itself, before its prorogation, is pushing through a measure for converting the Clergy Reserves in the Crown for religious purposes. If this proceeding be not a trick, it looks very much like one, and whether successfully prosecuted or not, all those who have had any hand in it, will not be able to persuade the country that they have not acted basely and hypocritically in this matter.

The Assembly was occupied on Monday week with an address to His Excellency on the subject of the Upper Province carrying through the whole improvement of the St. Lawrence Canal, should Lower Canada not feel disposed to complete it.

The Parliament of Upper Canada was to be prorogued on the 4th instant.

The Toronto Constitution of the 1st instant, says:—"Private letters in town contain positive assurances from a high quarter that the Canadas will be positively united during the ensuing session of the English Parliament. It is also so distinctly stated, that the rights of the Canadians will be firmly upheld, and that this new condition of the proposed union of the Whigs and Radicals. We give these statements for what they may be worth."

We observe, in the proceedings of the United States Congress, that Mr. Evans, of Maine, has engrafted upon the General Appropriation Bill, in its passage through the House of Representatives, an item of $20,000 for exploring and surveying the U. S. Boundary Line, establishing monuments thereon agreeably to the Treaty of 1783,—to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States? If the Senate concur, the line must be drawn.

The following is the closing paragraph of President Jackson's reply to an invitation to partake of a public dinner at Charlottesville, Va., on his return to the Hermitage:—

"But my bodily infirmities forbid the hope of my enjoying this pleasure. I must hasten home to my Hermitage, where I leave the city, by the smoothest and quickest route, and there claim the privilege of nursing a shattered constitution, in the hope that it may last a few years longer, and enable me to give the first lessons to the dear little group of tenderly loved adopted children by whom I am happily surrounded."

The ship *Westchester*, which sailed from New York on the 8th Dec. last, made Cape Clear in 13 days, thus accomplishing the passage across the Atlantic in half a day less than the *Independent*.

Dr. Wayland, in a recently published work on political economy, after pointing out the various causes which govern the rate of interest, makes the following remarks on Usury Laws:—

"It is almost unnecessary after what has been already advanced, to state that, in the view of the political economist, laws regulating the rate of interest are injurious to the prosperity of a country. Some of the reasons for this opinion are the following:—

"1. Such laws violate the right of property. A man has the same right to the market price of his capital in money, as he has to the market price of his house, his horse, his ship, or any other of his possessions.

"2. The real price of capital cannot be fixed by law, any more than the price of flour, or iron, or any other commodity. There is, therefore, no more reason for assigning to it a fixed value, than there is of assigning a fixed value to any other commodity.

"3. The price of capital or money, is really more variable than that of any other commodity. Most other commodities have but one source of variation, namely, use and profit. But capital, in the form of money, is liable to two sources of variation, risk and use. These vary at different times, in different investments, and with different individuals. There is, therefore, less reason why the price of money should be fixed by law, than why the price of every thing else should be so fixed.

"4. These laws, instead of preventing, give rise to great and disastrous fluctuations in the price of money.

"Suppose that to-day money is worth, in the ordinary operations of business, ten per cent. and that it is worth six per cent. in loan. A man will as soon load to employ it in business, if he have more than he wishes to use.—There will then be a fair supply of money in the market. But let the profits of capital rise, so that, in the ordinary operations of business, capital is worth twenty per cent. If, now, the rate of interest rose with this increase of profit, the capitalist individually would be willing to lend as before, and thus, the supply following the demand, there would be no monetary scarcity. The high rate of interest would also attract capital from abroad; and therefore, at some time, it would in this particular, place the market on the general level.

"But suppose that the government, seeing the highest legal rate of interest, say, that he who lent it at the higher rate, was liable to lose both his principal and interest, and also his usurious character. In this case, as soon as the profit of capital in business rose to fifteen or twenty per cent. no one who could then employ it, would lend it at 6 per cent. Hence, as soon as it rose, the supply would be immediately diminished, and this would, of course, cause a greater rise of interest. Those who now lend at six per cent. despite the laws, would withdraw from the market and employ their capital in some other way, and no one would lend but those who were willing to risk the consequences of detection. Those having the money would lend in their own hands, will, of course, charge for the use, and for the risk of detection, and hence the price may become, for a few days, doubled or trebled. At the same time, although the real value of money may be fifteen or twenty per cent. yet because the legal price is six per cent. there is no inducement for capital to come from abroad to supply the demand. Hence, the change in the monetary element by regulating the interest, would be attended by a monetary panic.

"Hence, I believe, all attempts, on the part of a legislature, to regulate the rate of interest, are injurious. The only government of money is the market, which should be left free, to regulate itself, in the same way as other commodities. The usurious laws, which have been so long in force, are, therefore, to be repealed, because they are in direct opposition to the principles of monetary science."

The Hudson River is open for the passage of the steamboats, and the cars have commenced running between Albany and Schenectady. The Hudson River is open for the passage from New York to Poughkeepsie.

Pneumonia.—It appears in the New York papers that the steamer *Philip* towed out of Fall River harbour, in one solid body, fifty acres of ice, averaging 10 or 12 inches in thickness.

"A Female Robinson Crusoe" is the title of a new work about to issue from the New York press. A delicate female left to her own resources in the western woods is the heroine.

We invite our correspondent "B's." attention to the extract from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—It is now some years since a very attractive and highly productive Bazaar was held in the Government House; and I have noticed with pleasure, in perusing your paper, that it is intended to have another in the same place, for the benefit of the helpless widows and orphans dependent upon that excellent institution—the Ladies Benevolent Society. From what I know of the charitable disposition of the Montreal public, I am sure that this effort to relieve the distressed will be most successful. I remember well that upon the former occasion I have referred to, the selling tables were filled by the fairest, and most simple-hearted, and delicate-minded beauties, selling by their "grace-winning smiles" the Bazaar productions to customers not from the value of such article offered for sale, but I cannot forget the roguish laugh which fit to their lovely faces, when with their money, fairly they purchased the spoil, and turned to a new customer, to practice in a similar way on his susceptibility.

I trust, Mr. Editor, this the mildest hint, will go home to particular one, lovely Bazaar, and whose charms have of old, and, in some measure, do still exert their influence upon me, will not forget, that to secure the liberality of our sex, they must secure, as a sine qua non, a considerable number of young ladies in their train.

AN OLD BACHELOR.

March 7, 1837.

The Army.

15th—Captain Barnham, of this depot, has arrived at Moy, County Tyrone, on leave.

24th—Young Ghat, since the choice of the renowned Raleigh, has been relieved by an assistant surgeon, and gaiety has allowed by an unusual course of gaiety—a ball and supper, given by Major Stack, and the officers of this depot, at the barracks. The ball was most brilliantly attended by all the beauty, fashion, and respectability of the town and immediate vicinity. A quadrille band from Cork attended, and, from time to time, refreshed by the hand of the depot.—*Gazette.*

Lower Canada.

An attempt to escape was made during the course of Sunday last, by some of the prisoners confined in the tower part of the new gaol. They succeeded in removing three courses of brick in a well separating one of the cells from the lower kitchen, and would probably have succeeded in getting out into the yard, and thence by rope and grappling iron, which they had obtained over the wall to the public road. The attempt was, however, discovered in good time to frustrate the plan that had been formed.—*Montreal Gazette.*

James M'Gowan alias Smith, whose body was demanded of the Governor-General by W. L. Marcy, Esq., the Governor of the State of New York, to stand his trial at Albany, was handed over to the proper authorities by the Province Line at Champlain.

Fatal Affray.—On the evening of the 3rd inst. (Thursday, the 2d) a fatal affray took place at Stanstead, between two brothers named Fairbanks. The circumstances, as we hear them, were as follows:—

A quarrel had some time existed between Mr. Rufus Kimpton, and Stephen W. Still, on account of an alleged assault made from the former to the latter, and an action, of which Still had recovered, was pending against Kimpton. If the debt was not paid, (by the way, some mention of a Bee had suggested for the purpose of getting up wood.) Both parties were present, and some dispute passed between them. Through the folly of Kimpton, some of most of the boys, Still became intoxicated, and they were trying him—that is, tumbling him about in the snow. Still threatened, if they did not desist, to kill them. Kimpton came out of the house, and giving Still a push, said, "you will not kill me." Still replied "If you touch me again I will kill you on the spot." Kimpton gave him another push or kick, when Still drew a large knife and struck the blow in the manner which proved only too little injury. Mr. Fairbanks, who was in the house, put the knife from Kimpton, and Still, in his turn, received a blow on the head from Fairbanks, which laid him dead on the spot.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Case.

The Hartford Times contains the following, in the shape of a conversation with a retired clergyman, who is disposed to authenticate the name of Maria Monk, about suggested by him.

"Mr. Editor, I was the cause of the publication of the travels of my company woman to Montreal, in company with Mademoiselle Dion, Maria Monk's celebrated Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal. In her company, perhaps it might be in the power of the undersigned to effect an arrangement by which their desire in this respect, should be gratified. Knowing that as a part of the imposture, the public had been deceived as to the actual discipline of that institution, and that it had never been closed against gentlemen of respectability, with respectable introductions, and from no sinister or improper motives, the undersigned availed himself of the suggestion, and opened a correspondence with several gentlemen in Montreal for that purpose. He is happy to inform the public that his request has been cheerfully granted. The undersigned is therefore authorised to state, that he is ready to procure an order for the admission of such gentlemen of character of this city, as may feel disposed to visit Montreal for the purpose of examining the mist strangers of the Hotel Dieu—outside and inside—above and below—and sound about.—They shall be admitted to "visit, search, and examine, every part and apartment, cellars, outhouses, gardens, &c. without exception." They shall also explore Nun's Island as thoroughly as they may desire. Maria Monk herself shall be admitted on this conditions; and it is also desired that they take with them the most skillful and experienced architect in this city, to aid them in their investigations as to the alleged alteration in the structure of the said Hotel Dieu.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

New York, Feb. 28, 1837.

N. B.—Since the explosion of the case of the so-saint, Eustem Parteiqin—she reports which she has circulated in regard to the moral purity of her friends in this city—and her late letter in which she denounces Maria Monk as an imposter, and proclaims herself to be the true Maria Monk, it is presumed the gentlemen will not wish to take her with them.

The Paper Stuffs.—We understand that the New Jersey Legislature have it in contemplation to charter a Steam Company, who will make it their duty to perform the duties of Pilots in steamboats. Such an arrangement could not fail to be highly beneficial to the commerce of our city.

Temperance.—The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, Penn., says:—"The reader can judge of the eloquence and persuasive powers of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, who has been lecturing here for the last week on the subject of Temperance, when he is informed that six hundred converts to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, have been added to the Society here, in his lectures. The churches and hall of the House of Representatives, where he has lectured, have been crowded to excess."

A Western Steamboat.—The *Pittsburg Advocate* gives the following as the dimensions of a splendid steamboat, to be called the *St. Louis*, now in progress of completion at the wharf in that city. The dimensions of this boat are 205 feet straight keel, 38 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, 230 feet on the main deck, 55 feet from out to out. The main cabin is 140 feet in length, and the boat will carry about 1000 tons.

Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad.—The report of the engineers who have surveyed the route of this road, made to the Legislature of Maine, gives the estimate of the cost for grading, masonry and bridging, for a double track, at $701,517 72—for land damages $20,000—depots and watering stations $30,000, four locomotives and tenders $36,000—twenty passenger carriages $17,000—thirty baggage cars $10,000—engineers and contingencies $50,000—grand total $944,617 72 cents.

Commercial.

These days later advices from Liverpool have been received via Boston. They contain nothing of importance.

We have New York papers of Thursday morning. The sales of Bills on London, made for the packet of the 1st inst., were very large at 8½ @ 8¾ cash, and on time, say for 60 days notes at 12. In the city article of the *New York Express*, it is said to have become quite a system in that city for persons wishing to raise money, to dispose of their paper, having two, three and four months to run, for Bills on London, and turn round and sell the Bills for cash. By this method they can frequently raise money at a fair rate of interest, than by selling their notes in the market. Many of the bill drawers sell large sums for paper, and then buy back their own bills for cash—thus making a round interest for their capital.

United States Markets.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1837.

Ashes.—Little or no demand exists for either description, and although a small sale of Pots has been effected at $7,50, a further reduction, that rate cannot now be realized. Pearls are nominal in price, and no buyers at asking rates.

Flour and Meal.—A great degree of heaviness continues to prevail for Flour, and although small parcels of good common brands Canal are still selling at $6½, extensive purchasers would insure a ready reduction; sales of New York City at $6 @ $6.12½; Georgetown, $6,75; Alexandria, $6,75; and Baltimore City Mills, and Richmond Mountain at the same rates; 200 barrels of French Flour, inspected, have sold at about $7.

Grain.—Prime Wheat, of which there are but few samples in market, is firmly held; other inferior and ordinary descriptions, of which the stock is ample, continue to go quite unsaleable, and can readily be purchased at reduced prices; the only sales we have to notice are 600 bushels Southern Illinois at $1.40, cash; and 2000 bushels French, at about $1.07. Foreign Rye is held at $1.50, without sales.

Provisions.—We have no variation to make in our quotations for Beef and Pork, but for both the demand is quite limited, the sales being confined to lots for ship stores, and city consumption. Lard is in limited demand, and declining in price; sales of prime Western in kegs have been made at 12 cents.

Tobacco.—A public sale, embracing 1788 packages, received by the *Gloria*, was made on Saturday, which meet with animation, at prices which indicate no essential change from the previous state of the market. The entire lot, which was entirely disposed of, embraced 500 packages of Young Hyson at 38 @ 43½; 600 do. Hyson; 50; and 457 bales Gunpowder, 56 @ 60 cents per lb. 6 mos.

Sterling.—The sales for Bills on England on the packet of 1st inst. are at 8½ @ 8¾ cash, and on time bills 60 d. s. closing at 8½ @ 8¾ cash.

Philadelphia Market, Feb. 28.

Flour—Sales of about 1000 barrels were made yesterday at $6 @ $6.12½ for Pennsylvania, and $6 @ $6.12½ for Ohio, cash.

Grain—There are no transactions in Wheat, Corn and Oats we hear of, and in Wheat, Corn and Oats we hear of no sales worthy of notice, except an import of 8000 bushels Southern Corn, which we understand, has found a purchaser at a price not transpired, supposed at about $1.07½ per bushel, quality fair to good.

There is every indication of an active Spring trade. The Sound is free, and our numerous steamboats are preparing in good earnest to commence business. Already our public houses are filling up with merchants from the West. We notice that the Fourth Street House is nearly ready to receive visitors. This is one of the largest houses in the country, and will accommodate six or eight hundred persons—it is situated in the fashionable Burst District.—*New York Express, Thursday, March 2.*

Foreign Trade of London.—The number of vessels, British and Foreign, which entered the port in the last year, exceeds the arrivals of 1835, by 356 ships, and in tonnage 90,266 tons. In 1835, the arrival of British ships were 3454, tonnage 421,370; foreign 544, tonnage 108,695. In the past year 3253 British ships entered, tonnage 465,059; 901 foreign, tonnage 156,562. The principal increase has been in foreign, which is 357 against 169 British ships.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAR. 9, 1837.

The arrival of the packet ship *Independence*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th January, is announced in a postscript in the *New York Journal of Commerce* of Friday. The few items furnished by our contemporary are subjoined.

Four Days Later from England.

We are happy to say that the evidence by this arrival so far as it goes, is in favor of the safety of the *Erie*. Capt. Nye saw a letter from a gentleman at Havre to one of the Agents at Lloyds, stating that the ship *Erie* must have been out of the Channel at the time she was said to have been lost. It is the opinion of Capt. Nye that the *Erie* is not lost.

The Influenza was destroying great numbers of lives in England.

The condition of the London money market on the 24th was not favorable. Several failures are mentioned, but none of great importance. Confidence was not shaken by them. Consols, 89 @ ¾; Exchequer bills, 25s. @ 27s. prem.

The French papers are occupied with the acquittal of the Bonapaste revolters at Strasburg, and with speculations about a change of ministry. Three per cents. at Paris, 79 85.

There is nothing important from Spain and Portugal.

London, Jan. 23d.—The determination of the Bank of England Direction to bring the dead weight upon the Market continues to be the subject of much serious discussion, and it now turns out that they have the power so to do, without consulting the government. The policy of this proceeding is another question, and it has the some very doubtful in the opinion of the most experienced men of the time, whether by this forced operation the Bank Directors will be enabled to control the foreign exchanges at all, which obviously is the chief object of the experiment.

We have devoted a large portion of our sheet to-day, to a report of Sir Robt. Peel's speech at the public dinner, given him on the 13th January last, in Glasgow. The arrangements were on the most extensive scale, and in a style of costly magnificence. Sir Robert might well feel proud of his reception in the western Metropolis of Scotland.

We shall take another opportunity of speaking to the merits of Sir Robert's speech.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Quebec Bank took place on the 3d inst., for the purpose of deciding upon the best mode of continuing the business of the Institution after the 1st June next, when its Charter will expire. A series of resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the concern should be continued after the 1st June, as nearly as possible in conformity with the act of incorporation, while it is in force, and its capital increased to £225,000. The Directors were authorized to create a loan or loans for any part of the increased capital; and, it was further determined, to allow a certain rate of interest on deposits, under stipulations and conditions to be agreed upon.

The following statement of the affairs of the Bank was submitted by the President:—

General Statement of the Funds of the Quebec Bank, 28 March, 1837:—

Dr.

To amount of Capital Stock	£73,000 0 0	
Amount of Bank Notes issued		
Also the Bank has outstanding, as shewn in 1818,	£78,110 10 0	
Amount circulation		
Amount of Bank Notes in circulation		
Amount of Deposits		
Amount due to other Banks		
Amount of bills payable		
		£210,505 10 0
Cash in Bank Notes		
Amount of Specie		
Amount due by other Banks		
Amount of bills discounted		
Real Estate		
Amount of bad debts, charged off		
Bank Stock		
Amount of bills overdue, not secured		
Real Estate, not estimated good		
		£210,505 14 4

Quebec Bank, 28 March, 1837.

Resolved, unanimously, to be eventually secured from the losses sustained during the year 1836, and the amount of bad debts charged off, payable on 1st March, 1837, at the rate of 8 per cent.

A very destructive fire occurred in New York on the evening of the 24 inst., by which the entire middle building, containing several large stores, were reduced to ruins, with a large portion of their contents. The value of the property destroyed will be in ruins, and full much short of $100,000.

It is now currently reported by the New York Legislature, "Internal Improvement Commission" will pay a tax of only 3 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. as at first proposed. The tax on the stock of the Bank of the United States will be about $1,147; per bushel, quality fair to good.

The Long Island Railroad was lately completed as far as Hicksville, twenty-seven miles from Brooklyn.

In the list of passengers by the packet ship *President*, from London, arrived at New York, we observe the names of the Hon. Lady Head, Miss Julia Head, and Master G. Head.

The Currency Bill, repealing in effect the Treasury Circular, by providing that the Government dues shall be paid, either in specie or in notes of Banks which do not issue bills under the denomination of five dollars, has passed the United States' House of Representatives, by a large majority. It was previously sanctioned by the Senate.

Does the correspondent of the *Vindicator*, who signs himself "Citizens, &c.," think that gentlemen set so little value upon their word as to deem it necessary to reply, a second time, to slanderous insinuations, anonymously made, which have been once contradicted?

To the Public.

A number of our Citizens, actuated by the desire of doing good, and deeming that the diffusion of intelligence is the surest mode and most effectual, towards that object, have entered into arrangements with Dr. Barrea for the delivery, during the ensuing twelve months, of a series of Lectures, on such subjects as shall be deemed by the Committee most instructive to the community at large.

Doctor Barrea brings with him a reputation as a lecturer on the sciences, which has stood the test of the enlightened audiences of London, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. It is not solely on Phrenology that the Doctor can lecture, and lecture ably:—Anatomy, Physiology, English Literature, History, Elocution—all these are topics which he has treated of with credit to himself. Dr. Barrea has been connected with Harvard University for six years, and this fact shows that his claims for consideration are of no insignificant character.

It is proposed to fix such a price for the Lectures as will place it in the power of all to command the instruction they afford, as well for themselves as for their families. Many very worthy people are prevented from deriving knowledge from such sources by the expense; this, it is believed, will be obviated in the present case. A great many of our young men will also be able to attend these Lectures, and it is hoped that merchants and others will great indulgence to those in their employments, who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity presented to them.

The surplus arising from the Lectures is destined for the assistance of those charitable institutions which are in charge of the benevolent ladies of this city.

It is hoped this Lecturer's profession will grant the introductory Lecture, which is to be delivered gratis, this evening, in the American Church.

Paper.

Montreal, March 9, 1837.

Upper Canada.

Illuminations.—The police magistrates have issued a proclamation for a general illumination on Wednesday next, (the anniversary of the first breaking ground for the railroad.) The town was pretty generally illuminated on the nights of Tuesday and Saturday. The bells of the different churches, and of the several public establishments, were rung during the evening; bonfires blazed in every direction, guns fired, and every demonstration of joy was exhibited. Hilarity and good feeling closed the joys of Saturday night.—*Hamilton Express.*

United States.

Minister to Russia.—The letter of our Philadelphia Correspondent announcing the appointment of Geo. M. Dallas as Minister to Russia seems to be correct. The appointment is announced in nearly all the Philadelphia papers. The mission will be no new thing to Mr. Dallas, as he has resided before in the Russian capital, in the capacity of Secretary, to Mr. Gallatin. He is, we are told, to be accompanied by all the members of his family. Mr. Dallas, should the appointment be made this which will be the fourth Minister sent to Russia since Mr. Middleton's recall and during Gen. Jackson's administration, though our country during three-fourths of that time has been represented at that Court by only a Charge d'Affaires, and he a young, inexperienced man. Mr. Randolph, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Buchanan, and now Mr. Dallas.

DINNER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Last night the great banquet, which has of late so much occupied the attention of every grade of politicians, came off in the splendid pavilion erected for the purpose in Buchanan Street. The pavilion itself was of no magnificent a construction as to warrant great enthusiasm; and, when the vast talents of the man whom the Tories delight to honour are considered, its dimensions may be felt, when we state, that it was long ere the hour of dinner had arrived, crowded to suffocation. The decorations were of the most tasteful and simple description, and reflect much credit upon the talented gentlemen who superintended the design. Immediately behind the chair, which was situated in the segmental of a large circle, four gigantic columns, of the Egyptian style, rested their massive shafts, between the two centres of which a rugged pile rose, supported a tiny-worn pile, upon which, encircled by a golden bale, were inscribed, in glowing characters, the words, "British Constitution," above which stood a fortress, strengthening against the ceiling, inscribed with the word "King," in large letters of gold. In other side compartments, a pyramid of solid masonry, and bearing evidence of their durability, likewise with the course, one tablet on each were inscribed, that on the right of the chair with "Church of the land," and "Church of Scotland." The tables, covered with crimson cloth, surrounded beautifully with the glittering of the pantaloons in front of the gallery, which was of a similar tint, upon a light drab colour, the appearance of the fellows, dilated in the vestment of knighthood, and the fellows, in imitation of knighthood, and the fellows, in imitation of knighthood, and the fellows, in imitation