The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1836. No. 47.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1836.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Late from England and France.

By the packet ship *England*, Capt. Waite, and the *Charlemagne*, Capt. Richards, we have London and Liverpool papers to the 2d and 3d ultimo, and Havre and Paris to the 2d of September.

England.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.—A fire broke out on the 30th of August, on the Southwark side of London Bridge, destroying all the valuable warehouses on Fanning's wharf. Loss estimated at $2,000,000. This is said to have been the greatest fire witnessed in that city since the year 1794.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

This institution has issued a circular raising the interest on loans to five per cent.

The Bank has, in part, rescinded their resolution, to throw out Liverpool and Manchester bills connected with the trade to this country.

On the news reaching Liverpool, a deputation from the Bank of that city waited upon the directors of the Bank of England, and after a full discussion of the points at issue, were given to understand that no obstacle would now be thrown in the way of discounting American bills arising out of fair business transactions, though a wish was expressed on the part of the Bank to check such foreign stock transactions as would have a tendency to drain the country of specie.

The *majority's* Press would fain explain the indignation, which all but their disciples feel, at the House of Assembly's indifference regarding the laws that are about to expire, into a selfish sympathy for the chartered banks. In what way these institutions require the sympathy of any class of the public, were they stripped of their charters tomorrow, we have yet to learn. As long as they are found to be necessary, convenient and advantageous, their services will be required, and the single circumstance of their acts of incorporation expiring will not in the smallest degree render them of less importance to the community. Nor will their absolute stability be thereby affected, for charters do not fill their coffers, nor render their bills of more intrinsic value than any other piece of paper of similar size and similarity ornamented.—In speaking thus of the value, to the banks themselves of charters, we are not unmindful of how desirable these are for the sake of the public at large; and we are also alive to the serious inconvenience to the money market by the constant expirations and renewals of charters. We had a taste last summer of such evils.

But more—while no general law exists, relating Banks and Banking, so far as the existing chartered Banks are concerned, the renewal of their charters would, in our humble opinion, be but an equivocal compliment. The props of the Assembly, indeed, say, that they are monopolies, that they enjoy exclusive privileges. We have only their word for this; they have not been able to produce any proof. Although the *Vindicator* has a fling at Bank monopolies and "exclusive privileges," every two or three numbers, and is pretty successful in other cases of ferreting out things, by way of substantiating, though but generally only in appearance, its charges whenever questioned, it has not, though repeatedly called upon to do so, offered the shadow of a proof of the truth of its objectives in this case. For our part, after careful consideration, we have been unable to discover any thing of an exclusive kind in the banks in question, to excite envy, except well plenished vaults and a good character. Of these characteristics are not boon from the Legislature, and can be maintained independently of its sanction.

It is easy to understand how the British American Land Company is so sore a subject with the majority of the House of Assembly. It will doubtless prove a great thorn in the flesh of the *association Canadienne*, we mean the population it will be the means of drawing to the Eastern Townships. Even already some five thousand sturdy yeomanry, according to the *Farmer's Advocate*, are located on its lands in that quarter. This, be it considered, is but a commencement, many thousands more will follow; the acquaintances, the relations, from parents, brothers and sisters, down to the class of nineteenth cousins, of those settlers will, by and bye, come flocking out to this field for energy and enterprise. Thus the citadel of feudal rights and usages, of injurious prejudices and inaction, will be hemmed in on every side, by an active race, and its holders will then be compelled to surrender and take part in the onward movement of all around them.

Since the receipt of the October number of the *Knickerbocker*, we have not enjoyed an opportunity of paying more attention to it than glancing over its contents, and running through *Screamy Point*, which is one of the best of those *titillatory* sketches we have read for a long time. The numerous articles in the number before us of this magazine, present the usual variety of the grave and gay, scientific and fanciful. We are glad to see its circulation increasing so rapidly. It has lately been extended to nearly 4,000 copies.

FIRE AT ISLE AUX NOIX.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, the Garrison Canteen was discovered to be on fire. Being a wooden building, the flames were in a few minutes past all control. The bar-keeper, who was asleep in the house, saved himself by leaping from an upper window in his shirt, without any other article of clothing. It is not ascertained how the fire originated, as all was put up carefully before shutting up as usual. The small garrison of Royal Artillery under Serjeant BARCLAY, were immediately on the spot, and exerted themselves to the utmost, but such was the rapidity of the flames, that their exertions proved unavailing; the whole building, with its contents, &c. &c. were entirely consumed, nothing left but the chimney.

Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society, was held at the Institution, on Tuesday the 4th of October, 1836, when the meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, and the following Report of the proceedings of the Society, for the year, was read and approved:—

REPORT.

By the blessing of Divine Providence, this Institution has been permitted to contribute its assistance to the relief of the destitute, for one year more; and, with feelings of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for past favors, and entire reliance on him for the future, your Committee beg leave to submit their Fourth Annual Report.

Before entering upon the highly interesting subject of the present state of their finances, it becomes their duty to submit the following statement of the transactions of the past year:—

At the last annual meeting there remained in the Institution the following numbers:—Women, 13; Children, 40. And since that period, the persons admitted are as follows:—Women, 19; Children, 45.

	Women.	Children.	Total
Admitted during the year	19	45	64
Remaining from last year	13	40	53
	32	85	117
Of whom have died	2	5	7
	30	80	110
Apprenticed out		7	7
	30	73	103
Returned to parents and friends able and willing to provide for them	21	29	50
	9	44	53

Leaving 9 women and 44 children in the Institution.

The small number of children bound out (7) is satisfactorily accounted for, by the fact that, that number alone have attained the age of ten years, the period at which, by the rules of the Charity, children may be apprenticed. And the Committee, with pleasure, report that there are now twenty-three children placed out, and receiving annuities, which are regularly deposited for them in the Saving's Bank, to be applied for their benefit, with the accumulated interest, at the expiration of their services.

By an inspection of the Treasurer's account, it will be seen that the total expenses of the last year amounts to the sum of four hundred and forty-five pounds ten shillings and four pence, (a sum less than the preceding year by fifty-three pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence,) which amount it would have been impossible to have discharged, had it not been for the usual appropriation of the Provincial Legislature, and the very generous and unexpected donation of one hundred pounds from friends of the Institution, without whose munificent and timely aid, the Society would at this moment be deeply in debt.

The balance in the Treasurer's hands, with which to commence the transactions of another year, is *thirty-five* pounds—a sum barely sufficient for the demands of one month at this season; to which add the probable amount of the annual subscriptions, say seventy-five pounds; and the entire income to be depended upon, to meet an almost equal expenditure of *four hundred and fifty pounds*, is only *one hundred and ten*.

To supply this heavy deficiency, your Committee have to offer the hope of receiving the allowance annually granted by the Legislature, until a very late period of the year; thus leaving the very large sum of *three hundred and forty pounds* to be raised, under God, by the exertions of the ladies of this Charity.

Your Committee, deeply impressed with the responsibility which devolves on the members of this Society, of providing for the wants of so many destitute fellow-creatures, at the beginning of a probably rigorous winter, beg leave to draw the attention of the ladies to the imperative duty of taking *immediate and active measures* to replenish their exhausted treasury, never doubting but that He who is the "helper of the fatherless" and the widow, will bless the undertaking.

Your Committee now proceed to the more pleasing task of acknowledging services which have greatly contributed to the prosperity of the last year. To those ladies who have kindly supplied the place of an instructress to the children, whom the reduced state of the funds in a former year compelled them to resign, the Society owes much; and to her also, who has so assiduously guided the adult class which they had formed; and your Committee [illegible] exertions will be emulated by other ladies, whose duties will permit them to devote a small portion of time to the religious instruction of our orphan charge.

To J. S. M'Cord, Esq., for his continued liberal and valuable professional services, the grateful thanks of this Society are due; and also to the medical officers, Drs. Stephenson and Hall, for their able, prompt and gratuitous favors.

The Matron and Superintendent merit the highest praise for their exemplary conduct and attention to the interests of the Institution; to their good management and economy the decreased expenditure of the last year may in a great measure be attributed; by their means the comforts of the sick have been greatly increased, and the general health of the inmates of the Asylum much improved; and it is due to them, before we conclude, to observe, that many of the women admitted are received from the General Hospital, as incurable or convalescents, and also that numbers of the children are suffering from privation and neglect when taken in.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance remaining on hand, September 28, 1835	£184	15	2
Amount received from Annual Subscribers	76	0	0
Donation received from friends	100	0	0
Amount received from Legislature	100	0	0
Amount of occasional Donations	12	16	7
Amount received for board of some of the children	5	0	0
Amount of Circus performance*	1	18	9
	480	10	9
Total amount of Disbursements, from October 1835, to October 1836	445	10	4
Balance remaining on hand, October 1836	£35	0	5

* Three pounds ten shillings should be added to the Circus exhibition, which were not handed in, when the Treasurer's Report was made out.

The following ladies were then elected Officers and Managers for the ensuing year:—

Mrs. Richardson, ...1st *Directress*.
Mrs. Ogden .....2d do.
Mrs. Stephenson .....*Treasurer*.
Mrs. Perkins .....*Secretary*.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. T. B. Anderson,	Mrs. Macdonell,
" M. D. Anderson,	" N. Macintosh,
Mrs. Bethune,	" S. Ogden,
" Bellingham,	" W. Robertson,
" Badden,	" A. Robertson,
" Caldwell,	Miss E. Richardson,
" Derwin,	" C. Richardson,
" W. Forsyth,	Mrs. Ross,
Miss Fleming,	Miss Solomon,
Mrs. Geddes,	" Sweeny,
Miss Hallowell,	Mrs. J. Torrance,
Mrs. Hostatter,	" L. B. Ward,
" Hall,	" S. Ward,
" A. F. Holmes,	" A. White.
" M'Cord,	

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Richardson,	Miss Birss,
" Ogden,	" Robertson,
" A. White,	" S. Finlay,
" S. Ogden,	" Dupuy,
Miss Hallowell,	" M. Pyke,
" Reedy,	" C. Ogden.
" Pyke,	

We are sorry for poor "VINDEX"—he has written another letter, to notice which would be like breaking a fly upon the wheel.

The *John Bull* steamer, arrived yesterday morning, and after discharging her cargo, proceeded for the *Tam O'Shanter* and *Vigilant*, where she left them in the Lake, for the purpose of being lightened.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I now proceed to inquire what is the proper course to be adopted by those who are opposed on the one hand to the claim of an elective Legislative Council, and on the other to the Tory party, or those who are the advocates of exclusion—and who have declared themselves, in the most unequivocal terms, hostile to the reforming party in Britain, and of whom it is therefore unavoidable to infer that they cannot entertain more liberal opinions in regard to Colonial than they do with respect to British politics.

So long as this party hold to their peculiar doctrines, we are convinced that they will have little weight, and that any remonstrances coming from them would be lightly regarded by His Majesty's Ministers, or by the liberal party in the House of Commons. We are rather inclined to think, that until they disavow their present illiberal principles, these opposition, founded as it must be, upon their principles, might almost be turned to the advantage of the adverse cause.

It cannot be denied that the most plausible ground on which the claim of an elective Council is urged, are the abuses which have grown out of the [illegible] there on the officials—on those whom, for the want of a better term, we may denominate the Colonial aristocracy. That the Legislative and Executive Councils have been composed of men, the great majority of whom are, or at least, until very recently, have been directly and zealously at war with the enlightened and liberal views which distinguish the present Colonial administration of Britain, is too well established by their public conduct and recorded declarations, to admit of doubt. The indiscreet and outrageous violence of that portion of the press which must be regarded as the organs of this party, and the interpreters of their sentiments, have afforded, we conceive, the most essential aid to the designs of those who have occupied the contrary extreme in politics. We cannot but deplore, therefore, that our sister will best very generous and unexpected donation of one hundred pounds from friends of the Institution, without whose munificent and timely aid, the Society would at this moment be deeply in debt.

The balance in the Treasurer's hands, with which to commence the transactions of another year, is *thirty-five* pounds—a sum barely sufficient for the demands of one month at this season; to which add the probable amount of the annual subscriptions, say seventy-five pounds; and the entire income to be depended upon, to meet an almost equal expenditure of *four hundred and fifty pounds*, is only *one hundred and ten*.

To supply this heavy deficiency, your Committee have to offer the hope of receiving the allowance annually granted by the Legislature, until a very late period of the year; thus leaving the very large sum of *three hundred and forty pounds* to be raised, under God, by the exertions of the ladies of this Charity.

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Let us demonstrate, in the face of the House of Commons—of the whole British Legislature—that we are the true Reformers, that we have all the liberality which our opponents profess, and that, in the present instance, we are opposed to the measure in question, from an honest persuasion, that its certain effect would be to secure the triumph of one national faction over another, and to aggrandize and invest with independent and uncontrolable sovereignty over the colony the leaders of that faction

Let us proclaim to all the world that we cordially embrace the opinion, sanctioned by his Majesty's Ministers, that there should be as little interference as possible with the Colonial Legislatures that we should be left as much as possible, to govern ourselves, and that when the time shall come that we are capable of governing ourselves, we ought at once to be made independent, and that our interests should be the measure and the standard of our rights. Carrying the liberality of our political principles to the utmost length of those who make the loudest profession of these principles, we thereby give unspeakable force to our resistance to a claim which, under the specious show of liberality, seems to us to cover the most insidious and fatal designs against the liberties of the colony, and would make it at once the arena of the fiercest and most implacable factions. Indeed we should seek no better ground to plead against it than the certainty of the mischief and ruin which it would in our conviction draw down very speedily upon the heads of its authors and their partisans. It will require no logic—no rhetoric to set off or enforce the statement which must strike at once every British Legislator of any common sense, that it were folly and madness to commit the whole Legislation and Government of the Colony to a people deprived of the very first elements of a common education, totally and inevitably ignorant of the interests of their country, and in no adequate degree competent to select their representatives. But, with no less emphasis than that with which we denounce the premature and presumptuous arrogation of self-government, let us declare our persuasion, and our desire, to see the Legislative Council gradually regenerated, by the infusion of new elements, by introducing into it liberal, enlightened, truly patriotic men, unfettered as much as possible by party influence, or connections, and at the same time, to provide against the evil so greatly complained of in both provinces, that this branch of the Legislature has been hitherto marked by a sectarian taint, and has betrayed a strong and uniform sympathy in favor of an exclusive and illiberal system of Government. This, like the popular branch of the Legislature, should, as far as circumstances will permit, be a just representation of the people, and made up in due proportion, therefore of the various elements, which enter into the composition of the community, for which they legislate.

A liberal Government is what this Colony wants,—it is this alone which will put an end to our factious divisions. Let liberal men assert their principles, assume their just place and influence, let the Government give the support and encouragement to those who sympathise with the enlightened and generous spirit of their policy, let them maintain the same forbearance and gentleness, to the contending factions, without relaxing that wise and salutary firmness which stops at the point, where concession would be weakness in them who gave, and detriment to them who received—and we feel the confident assurance, that the present disorders will soon subside, that a growing confidence in the Parent Government, will promote and diffuse gradually among all classes of our population, a spirit of contentment, and a sincere and deep-rooted attachment to the Constitution under which they enjoy, we doubted, that this Colony may enjoy, a measure of happiness and prosperity, which would leave us no room to envy the most favoured and flourishing nations of the earth.

Oct. 11. PACIFICUS.

At a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Montreal, held pursuant to advertisement, at the Court-House, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Committee recently appointed to enquire into the state of the Engines of this city; and, also, to adopt such measures as might to expedient for the protection of the lives and property of the community.

TOUSSAINT PELTIER, Esq. being called to the Chair, and J. C. GUNDLACK, having been requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting by acquainting the persons comprising it, of the causes which had induced the appointment of the Committee, to consider whose Report was the primary object of their being then assembled. After succinctly detailing the labours of the Committee, the Chairman, in conclusion, directed, that the Report, which exhibited the result of those labours, should be read to the meeting.

When after some preliminary and interesting discussions, in which eight or ten gentlemen, of both French and English origin, including some of the learned professions, some merchants, and [illegible] the most extensive landed proprietors in Montreal bore a part.

It was on motion of C. Mondelet, Esq. seconded by P. E. Leclerc, Esq.;

Resolved 1st—That under existing circumstances, it has become a matter of the most urgent necessity, that a Subscription list should be presented to all proprietors and other citizens of Montreal, with a view of realizing a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses necessarily attendant upon the exertions to be made in the prevention and extinction of fire.

On motion of J. P. Sexton, Esq., seconded by Joseph Bourret, Esq.;

Resolved 2d.—That a Committee be appointed to wait on the citizens of Montreal, and all others interested, and solicit subscriptions from them, in aid of the objects set forth in the preceding Resolution; and that Messrs. F. Joseph Lacoste, Tancred Bouthillier, Alex. Lafamboise, John Fisher, C. S. Delorme, J. B. Castonguay, Noah Shaw, Robert Craik, P. Dubuos, Joseph Nicklass, P. E. Leclerc, Jos. Ant. Gagnon, Archd. Ferguson, Joseph Vallée, F. St. Jean, Archd. Hume, Jean Bap. Homier, John Fickle, E. Idler, George Phillips, A. White, Francois Pomonville, and G. Feyer, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of P. E. Leclerc, Esq., seconded by A. Furnise, Esq.;

Resolved 3d—That the gentlemen composing the Committee appointed by the foregoing Resolution, be requested to wait on the several Insurance Offices in this city, and solicit their contributions to the object required.

On motion of A. Ross, Esq., seconded by Joseph Turgeon, Esq.

Resolved 4th.—That the funds to be raised by the above mentioned Committee, be paid over by them, to O. Berthelet, Esq., Treasurer of the Finance Committee of the Montreal Fire Society, already organized; and that it be an instruction to the Finance Committee that those funds be immediately appropriated to the putting into efficient order the various Fire Engines in this city, and making such further provision as to them may seem fit for securing the lives and property of the citizens from fire during the ensuing winter.

After which, upon motion of John Fisher, Esq., seconded by T. Dufort, Esq:

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the President and Secretary.

T. PELTIER, *President*.

J. C. GUNDLACK, *Secretary*.

Montreal, Oct. 12, 1836.

The outrages nightly perpetrated in this city increase in the audacity of the perpetrators and the atrocity of their deeds. St. John's Gate is still the scene of their unchecked assaults and depredations. It is now our painful task to record the murder of an unfortunate man named Antoine Belleau, a Baker in the employment of Mr. Turner, as Foreman, who repairing to his work, last evening, about 9 o'clock, was set upon by some ruffians and so dreadfully beaten that he expired soon after reaching his employer's dwelling, in a state of stupefaction, and able only to utter a few unconnected words. He, however, took off his jacket and lit a lamp, but continued unable to speak or to give any account of what had occurred, and expired the morning between four and five o'clock, notwithstanding several Medical gentlemen were in prompt attendance. The principal injury was from a blow behind and above the ear, apparently inflicted with a bludgeon, and by which the skull was fractured. The Coroner's Inquest was this morning adjourned till tomorrow, waiting for evidence. The hat of the deceased was found by Dr. Seguin near his dwelling-house, at the first turning outside of St. John's Gate. Mr. Turner sent out a party to apprize the wife of Belleau of the state of her husband, who were themselves attacked near Mr. Dessaix' corner, by three desperadoes, forming a part of the same gang it is supposed, when after a scuffle, they succeeded in securing two of the assailants, Nay and Alarie dit Vincent, who were lodged in jail. The deceased was a sober and industrious man, and has left a widow and six children in a state of utter destitution. We learn that parties of disorderlies armed with clubs were seen last night in other parts of the city. We hope these outrages will lead to the formation of a voluntary patrol, in the absence of other means of protection, to clear the streets of these disperadoes and prevent the occurrence of similar outrages.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The subject of increasing the Upper Market in the Lower Town of this City by the purchase of the Roman Catholic Church and the Houses adjacent, is, we learn, to be considered in a special meeting of the Magistrates to be held on Thursday next.—*Ib.*

We understand that the answer given by Monseigneur the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, to the deputation which this day waited on the Right Reverend Father, respecting the surrender of the Church of Notre Dame de Victoire, for the purpose stated in the above paragraph, received for answer, that there would be no objection to surrender the Church and Church property required, upon a suitable Church being built, to replace it, in such situation as might be agreed upon.—*Ib.*

The Army.

The *Arab* transport, which carried home the invalids and military convicts, arrived at Portsmouth from Quebec, on the 27th August. Lieutenant Colonel Bridgeman, Deputy Adjutant General, from Barbadoes, Captain Western, 15th foot, and Lieutenant J. S. Smyth, 79th Highlanders, were passengers from Quebec.

Lord Hill's General Order and censure upon the Commanding officers of the 41st Regiment, now in India, and the officers and soldiers generally, has spread great sensation throughout the army. The Commanding officers of the Regiment are ordered to sell out of the service, or retire upon half pay. Colonel Sir Edmund Keynton Williams is a K. C. B. and was promoted to the 41st in August, 1827, from half pay; and Lieutenant Colonel Edward Purdon was appointed to the 41st in January, 1829, from the African Colonial corps.

Capt. Raines, of the 77th Regiment, who was lately tried by a Court Martial, at Mullingar, and sentenced to dismissal, has, in consequence of long service and high testimonials, been allowed by His Majesty, to receive the value of his commission.

Commercial.

The last *New York Express* contains the following letter from its Liverpool correspondent, which, from the circumstance of some of the houses named having business relations with Canada, is interesting—it is, however, gratifying to observe, that the affair has, according to the letter, been brought to an amicable understanding, which we learn from other sources is correct:—

"LIVERPOOL, *Sept. 1, 1836.*

"We delayed writing for the purpose of getting the most correct information respecting the existing discord between the American merchants and the Bank of England, the letter having taken a bold stand, and refused to discount any and all paper where the names of the following houses appeared, viz—Baings, Browns, Wiggins, Wilcs, Morrisons, Cryeden & Co., Wilson & Ligardi. The President and Directors of the Bank do not doubt the solidity of all these houses, but they say that their object for adopting this course was to check the exportation of gold, which has been immense this last quarter; and, also, to stop the hedging of American securities, which increases the paper currency without increasing the circulating medium.

"We know that there has been large exports of gold to the States on stock security; it increased the discounts and reduced the means of the Bank, although the loan was not directly effected with the Bank, yet the deposit was produced by those who did take it—Baings assisted Mr. Joudon to the loan, and wholly by keeping it quiet, getting a few thousand dollars at a time.

"We are exceedingly glad to inform you that the affair has come to an amicable adjustment; the particulars of which has not been made known here, but no doubt, will, in a day or two. Mr. Wm. Brown, one of two of the Directors of the Liverpool Joint Stock Bank, left here by post and flew on Monday for London, and returned just in time to see the "Times" does not allude to the affair, we feel confidence in our communication. The Directors of the Bank were convinced by pursuing the course they had adopted, it would lead to the complete prostration of the object they wished to attain. In our next we shall be able to give you more minute particulars. Money is scarce and discounts high."

An extensive auction sale of Leather was made yesterday, which was well attended, and went off as follows:—

2500 sides good sole Leather, at 1s. 2d. @ 1. 4½d.	
2000 do damaged do	6d. @ 1. 1½d.
1000 slaughter upper, 10s. @ 13s. 9d.	
400 doz. kips, 4s. to 7s. 6d. per side	
250 do calf skins, 3s. 9d. @ 4s. 8d. do.	
400 do split leather, 1s. 6d. to 2s.	

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1836.

From the Quebec Gazette of Wednesday.

Londonderry papers to the 10th September, have been received at the Exchange, by the *Dalmarnock*, Capt. M'Farlane, who sailed on the 12th September.

The London dates are only of the 6th September. The Bank actually raised the rate of interest to 5 per cent. on the 1st September. There was a pressure on the money market, and some failures.

Neither the French nor Spanish Ministry had been definitively organized. There were daily accounts of victories gained over the Carlists in the French papers, and accounts of dissensions among the chiefs. It is stated that Iturralde had gone over to the Christinos, and Gomes been dismissed. Atrocities continued in Spain. The Madrid dates were August 22.

The *Londonderry Journal* is full of the Lord Lieutenant's tour to the west of Ireland. He was expected at Sligo, and was generally well received.

The market prices of grain (Ireland) remained stationary, and the harvest was favorably spoken of.

Further extracts from late English papers:

LONDON MONEY MARKET, *Thursday Evening, Sept. 1.*—The Bank Directors, who last week were highly indignant, and gave a flat contradiction to a report that they had discussed the expediency of raising the rate of interest, have now given official notices of such an advance, both in regard to discounts and to the temporary accommodations on "approved security." No man in his senses will now, of course, believe but that they did, the whole or part of them, discuss the question last Thursday, and that they did also, as was stated, agree to postpone it for a short time. This will create, however, no wonder, nor is it of any value, except as tending hereafter to settle more completely the value of such official contradictions. The event itself is important, as throwing a new complexity into the affairs of the money market, and it well deserves to be carefully considered in all its various bearings.

The time chosen by the Bank for this new advance is thought by most persons to be one of the most remarkable features connected with it. They receive it, in fact, as evidence that any thing but cordiality exists between the Bank and the Government in the administration of our financial affairs. Notice has been just issued from the Treasury for the exchange of Exchequer bills, giving to the holders, as is usual, the option of new bills or money. The amount to which the notice applies is about £9,000,000, and it is easy to perceive the embarrassing situation in which the Government would be placed, if the present proceeding of the Bank, as is very likely, should force Exchequer bills below par, and induce the holders to demand money.

Another effect (an intended one) is that of increasing the scarcity of money in London, and it would be imagined that the Bank, in common consistency, would not, under these circumstances, enter into any new contracts with joint stock banks in the country, which have already done so much mischief, for supplying them with money at a rate lower than that which is current in London. The directors have, however, as we are assured, within these few days past, agreed with a bank of that description in the west of England for a very large advance; and they are said also to be in treaty for the same purpose with others in various parts of the country.

The complaints on this head from the London merchants and capitalists, who are suffering by the preference thus given, are growing every day more loud and general. Though the aggregate circulation is large, that of London is rendered by these means smaller than it was last year, at a time when it ought to have been comparatively greater to meet the extension of our commercial operations. There are complaints among the bankers all over the city of an absolute scarcity of bank notes for the purposes of business.

A further consequence of this rise of the rate at the bank will be that of bringing the new law into full operation, which takes away any limit to the rate of interest on bills having less than 90 days to run. Many cases have already occurred in which, including commission, much beyond 5 per cent. has been paid. Such bills will still, though on very dear terms, find a market, but the large class of bills which have longer dates to run, will not be cashed without difficulty, while the short bills may be turned to so much better account.

Annexed are copies of the notices issued this afternoon:—

"At a Court of Directors at the Bank on Thursday the 1st of September, 1836—Resolved, that the interest on bills of exchange and notes discounted by the bank, be advanced to 5 per cent."—"Second notice from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England:—Do hereby give notice, that on and after the first instant they will be ready to receive applications for loans upon the deposits of bills of exchange, exchequer bills, East India bonds, or other approved securities; such loans to be repaid on or before the 20th of October next, with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and to be for sums of not less than £2000 each.

"Bank of England, 1st Sept. 1836."

With regard to the Liverpool and Manchester bills, founded on the export trade to the United States, which were so recklessly thrown out last week, to the astonishment of the whole trading interest, who knew the perfect solidity of them, a sort of compromise appears to have been come to. On the news reaching Liverpool, a deputation was sent up to confer with the directors on the subject, and they had a conference on Tuesday with the Governor and Deputy-Governor, and Mr. Horsley Palmer. After a full discussion on all the points at issue, they were given to understand, that no obstacle would now be thrown in the way of discounting

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42

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