The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1837. No 75.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1837.

Fourteen Days later from England.

From the Quebec Mercury of Saturday.

The English December mail was received this morning from Halifax, by express. It brings intelligence for the Governor-in-Chief, which, we understand, is on of the 5th of that month. London papers of that day have been received, being seventeen days later than the intelligence by way of New York.

We have been favored with a perusal of the *Morning Chronicle* and of the *Standard* of the 7th and 8th ultimo, and have received the *Atlas* of Sunday 4th December, from those we make the following extracts:—

New York dates of the 16th November were received at Liverpool on the 6th December, by the packet ship *England*, which made the passage in eighteen days.

The weather all round the English coast, had been unusually inclement. The *Morning Chronicle* of the 6th says, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, it had not received its usual foreign express, due that morning; and also that the shipping which had arrived in the river, during the preceding five days, exhibited unfavorable proof of the ravages of the late dreadful hurricane.

The King had a slight attack of gout on Thursday, and will probably accompany Her Majesty to Southampton, her Majesty's ill health requiring a change of air.

The honorable Mr. Lamb, only son of Viscount Melbourne, died in London, on the 27th November. His remains were removed on the 3d December to Hatfield, Herts, for interment.

The Imperial Parliament was further prorogued to the 31st January, to meet for the despatch of business—a-an, according to the *Atlas*, the Ministry will introduce a Bill to test the spirit of the House of Commons, and if the latter is averse, a dissolution of Parliament may follow immediately.

In another account we read:—

The opening of the Imperial Parliament is expected will lead to a new and vigorous struggle between the Conservatives and the party now in power. Some compromise may, however, possibly take place, for already are there rumours that a dissolution will take place in April, when the sense of the country will again be appealed to, in a general election. The Conservative leaders are high from their late triumphs, but the supply in support of the ministry were in equally confident terms of their maintaining their ascendancy.

We have further intelligence from Ireland, which brings us the conclusion of the great tithe case, which was tried in the Dublin Court of Exchequer. Baron Pennefather said that at present the opinion of the Court was, that the time had gone by for entering an appearance for the plaintiff. Thirty-five or thirty-six days had elapsed even before the 2d of November, when Mr. Dickson had applied for liberty to file his notice; and therefore the defendant must be discharged. It appealed to the Court, on the grounds upon which Mr. O'Connell had argued his motion, the defendant ought to be discharged on entering an appearance. Mr. Jackson observed that, by that decision, the plaintiff would have to stay again from whence he had commenced. The Chief Baron said that the defendant, on entering his appearance, would be discharged from custody without payment of costs. Baron O'Loghlen—"Without paying the costs of contempt. The plaintiff, if he chose, could long since have had a decree for sequestration." Mr. Smith replied, if they went for a decree of sequestration upon a writ of rebellion, there would be a great outcry against them for increasing the expense of costs." Baron O'Loghlen (to Mr. O'Connell)—"I suppose you have no objection to enter an appearance for the defendant, without prejudice to the motion." Mr. O'Connell—"At this moment, my lord, I do not see any objection. Perhaps the Court will allow me until the first motion-day to consider it, if the rest of the Court concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Baron O'Loghlen." Baron Pennefather—"We all do so, Mr. O'Connell." Mr. O'Connell—"I suppose then, my lords, you will be prepared to give an answer at the sitting of the Court to-morrow. My client, you are aware, is in custody." Chief Baron—"Very well; then to-morrow, if you please, Mr. O'Connell."

The Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, furnishes intelligence from Madrid of the 30th November. That city had been disturbed on the 29th and 30th. A battalion of the 4th Regiment of the Royal Guard had revolted, the interference of the National Guard restored order. Bilboa still held out.

On the 24th November Gomez having been in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, advanced to Arcola (de los Gazules,) Ribero being in his rear. Narvaez at Alger and Alaja near Lebrequo.

The French papers of the 6th Dec. do not add much to our information on Spanish affairs. The question of intervention or non-intervention, is to be formally brought under discussion of the Chambers as soon as they meet, and the journals of all parties are sounding the note of debate. Some increase of the Army of Observation is contemplated, and the Marshal Maison is to have the command, but nothing further is contemplated.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says, that the President was to revoke, on the 17th instant, the famous Specie Circular, to the operation of which, the late derangement and severe pressure in the United States money market have been ascribed. It will be recollected that the avowed object in issuing the Circular, was to check the excessive land speculations in the West, and to protect the public Treasury from loss in the excessive issue of paper money. It is conceived that the spirit of speculation has already received a considerable check, and will be further restrained by the inability of the Banks to grant facilities for the purpose.

Should the Treasury Order be revoked by the President, the Senate, which has devoted a good deal of attention to this subject, will have labored, we were about saying, in vain, but who knows but that the discussions that have taken place, both there and in the other House, have had their influence in bringing about the revocation.

The *Journal of Commerce* anticipates great and beneficial results in various ways, from the rescinding of the order. It says:—

"We congratulate the business community on this auspicious event;—the more so because, in consequence of the rapid rendering of foreign exchanges, some anxiety has begun to be felt lest there should be a demand upon our specie for exportation. Should such unfortunately be the case, the evil will be greatly mitigated by the power which the Secretary will have to meet it. For as nothing but a forced and unnatural state of things could have driven specie from the Atlantic cities, which it is wanted, to the far West, where, except in moderate quantities, it is not wanted, so the moment the disturbing cause is removed, it will seek its former level. The specie circular, in part, produced by the Specie Circular, may be seen in the fact, that on the 1st of November last, the Deposite Banks in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, with an aggregate capital of less than 24 millions, had in their vaults nearly 3 millions of specie; while the Deposite Banks in the State of New York, with an aggregate capital of nearly 14½ millions, had in their vaults less than 2 millions of specie. The accumulation of specie in the West, since the above date, has no doubt considerably increased. It has been carried thither at great expense, causing inconvenience both to those who received it, and to those from whom it was taken; rendering necessary the employment of the currency; increasing the pressing pressure upon the money market, and enriching capitalists at the expense of men in moderate circumstances."

The following sketch of the present condition and prospects of the city of Rochester, may prove interesting. It is drawn from a Report by a gentleman of that city to the Corporation:—

"From the Report it appears that the present population of Rochester is 17,160—increase in population within the last eighteen months, *two thousand six hundred and sixty-four*. The amount of actual tolls collected at this place during the year 1836 amounted $193,000, being an increase over the year 1835 of *sixteen thousand dollars* and one quarter of the whole increase in the amount of the tolls collected on the canal in the year 1836. The exports of Rochester during the year 1836 amounted $1,500,000 have been received for duties. This fact discloses the extent of her Canada trade, but does not represent her trade with the interior of Ontario. The amount received at the Port of Charlotte, which is the port of Rochester during the year 1836 amounted to $415,000. The amount of tonnage cleared from Rochester during the year 1836 was 100,000 tons, and the amount of postage received for the first quarter of that year amounted to *three dollars and forty-two cents*.

"But Rochester is also justly celebrated as containing the largest manufactory of flour in the world. There are now in operation in this city *twenty four* mills with *ninety-four* run of stone, capable of consuming 25,000 bushels of wheat per day, and of manufacturing flour to the value, *annually*, of nearly *six millions of dollars*."

"The Genesee river, in its various rapids, falls within the limits of Rochester 260 feet; and the water power is equal to two thousand steam engines of twenty horse power each, which, valued at English rates, would be worth an annual rent of ten millions of dollars.

"In present mills and manufactories one but a small part of this immense power. There are twenty forwarding establishments in Rochester, having a contract of seventeen lines of boats upon the canal, and in all three hundred and fifty boats and other vessels. Its manufacturing establishments are numerous and greatly on the increase—it is not possible for me here to enumerate them.

"No conviction for a capital offence has ever occurred either in the city of Rochester or in the county of Monroe; and the late Mayor, in resigning his office, states, that during the two years he had held it, he had not been called upon to interfere in the suppression of any tumult the sitting of the Court to-morrow. My client, you are aware, is in custody." Chief Baron—"Very well; then to-morrow, if you please, Mr. O'Connell."

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We have been favoured with the perusal of a couple of sheets of a new work, about to issue from the press of this City, entitled "Hochelaga Depicta, or the History and present state of the Island and City of Montreal." The Prospectus, which has been for some time before the public, explains the range of objects to be embraced in this publication. The specimen before us of its execution, gives assurance that what has been promised will be most strictly fulfilled by the Author, and that the work will prove highly interesting alike to the citizen and the stranger. Mr. Bouchette is no tyro in authorship, having, when in England, edited several valuable little works, and assisted in other extensive ones, conjointly with the first literary characters of the day. We wish "Hochelaga Depicta" all success.

We refer "our readers" as a communication from our barking friend "CHARENTE." It had struck us as being rather strange, that the great luminary has not thrown a few rays of light to make the only true path visible to his admirers. A contemner of "public opinion—merely as such" is found in common mercy to the slaves of the lamp, to say what is expected from them—to explain what is considered, as a matter of course, in popular assemblies and other places where public opinion prevails. Our consistent Brother, who in the sweet channels of all opposition, should in his usual mild and persuasive style, plead the cause of those unfortunates who are excluded from a share of the spoils.

The population of Missouri, according to a census just taken, is 244,908, viz.—whites, 202,757; slaves, 40,510; free persons of color, 911. In 1830 the population was 140,455, including 25,091 slaves.

The Upper Canada papers received last evening, contain nothing of particular importance.

The valuable lot in Notre Dame Street, belonging to Madame POUDRIER, was sold yesterday at auction by Messrs. CUVILLIER & SONS, to Mr. JOHN BRUNEAU for £2020.

In the Court of Appeals at Quebec, the Judgments of the Court here, in the following causes, have, we understand, been reversed, with full costs to the appellants:—HART, Appellant; FITZGERALD, Respondent: MOUZATT, MILLER & HART, Appellants; JAMES HUTCHISON, Respondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

PRAY, MR. EDITOR, will you oblige me by asking "the Oracle of the *Herald*, what we of the true faith ought to think, or at least what we should say—of the Upper Canada Resolutions about the Clergy Reserves? Should we be insulted in Tory fashion, and "Orangified" or tranquilized in Radical? Is it not high time for the Protestant Clergy to speak out? Protestant Church of Rome to a share,—or of dishonest zeal, or purchasing support at the cost of propagating error? Is it the triumph of a principle, or a shuffling expediency? Your barking friend,

Jan. 24. CHARENTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I notice in your paper of this morning, an extract from an elever and well conducted a journal as any to be found in our sister Province of Upper Canada;—mean the *Kingston Gazette*. The Editor of that paper, in explaining to his readers in the extract I refer to, a statement recently published by him of the works of humbug in transitu on the Ottawa, has revealed to the world the existence of the greatest curiosity perhaps ever shed in this or any other country. "Not content to import as living two large rolls of 12,000 pieces each," THIRTEEN THOUSAND pieces of Red Pine in one roll—PANDEMONIUM! Your's, truly,

Jan. 23. A SHANTY-MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to ask what has become of all our Gentlemen and Garrison Amateurs this season? If they will make their appearance soon, they will oblige, their's truly,

Montreal, Jan. 23, 1837. A YOUNG LADY.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions closed on Thursday afternoon last, after having had much business before it. We subjoin a short summary of its proceedings.

The following persons were called over as the Grand Jury for the District; them omitted were sworn in during the term.

Thomas Peek, Foreman	Montreal.
* Hon Rosseau	"
* Charles De Lorimier	"
* Amable Cuvillier, Jun	"
* William Dalton	Chateauguay.
* Narcisse Beaupre	St. Sulpice.
* Joseph Bruneau	St. Paul.
* Olivier Geoffrion	St. Elizabeth.
* Simon Tellier	"
* François Desautels	Point Claire.
* Francoise Malletie	"
* Paul Leyser	St. Esprit.
* François D'Artis	Lile Perot.
* François A. Varville	"
* Charles Whitlock	Vaudreuil.
* Thomas Eastman	"
* John Wilson	Grenville.
* Joseph Jacques Rochon	Blainville.
* Esther Taylor	Beauharnois.
* David Laurent	Beauharnois.
* Daniel Masson	St. Benoit.
* Louis Lavoy	St. Martin.
* Michel Allaire	St. Anne des Plaines.
* Nicolas Lefevre	Lachine.

Mr. Eastman was discharged, being in the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. Gordon delivered the charge to the Grand Jury.

The examinations had were as follows:—

Margaret Sears, for larceny, on her plea of guilty, twenty-four hours imprisonment.

Joseph Ford and Bartholomew O'Brien, for larceny, on their plea of guilty, four days imprisonment.

Adam Hall, for larceny, six months imprisonment.

William Fenge, for larceny, fourteen days do.

Michael Conahan,	do.	do. do.
Sarah Jordan,	do.	one month do.
Mary Fitzgerald,	do.	six months do.
Amable Pallon,	do.	on plea of guilty, one month imprisonment.
James Clark,	do.	three months imprisonment.
Joseph Harris,	do.	three do. do.
James Stuart,	do.	three do. do.
Charles Barret,	do.	two do. do.

Elias Martin, Ann Nixon, and Francis Thomson, for keeping a disorderly house, three months imprisonment.

Robert Orr Wilson, for assault and battery, one shilling fine.

Joseph Ford, for larceny, three months imprisonment.

Charles Friend, for assault and battery, 20s. fine.

Julia Danielmayer, on two indictments for larceny, on plea of guilty, sixteen days imprisonment.

Thomas Barry, for two indictments for larceny, on plea of guilty, sixteen days imprisonment.

Mine presents verbaux were homologated, and several others urged, or fixed for hearing during next term.

The number of bills found by the Grand Jury were forty, the number thrown out seventeen, making a total of 57 cases under consideration. The number of trials before the Petty Jury was seventeen.

The Jurors for our Lord the King present, that they visited the gaol, and having examined it with considerable attention, they have to express their general satisfaction with its appearance, and the manner in which it is conducted. There are, however, some improvements which might at little expense be effected, both in strengthening and rendering more comfortable the interior of this building. For instance, the doors leading from the wards to the passages are very defective, and one of them is positively insecure. The water pipes, and pipes connected with the water closets also, are completely frozen, so that no benefit is derived from them. The Jury hope that attention will be paid to the rectifying of those and other evils with as little delay as possible.

The state of the winter roads throughout Lower Canada, has been a fit subject of complaint for many years past; but during the present season, they are, in many places, and no where more so than in and about this city, in such a condition, as partially to impede the transport of produce to our markets, and to render travelling not only disagreeable but dangerous. To whatever cause the creation of ruts is to be attributed, the Jury beg respectfully to call the attention of the Magistrates for the ensuing year, and to suggest that they will frame such regulations as will in future abolish altogether, or at least materially lessen the evil.

The Jury consider that great benefit would result to the community at large, if the Magistrates would, at their Quarter Sessions, annually appoint a Committee of their number, whose duty it should be to visit the Gaol and Lock-up House, and report to the Quarter Sessions, would be summarily determined. They cannot avoid characterising the present mode as a hardship, which presses with severity upon those liable to serve on Juries.—Not only are the individuals composing the Grand Juries taken away from their respective business for several successive days, but a number of others summoned as Petit Jurors, while the ends of justice would be much more effectually and expeditiously attained by the most of the cases being tried by a Police Magistrate.—From the length of time that frequently elapses between the commission of an offence, and a Bill of Indictment being laid before a Grand Jury for consideration, the memory of witnesses fails, and in consequence the criminal, much to the public injury, escapes, whereas if brought before a Police Court, when the circumstances are fresh in the recollection of those immediately concerned, and the witness on the spot, no such thing could occur.

THOMAS PECK, *Foreman.*

Grand Jury Room, Jan. 19, 1837.

Upper Canada.

THE WATERTOWN AND CAPE VINCENT RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners for the work arrived in Town yesterday afternoon—and at 5 o'clock a meeting of the Inhabitants took place at the Commercial Hotel, at which three gentlemen were present. The Hon. C. W. Grant having taken the Chair, Mr. Sherman of Watertown, one of the Commissioners, addressed the meeting in a clear and luminous speech, explaining the objects and views of the Company and the evident advantages which the completion of the proposed Railroad would confer upon the Town of Kingston and the lower portion of the Province generally. The Commissioners are wished to be particularly informed as to the probability of the opening of the proposed Canal across Long Island, by which it is intended to form a direct communication by steamboats only between Kingston and Cape Vincent, being only a distance of 11 miles—and were happy to say that the Hon. Mr. Grant and our respectable Member Mr. Gunn had entered into arrangements with the Lords on that score, to have explored themselves to proceed with the proposed Canal without any unnecessary delay. Considerable amount of stock was subscribed before the meeting broke up—and Messrs. Cornelius Aylmer, George W. Lenton, Benjamin Clapp, and Peter Gallagher, Esquires, have been appointed a Committee to collect further subscriptions. The Commissioners, we understand, departed last evening much pleased with their reception in this place.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

United States.

SPIRITS ON SHIP BOARD.—A gentleman whose business is chiefly putting up ship stores for vessels, informs us that he has long observed that American vessels which he supplies whose use of spirituous liquor at sea, while the English use scarcely any at all. This, and in general it amounts to at least half their whole bill. The fact is highly creditable to the sobriety, economy and regularity of ship owners and masters.—*New York Express.*

The *Hudson Gazette* has an editorial article against the repeal of the Usury Laws, and expresses a wish to see the Governor's Message, in favor of repeal. It says, money is 2 per cent a month, when it can be got, if those were no such laws? The Usury laws only make it so. Let all restrictions be removed, and the rate of interest will soon be reduced to the level of the rate of profits. Capitalists who were waiting through the month for a favorable opportunity to invest their money, would then put it out at once, and there would be no more waiting for it. Let the borrowing and lending go back into the ordinary flow and channels from which they have been driven. Ah Erick, and such like

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Wanted.

BOY WANTED, from 14 to 16 years of age, as an APPRENTICE to the BRUSH MAKING.—Apply to

THOS. JENKING,
Brush Manufactory, St. Paul Street.
6. 243

PROSPECTUS
Of an interesting work, now in preparation,
TO BE ENTITLED
HOCHELAGA DEPICTA;
OR,
THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF
THE ISLAND AND CITY OF
Montreal.
EMBELLISHED BY A PLAN OF THE CITY, AND SEVERAL VIEWS DRAWN ON PURPOSE FOR THE WORK.

this City, second in political consequence and first in extent of population, among the British Dominions in America, so memorial in a separate volume, relating its past and describing its present state.

the inhabitants of a city so important, so essential for situation," and so steadily increasing in commercial enterprize and mental attention, are indifferent to these points, is not to be supposed; and the Publisher therefore feels a confidence, that this attempt to supply the desideratum, will not fail to receive adequate encouragement and patronage.

To travellers who visit the city from motives of curiosity, or for the purpose of business, such a volume will prove an interesting guide and companion.

The Work will comprise a brief Sketch of the early History of the Island and City, with an account of their public buildings, both Ecclesiastical and Civil; and will be illustrated by an accurate Plan of the City in its present state, and numerous Views of its Edifices, and of the beautiful Scenery in its Environs. Some account will also be given of the various institutions in the City—Religious, Benevolent, Literary and Political; with occasional suggestions for their improvement.

The Views will be drawn by Mr. DUNCAN, and engraved by Mr. CHRISTIE. The Editorial part is to be prepared by a gentleman long connected with the productions of the press in this island, and engaged in the composition of several of them; and who has promised to render the fruit of his researches as interesting and attractive as possible to the readers of the work. In making the accomplishment of these objects, assistance from others will be most desirable, as all sources of information may be in the possession, or within the knowledge, of individuals, which may be unknown to the Editor, or to which he cannot gain access, without such aid. Any gentlemen, therefore, who may possess scarce and valuable writings, either in print or manuscript, relating to the Colony, and which throw light upon the history of the Island, or the City, or that will assist in forming a correct estimate of their present state, will confer a favor upon the Editor and Publisher, by the loan of such documents, which will be carefully preserved and faithfully returned to their owners. From others also, who may be favorable to the design, they will be happy to receive such communications as may contribute to the accuracy and completeness of their undertaking.

The Work will be printed on good paper, with new and beautiful types cast for the purpose; and the impressions from the Plates will be taken on fine tinted paper. The whole, it is hoped, will be ready for publication in May or June next.

All communications to be addressed (post paid) to the Publisher, W. GAZIE, 197, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Terms, 9. 145

The following Journals are respectfully requested to insert the above Prospectus occasionally during the winter, and the Publisher pledges himself to present each of them with a bound copy of HOCHELAGA DEPICTA, when completed: *Morning Courier, Montreal Herald, Gazette, Advertiser, Irish Advocate, Minerve, and Ami du Peuple, Kingston Chronicle and Gazette, Toronto Courier, Quebec Mercury, and Neilson's Gazette.* It is requested that each will send a copy of the paper containing the Prospectus.

EASY AND COMFORTABLE
SHAVING.

EVERY Man, who values such an operation, should send his RAZORS to

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Who has arrived from England with a PATENT MACHINE, to make bad Razors good, and good Razors better, at a moderate charge, so that the poor man, as well as the rich one, may have an EASY and a CHEAP SHAVE. If they "Tailors' Shears, Scissors, Pen Knives, &c. ground and Set with accuracy and dispatch.

Montreal, June 29, 1836. 76

GENERAL.—Printed for the Proprietors, by APOLLO CAMPBELL, St. François Xavier street. The *Morning Courier* is published daily, (*Sundays excepted.*) Terms, Six Dollars per annum, in town, and Eight Dollars sent by Mail, payable in advance. No subscription taken for a less period than Six Months. Advertising, Six Lines and under, first insertion, 2s. 6d. every subsequent insertion, 7½d; Six to Ten Lines, first insertion, 3s. 4d., every subsequent insertion, 10½; above Ten Lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line every subsequent one.

All orders to be in writing.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written orders, will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

The *Courier* for the Country, containing all the leading matter of the Daily, is published on Mondays and Thursdays, at Four Dollars per Annum in Town, and Five if sent by mail, *payable in advance.*

Subscriptions and Advertisements received by the following Agents:—

LOWER CANADA.

Chateauguay	D. Masson, P. M.
Lachine	Lorenzo Wells.
Beauharnois	Lorenzo Wells.
Coteau du Lac	E. Palmer, P. M.
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Ancaster	J. Dean, P. M.
Bath	L. Dean, P. M.
Belleville	J. Parker, P. M.
Brantville	Steel Smith.
Bytown	Captain Bolton, P. M.
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	Duncan Mason.
	E. Ballard.

MAMMOTH SHEET.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the *Saturday News*, since its commencement early last, and a desire to meet that patronage

MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1837.

We have been favoured with several English and Irish papers of a later date, through the kindness of friends.

The *Belfast News Letter*, of Dec. 30, contains a long report of the proceedings at the annual dinner of the tenantry on the Gosford estate, which took place at Markethill. In the absence of Earl Gosford and Lord ACHESON, WM. BRACKEN Esq. presided. The assemblage was numerous and respectable. The *News Letter*, in speaking of the report of the proceedings, says:—That the agricultural information which it contains is of immense importance, and that the improved modes of cultivation pointed out by the speakers have been found by experience to be in the highest degree beneficial. His Excellency, though absent from this meeting of his tenantry, among whom he has been eminently instrumental in diffusing an excellent agricultural system, was not forgotten, and the toast, "The Lord of the soil, His Excellency the Earl of GOSFORD" was received with enthusiasm.

A London commercial house of great eminence and long standing, that of Messrs. DOUGLAS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., suspended payment on the 20th November. Their engagements, as regards London, are said to be far from extensive. The immediate cause of embarrassment is believed to be the not having obtained returns for large shipments made a short time ago, through some irregularity on the part of those to whose care they had been entrusted. Their foreign connections lie chiefly in Batavia, Singapore, and the East Indies. Mr. DOUGLAS, the senior partner, is a brother of the Marquis of QUEENSBURY. Various rumours of other failures were in circulation but they appear to have been without foundation.

The applications at the Bank for discount had been very large for two or three days, and the Bank had in consequence been brought into the market as sellers of Exchequer Bills, for which, in a very short time they had found purchasers to the amount of £300,000.

A failure in the Brazilian trade, to the amount, as stated, of £100,000, had taken place in Liverpool.

We see it stated that the Senatus Academicus of St. Andrews has conferred the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. EDWARD BLACK, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, and one of the Professors elect in M'GILL College there.

A meeting has been held in Manchester, and a Committee formed to promote the erection of a College there.

Lord MELBOURNE has appointed a son of Mr. JOHN MARTIN, the eminent historical painter, to a clerkship in one of the Government offices.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42

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