle, which have been reduced to skin and bone, and not worth killing, unless for the skins, several carcasses of which have recently been sent for sale to Londonderry, in order to purchase meal of provisions with the proceeds.

Our letter states that there is not more than a month's provisions in that part of the country

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