MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1837.

The packet-ships *Westminster*, 17th February from London, and *North America*, 18th from Liverpool, have arrived at New York, and brought English papers of the above dates. Our files not having been forwarded by yesterday's United States Mail, the annexed extracts are taken from New York journals.

We find no mention of the actual resumption of payments by the Messrs. Warwick & Claggett, of London, (a house in which Americans are largely interested,) but from the annexed paragraph it appears that such a resumption was expected.

LONDON, *Feb.* 9.—We refrained from alluding yesterday to the fact, that an American mercantile firm had been placed in difficulties, as there were expectations entertained that Messrs. Warwick & Claggett would have obtained assistance to enable them to overcome their temporary difficulties. We regret to state, however, that the firm have been compelled to suspend payments; but it is expected that they will be able to make arrangements for the resumption of business.

LONDON, *Feb.* 10.—The leading members of the lumber trade have been considerably excited by the implied intention of the government to reduce the duty upon timber of foreign growth, and the argument of an evening contemporary, that the lumbering system is a bane to our North American colonies, is detrimental to their prosperity, and barefaced fallacious. What will our expediency political economists do next?

THE INFLUENZA.—The general epidemic is now on the decline, and there is every reason to conclude that it will soon cease. It has destroyed a vast number of young and aged persons. Very ample experience has convinced us that the disease is attended with incessant coughs and irritation, at first spasmodic, and in the upper part of the throat confined to the superior part of the windpipe, and that it is readily relieved by demulcents and anti-spasmodics. But it may extend to the lungs, and then requires venesection, diaphoretics, &c. During convalescence there is great debility or prostration of strength, which is obviated by the use of a moderate quantity of dietetic and medicinal stimulants, wine, diluted spirit, quinine, &c.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

There are upwards of 5000 acres of land in Bourn Fen, Lincolnshire, now under water, owing to the breaking of the Glen river bank. Many of the inhabitants have been driven to the towns, whilst others seek a dry place of shelter in the upper chambers of their houses, from which they cannot go without boats.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CLARKE.—The Rev. George Somers Clarke, D. D., vicar of Great Waltham, who was confined in the old gaol, in this town (Chelmsford,) on the 22d May, 1834, for contempt of the Ecclesiastical Court, but who, since that time, with the exception of a short time, has persisted in remaining in a state of incarceration, expired in his cell on Saturday morning last. The doctor had been unwell for some weeks, but refused all medical advice.

Three failures were on Monday announced in Liverpool. The first failure is of a house engaged in the Irish trade, and whose liabilities are said to amount to £14,000; the second of a manufacturing chemist; and the third of an individual engaged in the East India trade. The two last failures were not for any very great amount.

Yesterday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the long-expected nuptials of the Honorable Emily Bagot and the Earl of Winchilsea took place at half-past one. The Bishop of Oxford performed the ceremony. This young lady, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Bagot, has been for several years the admiration of all who knew her; and her beauty is only equalled by her amiableness and the excellence of her dispositions. Most of the relations of the two families were present, including the Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, the venerable Mr. Hatton, &c. &c. Lady Mary Fox, with whom the young lady has for some months been travelling, was also present. Her grandfather, Lord Maryborough, by whom from early childhood she has been brought up, gave her away. The happy couple left town immediately for Lady Errol's villa, in Richmond Park, whence, in a few days, they proceed to Lord Winchelsea's fine place at Eastwell, in Kent. After the ceremony, those who assisted partook of an excellent and well arranged breakfast at Lady Maryborough's, in Saville-row.

WEXFORD, *Feb.* 15.—*Shipwreck and loss of Lives.*—The *Glasgow*, Robinson, from Liverpool for New York, struck on the banks near Tuskar this morning, and went down in about 25 fathoms water; mate, one seaman, and about seven steerage passengers drowned.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, *Feb.* 16.—There has been, altogether, a more cheerful feeling in the city today, though it would be too much to say that the symptoms of distrust have wholly disappeared. It is at least something gained in the general estimation that the weekly meeting of the Bank Directors has passed over without any new measure acting on the currency, and it may be added, that they are even understood to have evinced a disposition to risk something more in quarters where it was shown that assistance would be usefully bestowed. Of course the utmost strictness of investigation in all such cases is made an absolute condition beforehand.

This more tranquil feeling in the money-market seems to be the chief reason that the English Stock market has displayed considerable activity throughout the day, with improvements in some of the quotations.

STATE OF TRADE AND THE MONEY MARKET IN LIVERPOOL.—In all our experience, we never recollect such a cloud to have rested on our Exchange—trade to have received such a shock—commercial credit to have been at so low an ebb. The state of things is, indeed, truly frightful. As yet the actual failures have been few—and it is the opinion of experienced men, that the crisis would pass over without any, or, at all events, many more following, if some step could be devised to restore confidence. If government, through the Bank of England, can do any thing to effect so desirable an end, they will make for themselves sure and fast friends from one extremity of the country to the other. It would be one thing, if mere adventurers were to be enforers by the sudden transition from unrestricted to limited issue—but it is not so—men of real wealth and undoubted means are placed in jeopardy by what we may call, the nervous affection which has seized upon the commercial world, and put an end to all credit. An extended business cannot be called in and curtailed at a moment's notice, but men of this description who can give unbounded security, ought to have such relief afforded to them as would enable them to struggle through the temporary difficulties which oppress them. A paternal government should regard this as its first duty. We trust the Ministers will turn their attention to the subject—and, as we said before, without a moment's delay—*What they do let them do quickly.* A practical benefit such as this, is worth a thousand theories.—*Liverpool Chronicle, Feb* 18.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Earl of Kenmare, Colonel of the Kerry militia, vs. Crosbie, deceased.—*Dublin Journal.*

Accounts have been received of a failure in Liverpool in the grocery line, for £350,000.—*Sun.*

Vice Admiral Sir Robert Otway, succeeds the Hon. Admiral Elphinstone Fleming in the command at Sheerness.

During the past week alone the city and county coroners have held no less than thirty-four inquests on the bodies of persons who came by their deaths by drowning.—*Dublin Paper.*

SEIZURE OF THE VIXEN.—In the House of Commons, Feb. 15, Mr. Maclean said on a former evening the noble Secretary had stated that it was the attention of Government to take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the seizure of the *Vixen*. He wished to know whether that opinion had been taken, and if there would be any objection to lay it before the House. Lord Palmerston said the subject was too grave to be lightly dealt with, and gentlemen could not expect that Government, while the question was under negociation, would make statements which would be published to the world, and show what steps it might be necessary to take.

Sir W. Molesworth, in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a Bill abolishing the qualification of Members of Parliament as it now stands particularly as to being possessed of certain property, &c. The subject was debated with earnestness and finally the motion was lost, 133 to 104. Mr. Warburton then gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to alter and amend the laws relative to a property qualification of Members.

IRISH CORPORATIONS.—Lord Francis Egerton, on Tuesday night gave notice of the following motion:—"Before going into the committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, to move that the committee on the bill for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland be empowered to make provision for the abolition of such corporations; and for such arrangements as may be necessary, on their abolition, for securing the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland."

We regret to announce the death of the highly respected Judge, Lord Balgray. He had been labouring for some time under an attack of influenza; but appeared to be convalescent, and was again in Court on Friday, last week. He had a severe relapse on going home, which was more than his exhausted frame could endure, and which proved fatal to him after a week's illness.

Lord de Roos is the premier baron of England, the patent bearing date of 1264. The barony was called out of abeyance in favour of the late baroness, who was the daughter of the Honble. Captain Boyle, son of the Earl of Shannon, in May, 1806; and it was on her ladyship's demise in 1831, that the present peer, then the Hon. Henry William de Roos, succeeded to the title. His lordship, whose father was Lord Henry Fitzgerald, is in his 47th year.—*Globe.*

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lady Frances Erskine of Mar, which took place at her residence in the Island of Arran, on Saturday, after an illness of only a few hours. Lady Erskine was the eldest daughter of the late Venerable John Frances, Earl of Mar, and aunt to the present Earl of Mar and Kellie.—*Scottish Guardian.*

We have to state the death of the Marquis of Drogheda, aged 66, on Monday, at Greatford, (where he had laboured under an inflammation for forty-five years.) In early life, his lordship (then Lord Moore) was a member of the Irish House of Commons, and held a commission in his father's regiment, the 18th Light Dragoons. He dying a bachelor, his titles and estates devolve upon his nephew, the only child of the late Lord Henry Moore and Miss Parnell, daughter of Sir H. Parnell, now in his 13th year.—*Standard.*

SPAIN.—A royal decree has just been published, renewing, by the authority of "the Cortes, the decree of the 26th of June, 1822, declaring that all secularized monks or nuns shall be entitled to acquire and hold property of every description as other citizens."

In the commercial letters from Lisbon a very strong feeling is expressed against the new tariff about to come into operation. One of them says, "The tariff must either undergo alteration or the custom houses closed, which would by no means suit the state of our finances."

REPORTED DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF SWEDEN.—We learn by a letter of the 7th inst., from Saint Ubll, that the ex-King of Sweden, who had resided there for some years under the name of Colonel Gustavson, died there on that day. He had refused every assistance, and suffered much privation. He had formerly abdicated the throne of Sweden, both for himself and his descendants, and threatened his son who is a general in the Austrian service, with his curse, if ever he took any steps to recover the crown.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—STOCKHOLM, *Feb.* 3.—The Baron de Stedingk has instructed the minister of foreign affairs, for the execution of the treaty between France and Sweden for the abolition of the slave trade, to give, for such French ships as the French Government should declare to be employed as cruisers against the slave trade, licence to search, in the seas agreed upon in the treaty, such Swedish and Norwegian ships as may be suspected of being engaged in that trade, or to be fitted out for the purpose of carrying it on.

Extract of a letter of the 13th ultimo, from Alexandria:—"The United States have concluded a commercial convention with the Pacha for Egypt, Syria, Candia, and Caramania. This affair had been conducted without the knowledge of the English, who are afraid of the competition of the Americans for the silks of Syria. Their expectations have been very considerable in this article, which is very important to them. At present the agents of England and its private companies have principally in view the trade of the Red Sea, which the Pacha is anxious to organize. He attends to every thing with equal attention, for, besides the new regulations of the police and for the preservation of health, he is after recommencing the works on the Nile, and the canals; and plans have just been submitted to him for two indigo manufactories."

It may appear useless to say another word, after what we have already stated, as to the faithfulness of the report of the "Fifty-seven Rectories debate," which first appeared in the Toronto *Constitution*; but the efforts that have been made, both in Toronto and here, to impugn the correctness of the report, afford proof that the exclusives and partizans of Mr. HAGERMAN regard it in its proper light, as being damning evidence against their cause, and are very anxious that the public should substitute for it a more smooth and oily production of the paid reporters of the Assembly. We subjoin evidence, from the *Kingston Chronicle*, which will not be suspected of partiality, of the faithfulness of the report in question.

"If the report of this debate, which we copied from the *Constitution*, was really or GRAMMATICALLY EXAGGERATED," as mentioned by the *Patriot*, we certainly regret having copied it into the columns of the *Chronicle*; but there are various opinions on this subject, even among gentlemen who were present at the occasion, some of whom have assured us that the *Constitution's* version gave a fair outline of the matter."

There was a meeting on the 6th instant at the Village of Keene, in the Township of Otonabee, Upper Canada, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, when the proceedings at the Cobourg meeting having been unanimously approved of, a number of resolutions, expressive of the views of those present on this question, were passed. The last of them is—

"That the members for the County of Northumberland, in the House of Assembly, by opposing Mr. M'Kay's resolutions for addressing the King and British Parliament to abolish the Rectories and prevent the formation of any more, have virtually given their assent to the establishment of a dominant church in this Province, and have thereby forfeited the trust reposed in them, and more especially Mr. Ruttan, who gave a public pledge at the hustings to support the equal rights of all classes."

This is the right way of going to work. If Mr. RUTTAN, and his confederates in the "Holy Alliance," think that they are not responsible to their constituents, it is the duty of the latter to make them feel that they are so. Whatever theoretical quibblers may say against the efficacy of "public opinion" when manfully expressed on the side of right, we never yet knew the public man who could long brave it, or withstand the indignant condemnation of his conduct by a united people. Were public opinion to cease operating, neither the law of the land nor religious obligations could restrain men from the commission of a most numerous class of crimes, which this same derided opinion now curbs.

The resolution, above quoted, asserts that Mr. RUTTAN "gave a public pledge at the hustings to support the equal rights of all classes." This gentleman's case is by no means singular. He is not the only one who has spoken and voted in the House in the teeth of his pledges at the hustings. Should Mr. RUTTAN not choose to feel the public remonstrances of his constituents, and mend his ways, he cannot prevent their votes *telling* against him, and such like, at any future election.

In late intelligence from Mexico, it is stated, that SANTA ANNA was rather coolly received at Vera Cruz, and that BUSTAMENTE had been elected President. It is said that SANTA ANNA, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, addressed the people, and assured them that his liberation was not owing to bribery, or to any thing derogatory to the Mexican people, but purely to the goodness of General HOUSTON.

An Act is now before the Legislature of the State of New York, to provide for a Library for each School District in that State.

The war in Florida, it is confidently stated, is at an end, most of the Seminole Chiefs having come in and signed a Treaty.

Lady HEAD, Son and Daughter, arrived in Toronto, on Tuesday the 21st inst.

GREAT CALF.—ISAAC VALENTINE, Esq., of this city, has raised a Calf, now only one year old, which is of the enormous weight of 528 lbs., having been yesterday weighed by the Clerk of the Market to decide a bet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Immediately after Sir ROBERT PEEL electrified the world by the announcement that he had travelled on a Shetland pony over the sublime heights and through the luxurious glens of that earthly paradise, the Highlands of Scotland, the Tory gentry turned their Roman, pug, and Grecian noses high in air, just as the war-horse does his head when he sniffs the breeze of battle, and declared responsive to Sir ROBERT,—"we Tories don't indulge in Billingsgate,—not we,—gauze-like and gossamer is our speech, fine as our manners, elevated as our sentiments, delicate as our sense of the proprieties." I know, Mr. Editor, that 'twas all blarney, balderdash and bludermumkins, as a Corkonian would say, and, being a Whig, I looked at the fellows in the face, and acknowledged they were the cream of humbug; but, still I said nothing, because I had no authority,—and these porcelain gentry, brittle creations, have so great an appreciation of authority, that I thought I would keep quiet and do what the *Gazette* does, "bide my time," before I showed my teeth. Well, my dear sir, I have now "the authority," nothing less than that of "little Johnny," as the Tory Lady Jersey calls Lord John Russell:—(Ah! that little Johnny will play the devil with the "Jemmies from town!" o'er he quits them.) Here is my authority—listen, Tories, and hide your diminished heads, put this in your pipes and stitch it—(what language! how vulgar! o'ent or pan together Tory.)

RUTTER.

March 28, 1837.

"Mr. Wynn then complained of a leading article in a morning paper (the *Chronicle*) stating that the room was crowded every day by Tory members. The Hon. member read the paragraph at length, and then went on to move, that the printer, John Black, should be ordered to stand the bar.

"Lord J. Russell said he did not think it would be wise or expedient to press the motion. Of late great latitude had been allowed to newspapers, and those who had the most right to complain were the majority of that House, as there were no terms of abuse of which could not to lower them in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen, which were not applied to those hon. members. (Hear.) In the late charge of a Rev. Bishop, a grave accusation was made that certain members of that House, who professed Catholic principles, were guilty of treachery and perjury. (Hear.) If notice were to be taken of this article, they ought to lose no time in vindicating the character of those hon. members. He, however, thought it had been best to treat the charge with the contempt (Hear.) If the House were to take up cases of the kind, they ought to look to the columns of the *Morning Post*, the *John Bull*, and various other papers, in order to see if there were not similar charges made against those on the other side. (Cheers.)

"Mr. Wynn withdrew his motion."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

In the shower, we are no advocates of duelling, nor of any other barbarous custom, but we do regret, that we never knew an individual who totally declined in authority, that was not a coward and a cousin at heart.—*Montreal Gazette, Thursday, 23d instant.*

We, jointly and severally, do declare that we thoroughly coincide with the *Montreal Gazette*, as per annexed extract, and willingly yield to the request that the rascal be made public.

A CHURCH ROBBER.
A NAKED ABSTRACTION.

March 28, 1837.

Upper Canada.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John Robertson a native of England, was found dead in the bedroom of his boarding house, in this Town, on the morning of the 11th instant, by one of the family, who went up to attend upon him. Mr. James Muirhead, the Coroner, held an inquest in the course of the day upon the body, and the Jury returned a verdict that the "deceased came to his death by intemperance, added to affliction of mind."—*Brantford Sentinel.*

United States.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, annually prepared at the Treasury Department, have just been completed for the year ending the 30th of September, 1836. The following is a summary of the whole, reported to the Secretary by the Register of the Treasury:—

The imports during the year ending on the 30th September, 1836, have amounted to $189,980,035; of which there was imported in American vessels, $171,656,442, and in Foreign vessels, $18,323,593. The exports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1836, have amounted to $128,663,040; of which $106,916,680 were of domestic, and $21,746,360 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, $80,645,443 were exported in American vessels, and $26,071,237 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, $16,282,366 were exported in American vessels, and $5,463,994 in foreign vessels.

1,255,384 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,315,523 cleared, from the ports of the United States. 680,213 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 674,731 cleared, during the same period.

I have also the honour to state that the registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, for the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1836—

Amounted to	897,774
The enrolled and licensed tonnage amounted to	873,023
And the fishing vessels to	111,304
Tons	1,882,102
Of registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to	897,774
There were employed in the whale fishery	144,680
The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1836, amounted to	46,645
Registered vessels	66,982
Enrolled do	
Tons	113,527

—*National Intelligencer.*

THE HAVRE PACKET SHIP ERIE.—This ship had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire, in a very singular manner:—A passenger who came out in the ship, put on board at Havre a box containing a bottle of sulphuric acid, (aqua fortis,) and either through gross carelessness, or ignorance of the dangerous nature of that article, simply marked the box *merchandize*; without intimating to the captain, or any one connected with the ship, anything further. The box was exposed to the usual rough handling, and accidentally, though fortunately, as it has proved, was stowed near the bottom of the ship. On discharging the ship, in this port, this package together with several surrounding it, was found to have been on fire; and probably, had there been any circulation of air there, the ship and cargo would have been totally consumed, and no one would have been able to account for her destruction. No blame can be attributed to Capt. Funk or his officers, they had not the remotest idea of the contents of the box. It appears the cork was downward, and the contents of the bottle leaked out and set the wood on fire.—*Mercantile.*

Commercial.

The packet ship *North America* which has arrived at New York, brings London dates to the 17th and Liverpool to the 18th ultimo. The advices are of the most gloomy character as respects the money market, numerous failures having occurred, and mercantile confidence being much impaired. It was rumoured in the city on the 17th, that another important Banking Establishment had been obliged to apply for aid to the Bank of England. Neither the newspapers nor letters by the *North America* were received by the mail which arrived yesterday. Ashes are quoted in a New York paper as being worth at Liverpool on 11th Feb. 30s. @ 30s. 6d. for Montreal Pots, and 36s. for Pearls—the latter very dull.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, *Feb.* 13.—The business of the Corn trade here to-day has partaken of the same character which has distinguished it for weeks past, dullness. The purchases consist chiefly of good red Irish, at 7s. 10d. @ 8s. 2d. The new Irish wheats offered were very inferior, and wholly unsaleable. Oats declined 2½d. ⅌ 45 lbs—the market very heavy. Oatmeal and Flour were both very dull—the former at a decline of 1s., the latter 2s. The few retail sales in barley, beans and peas were made at reduced rates.

Flour, ⅌ 280 lbs.—English and Irish sup., 35s. @ 47s.; ditto seconds, 28s @ 37s.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 17.—We have to announce a very short supply of Wheat and other grain into this port since Tuesday. The exports during the same period consist of 3237 quarters of foreign Wheat to the United States.

From the Leeds Mercury of Feb. 11.

TRADE OF LEEDS.—The markets at our cloth halls have been quite as dull this week as last, but prices continue firm. In the warehouses also business continues very dull for the season, very few buyers having been at market during the week, either from London or the country.

BRADFORD MARKET, *Feb.* 9.—The business transacted to-day, in the piece market, has been principally confined to the large houses. Small makers complain of not being able to effect sales on anything like profitable terms. What has been done has been at old prices. Buyers hold off in making purchases, as years, as they still experience the difficulty in being able to obtaining prices for goods equivalent to the price of yarn. Spinners only purchase what they require for present use, and that so sparingly as to enable

HALIFAX MARKET, *Feb.* 9.—We have had a better market to-day, business has been conducted with more spirit and more confidence; the attendance of buyers has been good, and it is thought that more goods have been sold than on any previous day of this year. Lastings have been most in demand. There is little demand for wool, and the trade in altogether inactive, yet we can quote no alteration in prices. Noils and worsted yarn rather lower in price.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, *Feb.* 6.—The market to-day was well attended, though little business was done. Some few pieces in middle and low qualities were sold, but in general, at a small reduction in price. The finer sorts were not in demand. Grey and dyed goods still maintain their prices, and sell freely. Wool has been better to buy to-day, and may be quoted at a shade lower in price than the preceding week.

FEBRUARY 13.—At present, the flannel business is in a very depressed state, and the stocks on hand, though not very large, are fast increasing. To-day's market has been no better than that of last Monday, and those manufacturers who have been compelled to sell, have done so at considerable sacrifice. Wool has rather given way, and the dealers are very willing to sell at the old prices.

TRADE OF MANCHESTER.—The market yesterday was again flat; and sales in most descriptions of yarns and goods could not be effected without some concession in price. This, however, was partly attributable to the state of the market for raw cotton, which has receded within the week, especially in American descriptions, not less, we believe, than a half-penny ⅌ lb.—*Guardian, Feb.* 8.

The New York dates received yesterday were to Wednesday. No better news from Wall street—money was scarcer than ever, the recent failures and the apprehension of more, having forced upon the Banks a restrictive policy. There appears to be but little chance of any immediate substantial relief. Bills on London were 10 @ 10¼ premium. Prices of Bread stuffs and Provisions were drooping, as will be seen by the subjoined review of the market.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, *March* 22.

ASHES.—The transactions continue to be of a very trifling nature; a few further parcels of Pots have been taken as wanted at $6.50. In Pearls a decline of 50 cents has been submitted to on the previous asking price; sales have been made at $7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Extreme heaviness continues to prevail in the Flour market, and Southern descriptions, which continue to decline, may be considered fully 25 cents lower than at the date of our last publication. Former rates are still required for Western Canal, but without sales; 150 barrels Virginia, Scottsville brand, sold at $11, 4 mos.; 100 barrels Richmond City Mills, Gallego, $11.50, with interest; and some Rutherfordton do. $11, 60 days; most of the other kinds of Southern may be considered $10.50 @ $11. Several hundred brls. French Flour, of fine quality, has been sold at $11, cash, at which rate it was freely purchased.

GRAIN.—The market continues extremely heavy for Foreign, and the receipts of Wheat during the last week have been more extensive than at any previous period. Some transactions, unimportant, however, in extent, have taken place, the particulars of which are not made public. The primest parcels of Wheat will not command $2; and inferior descriptions, with which the market is completely overstocked, can scarcely be obtained at very reduced rates. Foreign Rye is plentiful, and sales dull; $1.15 is the price generally offered, and a cargo of 6000 bushels sold yesterday, was probably at about that rate.

PROVISIONS.—There is a general heaviness prevailing in all articles comprised beneath this head. There has been no variation, however, in rates.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAR. 30, 1837.

We regret extremely that our limits do not permit our publishing the whole of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech on introducing the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill into the House of Commons. The extracts that are made, will furnish a clue to the cause of our regret, for disjointed as they necessarily must seem and are, they cannot be perused without impressing the reader with an exalted opinion of the principles and the powers of their author. It is said, that his Lordship's remarks, with their array of facts and unanswerable arguments fell with a withering effect upon the opposition benches. The best proof that this was actually the case, and that their occupants felt galled, is to be found in the fact that instead of applying themselves to the question, the speakers on that side of the House indulged to excess in the most personal abuse.

We need scarcely remark that the liberal principles so admirably stated and applied in Lord JOHN RUSSELL's masterly address will meet with a ready sympathy from the friends of liberty on this side the Atlantic. We, of course, mean the *real* friends of liberty, and not the pretended ones. This is not a frivolous distinction, for there are not wanting men here in Canada, who are the most *liberally* talking individuals imaginable—who, in fact, wish to be considered reformers here, but who claim to be Tories in Britain, and the true-blue defenders of the hallowed and time-honoured abuses of the state. To such Janus-faced politicians the speech in question cannot but prove distasteful. Their praise would in truth be its severest censure. But we repeat that the sentiments enunciated in the speech, will be responded to by all good and true reformers—by all who are desirous of acting, in every clime, upon the sublime maxim of doing unto others, as they would that others should do unto them.

We would take this opportunity, as the course of our remarks naturally leads us to it, of expressing our disgust at, and thorough contempt for, American and avowedly republican writers, who ally themselves with the illiberal faction in Britain, and who are ever ready to express the greatest delight at every success that may crown the insidious efforts of that faction. Such writers are disloyal to the country, to whose government they have sworn fealty, and they in consequence deserve the fate of traitors. A CASTLEREAGH or a SEDGWICK is preferred by them to a RUSSELL. We wonder that the land of their birth has not spewed them forth long ere now. Their sympathy with all that is antiquated and oppressive in Britain, is proof sufficient to our minds, that they are what their opponents represent them to be, the abettors of monopoly and exclusive rights.

The Halifax papers of the 15th ultimo, which came to hand yesterday, contain nothing of importance. The House was occupied in voting supplies, &c.

The Prince Edward's Assembly has voted £1500 to purchase "barley, oats, and potatoes" for seed, to be distributed in the distressed parts of the island. A public meeting on the 22d resolved to embark in the fisheries, and petitioned the Assembly for a bounty, as in the neighbouring provinces.

Mr. PIERCE, editor of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, was feasted by the members of the *Chatham Amateur Band*, in testimony of their appreciation of his conduct, when imprisoned by the House of Assembly.

We regret to learn that the Montreal Bank has lost the services of A. ROBERTSON, Esq., the Paying Teller, from the resignation of that gentleman, as will be seen by the annexed documents, which we have been requested by him to publish.

MONTREAL, *March* 28, 1837.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to resign the office of Paying Teller, which I now hold in the Bank of Montreal, to retire from the Institution.

I am induced to take this step in consequence of the total absence of cordiality, both personally and officially, between the Cashier and myself, yet the necessity there is at all times, and the more especially with reference to coming events, for a reciprocal confidence, and mutual good feeling between us, in our relative positions in the Bank, in order to the well being of the Institution, must be too apparent to you as to require from me any argument on the subject.

For the reason I have assigned, and as I have lost the kind aid and advice of your President, applied to a highly important trust elsewhere, I only act, in the dissolving my present connection with you, in strict accordance to what I consider equality due to the institution, and to my personal character.

I retire with an honest conviction that I have endeavoured to discharge, to my utmost ability, the various offices which, in rapid succession, during a few years of my stay in the Bank, I have been called on to fill.

I cannot take my leave, without thanking the Bank for the kind and liberal manner in which they have ever treated me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) ALEX. ROBERTSON.

To
The President & Directors,
Bank of Montreal

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Tuesday, March 28, 1837.

At the ordinary meeting of the Board—Present—

The Hon. PETER M'GILL, *President.*

John Molson, Charles Brooke, John Jameson, James Logan, John Redpath, Joseph Stone.

Sundry bills were discounted; after which the President read a letter from Mr. Robertson, the Paying Teller, resigning his situation in the Bank. Was read; the Cashier was directed to communicate to Mr. Robertson the following resolution:—

That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Robertson under the circumstances mentioned in his letter of this day's date, the Board of Directors have to express themselves satisfied with the ability and integrity with which he has discharged his duty since he has been in the Bank, and that he be paid his full salary up to the 1st of June next, on a correct delivery of his accounts to the Cashier.

A true extract from the Record Book.
(Signed) BENJ. HOLMES, Cashier.

We regret to perceive that the Directors of the Quebec and Gaspe Fishing Company have abandoned all idea of prosecuting the speculation, as only £18,500 stock instead of £25,000, has been taken up.

Some of the Upper Canada papers continue killing and eulogizing Lord DALHOUSIE at a great rate.

The President of the United States has recognized JOHN WOODWARD, as Consul General of the Republic of Texas, for the Ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In the list of those on whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred at the University of Cambridge, on the 21st ult., we notice with pleasure the name of one of our Canada youths, Mr. HENRY SCOTT, lately a student in the College of Lower Canada. We understand this promising young man is expected in Canada early next summer, and that it is his intention to take holy orders.

SPEEDY TRAVELLING.—An instance of extraordinary expedition in travelling particularly in the present bad condition of the roads, occurred a few days since. Mr. THEAU, of Quebec, left OTTRON'S Hotel, Three Rivers, on Monday last, at nine o'clock, and arrived at one at Berthier, where he stopped two hours and a half, starting again at half-past three; Mr. LATHAM reached the Cross at twenty minutes before eight, and the Ottawa Hotel, M'Gill Street, ten minutes before nine. The entire journey was effected with the same horse, and without stop made in the whole distance of 90 miles.

Sir,—Through your paper I wish to convey information to my late journey from Montreal to Quebec.

Six weeks ago I set out from Montreal, and spent the first evening at St. Johns, where I had the pleasure of addressing a meeting principally composed of the inhabitants of that place, on the subject of the Union, which I hope, ere long, will be accomplished, that the benefits of the Union in moral reform call loudly for the cordial and full efforts of all good men. Lord Gosford has expressed my sentiments during the time I was in Canada, that some check should be put to intemperance, for, said his Lordship, I believe that most of the crime and misery arising from drinking excessively, is to be ascribed to the Tavern. There are many who think Temperance Societies are not justified by the Bible, and, finding fault with them, disposed to lend their influence to promote vice, in general, and in particular to the cause of God. I have, with the utmost confidence, recommended the adoption of the Temperance Society, and the formation of Friendly Union in every village and parish in Canada, which I have visited during my late journey, viz. Stanbridge, Georgeville, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Lotbinière, Three Rivers, and at Quebec. In some places public meetings were held, and in others meetings made for carrying this design into effect. A *Canada Visitor or Monthly Intelligencer*, has been recommended, and received the unanimous approbation of the Friendly Union and Visitor are designed to be as useful to all denominations.

What is more needed in this growing and highly interesting part of his Majesty's dominions than a Union for the suppression of vice and promotion of useful knowledge?

It is expected that ministers of religion, legislators, judges, magistrates, and all teachers will support a measure so well calculated to promote the general good of the community.

The Visitor or Monthly Intelligencer, which has been proposed, and for which both Catholics and Protestants have subscribed, must be one very important means of accomplishing the moral reform so much desired. For, besides the proposed publication, facts and statements respecting improvements from all parts of the world, will be brought into every family, and into the hands of every individual.

Should any wish for further explanation, or for any other of these objects, by attending a meeting to be called to organize a Friendly Union, every information will be given, which, we trust, will be satisfactory.

That God may bless this humble attempt to promote loyalty and useful knowledge, is the sincere wish of

Montreal, March 27.

Lower Canada.

We are much pleased to learn that Mr. McDougal, late of the 79th Regiment, who has been from Scotland early in the Spring, with a number of Argyleshire Highlanders, to be placed as settlers on his lands. We are sure that the settlement among us of a man of such distinguished energy and brilliancy of character, will have the effect of attracting settlers of a superior class to the Townships. In spite of the drag placed on our chariot wheels by the French patriots of the Assembly and their parasites, we are going forward at a rapid pace, but how much more rapidly might we progress, if our House of Assembly possessed a disposition to spur individual exertion by wise legislative enactments.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Lower Provinces.

BURNT DISTRICT.—Our enterprising citizens are now actively engaged in replacing their buildings; we really hope they will be able to observe some uniformity and regularity in the construction of them; they have an opportunity of improving the appearance of the town, and it will be some of future regret if it is not embraced. St. John needs a great improvement.—*St. John Gazette.*

United States.

The ship *Glasgow*, Robinson, from Liverpool for Tuscar, was owned by Mr. Norman, of this city, and valued at about $35,000. A part of her cargo is said, consists of 200 tons iron, 135 do. wheat, some salt, dry goods, &c.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

There was a rumour in Liverpool when the packet *North America* sailed, of the loss of the British bark *Jane & Margaret*, bound from Liverpool to New York with 183 passengers, on the Irish coast, near Arklow. An Irish trader which arrived at Liverpool on the 17th Feb. informed that near Arklow she picked up some cases of goods, the marks of which were found to correspond with goods shipped by the above vessel.—*Ib.*

The packet ship *Westminster*, which arrived on Tuesday from London, missed stays in coming up the harbor at night, and went ashore on Oyster Island, near Bedloe's Island, a mile or two from the city. The steamboat *Hercules* went to her assistance yesterday morning, and the information is that she will be got off without damage.—*Ib.*

P. S.—The *Westminster*, with assistance of the Steamboat *Hercules*, was hauled off without damage, and towed to the Quarantine at Gibbet Island.—*Ib.*

During the whole of Tuesday night, as well as a part of yesterday, it rained in torrents. We scarcely ever remember to have witnessed an amount of rain to fall in the same time. We are apprehensive that much mischief has been done in places to the north, by the carrying away of bridges, mills, &c.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND).

That part of His Majesty's Speech relating to Ireland having been read,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said—Although, Sir, I feel no apprehension as to the result of the motion I am going to make, yet the subject I am about to introduce is of so much importance, and I feel so strongly that the question of what relates to the political condition of Ireland is so difficult, that I approach it with some fear and anxiety. United as we are to Ireland by ties of amity, and although I do not believe that the welfare of England are either hostile to the welfare of Ireland, yet I believe there is so much misapprehension of facts, that misrepresentation is so easily propagated. (Hear)—and with so much difficulty are impressions are readily made, but when once removed; that misstatements are put forward and laboriously circulated, that I feel great fear lest I should not state my sincere conviction of what I believe to be the truth, while at the same time I state it as strongly, my firm impressions; and I hope that my arguments will not fail to induce the House to give its sanction and approbation to the motion with which I shall conclude.—(Cheers.) Sir, the Bill which I shall propose is of that nature that it requires not any very lengthened defence or explanation.—(Hear, hear.—hear.) It is simply a Bill to remove abuses, and to provide for the Reform of the Irish Corporations. (Hear, hear.) The abuses are not denied; in truth they are stated to be greater than the abuses which prevailed in the Corporations of England and Scotland. Neither, Sir, is the remedy stated to be an unfit or an insufficient one. On the contrary you have admitted, Parliament has admitted, that the remedy which has been proposed was a remedy fit for the occasion—fit to be applied to the corporations of England and Scotland.—(Hear.) The whole question, then, is this—that whether the remedy proposed whether the remedy—you will apply to Ireland or not. I am already asked to apply it to Ireland. And in fact the whole state of the case is, that this Bill is little more than the Bill which Scotland is inhabited by Scotchmen, Saxons by Saxons, Englishmen, Saxons by Englishmen, Saxons by Irishmen, you will refuse the remedy which is fit for relief. Now, Sir, I will not dwell at present on the particular provisions of the Bill being proposed to Ireland, but I will point from the Bill passed by the House last year; and that Bill was not different in its principle from the Bill passed the year before for England.

Sir, there can be no question more simple—there can be no question more direct to bring this argument to the test than the Bill which I shall this night propose. It is a question not properly interfering with any religious prejudices—not capable of being twisted and perverted by a cunning display of figures, but it is a plain question of right—(Hear, hear)—whether the Irish people are fit to enjoy those rights which you desire are conformable to the constitution of this country, or whether you will proscribe them as unfit for their enjoyment, and proclaim them as an inferior race among mankind!—(Immense cheering.) Now, Sir, before I enter into the question of what the Executive Government has done, and the nature of the proposal I now make as bearing on the conduct of the Executive, I will take leave to recur to the authority of a very great man, that whenever I wish to look for authority upon the Constitution of my country—whenever I wish to look for examples with respect to the manner in which the Government of this country should be conducted—I do not refer to the period of the legal statents of Blackstone, but whenever I can to the principles of Fox.—(Loud and continued cheers.) [illegible] elo