The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil decet nisi libertas perandi.—SENECA.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1837. No 95

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837.

The meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Montreal which took place yesterday on the subject of the slanders of MARIA MONK and her abettors, was decisive of public sentiment and feeling; both with regard to those slanders themselves, and the necessity for an expression of general opinion upon them here. The assembly embraced a large portion of the most wealthy and respectable persons of our city. The spacious gallery of Mr. JOHN O. BROWN, Auctioneer, was crowded; and such was the interest excited, that many persons attending could not obtain admission into the room. The Honorable PETER MCGILL took the chair, and opened the meeting by a very appropriate address. The Hon. GEORGE MOFFATT, the Rev. Mr. PERKINS, D. FISHER, WM. WALKER, JAMES HOLMES, R. CORSE, WM. LYMAN, Esqrs. and Dr. BARBER addressed the meeting. Several extracts from the "Awful Disclosures," and "Further Disclosures, by MARIA MONK," were read, and, together with the various addresses made to the meeting, elicited strong expressions of indignation and contempt. The following Resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, two works have issued from the press in the City of New York, containing pretended "Disclosures by Maria Monk," of murder and crime said to be perpetrated in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal, and charging the higher civil authorities of the Province with conniving at these crimes; and

Whereas, the abettors and defenders of the imposture, have repeatedly and publicly declared, for the purpose of giving currency to her fictions among those residing at a distance, that the Protestant Inhabitants of Montreal firmly believe these disclosures, therefore:—

Moved by W. LYMAN, Esq; seconded by D. FISHER, Esq.

1. *Resolved*, That on the appearance of these works, they were regarded by the Catholic and Protestant Inhabitants of the City, universally, as most gross and absurd fabrications, deserving of notice or refutation, either by the Nuns or others, and incapable of gaining the belief of any rational mind.

Moved by Dr. BARBER; seconded by Dr. ARNOLDI.

2. *Resolved*, That we have learned with astonishment the circulation and credit which these impostures have gained among the people of Great Britain and the United States, and consider such belief as the only reason why we should honour the mention of so abandoned prostitute, even with a denial.

Moved by W. WALKER, Esq; seconded by A. FERRIER, Esq.

3. *Resolved*, That we do, solely in consequence of the respectability of some distant individuals who have been deluded by these fabrications, and in consequence of oft repeated declarations that silence is equivalent to a tacit assertion of our firm belief of *Maria Monk*, most explicitly declare to the British and American Christians, that the "Disclosures" alluded to in the preamble to these Resolutions, are not, and never have been credited, in this country; but are universally regarded as utter and malignant fictions.

Moved by D. FISHER, Esq.; seconded by W. NICHOLAS, Esq.

4. *Resolved*, From the nature of the case such crimes as are described in these works could not have been perpetrated in the midst of a large population without detection, and it is equally impossible, that immense alterations in a large building standing in a most conspicuous situation, and open to public view, could have been made without the knowledge of every citizen.

Moved by Rev. G. W. PERKINS; seconded by S. S. WARD, Esq.

5. *Resolved*, That we feel emotions of indignation and astonishment, that the character of a whole population should be widely and perseveringly assailed, and their connivance at the basest crimes fully credited, solely upon the testimony of a Harlot—notoriously such in this city.

Moved by JAMES HOLMES, Esq.; seconded by J. W. DUNCOMB, Esq.

6. *Resolved*, That a Committee be nominated to secure every facility to a deputation from New York, (spoken of with Maria Monk, to examine the Nunnery, and such deputation be appointed, and that the said Committee attend the deputation to the Nunnery, and that such Committee consist of the following gentlemen:—Timothy Follett, William Lyman, Esqrs. Dr. Barber, and Benjamin Brewster, Esq.

Moved by R. CORSE, Esq.; seconded by J. REDPATH, Esq.

7. *Resolved*, That this meeting regard with abhorrence and contempt the individuals in this city, who, or sinister ends, by their letters and communications to New York, have contributed to persuade the public in the United States to believe a fiction, which they themselves do not credit.

The following amendment to the first Resolution was offered; in favour of which a minority of *four* only appeared:—

Resolved—That this meeting deprecate with unqualified regret the present attempt to disturb the peace of the Protestant inhabitants of Montreal on the subject of *Maria Monk's* Disclosures, believing the circumstances on which the enquiry has been pending to be such as to preclude the possibility of deciding correctly either in the support or disproof of her accusations.

We regret that time does not permit the publication of the addresses in our paper of to-day, but they will appear in an early number.

We cannot pretend to divine the motives of a contemporary journal for its opposition to the meeting, and its objects, as it avows its own utter disbelief of the falsehoods of MARIA MONK's publications. That the meeting was "evidently got up by a few interested individuals," or attended as such a meeting might have been expected to be, so "got up," or "evidently," now, shewn not to have been the case. We never saw a more hearty and earnest expression of public feeling than was manifested in support of the objects of the meeting, and we can only regret that the opposing party was not present to participate in the indignant expression of justice, as respects the accused, and those Gentlemen, Brother Editors, who, at New York, have been lulled and slandered for the utterance of opinions, similar to those entertained by the meeting. Our cotemporary has not, for once, at least, correctly estimated the force of the current of public opinion, a force which his "*Sic jubeo, sic volo, sit pro ratione voluntas*," has not been able to withstand. The sentiment is of his own appropriation, which we translate for the benefit of our non-classical readers. "*So I command, so I will—let my will stand for reason.*" It is clear the public are not yet quite prepared for a dictator.

We had almost omitted to notice, that a Resolution was proposed by Dr. HEAGH, that the proceedings be published in the papers of this city, which was carried by acclamation—and that thanks were returned to the Hon. P. MCGILL, for his conduct in the Chair, with three cheers.

The following hand-bill was posted, in different parts of the City, at an early hour yesterday morning. It is one among the varied manifestations of public opinion, and which we throw in for the benefit of our friends at New York:—

"The voice of the assembled citizens of Montreal will this day proclaim to the deluded and fanatic believers in the Disclosures of Maria Monk, that they are the fabrications of a notorious Harlot, the inventions of combined lunacy and profligacy; and if they should still persist in believing, it will be evident that more than mortal means can alone restore them to their senses.

"However, the citizens of Montreal owe themselves in this matter a triple duty, as men, as Britons, and as Christians:—As men, that they interpose the shield of public opinion between a highly esteemed body of individuals and a host of malignant traducers:—as Britons, that they may tell the people of the United States that it is disgraceful in them to attribute to British Official Authorities and that portion of the British people inhabiting the Canadas, connivance at such monstrous iniquity, (it would be a stain upon them to suppose that they could have a suspicion of such iniquity, and remain quiet, far less connive at it:) and as Christians, that they may read a lesson of charity and forbearance to the people of the United States, who seem, in their persecution of the Roman Catholics, so shocking to every benevolent mind, to have entirely lost sight of those divine words—

"*Peace on Earth, good will to man.*"

The Hon. Peter M'Gill will take the chair precisely at 1 o'clock.

We learn from a recent London paper, that the following remarkable scene took place in the House of Commons, in which the Right Hon. ex-Chancellor LYNDHURST was placed in a predicament by no means to be envied. In the course of the debate upon the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, the hon. member for Tipperary adverted to the influence under which Sir ROBERT PEEL was generally supposed to act in his policy towards Ireland.

"Out of that House (said Mr. Shiel) there was an individual possessed of towering abilities, to whom the Right Hon. Baronet was unfortunately committed in his future political career. That individual had put upon record the principle upon which his party was determined to govern Ireland. Its inhabitants were to be treated as "aliens." Scarcely had the honorable and learned Member pronounced the word, when a deafening and unanimous shout broke from the Ministerial benches. Members rose from their seats in the body of the House, others leaned over the galleries, and all fixed their eyes upon Baron Lyndhurst, who occupied a conspicuous position under the strangers' gallery. The shout was prolonged and renewed several times, creating an unusual degree of excitement, not only amongst the members, but also amongst the strangers in and under the gallery. There sat the noble Lord, with folded arms, while the sentence of condemnation was ringing in his ears. It was not the censure of the sixty or seventy representatives of the country whose inhabitants he had so grossly maligned, but the resolute and unanimous denunciation of one of the largest majorities ever assembled within the walls of Parliament."

No individual, however exalted his station, or firm his nerves, but must quail and stand abashed under such a rebuke. If a man is so unfortunate as to betray sentiments, at the injustice of which the heart of a generous nation revolts, he may be pretty sure he has committed an act of moral delinquency—not a crime merely, (such as it is,) but what a political writer, remarkable for his immorality, says is worse, *a fault*. We would not be guilty of the indecency of comparing his Lordship with his Satanic Majesty; but the circumstance brought into our mind an expression used by MILTON, descriptive of the feelings of that personage on a somewhat analogous occasion—

"The Devil stood abashed
And saw how awful goodness is, and felt
His loss and pined."

A favourable opportunity will be afforded to-morrow of investing capital in a profitable public Company: one hundred and twenty-five shares of the stock of the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company being offered for sale. From the increasing business on this route to Upper Canada, and the enhanced rates of freight for the ensuing season, an equally advantageous investment can seldom be made.

The *William the Fourth* steamer packet is advertised to leave Prescott, on Saturday next the 8th instant, for Toronto, Hamilton, &c., stopping at the usual places. She is commanded by Captain L. HELLEARS.

The *Gazette* gives the following as the arrangements for the Steamboats on Lake Ontario, for the ensuing season, so far as they have yet been made known:—

The Hon. John Hamilton, in addition to the *Great Britain* and *Traveller*, built expressly for him, has now under charter the *Commodore Barrie*, *Britannia*, and *Hamilton*.

The *Great Britain*, under her experienced and popular commander, Captain Whitney, and the *Traveller*, Captain Sutherland, will continue on the same routes as last year. This will be the case likewise with the *Commodore Barrie* and the *Britannia*, with a change of Captains, the former being under the charge of Captain Herchmer, well known and esteemed as a navigator on Lake Ontario, and the latter by Captain Colclough, who was much liked last year, when in command of the *Cobourg*. The route on which the *Hamilton* is to run, is, we believe, not yet determined.

The *Cobourg* will be commanded this season by Captain Harper, of the Royal Navy, and late of the *St. George*. The latter will be under the charge of her former Purser; and the *William IV.* as before, will have Captain Hilliard as her master. The three boats will have the same agent at Prescott, and run in conjunction with one another during the season.

The *Sir James Kempt* and *Brockville*, Capt. Calder, will continue to ply from Prescott to the ports in the Bay of Quinte. The *Kingston* has passed into new hands, and we are not aware whether her proprietors intend to employ her on her former route or not.

The *Transit*, with that thorough sailor, Captain Richardson, her owner, as commander, will resume her former route between Toronto and Niagara.

We are reluctantly compelled to postpone the publication of the proceedings of the Montreal Property Protecting Fire Company until to-morrow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—By giving insertion to the following letter you will afford satisfaction to those who recently signed the petition to the King, respecting the suppression of intemperance, and the introduction of religious books into Canada free from duty.

Castle St. Lewis,
Quebec, March 25, 1837.

SIR,—With reference to two memorials from certain inhabitants of Montreal, which were transmitted through you to the Governor in Chief, for the purpose of being forwarded to England, the one having for its object the suppression of intemperance, the other praying for admission into Canada, duty free, of Books and Tracts designed for the use of Religious Societies,

The Governor in Chief has been requested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to cause the petitioners to be informed, that their memorials were laid before the King, and that His Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to command, that the petition which prays that effectual measures may be taken against the prevalence of intemperance, be recommended to the consideration of the Provincial Legislature at their next session. His Majesty however fears, that the remedy for intemperance is scarcely to be found in the enactment of laws; but only in the more tardy process of diffusing social knowledge and a taste for higher enjoyments, and above all in the propagation of Christian principles. With this conviction the King has been pleased further to command, that the other petition, respecting the introduction of Religious and School Books into the Province, should be referred to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, whose decision will in due time be communicated to His Excellency for the information of the petitioners.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

S. WALCOTT, *Civil Secretary.*

The Rev. T. OGDEN.

The kind attention which our beloved Sovereign has paid to the above named petitions, will, it is hoped, convince all who have said—"It is vain to send petitions, they are not read, nor any notice taken of them," that such opinions were premature.

We rejoice that we have permission in the British Empire to petition God, and the Government, when we think proper; and it is hoped it will be so shortly in the United States, not even blacks excepted.

T. OGDEN.

Montreal, April 1, 1837.

United States.

MARIA MONK AND HER COADJUTORS.—While we were congratulating ourself that Maria Monk and her coadjutors had begun an action at law against "mine ancient" friend, Mr. Webb! lo! and behold! we had no conception that they were preparing a similar bomb shell to fire at us—but so it seems. Some one of Maria's fair lovers has commenced also an action against us, and puts us, *nolens volens*, in the same category with the gallant Colonel of the *Courier*. We also learn that a similar suit at law is preparing for Colonel Stone, and how many more we know not. The believers of fair Maria appear to be a bold set of men. They begin to feel the effect of the press upon their incredible imposture. Their sweet goddess and her religion are in danger. They have accordingly invoked the strong arm of the law to protect them in their imposture. We for one are not afraid of the results. Let Webb, and Stone, and Beaumont, be cured as much as they please, it will be difficult to make the world believe Maria is a bit better than she should be, or her believers more honest than they can be. At all events, the backers of Maria will have their hands full. If they must go before a jury in New York, and ask protection for their forgeries, we should like to know the fact. It is now time to go over the whole ground of this most gross and daring imposture, palmed upon this community by Maria Monk; and do it we shall, pretty soon and suddenly.—*New York Herald.*

Commercial.

We understand that a large amount of specie was brought in on Sunday from New York for the Banks, which we hope will enable them to afford increased facilities to their customers, until the season for active business shall have arrived.

The ships *Glasgow*, BURNS; *Queen Queen*, CARR; *Robert Thomas*, GRANDY; and barks *Palin*, BLAIR; and *Airey*, MACGREGOR; are advertised to sail from Liverpool among the first spring ships for Canada.

The *Cherokee*, MILLER, sailed from Marseilles for Glasgow on the 11th February.

TOLLS AND TRADE ON THE CANALS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

On the 15th instant, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund presented to the Senate the annual report required of them, containing the amount of tolls collected on all the State Canals during the last season of navigation, the rates of toll, and a statement giving a full view of the trade of the Canals. This is one of the most valuable documents ever made to the legislature on this subject.

The amount collected for tolls on the several Canals, from the opening to the close of the navigation in 1836, was as follows, viz:—

Tolls of the Erie Canal	$1,440,539 97
" Champlain	115,425 24
" Oswego	39,459 33
" Cayuga and Seneca	20,923 43
" Chenango	5,085 30
" Crooked Lake	2,311 86
Total	$1,614,336 43

This is an increase from 1835 of $66,327 78.

The report contains a statement which shows the total amount of property cleared on all the State Canals in 1836, with the tonnage and value at the place of shipment, of the products of the forest, of agriculture, of manufactures, merchandise and other articles. The total results are as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.
Produce of the forest	755,258	$7,282,428
" of animals	24,025	5,338,020
Vegetable food	195,819	12,102,863
Other agricultural products	5,903	1,182,943
Manufactures	88,810	7,390,576
Merchandise	127,995	31,973,864
Other articles	113,103	2,377,631
Total,	tons, 1,310,807	$67,631,343

The tonnage in the preceding statement was cleared on the several Canals in the following proportions, viz:—

	Erie.	Champlain.	Oswego.
Produce of the forest, tons	228,499	295,870	122,073
" of animals	14,937	4,655	2,038
Vegetable food	140,789	5,054	16,959
Other agricultural produce	5,104	236	145
Manufactures	44,402	3,993	38,140
Merchandise	126,325	149	440
Other articles	87,455	11,885	4,935
Total tons	647,511	321,837	184,696

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1837

We publish below the principal speeches delivered at the meeting convened on Monday, to express the sense of the Protestant inhabitants of our city, on the slanders of MARIA MONK and her abettors. It was predicted it would be a "failure." It has proved a triumph. We mean that it has thoroughly answered the desires of those who called it, both in the number and character of those who attended, and in the efforts they made on the occasion. It has been said it would do harm to the Catholics, whose cause it professed to serve. This is a mere *dictum* for which no reason has been assigned, and which will consequently be treated as such. It was said that it would not effect a conviction that MARIA's statements were falsehoods, in New York. The individuals most interested in its object there, and who are rather more likely to know those among whom they live than certain persons amongst us are, think differently. They will value highly this testimony of public sentiment at Montreal; and will be seen to turn it to account against the abettors of the imposture. Besides, is it nothing to the inhabitants of Montreal to be defamed at home, as the "Disclosures" from which the extracts read on Monday, defame them? Is not the most successful and active agent of the party, there, publishing and circulating these books? And is it beneath our consequence to tell our *countrymen*, that we are indignant at the impudent slanders on the morals of our Magistrates and population. That population has decided that a meeting was both proper and necessary for these purposes, and, in our opinion, the decision was just and politic.

The Hon. Mr. M'GILL, on taking the Chair, spoke as nearly as we can recollect to the following effect.

According to the fashion of the day, like most men placed in a similar position to the one he held at that moment, he had to express his regret, that the duty of acting as Chairman of that respectable meeting had not devolved on some other person—not arising from any diminution of responsibility—but because he was not proud of the honor of being chosen to preside as an assembly of his Protestant fellow citizens, collected together for such a praiseworthy purpose, but because he had been deeply interested, and engaged since yesterday, in a matter intimately connected with the welfare of the community, which had prevented him from giving any special attention to the consideration of the subject, upon which they had met to deliberate. The meeting should not, therefore, expect from him a diffuse explanation of the object of the requisitionists; that, however, he was well prepared, was not necessary, because he felt satisfied in his own mind that every man he saw around him was perfectly acquainted with its merits and nature, and equally convinced of the necessity of giving some solemn, and authentic public expression of opinion, as to the utter abhorrence and contempt in which are held the authors and abettors of, and the absolute disbelief in, the groundless, false and abominable calumnies and slanders contained in a book called the "Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk," which has been most industriously circulated throughout the United States, and whose pilfered pages have even attracted attention in Great Britain; and, deplorable to think, obtained credence in both countries. It was a melancholy and painful reflection, that, among a people so civilized, and so enlightened as our neighbours are, and especially that among a community so distinguished for their intelligence, as that of New York, there should be found a portion of them so benighted, so prejudiced, so blindly ignorant, so devoid of all christian charity, as to give a moment's belief to a theme of the most shameful, absurd, and incredible fictions that ever entered into the imagination of the wildest and most disordered mind, or that ever issued from the Press. The gentlemen present, many of them residents from a quarter to half a century in this city—many of them born and are brought up here—many of them, and some of among other, having frequent intercourse with the Nuns in the Hotel Dieu, and the Ladies of the Congregation, and Protestant Female Academy, and intimately acquainted with the Female Catholic Seminary, must agree with him that a more morbid, chimerical, moral, and religious imagination, than that of Maria, the Nun of Chatham Street, or Montreal, does not exist in any country under the sun. With respect to the venerable and religious Sisterhood, the Nuns, though doubts might conscientiously be entertained as to the usefulness of such communities established in any country, yet must all bear testimony to their known piety, charity, and constant devotion to those inhuman and humane duties, which they have voluntarily imposed upon themselves, by their vows to Heaven.

God God, gentlemen, exclaimed the Honourable gentleman,) can it be for an instant credited by any person in his right senses, that ladies known to have been liberally and religiously educated,—who are seen daily applying themselves with an earnestness and zeal almost superhuman, to the discharge of the most painful and distressing duties which human beings can be called on to perform—attending on and comforting the sick—soothing and attending the pillow of the dying—taking care of the aged and infirm—nursing and teaching the young, abandoned by their unnatural parents—should at the same time be so depraved, so utterly regardless of God and society as to be guilty of crimes too repugnant to human nature, and to the feelings of humanity, even to be thought of, much less to be perpetrated?—(Cheers.)

The community knew well the entire falsity of such atrocious calumnies, and many amongst it think that they are so palpably absurd and incredible, that it is quite a work of supererogation to notice or deny them,—that the daily lives of the Priests and Nuns are a sufficient disproof of all the allegations and fabrications contained in the said book,—granted; but the Protestant portion of the community,—the most respectable among it—Councillors, Judges, Magistrates, nay, the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign himself, and the whole provincial authorities have been boldly and unblushingly accused of being intimately acquainted with all the pretended facts,—that they are all so debased, so lost to every sense of shame, of honour, and of propriety, to every principle of justice and of humanity, as to work at and tolerate such debauchery, immorality, and unheard of crimes, in men and women professedly devoted to the service of heaven and of their fellow creatures.

It was owing then, he humbly apprehended, in justice to the respectable Roman Catholic Priesthood of Montreal, and throughout the Province,—in justice to the falsely calumniated and pious religious communities of Nuns,—in justice to the whole of our fellow citizens and subjects of the Roman Catholic faith,—in justice to the whole Protestant community,—and he might add, in justice to a much respected citizen of New York, Colonel Stone, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who had ever been a warm friend of the truth,—(loud cheering,)—and who had suffered persecution because he had exposed the utter fallacy of the "Disclosures," to give to the world a public and solemn declaration of utter disbelief,—not only of the commission of the alleged practices and crimes,—but of the absolute impossibility that such could have taken place among us without our knowledge,—of our opinion of the utter worthlessness of the wretched woman, and of the equally worthless individuals who have been, for the sake of gain alone, instrumental in propagating such incredible falsehoods.—(Cheers.)

The Honourable gentleman concluded by saying that he understood there were several resolutions prepared, and which would be brought under the consideration of the meeting, and he had no doubt the gentlemen who might propose them would enforce them more powerfully than he had done, or could do, the propriety of adopting them.

Mr. LYMAN then moved the 1st Resolution, with a few excellent remarks.

Mr. DIXON expressed his opinion, that the meeting ought not to have been called—that it was discussing matters which belonged to the Catholics, and with which, as Protestants, we had nothing to do. He thought no good could arise from such interference; and that it might disturb the peace of the Protestant community. After some further observations in support of these views, he moved the amendment which we published yesterday. As we are not in possession of Mr. Dixon's notes of his address, we can only thus give the substance of his remarks.

Hon. G. MOFFATT said, that when he placed his name to the requisition for the meeting, it was of course his intention to attend it, but not for the purpose of taking a prominent part in the proceedings, and he should have abstained from addressing the meeting, but for the amendment just proposed, in which he certainly could not concur. He had resided thirty-seven years in this city, from which he had never but once been absent for six months at a time, and if the crimes imputed by the "Awful Disclosures" had any foundation in fact, he conceived it impossible that the community could have been kept in utter ignorance of them, and yet so far from any thing of the kind having come to his knowledge, he declared that during the long period to which he had alluded, he never heard any circumstance prejudicial to the reputation of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, or the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, or which could in the slightest degree detract from the propriety and purity of life which had hitherto characterized these Societies. Unfortunately the most virtuous characters were not exempt from slanderous imputations, and when, as in the present case, there were the best grounds for believing the parties falsely accused, was it not incumbent on their neighbours, who thought them blameless, to stand forward and avow their disbelief in the accusations and their undiminished regard for the character of those at whom they were aimed? He (Mr. M.) believed such course to be incumbent on him, and he was therefore present to-day to afford his testimony to that effect, and which he did with pleasure and satisfaction.—(Loud Cheers.)

D. FISHER, Esq. did not intend to address the meeting, although holding one of the resolutions, but could not remain silent, when he perceived from what had been said by the person who moved the amendment to the first resolution, that that individual, and perhaps some others present, were disposed to place the matter in a point extremely erroneous, and as it appeared to him, extremely unfair. The hon. gentleman (Moffatt) who had preceded him had rendered much of what he had been about to say, superfluous. He would, therefore, confine himself to the question as to whether or not it was proper for that meeting to pass resolutions in respect of the work attributed to Maria Monk? It had been attempted to be shewn that the Protestants of this city had nothing to do with the truth or falsehood of the enormities charged against the Catholic Clergy of this city; but, she Protestant and all honest man of whatever denomination, had this to do with it, that if these crimes had, indeed, been committed, or if they had the slightest reason to suppose that they had been committed, then must they be covered with infinite shame, and the very name of Montreal be thenceforth a bye-word for wickedness. But, assume that they, as Protestants, remained wholly unvilified by the calumnies which had been more directly levelled against the Clergy and the Nuns; could they, ought they, with common decency to remain silent and passive, while they saw and heard large bodies of their fellow-citizens and neighbours, whom they knew to be innocent, charged with crimes wholly fictitious, and this on evidence on which no jury would hang a dog? Forbid it, shame! He would say, therefore, to the few who with hearts locked up in selfishness, considered their neighbours reputations of no consequence to them—that they should say—"your own reputations and that of the entire city are at stake," for if these crimes are true, every man in the community in which they were perpetrated, must bear his share of the infamy which they would deserve, and for this reason, if others have no weight with you, you should speak out. He was speaking without referring to any distinctions of religious creed. He took it for his part, they met here not less as Protestants than as men and citizens, and were assembled be convened for the purpose of doing an act of common honesty and justice; they should tell those people in a distance from them, who instead so strongly as to them, the more of us and our affairs than we do ourselves, that we are not the abandoned profligates they say we are, and that we have no such characters among us. Let us give the lie direct to such a charge; there can be no doubt but that it would be in the mouths of thousands for their own purposes, unless which we are laying the ax of correspondence, or rather contradiction. If we act thus fairly, we shall at least have the satisfaction of having done our duty. But he trusted it would never again be said, that while we live to pass by in silence, and in contempt, such gross calumnies, we should be found to be in the same category with the gallant Colonel of the *Courier*. We also learn that a similar suit at law is preparing for Colonel Stone, and how many more we know not. The believers of fair Maria appear to be a bold set of men. They begin to feel the effect of the press upon their incredible imposture. Their sweet goddess and her religion are in danger. They have accordingly invoked the strong arm of the law to protect them in their imposture. We for one are not afraid of the results. Let Webb, and Stone, and Beaumont, be cured as much as they please, it will be difficult to make the world believe Maria is a bit better than she should be, or her believers more honest than they can be. At all events, the backers of Maria will have their hands full. If they must go before a jury in New York, and ask protection for their forgeries, we should like to know the fact. It is now time to go over the whole ground of this most gross and daring imposture, palmed upon this community by Maria Monk; and do it we shall, pretty soon and suddenly.—*New York Herald.*

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charges and to express our indignant sense of the foul wrong that has been done to our Magistrates and ourselves? We owed it also to the Catholics, who could not speak for themselves—our indulgence was a debt of justice to them who live in the midst of us, and might not be wholly useless to prevent a repetition of those scenes of outrage which had been perpetrated in the States to the disgrace of a free people, against them and their institutions. Justice and humanity alike required that we should disclose ourselves of any consequences to which the present delusion might hereafter unfortunately lead. It was not by the gratification of party-bitterness that the Protestant Christian would advance the cause of truth. It was not by "hallooing the Catholic against the Protestant"—not by trampling upon every precept of that religion which "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth"—that Protestantism could be made to prosper. Such conduct could only prejudice its cause. But the shelters of Maria Monk had put forth a challenge. They had told us, that they should continue to believe her, till the doors of the Montreal Nunnery were thrown open, and an opportunity thus afforded to her and a committee from New York, which they vaunt[illegible] offered to appoint, to verify or disprove her charges. This challenge had for months been trumpeted forth to the world in their books and in the newspapers. Now what had happened? The challenge had been accepted. Colonel Stone assured them that he had received information they should have free access to the Nunnery—he put himself at issue with them as to this point, in such a way that he must have been thrown on his back if he did not redeem his pledge—and what had been the consequence? They had backed out, after all their boastings, on this ground, that Maria would be liable to be hanged here, for a murder which she never committed, and that the gentlemen who accompanied her would be prosecuted for libel, and perhaps be left to rot "far from home and all its pleasures," in a Canada jail. All this was to happen under a British Governor, in a British province, and under the protection of British law. We throw the challenge in their teeth, or rather we ought to offer a challenge. We, the inhabitants of Montreal, now said, "You have slandered us. Come and prove the truth of your allegation—the doors of the Nunnery shall be thrown open to receive you—bring your pickaxes and your spades—satisfy yourselves to the full extent—and we will appoint a Committee to attend you through the whole process. Do this; or stand convicted before the world as base and atrocious slanderers." But they would not come. They *dared* not come. They know too well the result. If, however, they did not, let the world see that it was not our fault, but that we had again invited them to recall or make good the allegations against the citizens and magistrates of Montreal.

W. Walker, Esq. in submitting the third resolution, remarked, that he would lament if any difference of opinion should arise with respect to the object of the meeting, or the propriety of acceding to the views which the resolutions were expected to embrace. The individuals then assembled were none of them members of, or attached to, the Communion of the Church of Rome. They dissented from many of its articles of doctrine, and there might be some amongst them, who conscientiously believed the character and tendency of that religion to be opposed to the diffusion of moral and religious truth, and the well-being of civil society. The occasion, however, called for no display of sectarian feeling; for no discussion of points of doctrine. Throughout the Province, the various religious sects had been regarded with equal indulgence by the population and the Government. Aloof from persecution or attack from any quarter, they had shewn themselves with few, if any, exceptions, enlightened, liberal and tolerant. Our unhappy political dissensions had never been aggravated by religious feuds; and it was due to the Roman Catholic Clergy of the country, the spiritual guides and instructors of nearly three-fourths of its population, to declare that they had ever been amongst the foremost to inculcate and to practise a guarded abstinence from any display or pretensions, calculated to wound or to disturb the feelings of any class of their fellow-citizens entertaining views of religious doctrine and discipline differing, however widely, from their own. The fury of polemical controversy had never extended to them. Their lives were blameless; and that body of them, with whom we were more intimately connected—the gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal—by their acquaintance—by their liberality of sentiment—by their unstained loyalty—and by their large, but unostentatious charities, had secured to themselves the affection and respect of all classes of our population. The calamitous seasons of 1832 and 1834 could not be forgotten. The moral and personal courage, regardless of self-sacrifice, which they had displayed at times when the population of this city had been twice visited by an awful dispensation of Providence—their unwearied attention to the suffering; and the dying—and the example which they had set to others—claimed a grateful remembrance. An opportunity was now afforded of discharging a debt of duty and of gratitude. That Clergy had been charged with committing, or conniving at, the commission of atrocious crimes. The stale and exploded calumnies of olden times had been revived to their prejudice. Even those whose sex should disarm hostility and invite protection, had been compromised in the cowardly attack. The members of female religious congregations in this city, in connection with the Romish Church, whose lives were devoted exclusively to works of charity and peace, had been accused of offences, revolting to religion and humanity; and painful, if not disgraceful, to dwell upon. The Protestant population of the place had been stigmatized as cognizant of the truth of those charges; but as seeking to stifle or evade enquiry from sordid and interested motives. The imputations alluded to, had been widely disseminated; and in many parts of England and the United States readily entertained. That population owed it to itself and to the innocent sufferers, to express its sense of these calumnies; and to invite enquiry, even though that enquiry should be conducted by the shelters of a woman not unjustly described as a harlot and impostor.—(*Immense and long continued applause.*)

The Rev. G. W. Perkins said that he ought to apologise for addressing a public meeting of this nature; and amid scenes so foreign to his professional engagements. Yet he was the more willing to make a few observations from the fact that he was known, so far as he was known at all in this community, as the declared and uncompromising opponent of the Roman Catholic religion. He considered it as injurious to the best interests of society and of man, he fearlessly and often avowed this opinion, and he should not cease, as he had done, to oppose its influence and diffusion to the extent of his abilities. But on this very account he was ready on that occasion to give his decided testimony concerning the Work of Maria Monk, as a tissue of gross and malignant fabrications against the Priests and Nuns of this city. His Bible taught—"If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink." On the same principle he inferred if his enemy was injured defend him; if slandered protect him. Believing that in this instance the Priests and Nuns of this city were most outrageously slandered, he was ready, so far as any testimony of his could do it, to refute those slanders. He knew it was the opinion of many gentlemen that the whole affair was unworthy of notice. They consider the works of Maria Monk as simply the fictions of a notorious harlot, who had had skill enough to impose upon a few dupes in the city of New York. That a population should undertake to deny the calumnies of such an individual, seems to them like elevating to notice what would otherwise fall into forgetfulness. The fact was not so. These works narrate murders, fornication, and other crimes of the most horrid and diabolical character, which, as she asserts, have been perpetrated without number in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of this city; it is declared that the Protestant inhabitants of Montreal have known these things to be so—that they have guarded among them this den of abominations—that the civil authorities are fully aware of the existence of such outrages and wholesale murders, not do connive at their perpetration—that Protestants of Montreal pay large sums of money for the privilege of being admitted to the Nunnery for licentious purposes. These assertions are believed. Last July twenty-six thousand copies of Maria Monk's work had been circulated; and probably by this time fifty thousand have been printed. They are universally read, and to a most astonishing extent believed. An agent in this iniquitous concern was gone to England for the purpose of printing and circulating the work in that country; and from the tenor of one or two public meetings there, it is probable that the work will meet with equal credit among our fellow citizens at home. Under these circumstances it seemed to be their imperative duty to meet as they had done this day, publicly to declare that they did not believe the fabrications alluded to; that in this community among those who have daily opportunities of testing the truth of the narrative of Maria Monk, they were universally regarded as self-evident and most malignant falsehoods. The protest has been taken that the present meeting had no hesitation to interfere in this matter; in that if any body of individuals were slandered it was one of our concern. Let any one here be made the subject of slander; let the tongue and the press be employed to render him infamous—suppose that at him and his relatives the finger of scorn was pointed wherever they went, for alleged murders in his dwelling. Suppose further, his neighbour could protect him, in some measure, from such outrage, by the simple act of testifying in his favour. What would be thought of the baseness of that man who under these circumstances should refuse to say a word because it was *not himself* who was slandered; who would not lift his finger nor move his tongue to avert injury from his neighbour because he was not involved in the disgrace? Language has no term strong enough to describe the baseness and selfishness of such a man. As a Protestant, a man, and a Christian, he abhorred and rejected such abominable sentiments, and trusted the result of this meeting would shew that they found no response in their bosoms.—(Cheers.)

James Holmes, Esq. rose to move the sixth resolution. He remarked that he could merely add his testimony to that of every gentleman who had previously addressed the meeting, in favour of the Catholic Priesthood and Nuns of this city,—and could not hesitate to stigmatize, as each speaker had done, the "Awful Disclosures" as a tissue of the most absurd and disgraceful stories that had ever been published to the world. No man of common sense could believe in them, and every man born or brought up in the city felt convinced that such things could not be, as well from personal knowledge of the piety of the individuals so brutally attacked, as from the exercise of his reason. He remarked that the motive which had induced the gentlemen to get up this meeting, was not so much to proclaim aloud, disbelief in the disgusting charges, as to cry shame on those deluded fanatics in the United States, who, not content with implicitly believing the most improbable stories told by a half-witted prodigate girl, had dared to calumniate the official authorities, and that portion of the British people inhabiting the Canadas, by attributing to them connivance at such enormities of iniquity. It was almost beyond belief that a people so intelligent and so moral as the people of the United States could attach importance to inventions so contemptible. It was truly wonderful that they who would not endure even the suspicion of such crimes being perpetrated among themselves, should unhesitatingly declare that the authorities of the British Government countenanced them, and that the Britons of Canada connived at them. The people of the United States degraded themselves by such assertions, and it was due to ourselves to tell them so. They were of the same race, and should be slow to believe any stories of us, they would discredit if told of themselves. The principal motive of the signers of the requisition for this meeting was to express their scorn of the imputations so wantonly cast on the British character.

Mr. Holmes felt, in taking part in the proceedings, as if he was defending his country and had no doubt the majority of the meeting was influenced by similar feelings. He should now advert to a matter which had attracted a good deal of attention and surprise and which moreover was in some degree personal to himself. He referred to the opposition of the *Herald* to this meeting. People had been told to stay away, because there was no necessity for the meeting, that none believed in the stories, and that they were too infamous for denial. All this might have been true; but, nevertheless, the *Herald* might have permitted the citizens to exercise their discretion, and certainly needed not have given ready made reasons to the fanatics of New York for disbelieving the fact that there was but one opinion here regarding the calumnies. The *Herald* had declared that the meeting had been got up by a few interested individuals for selfish motives; this was untrue, but what need was there of the assertion, since upwards of sixty of our most influential citizens had thought proper to affix their names to the requisition. Surely they were not actuated by selfish motives—and what was this attributed motive? Why that the Nuns should be induced to widen St. Jean Baptiste Street! Attributing such a motive after the display of names to the Requisition, was highly absurd. There was, however, another part of the *Herald's* remarks which required from him serious notice. It was stated, that several signers of the requisition were sorry they were misled, and that others declared the paragraph calling a public meeting must have been appended after they signed the document. Could any insinuation be stronger against the moral character of the gentlemen who had obtained signatures to the requisition? He scorned the insinuation, he could not find a word strong enough to convey an idea of his disgust at its foulness. He did not believe that any gentleman whose name was on the requisition had ever made such assertions. It was not only totally untrue, but there was not the shadow of excuse for it,—was it to be believed that he could have induced the intelligent and respectable men whose names were before the public, to lend themselves for objects purely selfish,—was it to be supposed that he who possessed but little influence, could have induced the most influential men in the city to sign a paper against their inclinations and conviction,—how slanderous to the intelligence of the signers,—how utterly contemptible! Under these circumstances he considered himself fully justified in demanding from the *Herald* the names of its informants, and he did not doubt, the meeting would say he was entitled to them. (Loud cries of "you are, you are.")

Mr. Weir, of the *Herald*, then rose and stated, that he had been informed by several of the signers that they did not know what made them sign, that they had done so without reflection, and that one had said he was a great fool for having done so, and in fact, said his informant, we are all fools together. (Hisses and marks of disapprobation.) He professed his willingness to give Mr. James Holmes the names of the parties, but declined naming them there. (Numbers of voices demanded that the names should be given forthwith.)

Mr. Holmes rose and said, he was far from wishing that Mr. Weir should infringe upon the duty he owed to his correspondents or informants, and was willing to accept private communication of their names.

We learn from the *Commercial Addertiser*, received yesterday morning, that Colonel Stone announced on the 28th of March, to the Committee appointed to visit the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, that he had received the "Episcopal Document" from the Bishop of Montreal, and that it was at the service of the Committee. He says "it is unconditional and ample—a full and complete permission for these gentlemen to visit, in the most ample meaning of the word, the Convent of the Hotel Dieu in Montreal, in all its parts, and accomplish, if they can, the object which they propose to themselves."

The Committee, therefore, is now screwed to the sticking point; and must either stand disgraced, in the eyes of all intelligent men, of honourable, or verify in this city, the falsehoods of Maria and her abettors. Under these circumstances, either by their refusal to come, or by their visit, the bubble will soon burst.

We confess we think the Catholic Ecclesiastics, have (conscious of their innocence) shown too little disposition to bring their slanderers to issue; and we would ask whether the termination to which this affair is now likely, in one way or other to be brought, is not owing to that Protestant interference, which has been so much deprecated by the *Herald*!

We publish to day a partial and apparently hurried synopsis of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, which appeared in the *Vindicator* of last evening. The subject is not yet fully developed, and we shall reserve all remarks upon it to a future number.

From the Vindicator.

The Report of the Royal Commission.

Tuesday, 1 o'clock, p. m.

We have just received a copy of a printed book, containing 415 pages of large foolscap folio, entitled "*Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into Grievances complained of in Lower Canada*," and which were ordered to be printed by Parliament, on the 20th February last.

There are five Reports, with an appendix to the 1st, 3d, and 5th; also a supplement to the 3d.

Next follows "a general Report," dated 15th Nov. 1836, on the following subjects:—1. The Legislative Council.—2. The Representation of the people.—3. The Wild Lands and King's domain.—4. Tenures of Land.—5. Registry Offices.—6. Apportionment of Duties and Canada Trade Act.—7. Execution of the recommendations of the Canada Committee of 1828.—8. Education.

The first Report is dated 23d January, 1836. It recommends that the nett proceeds only of the Casual and Territorial Revenue should be allowed to be appropriated by the Assembly. These funds not to be surrendered until arrears of salaries, and the £31,000 be paid.

The next topic is the Civil List, to be applied for in giving up appropriation of Crown Revenues. The Commissioners are of opinion that such a Civil List should be applied for as would guarantee some of the "chief functionaries against being affected in their pecuniary interests at the pleasure of the popular branch of the Legislature." The amount of the Civil List recommended, is, £23,700 stg. to include:—1. Governor's salary £4,500—2. Salaries of nine Executive Councillors, (subject to revision on any substantial alteration of the Executive Council) —3. £500 Civil Secretary's salary—4. £500 contingencies for do's office—5. £300 salary for Attorney General—6. £200 do. Solicitor General—7. £1,800 contingencies for Law Officers of the Crown.

Besides the preceding charges, £10,475, stg. recommended to be applied for the Judges' salaries and allowances as now paid, with a further recommendation that they should be allowed retiring allowance.

Duration of Civil List not to be permanent, but to be limited for King's life, or a fixed term of years, not less than seven. The cession of the Revenue to be for the same period as the Civil List.

Legislative Council recommended as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of all functionaries in the Province except the Governor.

Pensions on Land and Timber fund to be maintained.

The proposed Civil List amounts to £19,175 a year. The amount of the Revenue to be surrendered "for a limited time," £28,011 7 2.

The above is the principal substance of the 1st Report, which was sent back for reconsideration by Lord Glenelg. Sir Charles Grey dissents from that part of the Report relating to the amount of Civil List, which he considers too small.

The following are the names of the witnesses examined on the 1st Report. Hale, Felton, Cary, Jos; Primrose, Sheriffs Sewell and Gugy, Attorney General, Hon. Stewart, G. Ryland, Campbell, N. P; Molson, Hon.; John Neilson, Moffatt and M'Gill for Montreal Constitutional Association; Messrs. A. Stuart, Duval, J. Neilson and T. A. Young for Quebec, do.; Cochrane, E. Bedard, M. P. P.

The 2d Report is dated 12th March, 1836, and appears to be a commentary on the Petition of the House of Assembly of 1835—to the Imperial Parliament. In answer to the demand for an Elective Legislative Council, the Commissioners accompany their opinion *against* such a demand, with sentiments similar to those expressed in the Legislative Council's celebrated "bloody address" of 1st April, 1833. They talk of "a French Republic, &c. in Canada." The Assembly feels no sympathy, they say, for public offices, *ergo*, National distinction exists.

Commissioners are opposed to *responsible* Executive Council,—and to the repeal of Land Company Act; are unfavorable to Legislative Union of the two Provinces; recommend the suspension of 1 and 2 Wm. IV.; and are opposed to suspension of Constitutional Act. Sir Charles Grey dissents from some part of this Report. No witnesses examined.

The 3d Report is dated 3d May, 1836. It relates to the Executive Council. Recommends that this should not consist of more than 15, nor less than 9 members; members to be appointed by Governor during pleasure, subject to confirmation by his Majesty within 1 year; persons holding public office not to be excluded, but not to exceed one-fourth, nor to receive salary as Councillors; other members to receive £100 a-year permanent; one, and not more than three, Legislative Councillors, and two, and not more than five members of the Assembly, to be of the ex-Council. Five of the Council to be a quorum, and not to act without Governor. Ex-Council to be consulted on appointments to Legislative Council. Ex-Council to audit public accounts. Appellate jurisdiction of Ex-Council disapproved of—one Judge of Appeal recommended to be nominated—until Provincial Legislature should regulate the Judicature by Bill. In case an appellate Judge is named, either of the parties to an appeal to be at liberty to demand that the Governor should appoint 1 or 2 of the Judges of Quebec or Montreal to assist appellate Judge *pro hac vice*. Sir Chas. Grey dissents from several parts of this Report. Mr. Caron is the only new witness examined on this Report.

A supplement to the 3rd Report, dated 12th May, recommends that members of the Legislative Council be allowed to resign, and that His Majesty be empowered to remove from the Council all members guilty of misdemeanour, or other offence, or who may become insolvent. Sir Charles Grey dissents from this supplement.

The 4th Report, dated 17th June, 1836, is a reply to certain statements put forth in a pamphlet published by Mr. Roebuck, in the spring of 1836, on "Canada and her Grievances."

The 5th Report is dated 25th Oct. 1836, and is on "the Seminary of Montreal." We have merely room to state that this report contains the heads of an arrangement by which the commissioners conceived it would be advantageous to the public, and equitable towards the Seminary, that provision should be made for the release of the Island of Montreal from the burdens of the Feudal Tenure. Sir Chas. Grey differs in opinion with the other Commissioners on some points in this report.

In the General Report, dated 15th November 1836, the Commissioners repeat their insurmountable objections to an Elective Council, and to the repeal of the Land Company Act; and to a responsible Executive, and to a repeal of the Tenures Act, (without a guarantee for existing titles); they also recommend the Imperial Parliament to authorise the local Government to make use of the sums which have accumulated in the Provincial Treasury since the passing of 1 and 2 Will. IV. for the payment of the public officers; and that the Imperial Parliament should pass "a short Bill" to continue the Provincial Laws which expire in 1837. The Commissioners further recommend an early addition to the Legislative Council.

In regard to the Representation of the People in the Assembly, the Commissioners state that they cannot make any specific recommendation on the subject, and think that such alterations as may be required should be brought about by the influence of fair discussion. The Commissioners are opposed to qualifications for members of the Assembly, or to increasing the qualifications of electors as demanded by the Constitutionalists. They do not think the mode of paying members ought to be changed, but recommend that the quorum of the Assembly should be lowered.

As regards Registry Offices the Commissioners recommend that the subject be left to the Provincial Legislature, and that the attention of that body should be called to the subject by Message from the King.

The above analysis is all that we have room for at present, it being impossible for us to make more lengthy extracts to-day from the voluminous papers before us.

The *Albany Evening Journal*, of Friday, states, that the last Steamboat, *Robert L. Stevens*, landed her passengers at Hudson. She came to within a mile and a half of Coxsackie, but was compelled to return to Hudson. The ice is "drav in" and "blocked up" at Barren Island, where it will remain several days.

The *Shakspeare*, the 30th March Liverpool packet, was detained at New York until the 1st April, at the request of some of the leading houses, no doubt in anticipation of their being able to advise their European correspondents of the completion of the arrangement with the United States Bank, for the relief of the money market.

Mr. Eaton, the American Minister at the Court of Madrid, has, it is said, presented an energetic protest against the suspected proposal of the Spanish Government to pawn Cuba to England as security for a loan; declaring that the United States would never permit England to hold that island.

On Thursday night last, twenty condemned soldiers, confined in the prison of this city, made an unsuccessful attempt at escape. They broke the door of their room, but were stopped at the next, which they attempted. Their plan seemed to have been to kill all who disputed their passage. As they would have encountered resistance from the three sentries without the prison, their intention doubtless was to seize the arms of the guard which sleeps within the outer door, after confining them, and then, to get possession of the key of the outer door of the court, which is in the keeping of one person, and thus effect their escape.

George Simpson, Esq., Governor of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company, together with James Keith and Brigley, Esqrs., of the same, have arrived from London in the *St. James*. Sir Thos. Pelham Hayes, Bart., is a passenger in the same packet.

We are requested to state, that the departure of the Hudson Bay Companies Canoes is intended to take place about the 25th instant; and all letters, for that quarter, will require to be at Lachine, on or before the 23d instant.

The Medical Board of Examiners held its last meeting yesterday. Present, Messrs. R. Nelson, President, W. Nelson, Kimber, Valois, Bruneau, Vallee, Weilbrenner, and Latour, Secretary. The candidates admitted to practice are—Messrs. Louis Girard, Le. Davignon, John Hall, and John Anderson.

The Hon. Roch de St. Ours, the new Sheriff of this District, arrived in town yesterday morning, accompanied by Duchesnay Duchesnay, Esq., who, it is said, will act as Deputy Sheriff.

Montreal Property Protecting Fire Company.

The Annual Meeting of this Company was held on Wednesday evening the 29th March.

Mr. W. K. Hodges in the Chair.

The Rules of the Company being read, the Secretary produced the Report of the Committee for the past and preceding year.

1. It was moved by Mr. Cochran, seconded by Mr. Nozon, and *Resolved*, That the Report now read, be received, and published under the direction of the Committee, and that copies be addressed to the Insurance Offices, and one to each Member of the Company.

2. The election for Officers for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief of the Company, J. Luckin, by acclamation.

1st *Warden*,	Mr. J. P. Ashton.	
2nd "	" T. White.	
3rd "	" L. Duvernay.	
4th "	" — Speirs.	
W. K. Hodges,	1st & 2nd *Superintend. units of Hose Division.*	
A. Samuels,		
Mr. J. Boulanger,	*Treasurer.*	
" H. Lyman,	*Secretary.*	

3. It was moved by Mr. Burland, seconded by Mr. Lyman, and *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Company be given to the respective Agents of the Insurance Companies, for the liberality they have uniformly shewn this Company, and the readiness with which they have acquiesced in and seconded its efforts.

4. It was moved by Mr. Speirs, seconded by Mr. Nozon, and *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly expedient that the Members of this Company steadily and unitedly persevere in their arduous and praiseworthy exertions.

5. It was moved by Mr. T. White, seconded by Mr. G. Koester, and *Resolved*, That in the absence of any Legislative provision for the Fire Department, that the public be specially appealed to for its support, and that those who may not be disposed to render their personal services, be respectfully urged to contribute *liberally* to facilitate those who are so.

6. It was moved by Mr. H. Lyman, seconded by Mr. Speirs, and *Resolved*, That this Company do now proceed to the election of a Finance Committee, (to consist of six Members,) for the purpose of raising funds; and that the Committee now to be chosen, be authorized to wait upon the public forthwith—the monies raised, to be expended under the direction of the Standing Committee,—this Committee (the Finance) to constitute a Board of Audit for the current year.

The following Gentlemen were then elected:

Messrs. Duvernay,	Messrs. Luckin,
" Boulanger,	" Hodges,
" White,	" Koester.

7. It was moved by Mr. Nozon, seconded by Mr. Geo. Ashton, and *Resolved*, That the Standing Committee be duly authorised to procure a depot for the Company, and make such other arrangements for the protection of its material and apparatus, as they shall deem expedient.

8. It was moved by Mr. Cochran, seconded by Mr. Nozon, and *Resolved*, That a Sub-Committee be appointed to revise the Rules of the Company, and report the first Quarterly Meeting ensuing; and that Messrs. J. Luckin, T. White, and H. Lyman, be that Committee.

9. It was moved by Mr. Koester, seconded by Mr. H. Lyman, and *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the proprietors of the various printing offices of the city for the liberality they have uniformly extended to this Company.

10. It was moved by Mr. Samuels, seconded by Mr. White, and *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the respective papers of the city.

11. Mr. Hodges having left the Chair, the thanks of the meeting were given to that gentleman for his able and efficient conduct in the Chair.

Meeting adjourned.

W. K. Hodges.
Henry Lyman, *Secy.*

Steam Navigation across the Atlantic about to be consummated.—The prospect of the speedy commencement of steam navigation between England and America seems now certain. Besides the boat constructing here on a newly invented American improvement, we perceive by a London paper of Feb. 25th, that the one there is in progress of completion. The paper says: "There was not a private dry dock in London of sufficient capacity to receive the frame of the Steam Ship, building for the British and American Steam Navigation Company. Messrs. Curling & Young obtained permission from the Corporation of the City, to construct a coffer dam extending into the river Thames, and in that way their dock is enlarged sufficiently to receive the ship. The architects thought it most desirable to build the ship, considering her great dimensions, 1800 tons, in a dry dock, so that by being floated, the risk of launching is altogether avoided. And I understand that it is the intention of the company to pursue this safe and prudent plan in future, as they are well aware that many ships of great burthen receive an injury and a strain in launching, from which they never fully recover. The Steam Ship *Attarta*, Captain Campbell, has just sailed for India, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and abundant evidence of the practicability of steam navigation upon an extended scale, will soon be furnished to the public."

From Honduras.—By the *Osage*, Balize (Honduras) paper has been received to the 25th of February. They speak very discouragingly of the state and prospects of the mahogany trade, the last cargoes shipped to London and Liverpool having sold at prices far below the expectations of the parties interested.

The cholera had recently prevailed at Omoa; but by the last accounts it had nearly subsided.

The *Antioch* from New York, arrived at Balize Feb. 25th; the schr. *Esperanza*, from Baltimore and Omoa, Feb. 15.

Commercial.

Pot Ashes are selling here in small lots at 27s. 6d. @ 28s.; Pearls at 30s. No change in Wheat; a sale was made yesterday at 8s. 4d. for very good Lower Canada, deliverable on the opening of the navigation. Holders of fine Flour demand 50s.—47s. 6d. is offered.

We have New York Papers of Thursday morning. The state of the Money Market, which had approached very near to a fearful crisis, was likely to be much ameliorated by the negotiations with the United States Bank for relief having been brought to a favorable result. The following is the expedient resorted to, as given in the *New York Express*:—

"The banks here shall provide one million, and the United States Bank another million in specie, which shall be in readiness to go to Europe whenever required; and that the United States Bank draw post notes, payable in Europe at six or nine months—which post notes will take the place of specie, as they who wish to remit will cheerfully purchase them. This, it is believed, will meet any demand there may be for specie to send abroad; and the banks thus protected will feel secure in extending all possible aid to their customers. Something of this sort is absolutely necessary at this time to give confidence. True it is an experiment, but it is such an one as the soundest judgments of the man best skilled in financial matters approve of."

The bonds or post notes are expected to answer all the purposes of Bills of Exchange or money, from their being negotiable in Europe, and to be equivalent to money in the hands of merchants, thus relieving the Banks from the apprehension of specie drafts, which now compels them to refuse accommodation they might otherwise grant.

Notwithstanding this arrangement the general pressure for money continued almost unabated. There prevailed such a general distrust that the best notes would scarcely sell in Wall Street at 3½ ⅌ cent. discount per month. The *Journal of Commerce* concludes some sensible observations on the subject in these words:—

"Money fluctuations always go to extremes. If property is too high and money too cheap at one extreme, property is too low and money too dear at the other.—More mischief is done than the case requires. We know very well that a continuation of credit is not payment, and that nothing but actual payment can get us out of debt and fully restore us to healthfulness. But paralised as we are by alarms which have no good foundation, and which cannot long endure, we think it not only wise, but indispensible, to resort to those measures, if within our reach, which will remove these fears. The measures adopted are precisely fitted to meet the emergency, and in an honorable way and upon the soundest principles of finance, to bring about a better state of things. Such an improvement will be manifest abundantly to-day, for we think with Mr. King, that "the cloud will, nay, has passed away."

United States Markets.

Baltimore Market, March 23.

Flour.—Howard-street is now so very unsettled that it is difficult to obtain a fair quotation.—There have been no important transactions from stores, and receipts continue limited. The price, we believe, is on the decline, but we shall continue the quotation of Saturday, which was $9,.50 from wagons and $10 from stores. The large supply of foreign wheat has had more or less the effect to produce the present unsettled state of the market. City Mills is dull.

Grain.—Wheat. we have not heard of any sales of foreign since our last report. A lot of 600 bushels of Maryland was made yesterday at $1,40 @ $1,60

Cincinnati Market, March 21.

Our market still continues in a languid and inanimate state for all kinds of produce except Whiskey, which commands 30 cents. Flour has declined to $7, and dull, with light arrivals. Grain is in request—Wheat $1,25; Corn 43, and considerable enquiry. Lard is selling in small lots at 8 cents.

Philadelphia Market, March 25.

The Flour market has been extremely dull and the sales limited at $16,50 ⅌ brl. Rye Flour sells rapidly at $8,25 ⅌ brl. Corn Meal, fair sales in brls. at $4,50; a sale in hhds. at $20. Foreign Wheat is dull at lower prices; 300 bushels sold from the store at $2 per bushel; about 5000 very good Western for future delivery at $1,20.

Teas.—Upwards of 4000 packages import of the *J. M. Gesler*, were offered by public sale, and about 2000 packages sold. Young Hyson at 35 @ 45; Hyson 48; Imperial 60½ @ 66; and Gunpowder 63½ @ 75 ⅌ lb. 6 mos., quality principally ordinary.

Review of the New York Markets for the days preceding

Wednesday, *March 29.*

Ashes.—The transactions continue extremely small, and both descriptions have further declined 25 cents; some small parcels of Pots have been taken at $6; and of Pearls at $6,75. There have been no supplies of either description received this year, and the stock of Pots has become nearly exhausted.

Flour and Meal.—Extreme inactivity continues to prevail for all descriptions, and prices are steadily declining. The transactions now going on are of so trifling a nature as to be unworthy of detail, and our quotations, though further reduced, must in a great measure be viewed as nominal: nearly 1500 barrels heard, some quality Ohio have arrived, via New-Orleans, which is held at $10,50. Small parcels of Rye Flour continue to realize $8,50, though in larger quantities it can be obtained at a lower rate.

Grain.—Since our last there have been some transactions in Foreign Wheat at a material reduction in price: the sales consist of about 6500 bushels good Red German, within the range of $1,75 @ $1,79; and 5000 bushels fair Odessa at about $1,50. The sales of Foreign Rye have embraced 5000 bushels for melting at $1,12 @ $1,15; and 1000 do. at $1,12½ cost. Provisions.—The demand for Beef and Pork continues very limited, and for Mess Pork we reduce our rate to $22 @ $23,50, and Prime to $17,50 @ $18,25. Large supplies of Pork are shortly expected, via New Orleans. For Western Lard we reduce our rate to 11 cents. Northern is held at 13½ @ 14, without sales. Prices of Butter are rather declining.

Exchange.—Since the sailing of the last packets, nothing requiring notice has been done in Foreign descriptions.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837.

We understand that the Report of the Royal Commissioners upon the many questions which occupied their attention during their sojourn in the Province, is in the hands of some individuals in this city. We have not obtained access to it; but if the synopsis of its contents which appeared in the *Vindicator* of the 5th instant is substantially correct, we have reason to congratulate the public upon the result of enquiries, conducted under circumstances, and amidst difficulties, which might have led to a result, in some respects, differing from our wishes and expectations. The representations conveyed to the authorities in England by the Constitutionalists of the Province, have received the most marked attention; and the Commissioners have arrived at conclusions upon many of the subjects in controversy, in accordance with the views which were brought by the Constitutionalists under the consideration of the King's Ministers. These conclusions are thoroughly conservative. The arrears owing to the public servants are to be provided for. A Civil List, adequate to the exigencies of the Province, including the salaries of the Judges, and the other expenses attendant upon the administration of justice, is suggested for the life of the King, or for a fixed term of years, not less than seven. This concession upon the part of the Assembly, to be compensated by a surrender to its control of the casual and territorial revenue. The demand of the Assembly for an *elective* Legislative Council is unhesitatingly rejected; but the composition of that body to be improved by an early addition to its members. The Executive Council to be remodelled—to continue in the exercise of many of the powers already confided to it—to be responsible to the Sovereign—and to be withdrawn from the exercise of an appellate jurisdiction, as a provincial court of the last resort. The Legislative Council to be a court of impeachment for the determination of all charges preferred against public servants, below the grade of the Governor-in-Chief, not falling within the scope of the powers vested in the ordinary legal tribunals. The charter of the British American Land Company to be maintained. The Act of the 1st and 2d William IV, to be suspended; the Island of Montreal to be released from the burthen of the feudal tenure, by means of an arrangement, the principles of which appear to be concurred in by the *censitaires* and the Seigneury of Montreal; and the maintenance of the Tenures Act, unless its repeal should be preceded by a legislative guarantee for existing titles. These are the leading recommendations embraced in the Report. Two questions, however, of paramount interest to the British settler; although receiving a share of attention on the part of the Commissioners, commensurate with their importance, to the progressive improvement of the Colony, have been regarded under an aspect any other than gratifying. We allude to the expressed opinion of the Commissioners, on the propriety of leaving any alterations in the representation of the people to the Commons House of Assembly, to the influence of open discussion; and the recommendation that the subject of Registry Offices should be left to the Provincial Legislature. We are bound to take it for granted that the opinions of the Commissioners upon the two subjects last alluded to, have been influenced by a desire of maintaining the integrity of the Constitutional Act, by a consideration of the possible injustice of withdrawing from the Provincial Legislature, conferred by that instrument, any of the powers of a local legislature, and the constitutional

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...ous printing offices of the city for the li... they have ... was ... White, ... this m... retary ... of the ... r. He ... his s... ng adj...

...e NAVIGATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ABOUT ...NSUMMATED.—The prospect of the speedy ...ncement of steam navigation between ...d and America seems now certain. Be... ...e boat constructing here on a newly in... American improvement, we perceive by ...on paper of Feb. 25th, that the one there ...ogress of completion. The paper says: ...ere was not a private dry dock in Lon... sufficient capacity to receive the frame ...team Ship, building for the British and ...anSteam Navigation Company. Messrs. ...s. Young obtained permission from the ...ation of the City, to construct a coffer ...tending into the river Thames, and in ...y their dock is enlarged sufficiently to re... ...e ship. ... ...e to bu... ...tions, ... floated, ... An... the c... ...any shi... ...d a st... ...dily re... ...d the C... ...ne of the ... ...n extende... ...public."

...s HONDURAS.—By the *Osage*, Balize ...ters) paper has been received to the 25th ...ruary. They speak very discouragingly ... state and prospects of the mahogany ... the last cargoes shipped to London and ...ool having sold at prices far below the ex... ...one of the parties interested.

... cholera had recently prevailed at Omoa; ... the last accounts it had nearly subsided.

... *Antioch* from New York, arrived at Ba... ...b. 25th; the schr. *Esperanza*, from Bal... ...and Omoa, Feb. 15.

Commercial.

Ashes ... ...; a sal... ...ood I... ...g of ... ...demand ... ...have ... ...g. T... ...had app... ...was likely to be much ameliorated by the ...ations with the United States Bank for re... ...aving been brought to a favorable result. ...following is the expedient resorted to, as ...in the *New York Express*:—

"...he banks here shall provide one million, ...e United States Bank another million in ..., which shall be in readiness to go to Eu... ...whenever required; and that the United ... Bank draw post notes, payable in Europe ... or nine months—which post notes will ...n place of specie, as they who wish to re... ...will cheerfully purchase them. This, it is ...ed, will meet any demand there may be for ... to send abroad; and the banks thus pro... ... will feel secure in extending all possible ... their customers. Something of this sort ...olutely necessary. Tra... ...e so ... ...killed ... ...bond ... ...all the ... ...y, fro... ...be e... ...ants, ...nsion ... to refu... ...grant. ...withstanding this arrangement the general ...re for money continued almost unabated. ...a prevailed such a general distrust that the ...otes would scarcely sell in Wall Street at ...cent. discount per month. The *Journal ...mmerce* concludes some sensible observa... ...on the subject in these words:—

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...ed rapidly at $8,25 ⅌ brl. Corn Meal, fair ...in brls. at $4,50; a sale in hhds. at $20. ... Wheat is dull at lower prices; 900 ...sold from the store at $2 per bushel; ...000 very good Western for future delivery ...h.

...—Upwards of 4000 packages import of ...*Gosler*, were offered by public sale, and ...000 packages sold. Young Hyson at 35 ...Hyson 48; Imperial 60½ @ 66; and Gun... ...63½ @ 75 ⅌ lb. 6 mos., quality princi... ...dinary.

...W OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THE DAYS PRECEDING WEDNESDAY, *March* 29.

ASHES.—The transactions continue extreme... ly small, and both descriptions have further de... clined 25 cents; some small parcels of Pots have been taken at $6; and of Pearls at $6,75. There have been no supplies of either descrip... tion received this year, and the stock of Pots has become nearly exhausted.

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...—Since our last there have been some ...tions in Foreign Wheat at a material re... ... in price: the sales consist of about ...bushels good Red German, within the ...f $1,75 @ $1,79; and 5000 bushels fair ... at about $1,50. The sales of Foreign ...ve embraced 5000 bushels for milling at ... $1,15; and 1000 do. at $1,12½, cash.

...VISIONS.—The demand for Beef and Pork ...inues very limited, and for Mess Pork we ...reduce our rate to $22 @ $23,50, and Prime to $17,50 @ $18,25. Large supplies of Pork are shortly expected, via New Orleans. For Wes... ...ern Lard we reduce our rate to 11 cents ... Northern is held at 13½ @ 14, without sales. Prices of Butter are rather declining.

EXCHANGE.—Since the sailing of the last packets, nothing requiring notice has been done in Foreign descriptions.

...Baltimore Market, March 28.

...UR.—Howard street is now so very unsettled ...t is difficult to obtain a fair quotation.—... ...e have been no important transactions from ..., and receipts continue limited. The price, ...believe, is on the decline, but we shall con... ...the quotation of Saturday, which was $9, ...on wagons and $10 from stores. The large ...y of foreign wheat has had more or less ...ffect to produce the present unsettled state ...e market. City Mills is dull.

...AIN.—Wheat. we have not heard of any ... of foreign since our last report. A lot of ...bushels of Maryland was made yesterday at ...0 @ $1,60

...Cuc... ...r mar... ...imate ... ...shey, ... declin... ...in is i... ...cons... ...l lots ... ... Pres... ...he Flo... ...ajes limit...

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837.

We understand that the Report of the Royal Commissioners upon the many questions which occupied their attention during their sojourn in the Province, is in the hands ...me individuals in this city. We have ...tained access to it; but if the synopsis ...contents which appeared in the *Vindi...* ...of the 5th instant is substantially cor... ...we have reason to congratulate the ... upon the result of enquiries, conducted ... circumstances, and amidst difficulties, ... might have led to a result, in some ...ects, differing from our wishes and ex... pectations. The representations conveyed to the authorities in England by the Constitutionalists of the Province, have received the most marked attention; and the Commissioners have arrived at conclusions upon many of the subjects in controversy, in ac... cordance with the views which were brought by the Constitutionalists under the consideration of the King's Ministers. Those conclusions are thoroughly conservative. The arrears owing to the public servants are to be provided for. A Civil List, adequate to the exigencies of the Province, including the salaries of the Judges, and the ...her expenses attendant upon the admini... ...n of justice, is suggested for the life of ...king, or for a fixed term of years, not ...than seven. This concession upon the ...of the Assembly, to be compensated by ...render to its control of the casual and ...torial revenue. The demand of the As... ...bly for an *elective* Legislative Council is ...statingly rejected; but the composition ... that body to be improved by an early ad... dition to its members. The Executive Council to be remodelled—to continue in the exercise of many of the powers already confided to it—to be responsible to the Sovereign—and to be withdrawn from the exercise of an appellate jurisdiction, as a provincial court of the last resort. The Legislative Council to be a court of impeachment for the determination of all charges preferred against public servants, below the grade of the Governor-in-Chief, not falling within the scope of the powers vested in the ordinary legal tribunals. The charter of the British American Land Company to be ...ned. The Act of the 1st and 2d Wi... ...IV, to be suspended; the Island of ...treal to be released from the burthens ...e feudal tenure, by means of an arrange... ...t, the principles of which appear to be ...curred in by the *censitaires* and the Seni... ...y of Montreal; and the maintenance of ...Tenures Act, unless its repeal should be ...ceded by a legislative guarantee for exti... ...ng titles. These are the leading recommendations embraced in the Report. Two questions, however, of paramount interest to the British settler; although receiving a share of attention on the part of the Commissioners, commensurate with their importance, to the progressive improvement of the Colony, have been regarded under an aspect any other than gratifying. We allude to the expressed opinion of the Commissioners, on the propriety of leaving any alterations in the representation of the people to the Commons House of Assembly, to the influence of open discussion; and the recommendation that the subject of Registry Offices should be left to the Provincial Legislature. We are bound to take it for granted ...withstanding the opinions of the Commissioners upon ... two subjects last alluded to, have been ...nounced by a desire of maintaining the integrity of the Constitutional Act, by a ...ation of the possible injustice of with...wing from the Provincial Legislature, ...d by that instrument, say of the powers ...al legislature, and the constitutional ...

...jections to the exercise of such powers by the Imperial Parliament. We will not, however, concede to any party in the Colony, that Great Britain is absolutely precluded from interfering in any of her matters of local or domestic policy, when it is manifest that the local legislature is unable, or unwilling, to apply remedies to the existence of great practical grievances.—Among such must be reckoned the want of an amended representation in the Assembly, and the denial of Registry Offices. In the latter we are dishonorably distinguished from all other parts of the American Continent, where a spirit of enterprise obtains. To assert that it is not within the competence of England to supply the deficiencies of the local legislature in this respect, and to provide that such a state of things shall exist in the Province, as that its population, actual and prospective, shall see nothing to envy in the neighbouring States, is to maintain a principle subversive of the purposes for which England continues to retain the Colony, and destructive of the interests which she is pledged to consult. The good of the empire is not to be postponed to the prejudices of a small body of Colonists, whose actual settlements do not embrace a 20th part of the territory over which they arrogate an exclusive sway.

No attempt to introduce a remedy for acknowledged abuses and defects can be considered as an injustice, as a violation of the *Pacta conventa*. If there are any parts of the existing system of laws inimical to the general welfare of the community, to the commerce and agriculture of the Province, or to those views of Colonial policy and settlement which may be said to date within the last quarter of a century, and which are now beginning to be largely acted upon, there exists a root of evil, which it becomes the prudence of a wise legislation to pluck up, with a firm and determined hand. A Government which consults the welfare of its subjects in a distant Colony, and knows it to be its duty to legislate with reference to the interests of a population not yet in being, will see effects in their causes; and, at once, eradicate the seeds of future disturbances, rather than wait till they arrive at that fatal maturity, which, at the same time that it renders palpable the reality of the evil, may disable the Legislature from effecting a cure.

The interference of the Imperial Parliament to the extent suggested by the Petition of the Montreal Constitutionalists, would be an exercise of the energy and vigor of the empire, for the benefit of one of its most important dependencies. It is in the redressing of evils of the magnitude complained of, that the controlling authority of England would appear to the Colonist, in the most endearing light. As holding out a permanent bond of union, it would confer a value upon the relation of dependence and protection, and would prevent us from turning our eyes and affections another way. An amendment of the existing system in the particulars adverted to, at the hands of the Imperial Parliament, would not be an infliction of penalties upon the peaceful and well deserving subjects of the King. We think that it would combine the interests of the two classes of our population more closely together; that it might lead to the destruction of those feuds which are alike incompatible with liberty, or government; that it would open the way to other improvements; to the promotion of industry and the diffusion of commerce and agricultural settlement. There are two points upon which considerable stress has been laid by the Constitutional party in the Province. We allude to the proposed qualification for Members of the Assembly, and the suggested increase in the qualification of the electors. We would respectfully record our dissent from the views of a large majority of our fellow subjects, in these respects. We think that,—in a country like Canada,—the elective franchise should be as widely diffused as possible. The existing qualification in this Province, is infinitely more restrictive than that which prevails in the adjoining States. That same qualification has been extended to Upper Canada. With respect to members of the Assembly, the imposition of a qualification in property, whether real or personal, might be fairly questionable. The flux and reflux of individual prosperity, in a country where the value of real estate, and the accumulation of property, are in a state of constant transition and change, would operate, in many instances, to the exclusion of highly gifted individuals from the public service. Some of the most eminent men of the neighbouring republic, members of the Federal Congress, or of the State Legislatures, have been indigent in their circumstances. The last years of Jefferson were spent amidst the distractions of poverty, and another by whom he was followed to the grave, tasted of all its bitterness. The qualification for members of the British House of Commons is notoriously evaded.

"The Campbells are coming, Oho! Oho!"

The following Notice will be found in the *Protestant Vindicator*, New York:—

NOTICE.

The undersigned Protestants who were appointed to visit Montreal, and to examine the Hotel Dieu Convent, and to publish a faithful narrative of their exploration, hereby inform the public—That by the permission of Divine Providence, they are ready to fulfil the duties which are assigned to them. And that as soon as the regularly attested order for admission into the Convent and Nun's Island is received from Mons. Lartigue the Roman Prelate of Montreal, they will make the necessary arrangements as speedily as may be convenient, to determine, as far as that test will allow, the truth or the falsehoods of Maria Monk's "Awful Disclosures."

George Hall,
Samuel F. B. Morse,
David Wesson,
John J. Slocum,
By his Brother,
Thomas Hogan,
An Architect.

New York, 17th March, 1837.

We cannot yet believe that they will come. Some hole will be found to creep out at. We entertain that opinion because, though we admit they are under the influence of violent passions, we cannot give men of decent intelligence and education credit for serious belief in the slanders to which they have lent themselves. The notice itself contains a loophole for retreat. They will come, in order to determine *as far as that test will allow*, the truth or falsehoods of Maria Monk's "Awful Disclosures." Why, Gentlemen, it is the very test of your own choosing, the criterion of her truth or falsehood on which you have been harping, for months, as exclusive and final—*until* you perceived it would be accepted by the opposite party. At all events it will prove your *protégée* &——. We will not sully our pages by the use of a term which the reader's imagination will suggest—though it is applied by this *Christian* paper directly to Col. Stone. We have the number of the 22d March lying before us, and the worst times of theological controversy can furnish nothing to exceed it in bitterness of spirit, or abusiveness of language. It deals in the lowest Billingsgate of the worst presses.—*Liar, simulated agent, notoriously wilful liar, receiver of dollars from Mexican Jesuits*, are among the terms of *courtesy* which this defender of the Protestant Christian Church applies to a man of talents, of respectability, and of unblemished honor, because he has denounced the "Awful Disclosures" of Maria Monk. The whole paper breathes a spirit of destructiveness characteristic of the ravings of insanity. Whatever the *Protestant Vindicator* may charge on the Priests and Nuns of Montreal, it is quite evident that Christian *morality* must be at a low ebb among those who write—and those who can read, with any satisfaction, such effusions as fill its pages.

"The creature's at its dirty work again."

The Liverpool Mail of Feb. 11, has just been put into our hands. Mr. Slocum is labouring, successfully, in his vocation at Liverpool; and the *Liverpool Mail* expresses its belief in the Monk story. It says, however, "it is of importance that the truth or falsehood of Maria Monk's story should be ascertained. If these stories be true, Popery in Lower Canada has a curious aspect."

We presume the "Awful Disclosures" may not be wholly unavailable as a *political* engine. What has been done here may somewhat prevent its easy working.

As a *finale* to the proceedings of the meeting at Brown's Long Room, on Monday, we subjoin the following from yesterday's *Herald*, without note or comment:—

"We feel in justice bound to retract all our charges against Mr. Holmes in the amplest manner, and to refer to the joint production of Mr. Weir and himself on the subject. We do this with much pleasure, for we are really pleased to find our original impressions of Mr. Holmes's sincerity and candour confirmed."

DESPATCHES,

LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Gosford to Lord Glenelg.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, March 13, 1836.

My Lord,—It becomes my duty to inform your Lordship that the Provincial Executive has again, for the fourth year, been left destitute of the usual legal provision necessary for carrying on the civil government, and paying the large arrears now due for past services; and thus, at the end of a session of more than ordinary length, a satisfactory adjustment of the financial difficulties of the colony appears to be as distant and more hopeless than ever. I shall in this Despatch, while giving your Lordship an outline of the proceedings of the two Houses on this subject, briefly touch upon what I conceive to have been the causes and reasons that led to this disastrous result.

On the 9th of November last the accounts showing the arrears due for salaries to the public officers, and for the other expenditure of the Government, including the advances made from the military chest, was transmitted to the Assembly, with a message inviting their immediate attention to the subject. These were at once referred to the standing committee on public accounts, as were also the estimates for the current year, transmitted in like manner on the 20th of the same month. But nothing further in the matter appears upon the proceedings of the House until the 5th of January, when the committee presented their third report. The subsequent steps of the Assembly up to the 19th of February, having already been detailed to your Lordship, need not be here repeated. On the 20th the House went into committee on the several reports on public accounts, on the state of the Province, and on the published extracts from the instructions to the Canada Commissioners. These questions formed the subject of prolonged debates until the 26th, when the committee reported an Address to the King (forwarded by this opportunity, with a separate despatch,) and two resolutions, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In these resolutions, the Assembly, entirely passing by the question of arrears, determined to vote supplies for six months only, from the 15th January to the 15th July next, and to obtain under existing circumstances from specifying in the Supply Bill the particular funds appropriated, under a protest, however, that this course should not in future be invoked as a precedent in opposition to the resolutions of the House of the 16th March, 1833, and 21st February, 1834. The question of concurrence being put on the resolutions, Mr. Vanfelson moved an amendment, a copy of which is enclosed, to the effect that it would be expedient to vote as well the arrears due, as the supplies required to meet the expenses of the current year. This motion was objected to by the Speaker as unparliamentary, because it was not offered in the shape of a motion, proposing some subject for deliberation and decision, but in the shape of a protest, tending to censure a decision of a committee of the whole House, and further, because in matters of supply, when the decision of a committee of the whole has been in favour of a smaller sum, or a shorter period of time, it is not afterwards allowable to make any motion in the House tending to grant a larger sum, or to extend the period.

An appeal was made to the House from this decision, but it was supported on a division of 40 to 27. The resolutions were then passed, and on the 29th a Bill was introduced in accordance with their principles, passed on the 3d instant, sent up to the Legislative Council on the 6th, and after a first and second reading lost on the 9th in a committee of that body, by the committee rising without reporting.

I expressed to your Lordship my conviction, before the result was known, that the partial publication in Upper Canada of the instructions to the Canada Commissioners was likely to prove a serious obstacle to the successful arrangement of the financial difficulties of the Province; this conviction, I regret to say, has been more than realized; and I can only repeat my belief that but for that publication the arrears and full supplies would have been granted. As it is, the House of Assembly have assumed a new position, and, not complaining of the existing local administration, have made the granting of the arrears dependant on a full compliance with all the demands contained in their address to His Majesty.

In passing a Bill of Supply for six months only, it would seem that they wished to affix a limit of less than three months to the period within which His Majesty to entitle the Provincial Executive to a further supply, must favourably decide on demands involving fundamental changes in the constitution, and the consideration of questions of a most grave and complicated description.

On examination of the lost Bill I perceive that the Assembly did not, as in 1833, attach any conditions to objectionable items, but adopted another plan for effecting their wishes for the abolition of pluralities. Where any officer held two situations, the salary of one only was voted, and the other entirely omitted, thus avoiding one of the objections made to the Bill of 1833. In other respects, however, they appear to have adopted that Bill as their guide in framing the one for the present year, omitting and reducing the same items in both. Among the principal omissions not founded on the objection to pluralities are the postage account of the Civil Secretary's Office, the salaries of all the Executive Councillors, of their Assistant Clerk, of Mr. Justice Gale, and of one of the Provincial Aides-de-Camp. But to bring the whole matter under your Lordship's view, I enclose a comparative statement of the estimates and votes for 1833 and those for 1836, and a list of the different items omitted and of those reduced in the last Bill.

It was, I understand, chiefly in consequence of these omissions that the Legislative Council declined to proceed with the Bill.

It may not be irrelevant here to inform your Lordship that the public chest will contain, on the 1st of May next, about £130,000 sterling. This sum includes upwards of £45,000 sterling arising from the Crown revenues, which, as the Assembly have not accepted the offer, conditionally made to them in my opening speech, by providing for the payment of the arrears and maintenance of the public servants pending the inquiry under the Royal Commission, may now be considered as at the unfettered disposal of the Crown. On the other hand, the liabilities of the Government at that date on account of arrears and current expenses, exclusive of the contingencies of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the sums payable under the authority of local acts, passed and about to be passed, will amount to about £142,000 sterling, including the £31,000 advanced from the military chest in 1834, thus showing a deficit of about £12,000. But it must be observed that the chief part of the revenue is collected from the custom duties, which flow in only during the summer months, whilst the expenditure continues equal throughout the year, so that, although the amount at present in the chest would have been insufficient to liquidate the demands against it, had the Legislature sanctioned such a measure, yet it by no means follows that at the end of the financial year in October next, the public treasury will be unequal to the liabilities to which it may be then subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) Gosford.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Earl of Gosford, dated Downing Street, 8th June, 1836.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 10th and 19th March.

It can scarcely be necessary for me to assure you that none but motives of the most urgent nature would have induced me to postpone, till the present time, the answer to those communications. I abstain from entering into an explanation of the cause of that delay, except to observe that the consideration of the posture of affairs in Upper Canada has not failed to enter largely into the deliberations of His Majesty's Government on this occasion.

* * * * * * *

In my despatches of July last, the general principles by which you are to be guided have been fully laid down, and the communications which I have since received from your Lordship, prove that you have clearly understood those principles, and are prepared to act firmly and consistently upon them. The confidence which His Majesty's Government have placed in your zeal and sound judgment has been confirmed by every report which they have received of your proceedings. They feel therefore that in referring to your discretion the measures now to be taken, they not only secure the great object of consistency in the proceedings of the respective Governments of the Canadian provinces, but are best consulting for His Majesty's service, and for the welfare of his subjects at large.

You will see, I am persuaded, suppose that in adopting this course, the Ministers of the Crown are seeking to shrink from the responsibility which justly attach to them, or to impose on you an undue share of it. You will, with your wonted candour, feel that we are actuated by no other motives than the apprehension of impeding measures which it is scarcely possible that we should safely direct, and you will undertake the duty thus committed to you with that fearless and single-minded determination to promote the welfare of the important province under your government, by which your administration of its affairs has hitherto been characterized.

In order that you may be able to act with the requisite freedom, it is however necessary that I should shortly explain the motives which have induced the Government to decline a compliance with the recommendation made in the Report of the 13th March, of your Lordship and your colleagues in the Canada Commission.

That Report proceeds upon a supposition, that a crisis had arrived requiring an extreme remedy; still if His Majesty's Government were satisfied that this in really the case, they would be ready to consider what would be the proper measures to be adopted in such an emergency. At present, however, they do not feel themselves called upon to give any opinion on that subject, because it does not appear to them that the extremity assumed in the Report actually exists. It is true that the House of Assembly have refused the supplies for more than six months, and have presented complaints to the Throne, calling at the same time for an early reply. But on a review of all that has passed, the conclusion seems to be warranted, that the House have so acted under a misconception of the instructions issued to your Lordship and your colleagues, as Commissioners of inquiry.

I have already signified to your Lordship His Majesty's approbation of the speech with which you opened the last Session of the Assembly. The peculiar circumstances under which you assumed the Government of Lower Canada required a full exposition of the views and policy of His Majesty's Government, with reference to that country, and such an exposition was given by that speech. At the same time, in communicating to the Assembly of the Province, the substance and not the copies of your instructions, you adopted a course which was in conformity with that usually followed by the representatives of His Majesty on opening the session of Provincial Legislatures. Feeling himself called on to adopt a different course, Sir F. Head unconsciously conveyed to the public in both Provinces an impression of the nature of the instructions under which your Lordship, and your colleagues were acting, not merely imperfect, but materially inaccurate. The portions of those instructions quoted in my Despatch to Sir F. Head, were detached from the context by which they were explained and illustrated, the object with which I wrote to Sir F. Head not demanding such illustration and explanation. When the comparatively brief epitome of them contained in your speech at the commencement of the session, came to be collated with those detached passages from the original, I do not think it a just matter of surprise that the comparison should have occasioned considerable perplexity. Unworthy and incredible as were the suspicions thus originating, it is yet a subject rather of regret than of astonishment, that in the excited state of the public mind, and in the strife of contending parties, means should have been found to propagate distrust, and to have induced a belief that the real intentions of His Majesty's Government were less just and liberal than the Assembly, judging from your Lordship's speech, had inferred them to be.

In my despatch of the 7th instant, I have pointed out what I conceive to have been the misapprehension under which the House of Assembly laboured, as to the terms and meaning of the instructions respecting the constitution of the Legislative Council. If the view taken in that despatch be correct, it is clearly just that the House should not be held to be committed to a course adopted under a misconception, but should have an opportunity of reconsidering the subject with the full information as to the views and intentions of His Majesty's Government, which they will have derived from the perusal of the whole of the instructions addressed to your Lordship and your colleagues.

The most obvious course of proceeding is, therefore, that of convening an immediate Session of the Legislature of Lower Canada, to afford them the opportunity for such re-consideration, and, with that view, I have addressed to your Lordship my accompanying despatch, of the 7th instant. In pursuance of the principle already mentioned, His Majesty's Government, however, refer exclusively to your Lordship's decision the propriety of holding such a session, and the time at which it should be convened. If you should decide on taking that step, it would be premature, until the result of it should be known, to consider any other expedients, whatever might be their character.

If your Lordship should see fit to hold a session for the purpose I have mentioned, you will act according to your own judgment upon the various questions which will then arise; such, for example, as the granting or withholding any funds which the Assembly may require to meet their contingent expenses, the prorogation of the session, and even the dissolution of the Assembly, if, on mature reflection, that course should seem to you expedient. In the same manner it will be for your Lordship to decide whether sound policy will require the dissolution of the House before another meeting shall take place.

It is in the same manner referred to your own judgment to consider what may be the most judicious mode of applying to the public service in Lower Canada the future receipt from the hereditary and territorial revenue.

So long as you shall adhere to the general principles of the instructions which you have already received, it is His Majesty's pleasure and command that you should act according to your own judgment in whatever manner you may think best adapted to meet the exigencies, not of Lower Canada only, but generally of His Majesty's British North American Provinces.

An attempt has indeed been recently made to urge His Majesty to an instant decision upon some of the most important subjects committed to your Lordship and your colleagues for your and their investigation and report; the attempt has been resisted, and for the best reasons.

When in the summer of 1835, His Majesty's Ministers advised the King to institute the inquiries with which your Lordship and your colleagues are charged, and declared the Report of the Commissioners [illegible] decision on the main questions [illegible] they acted under the influence of reasons [illegible] the force and justice of which they then felt [illegible] and still continue to place confidence. [illegible] anticipated occurrences, indeed, have subsequently affected the grounds of their anticipations as to the probable results of that mission. But although obliged to shape their course in some degree according to the pressure of circumstance, yet His Majesty's Ministers will not be diverted by the events to which I refer, from a prosecution of the general plan of conduct which they had prescribed to themselves. Adhering to the opinion that on the main questions in debate, they require for their assistance the information and suggestions to be supplied by the Reports of the Commissioners, they intend still to await the arrival of those reports, and will not consent to be hurried into premature and precipitate conclusions.

I must here observe, that the Report of the Commissioners of the 13th March cannot be taken as conveying a final and deliberate judgment formed in reference to general and permanent considerations, rather than to passing circumstances and agitations. It has, on the contrary, a direct relation to the immediate condition of the province at that moment. The Commissioners expressly state, that under other circumstances they would probably have thought it proper to defer their Report on one important subject until they had made more detailed inquiries; but that if their opinion be now required, at once and without further consideration, they must give it as there recorded.

On the topic which is immediately referred to in the foregoing remarks, and on the other main subjects of your inquiries, His Majesty's Government will support the Report of the Commissioners, after the full and deliberation, by the close of the present summer. Twelve months will then have elapsed from your arrival in Canada, a period sufficiently long for coming to a mature judgment on all the principal questions in debate; to delay your final Reports to a later period might occasion, and perhaps justify, complaint.

In my despatch of the 17th July, 1835, I have stated that your Lordship would be at liberty to appoint the public officers of the province that the Ministers of the Crown unreservedly acknowledge it to be their duty to employ all constitutional means for the protection of the public servants against the loss of emoluments earned in His Majesty's service. This communication, therefore, has probably been made to them; you will now state to them that although circumstances, present the immediate liquidation of their demands in full, yet His Majesty's Ministers do not the less admit the obligation of the pledge already given for their ultimate satisfaction.

If your Lordship should, on the receipt of this despatch, see fit, in the exercise of your discretion, to hold a session of the Assembly, and to communicate to them the accompanying answer from His Majesty to the last Address of the House, I would yet indulge the hope that on the receipt of that communication the House of Assembly may see reason to lay aside that mistrust and jealousy of His Majesty's Government which they have hitherto entertained, and to make provision for defraying the arrears, and for providing for the public service of the province; but even if this hope should be disappointed, I shall not regret that the opportunity of reconsidering their decision has been offered to the Assembly. Whatever course may then become necessary will at least be to me this vindication, that it was not taken until every other resource had been exhausted; the representatives of the people deliberately adhering to the extreme exercise of their powers, without any complaint, either just or plausible, against the Executive Government.

If we may judge from what has passed in Parliament, it would seem that the appropriation under my instructions of the territorial and military revenue will be complained of as an infringement of the rights of the Assembly, and an unlawful use of money of which they alone had the right to dispose.

The title, however, of the Crown to the funds in question, rests on the clearest grounds of usage; of the practice of all other colonies, of legal authority, and of constitutional principle. The use made by the Crown of that right on this occasion is vindicated on considerations, not merely of policy, but of justice and public duty.

As the House of Assembly, in their address to His Majesty, having expressed their hope that the Provincial Parliament will be called together for its next session at an early period, it seems scarcely necessary to suppose the case that the House may refuse to meet at all in sufficient numbers for the transaction of business; nor should I have adverted to a contingency so improbable had it not been rumoured in this country that this is the course actually contemplated by the members of the Assembly. If such an event should occur, or if the House should meet and refuse supplies, it will be for you to consider whether an immediate dissolution would be advisable. And if, in reference to the state of public feeling in the province, and the probable result of such a measure, such should be your opinion, you will proceed to act accordingly. This matter is, however, in pursuance of the principle already so often noticed, left entirely to your discretion.

It appears to me indispensable to the right conduct of those affairs, that your Lordship and Sir F. Head should maintain the most constant and unreserved intercourse with each other, on every question in which the two provinces are jointly interested; and that you should, to the utmost possible extent, act in concert and harmony with each other. I shall immediately address corresponding instructions to that officer.

I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing to your Lordship how deeply, in common with my colleagues, I feel for the situation in which you are placed. You are called to exercise duties highly honourable indeed, but painful and ungracious. That you will be sustained in the discharge of them by your zeal for His Majesty's service, and by the conscious sense of the upright and benevolent motives by which you are animated, His Majesty's Government entertain the fullest confidence; but they do not less regret that the strength and soundness of your public principles should be subjected to so severe a test. I have, &c.

(Signed,) Glenelg.

Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Gosford to Lord Glenelg.

Castle St. Lewis,
Quebec, 1st October, 1836.

My Lord,—In pursuance of the intention expressed in the speech with which I opened the present session, I transmitted on Monday, the 26th ultimo, a copy of His Majesty's answer to the address voted to him by the House of Assembly on the state of the Province towards the close of the last session. This was referred to a Committee of the whole House, who have reported an address, adopted by the House on the 30th, and which is to be presented to me on the 3d instant. By this address, a printed copy of which is enclosed, your Lordship will perceive that the House adhere to the sentiments and conclusions contained in their address to His Majesty, and declare that they will grant no supplies until their demands are first conceded. They add that it is incumbent on them, in the present conjuncture, to adjourn their deliberations until His Majesty's Government shall by its acts, especially by the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council, have complied with what they consider the wishes and wants of the people.

Many of the members will leave Quebec this day, and a sufficient number will not remain, it is supposed, to make a quorum for the despatch of business after the 3d instant. In these circumstances it is useless to continue the session; I shall therefore prorogue the Parliament on that day, after receiving the address. Time will not permit me now to dwell on the peculiar situation in which the affairs of this Province are thus placed. His Majesty's Government must at once see the pressing necessity of taking into their serious and immediate consideration what course must now be pursued to meet the exigencies of the present crisis.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) Gosford.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Earl of Gosford.

Downing Street, *Nov.* 26, 1836.

My Lord,—I have received and laid before the King your Lordship's Despatches of the 28th of September, and of the 1st, 2d and 4th October, announcing the meeting of the Legislature of Lower Canada, transmitting copies of the communications which took place on that occasion between your Lordship and the Legislative Council and Assembly, and reporting the prorogation by which the session was closed.

I am commanded by the King to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's approbation of your proceedings on this occasion. You rightly judged, that to prolong the session after the Address which you had received, and the departure of so large a body of the members from the seat of government, would on every account have been inexpedient and indecorous.

It must be superfluous to assure your Lordship that these communications have engaged the most anxious attention of His Majesty's Government. I shall very shortly have to address you fully in explanation of the course of proceeding which it will be necessary to adopt, in order to arrest the progress of these controversies.

In the meantime your Lordship will discharge the arduous duty of watching over the public tranquillity in Lower Canada with your accustomed zeal for His Majesty's service, and in the spirit of the general instructions which I have already had the honour to address to you.

I cannot close this despatch without observing that recent occurrences do but confirm the opinion, which I have already announced to you, that the commission, of which your Lordship is the head, should be brought to its close with the utmost possible promptitude.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Glenelg.

The *Kingston Chronicle*, of Saturday last, says that the channel of the river in front of the town was open, and the navigation expected to commence in a few days.

Commercial.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the New York Daily Express of Friday.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

It is greatly to be hoped that the crisis has passed. Yesterday was truly a gloomy day, and several houses suspended payment—among them a large broker in Wall Street, the agent of several country Banks. To-day not a failure has taken place. The correspondence held with Mr. Biddle, published in this morning's papers, had a most cheering effect. A meeting was immediately held by all the Banks in the city, and the following was the result:—

"At a meeting of the delegates of Banks, held in the city of New York, on the 30th March, it was unanimously Resolved, that the said Banks, according to the wishes of the committee of merchants, and impressed with the particular exigencies of the moment, will forthwith increase their discounts in the aggregate to the extent of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

"Albert Gallatin, Chairman.
"John Fleming, Secretary."

In addition to this, the Manhattan Bank agrees to issue bonds payable in England for one million, and bonds here for a million of dollars more.

The Morris Canal will issue their bonds, endorsed by the Bank of America, payable in London, and bearing an interest of six per cent., for a million of dollars more.

The Girard Bank in Philadelphia agrees to issue their bonds, payable in London, for a million of pounds sterling.

The United States Bank, it is understood, will issue their bonds, payable in Europe and in this country, for at least six millions. Thus, there will be bonds drawn for nearly fifteen millions of dollars. It is confidently believed that these bonds, all of which bear an interest, will be readily received in England in payment, and thus prevent the necessity at this time of draining our Banks of specie. There is no question that if the specie was concentrated here, instead of being as it is, west of the mountains, five or ten millions of specie could be shipped, without our Banks feeling it. These bonds will have to be met, but there is no doubt that the cotton crop when sent forward, will be abundantly sufficient to meet them. The great relief our merchants will receive, is in the immediate determination of our Banks to extend their line of discounts, and of the United States Bank to purchase domestic bills. The greatest possible embarrassments have been experienced from the difficulty of negotiating these bills. The prompt and efficient manner that the Banks, and particularly the United States Bank, have evinced to relieve our city, has given wonderful confidence.

From the New York Herald of Friday.

The failures continue. It was announced early yesterday that Morgan & Co., extensive brokers, for the redemption of country bank paper, had failed. They were the agents of nearly thirty country banks in New England, besides being the part owners of the People's Bank in Patterson. This failure excited a prodigious sensation. No country money could be changed, and all bank notes from other States were for the day without any value in Wall Street. It was understood, however, that Morgan & Co. will resume payment in a week;—but in the mean time, what are the great mass of the people to do, who have taken for money the foreign bank paper redeemed by them?

This failure will create a deeper sensation in the community at large, than that of the Josephs. The latter only affected the operations of the exchanges. The former, the whole circulating medium from foreign banks, now in the hands of the mechanics of this city. Unless these banks can appoint another agent to redeem their paper, their whole circulation will be suspended here, and returned for redemption.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

New Orleans, *March* 20.

The morning papers announce the failure of the firms of Reynolds, Byrne & Co. at New Orleans, and of Reynolds, Marshall & Co., at Natchez. The drafts drawn through the Banks on the Josephs will be withdrawn, and payment assumed by the firms, which will be a great relief for the Josephs and others.

[This new concern takes the place of Hermann, Briggs & Co. Thos Barrett & Co. show a surplus of a million of dollars, and will be furnished with the necessary means to resume their payments. This is the arrangement which we announced in letters from New Orleans some days ago.—*Ed. J. of Com.*]

The Packets.—The *Ontario* for London, the *Shakespeare* and *Orpheus* for Liverpool, and the *Baltimore for Havre*, will all be detained until Monday, in order that the financial arrangements which are in progress may be more thoroughly matured, and the remittances made up.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv. of Friday.*

New York Market, March 31.

Flour—1100 bls. Ohio, via New Orleans, sold at $9¼, which is a decided fall.

Bread—The Bakers have reduced the price of Bread, in consequence of the decline in the price of Flour.

Pilot Bread	7½
Navy do	6 @ 6½
Crackers	9 @ 9½

Shipping Intelligence

London—Entered for loading—Eleutheria, Wheatley, for Quebec; Toronto, Collinson; Great Britain, Swinburn, for Montreal; Reuben Moore, Nichols, for do; Helen Mar, Hammond, do.

DIED.

On Sunday, Amelia

Poetry.

I've been Thinking.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a curious world we're in,
Men are sleeping, eating, drinking,
Just as they have always been—
Beaux are strutting—dandies quizzing,
Misses toiling night and day,
Boys are sporting, girls are frizzing,
Grandmas fidgeting away.

Tom is crying, Mary singing,
Jack is laughing merrily,
Dust is flying, tea bells ringing,
These have music, sure for me;
Peasants toiling, rich men riding,
Staring with a lordly phiz,
Rogues through every crowd are gliding,
How very queer a world it is.

Marrying, some in marriage giving,
Others like the world of old,
All but me are feasting, living—
Would that wives were to be sold.
Others have their dears in plenty,
And their bosoms heave with love,
I've had chances, nineteen, twenty,
But I dare not one improve.

Broken shaving, sheriffs dunning,
Politicians pull your sleeve,
Printers scolding, wits are punning,
Jail-birds begging for reprieve,
Lawyers spouting, clients list'ning,
Doctors preating of their skill,
Patients groaning, school-boys whistling,
Striving all old Time to kill.

Pedagogues of science telling,
Milliners of pretty things—
Lovers stroll with bosoms swelling,
List'ning while the night bird sings.
Clouds are lowering, tempest howling,
Friends suspecting, foes are glad,
Children screaming, mistress scowling,
Merry bosoms now are sad.
Presto! they are gone for ever,
All is gay as it has been,
Sunbeams shine, the girls—oh, never!
What a curious world we're in!

London Low Life.

From The Mirror.

The observations which are made in common conversation by the Lower Classes of London, are clever as well as indicative of an easy and cheerful disposition. Every one who has mixed among them must have been struck with this. One amusing instance occurred the other day. A woman who makes her living by calling lobsters from house to house, made a dead set one Monday at an old, rich bachelor living in Great Queen street. She stood upwards of a minute, gazing at the window, and singing out with a wonderful pertinacity—"Fresh lobsters." "The old boy," as she called him, would not deign to pass a look either with herself or her lobsters. In her rounds all the remaining days of the week, she repeated the attempt to seduce the votary of "single blessedness" into taking one of her lobsters, which appeared to her the next best thing to taking a wife. The effort, however, was attended with no better success, until Saturday, when he listened to the voice of the charmer, and came down stairs to bargain with her. She had by this time only three left.

"My good woman, you make an insufferable noise about these lobsters of yours; are they as fresh and good as you say?

"In troth they are, sir; and that your honour will find when you try."

"Quite sure, now, they are in excellent condition."

"You'll find them to be prime uns, *sir*—that I'll swear."

"See you do not deceive me."

"Bless your soul, sir, I would not deceive you for the world."

"Then what's the price of this one?" inquired the bachelor, taking the largest one in his hand.

"That's just half-a-crown, and well it's worth the money."

"Won't you take two shillings for it? I think that's quite enough."

"La! bless you, sir, it cost myself more blunt!"

"Then you'll take nothing less than half-a-crown?"

"I cannot take a farthing less, sir."

"Well, well, let me have it."

He deposited the half-crown in the woman's basket, took up the lobster, went into the house, and shut the door. The woman walked away with the view of disposing of the remainder of her stock.

The old bachelor hastened up-stairs to banquet on the supposed luxury; but, "shocking to relate," as the penny-a-line historians of accidents say, the moment he opened it the effluvia which it emitted was such as to cause him involuntarily to start back with so much force as to endanger his equilibrium. He rang the bell so furiously that the servant rushed up stairs in a perfect fright, thinking some serious accident had occurred.

"Here, here," cried he, pointing to the lobster, before Janet had well entered the room; "here, take the tongs, and throw this into the ash-pit."

Janet of course did as she was desired.

On Monday the lobster woman made her appearance as usual opposite the enraged bachelor's window, with the old story of "Fresh lobsters!" He rushed down stairs, opened the door, and accosted her with—"How dared you, you slut, have the impudence to sell me that odious lobster on Saturday as a fresh one?"

"Did your honour mean to say it was not fresh?" said the woman, with the most perfect coolness.

"*Did* I say it? I do say it, you hussey; the stench on opening it was insufferable."

"Well, then, your honour, and whose fault is it that it was not fresh? Didn't I call it at your window on Monday, and all the week, and you wouldn't have it when it was fresh?" And so saying she walked away to a neighbouring gin-shop with the most provoking non-chalance, humming to herself—"All around my hat."

Not long since, my anxiety to study human character among the lower classes, led me into the tap-room of a public house in the vicinity of Broad-street, Holborn.

"I say, Tom, old man," said a little, stout-built personage, who, from the appearance of his visage, must have been a dustman; "don't you think as how that was a lucky chap as found the lot of shiners," as he was a diggin' in the field the other day?"

"Ay, Jem, that's wot I calls a chance," said the other, whose leathern apron and general appearance bespoke his being a cobbler.

"But wasn't he a stupid old fool?" said the dustman, putting a small piece of wood into his pipe to remove some obstruction to the passage of the smoke. "Wasn't he a stupid old fool to tell his vife any think about it?"

"Vy, Jem,?"

"Vy: bekas when he told her, she vent and blowed it about everywere as till the landlord heard it, an' he claimed all the money."

"Oh!" said a jolly-looking blacksmith, the whites of his eyes shining more brilliantly by reason of the contrast which his face, scarcely less black than the hearth of his own smithy, presented—"Oh! he told his vife, did he? Ay," continued the son of Vulcan, withdrawing his pipe for a moment from his mouth, to pay his respects to the spittoon, and giving at the same time a knowing shake of the head—"Ay, he might expect his vife to keep a secret. I've larned the folly of that ere at home. Vaiter, bring me another pint of beer and a pipe and 'backy." The dryness of manner with which this was uttered exceeded anything I have ever witnessed.

Some of the similes or imagery which the Lower Classes of London are in the habit of using, are exceedingly happy.

"Harry, my boy," said a cobbler, the other day, to a journeyman tailor, "can you lend me a shilling?"

"Bless your soul," said the night of the thimble, "I have not got as much about me as would pay the toll at a turnpike-gate for a broom-stick."

"Ned, my jolly old fellow," said one cartman to another, as they both sat quaffing a pot of porter in the tap-room—"Ned, won't you have a slice of this here loaf?"

"I'm not a bit hungry," said Ned.

"Take a slice; there's a good fellow."

"Well, if I do," said Ned, "let it be only the bigness of a bee's knee."

"Hallos, Jack, is that you?" said one country-looking personage with a smock-frock, to another in the same dress, while both Houses of Parliament were on fire in October, 1834.

"Vy, Jem," said the other. "I did not expect to see you in this here crowd."

"There's a fine go of it—eh!" meaning the conflagration.

"Vy, yes, Jem, I calls that a little bit of a blaze, and no mistake. It will soon take the shine out of those there engine-men."

"I should think so. They'll never put it out; they might as soon think as how they could extinguish it by spitting on it."

"Put it out! Heaven bless you, Jack, they wouldn't put it out, though they were to pour the whole Thames on it like a sack of potatoes."

One of the most popular writers of the present day mentions to me, that he regards the image of the "sack of potatoes," as one of the boldest and most poetical he has heard made use of for a considerable time.

The Lower Classes in London are in the habit of abbreviating words in common conversation, as much as possible. Nothing can exceed their dislike to pronouncing words at their full length. If they speak of the "Morning Chronicle" it is called the "Chron.;" of the "Satirist" it is called the "Sat." A cabriolet is a cab. Mr. Joseph Hume is "Joe" Hume, and so on. From the extent to which this practice of cutting words short is carried, added to the awkwardness of a cockney pronunciation, it is often impossible for a stranger to understand what is said to him. Let him, for example, pass along Wellington-street to Waterloo Bridge, and he will be accosted by some dozen of persons, all looking him in the face, and repeating twenty or thirty times, "Bo, sa;" "Bo, sa;" "Bo, sa." If he does not discover otherwise, that they are saying, "Boat sir;" "Boat, sir;" "Boat, sir;" in other words, that they are asking him whether he wants a boat, he certainly has no chance of finding out the fact from the mere words, or rather sounds—for they are no words—they employ. In many instances this spirit of abbreviation is carried so far among the Lower Classes of London, as to omit three words out of every four in a sentence. For example, the butcher who stands outside the door, looking with knife in hand and his hair carefully combed on one side, at his assortment of meat,—instead of asking the passer by in plain terms, what he will buy, sings out as fast as he can, "Buy, buy, buy: vat buy, vat buy, vat buy!" The practice of abbreviating words, and in some cases omitting many of them altogether, is not, however, confined to the Lower Classes, though it chiefly prevails among them. It is not uncommon among the middle, nor even among the very highest classes.

A Genteel Lady Thief.—The *Kent* (English) *Herald* records, that "a female, moving in the upper circles of society at Ramsgate, and possessed of considerable wealth, was detected in the market of that town pilfering turnips from a poor person's stall; and having been long suspected of similar acts, an immediate hue and cry arose amongst the market people, which had well nigh brought summary vengeance upon the head of the offender; as it was, she had some difficulty in reaching her domicile in safety, although protected by the police. We understand that a Dutch cheese rolled *accidentally* into her muff a short time since from a grocer's counter. The sum of 40s. has been paid to prevent prosecution."

Parsimonious.—A gentleman of Manchester having made a bet of £50 a-side, to find a man to run ten miles within the hour, in a month, and give 24 hours notice of the day, appointed Friday week, when a good mile piece of ground selected "in midships" of the Rock and Trunmere Ferries, on the Cheshire side of Liverpool, was chosen. Drinkwater, alias Dicky Misfortune, was brought to the post, and performed the distance, with apparent ease to himself, in 58 minutes. He ran very strong throughout, and had 14 minutes left to complete the last two miles. The betting was very shy.—A gentleman is ready to back a man for from £200 to £500, to walk 21 miles, fair heel and toe, in three hours. This, if accomplished, would be the most surprising feat on record.

A Lawyer's Bill.—A gentleman of Newcastle having received a bill from his solicitor in London, the amount of which exceeded his most sanguine expectations, proposed to go over the items before paying it. On coming to a charge of Thirteen shillings and fourpence for attendance at the Talbot Inn, Borough, and three shillings, coach to same, the gentleman demurred, on the plea that he had never been at the Talbot Inn in his life. 'True, true,' replied the lawyer, 'the charge is for fetching the turkey you sent me last Christmas.'—*Tyne Mercury.*

Mr. Macaulay.—Our late highly-gifted representative, Mr. Macaulay, now a member of council in India, is actively and successfully engaged in promoting the diffusion of knowledge and the establishment of just laws among the vast population of that country. He has endeavoured to direct the attention of the native population to European knowledge, with the view of drawing off their minds from their own gross superstitions and flimsy literature. Mr. Macaulay is at the head of the department of Public Instruction, and in this capacity it has been his object to substitute English literature and science for the Koran and the Vedas. How great an effect his labours and those of his colleagues have already produced, may be inferred from this fact:—they opened a College last August in Calcutta, both for English and Oriental learning; and in the course of a few days 1500 native youths were admitted, of whom upwards of 1300 entered themselves in the English classes, and not 300 in the Oriental. This important object has not been attained without violent opposition, and there is some reason to fear that the resistance will be renewed in England; so subject are even the very best and most unexceptionable measures to interested or perverse opposition. The cause, however, is a good one, and it will soon triumph to the confession of every opponent. Very great progress has been made in the formation of the Criminal Code of India; it is, indeed, all but finished; the commissioners, of whom Mr. Macaulay is the chief, are now framing the notes which are to accompany it, and it will probably be completed and printed in the Spring of this year. But for ill health on the part of some of the Commissioners, the penal code would now have been in the press. It is the intention of Mr. Macaulay to return to England in the beginning of 1838. Many of our readers, indeed we believe the English public, will be surprised and grieved to learn that he does not think of returning to public life, but looks forward to a life of literary pursuits. We cannot but hope that a man of his splendid talents may be induced to alter his present determination.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Summary.

Costume of the Ladies of the French Royal Family.—This is as rich and full of pure taste as it is beautiful. At the last court ball at Paris her Majesty was clothed in purple velvet. The Princesses now wear diamonds for the first time. A short time since they both wore dresses composed of white net lace, trimmed with a double row of small white bows down the skirts; small red flowers interspersed with laurel leaves, were tastefully arranged in their hair, and to the extremity of each flower was appended a brilliant, which sparkling and mingling with these lively colors, produced a striking effect. The body of their dresses was richly embroidered with diamonds. The Princess Mary wore a bandeau composed of the same precious jewels.

Englishmen and English costumes figure in prodigious numbers at Louis Phillippe's balls at the Tuileries. This is right. The world all rejoice in this harmony, which should never be disturbed between the two greatest people of Europe.

Letters from Bayonne state that the Carlist General Guibelalde has apprized the French General Harispe, that the Carlists will be obliged to return the fire of the Christinos' artillery from the fort of Behobia. The same correspondence adds that Don Carlos has loudly protested against the authorisation granted to the Christinos artillery to pass through a portion of the French territory.

The *Espanol* says:—"It is positively stated that the greater part of the Carlist forces are now concentrated towards Los Arcos in Navarre, and that not more than six of their battalions remain before Bilboa. It appears almost certain that the sums for which Gomez has been unable to account to the Pretender, amount to several millions. The Carlist *employés* are said to have been shot for having forged the signature of Don Carlos. The Pretender is at Ascoitia, apprehensive, no doubt, of a visit from Espartero at Durango. Meanwile, till the protected movements against the Carlists take place, the inhabitants of Vittoria are afraid to venture any distance from the gates of the city."—The *Eco del Commercio* says:—"The Carlist General Villareal has been set at liberty by the Pretender, and the Infante Don Sebastian is stated to be on the point of marching into the Castile, with 17 battalions. His troops are only waiting for some uniforms which have been ordered in France. Villareal makes no scruple of avowing his inveterate resentment against several of the Pretender's advisers, and declares his intention of killing them with his own hand."

Athens, *Feb.* 19.—It is said that sentence of death has been pronounced against Gomez, and that he was shot with eleven other officers on the 15th instant. I was told this news by a person who had it from Colonel Ibarrola.

Others pretend that for the last few days, Gomez has not been permitted to communicate with any body, but that the news of his execution wants confirmation.—*Phare de Bayonne.*

Madrid, *Feb.* 16.—Since Sergeant Garcia has been expelled from the Capitol, he has been forbidden to present himself at any of the royal residences. M. Mendizabal keeps himself secluded, firmly convinced that his life is in danger.

Bayonne, *Feb.* 20.—The Carlist head-quarters were established at Andoin on the 16th. Letters thence inform us that on the 17th, 1,000 Christinos made a sortie from Bilboa which was productive of no very serious result. Intelligence from Irun of the 19th states that the Carlists have destroyed the communication between that place and the bridge which is entirely commanded by its batteries.

Extract of a letter of the 16th instant, from Bayonne:—"The combined attack by the Christino generals is to be made the day after tomorrow. In consequence of certain information they have received, the Carlists have concentrated an imposing force between Irun and Tolosa."

The prince of Capua, with his Irish wife, at Malta, has got deeply in debt. Having incurred some debts to the British inhabitants of that Island, the government had applied to the King of Naples for payment, whose reply was, that if they would expel him and his bride the Island, he would gladly pay the sum demanded.

Bankrupcies in Calcutta.—A Calcutta journal mentions that a scheme for railroads from the Mount, and Poonamalle, to Madras, had received the sanction of the Government, and that the plan was to be carried into effect forthwith.

Continuation of News by the last Packets.

The grippe (influenza) is committing extensive ravages at Marseilles. At the great theatre, 46 of the troop were ill at the same time, and the manager was obliged to put a stop to all representations for a time. At a review of the troops of the garrison, officers and soldiers were all coughing in chorus.

Dreadful earthquakes have occurred in Southern Syria. Almost every town and village in that country had more or less suffered from the shocks, and 15,000 persons at least had lost their lives on the occasion. A severe shock had likewise been felt at Constantinople on the 23d. On the night of the 23d ultimo, similar shocks were felt in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and the eastern parts of France.

The grippe or influenza was prevailing very extensively throughout Austria and Germany. At Vienna it was computed that one-fifth of the population were affected

A great meeting of working-men was to be held in London, the first week of this month, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, the object being to prepare a petition to Parliament, asking, or rather demanding: 1. The abolition of all property qualification for a seat in the House; 2. The vote by ballot; 3. That the session of Parliament shall commence on the first Monday of October, and be continued until all business is finished, provided however that it shall not extend beyond the first of September; that the daily session shall commence at 10, A. M. and close at 4, P. M.; and that the members shall receive pay, at the rate of £400 per annum; 4. Universal suffrage; and 5. Annual Parliaments, the general election to be held on the 24th of June in each year.

Parvars Bills.—The total number of petitions for private bills presented to the House of Commons this session is 248; of which number there are 77 bills for railways, 26 for roads, 11 for canals, 14 for harbours, and 12 for inclosures. There are among the railway bills 4 for railways to Brighton, in addition to one to Croydon. Many of the railway bills are, however, for altering the lines of railways, and extending the powers conferred by acts previously obtained.

The following is the constitution of the present House of Commons, as we find it stated by one of the radical English papers:—It contains 205 persons more or less intimately connected with the peerage. Its members are 1 marquis, 7 earls, 32 barons, 25 right-honorables, 52 honorables, 63 baronets, 13 knights, 3 admirals, 7 lord-lieutenants of counties, 42 deputy lieutenants, 1 general, 5 lieutenant-generals, 9 major-generals, 22 colonels, 33 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 49 army and navy captains, 10 lieutenants, 2 coronets, 58 barristers, 3 solicitors. 40 bankers, 33 holders of shares in the East India Company, 17 West India proprietors, 59 office-holders, and 114 proprietors of estates who have at their disposal 374 church livings.

The *Temps* says,—"The reports which have for some time been circulated relative to the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with a princess of the House of Mecklenberg, are beginning to assume a degree of consistency. The Prussian government is stated to be in favor of this alliance."

The *Constitutionnel* affirms that it has received information on which it can place the fullest reliance, that should the Peers of England throw out the municipal bill, the Ministry of Lord Melbourne will retire en masse, and leave the field open to the Tories. Immense popularity will follow them into their retirement, and the impossibility of reconstructing a cabinet will be openly and signally demonstrated. A general election will, under such circumstances, fortify to a amazing degree the ministerial majority in the Commons; and, although the predilections of William IV. may be in favor of a Tory administration, he will prudently consult the stability of his throne, and prefer the peaceful possession of the British sceptre to the hazardous experiment of resisting the national will.

Antwerp, *Feb.* 25.—It blew a most tremendous gale on the 24th, which caused the waters to rise two feet higher than the high tide of 1825. Yesterday morning about seven o'clock, the new dyke, constructed about two years ago, to repair the one the Dutch blew up in 1830, gave way, and the whole of the Polders, as far as Callio, are covered with water nine feet deep at low water. Several persons, horses, and cattle have perished, but the extent has not been ascertained. As it was market-day, it is feared many people have met with a watery grave. The shipping before the town have not suffered, but some small crafts were washed up on the quay. It is reported that the dyke at Sherbreck has also given way.

The Preston Turn Out Turned In.—On Tuesday last, their regular pay-day, the spinners and pieceers who were out of work, applied to the council Union for their allowance, and were told very coolly that all the money received would not do more than pay the arrears, to which it was intended to apply it; that they therefore could receive no more money, and might go as soon as they liked, and make the best terms they could with their masters. Consequently, there was a general rush among the men who should apply first for work, and all the mills are now at full work, the men having both signed the declaration required, abandoned the Union, and many of them engaged for terms of six, twelve, and eighteen months, at the prices the masters offered them before they turned out, on the 5th of November last—viz. 10 per cent. advance on their previous wages; and all they have received from the Union since then, (a period of 13 or 14 weeks) has been 5s. weekly for the spinners, and from 2s. 8d. to 4s. for pieceers.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Roxburghshire.—Sir William Scott, Chairman of the Roxburghshire Liberal Committee, announces that Admiral Elliot will again present himself as a candidate for the representation of the county, whenever a vacancy occurs.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Directors of the Northern and Central Bank of England.

Manchester, Feb. 22, 1837.

The Directors of the Northern and Central Bank of England, in bringing forward their report to the shareholders at the present meeting, beg leave to state, that they have gone through the books of the Company with considerable care, from its commencement to the 31st December last, and have to report the following as the result of the investigations:—

The total sum of profit derived from business accounts from the 17th March, 1834, when the Company first began, to the 31st Dec. last, is.....	£145,699 16 2	
Received for premiums during the same period	34,851 10 0	
Total profits at 31st Dec. 1836..	£180,551 6 2	
DEBOIT		
Dividends paid during the same period..... £93,704 2 1		
Interest due to Bank of England, to 31st Dec. 1836..... 3,206 0 0		
Solicitors' bills and law charges say 1,900 0 0		
	98,810 1 2	
Leaving an amount to be placed against all bad debts, from the commencement, of.....	£82,291 7 4	

The report went on to state, that the Directors went through the list of bad debts up to 31st December last, and it was their opinion the sum of £97,979 2s. 1d. would be required to cover the losses at the head-office, and 36 branches, leaving a deficiency, after paying all liabilities of £15,687 17s. 6d. below the amount of capital due to the shareholders; but under the great circumstances they anticipated that a working capital of £100,000 would be left the bank.

Russia and England.

The seizure of the English ship, the *Vixen*, by the Russian authorities, in the Black Sea, has produced a commercial catastrophe which was attended with the most disastrous consequences.

It appears that the *Vixen*, which was the property of Messrs. Alexander Potter and Thomas Morson, of London, had taken a cargo for the account of Messrs. Bell, Anderson & Co., English merchants at Bucharest. The firm imported northern produce to a very considerable amount.

One of the former clerks of that firm named Hutchinson, residedd at Braila, in the capacity of English Vice-Consul.

Mr. Bell, one of the partners of the firm at Bucharest, was on board the *Vixen*, where he acted as supercargo.

Immediately after hearing of the capture of the *Vixen*, the firm at Bucharest stopped payment to the amount of several millions—while Mr Hutchinson, who had loaded several ships with goods coming from his former establishment, had run away, taking with him money to a considerable amount.

This event has thrown consternation into the trade of Wallachia and Moldavia, several firms, in those countries, having delivered up, on credit, a great quantity of merchandise to Messrs. Bell, Anderson & Co.

It was now thought that these three events, the bankruptcy of the firm at Bucharest, the failure of the Vice-Consul, and the seizure of the *Vixen*, on board of which was Mr. Bell, one of the principal partners of the firm at Bucharest, were the result of a preconcerted plan, and that the seizure of the *Vixen*, by the Russian authorities, was also the result of a manœuvre to give a specious motive to this monstrous failure.

An article, evidently of Russian origin, inserted in the *Gazette d'Augsbourg*, has brought to light this fraud, which caused so great a sensation at London and St. Petersburg.—*La Loi.*

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated February 12, announces the death of the celebrated Russian poet, Pouschkin, in a duel, by the hand of his brother-in-law, M. d'Anthes, a French officer in the Russian service. The latter was severely wounded.

Turkey and Egypt.

The plague had finally ceased its ravages at Constantinople, after carrying off 106,000 persons.

A good understanding has been re-established between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt.

A letter in the *Augsburgh Gazette* states that Mehemet Ali, the Pacha, was dangerously ill, and scarcely expected to recover. Date not given.

London Fashions for March.

Dinner Dress.—Robe, figured pou de Soie, a low corsage, rounded at tow, and finished by a trimming of the same material, set on full, and falling over. A butterfly knot of ribbon to correspond is placed at the bottom of the waist. Short tight sleeves, finished with two falls of trimming at the lower part. Cap of tulle bouillone, a low caul and small round front, the folds of which are intermingled with moss roses, floating brides of very rich white gauze ribbon complete the trimming.

Morning Dress.—Emeral green satin robe, the corsage made high and tight to the shape, is trimmed down the front with coques of velvet ribbon of a new form; they are continued down the centre of the skirt. The sleeve is made with a bouffant of moderate size at the top which is terminated by those falls of trimming that descend below the elbow; the lower part of the sleeve is a Amadis. Bonnet of pale rose satin; the brim, of a large size, is waddod, quilted, and divided into compartments by slight slips of whalebone; a trimming in the cap style, of blond lace intermingled with roses, is placed next the face; a low crown, not wadded, with a curtain of moderate size; it is trimmed in a very simple style, with ribbon to correspond. Worked muslin collar trimmed with lace.

Evening Dress.—An open robe of blue red velvet, over a satin petticoat to correspond; the latter is trimmed down the front with a row of knots of satin ribbon,—they are of a novel form. The robe somewhat shorter than the petticoat, and rounder at the corners, is trimmed down the fronts and round the corner with a twisted rouleau of satin ribbon, which is edged by a fall of blond lace; a cluster of coques of ribbon, terminated by floating ends, ornaments each corner. A low corsage, sharply pointed at the bottom, and trimmed round the top with a fall of blond lace, full knots of ribbon on the shoulders, and a papillon bow in the centre; short sleeves, ornamented with a knot of ribbon, a row of dents de loup, and blond lace ruffles.—The head dress is a puff of blue gauze, ornamented with a bird of paradise. Necklace and ear-rings diamonds.

Republications

From the Philadelphia Saturday News.

As we have got through our reprints of the English Annuals, having given to our readers all of them that were not descriptive of particular scenes—such as the *Oriental* and *Andalusian*—we propose to cater for their gratification, from other sources. For this purpose, in addition to miscellaneous selections from *Fraser's Magazine*—*Blackwood*—The *Metropolitan*, and the *Court Journal*, we propose to republish the entire contents of the *London New Monthly*. This popular Magazine has lately passed into the editorial charge of Theodore Hook, one of the most distinguished writers of the day, and under his vigorous superintendence, there can be no doubt it will prove the richest, most original, piquant and valuable of the British periodicals. He has already commenced a series of amusing sketches and commentaries, with the title of The Gunnery Papers, which will be regularly continued. The number published, abounds in that keen wit, delightful drollery, and spicy satire, which are characteristic of his pen, and as he progresses, he will furnish his readers infinite entertainment. Besides his own contributions, the Magazine will be constantly supplied with articles from the most eminent writers, among whom the following are announced:—

The author of "Tremaine,"	Leigh Hunt, Esq.
The author of "The Rejected Addresses,"	Douglas Jerrold, Esq.
Barry Cornwall,	Miss L. E. Landon,
Haynes Bayly, Esq.	Miss Mitford,
S. Bentley, Esq.	Sir Charles Morgan,
Lemon Sheppard, Esq.	The Hon. Mrs. Norton,
J. R. Lockhart, Esq.	E. B. Fodor, Esq.
Thomas Campbell, Esq.	J. R. Planche, Esq.
Crofton Croker, Esq.	J. Poole, Esq., author of "Paul Pry,"
B. D'Israeli, Esq.	Hamilton Reynolds, Esq.
Eliezer Elliott, (the Corn Law Rhymer,)	Leitch Ritchie, Esq.
Mrs. Gore,	T. C. Grattan, Esq.
Mrs. S. C. Hall,	The author of "Gamesters of Life."
Benson Hill, Esq.	

To give still greater attractions to the "New Monthly," *The Humorist*, a monthly periodical lately commenced in London, will be incorporated with it. This latter journal has won great admiration from those who relish fun. Its characteristics may be gathered from the following declaration contained in its opening essay:—

"The authors who will form the Humorist's band are established favourites; we claim for them but what the world has long conceded: it is question their powers of diverting were to charge the public with coarse of dullness. Our merry men are of such varied humours, that we can promise their readers, month by month, essay and epigram, comedy and farce, needle-point sarcasm, and intellectual exhalation; the oddities of real life, and 'poor human nature,' out of door and in; the 'wild chase in the air,' and 'the Will o' the Wisp' of fancy; to succeed each other fast as leaves can be turned. The combined effect will establish the truth of Shakspeare's axiom—

"'There's nothing serious in mortality.'"

As we shall receive our English copy of the New Monthly by the earliest packets, and the large size of our sheet will enable us to give the whole contents of the Magazine, in two or at most three numbers of our paper, without infringing with our general variety, our readers will get their copies as soon as they possibly could, in any other form of American reprint.

We have also made arrangements to receive the Pickwick Papers, as soon as they can reach this country, and our patrons may rely, that all the passages they contain worthy of being copied, shall find a ready way into our columns. Many of those which are now travelling through the press, were first introduced by us to the notice of American readers.

As the proposed republication, will not be offered to interfere with the miscellaneous character of the News, we cannot doubt that it will prove generally acceptable. To our subscribers in the Canadas—where our circulation is almost great, and is constantly increasing—we presume it will be especially agreeable. By this means they will be put in possession of the New Monthly Magazine, at as early a period as they can obtain it in any other form, and for scarcely a tithe of the price.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

On the FIFTEENTH day of MAY next, at ELEVEN o'clock, in the forenoon, will be exposed for Sale at the Office of the undersigned, in the City of Montreal, and adjudged to the highest bidder, the following very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, belonging to the late Honourable HORATIO GATES, and the Firm of the late HORATIO GATES & Co. To wit:—

1.—A LOT OF LAND, situated on Hospital Street, containing 35 feet 10½ inches in front, 30 feet 6 inches in rear, on one side on St. John Street 74 feet, and on the other side 79 feet 1 inches.

2.—A LOT adjoining the above, containing 35 feet 10 inches in front on said Hospital Street in rear 30 feet 6 inches, on one side 79 feet 1 inches, and on the other side on St. Alexis Street, 87 feet 6 inches.

3.—A LOT OF LAND, situated in Notre Dame Street, containing in front 60 feet and 1 inches, in rear 61 feet 4 inches, to the East side 89 feet 6 inches, and to the West side 88 feet 1 inches, with a Dwelling House thereon, and a the same, during his life time, occupied by the late Hon. Horatio Gates.

4.—A LOT OF LAND, situated on the East side of Great St. James Street, containing in front 62 feet, in rear 61 feet 4 inches, on the East side 89 feet 6 inches, and on the West side 88 feet 6 inches.

5.—A LOT OF LAND, situated on the Lachine Canal, with a Three Story Stone Store and Extensive Sheds thereon erected, containing in front 70 feet and 3 inches, in rear 86 feet and 9 inches, on one side to the East 166 feet 9 inches, and on the other side to the West, 164 feet, with the right of passage over the Rail track, so far as the same extends, from front to rear.

6.—A LOT OF LAND, contiguous to the above, with a Three Story Stone Store and Extensive Sheds thereon erected, containing in front 70 feet 3 inches, in rear 110 feet and 6 inches, on the East side 164 feet, and on the West side 165 feet 6 inches; the right of passage over the Rail track on the said Lot, from front to rear, being reserved in common to the Lot No 5, last above described. The two lots No. 5 and No. 6, chargeable with a rent of £81 currency, and payable 1st of May annually.

7.—A LOT OF LAND, on Notre Dame Street, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, occupied during his life time, by the late Charles Bancroft, Esq., containing 42 feet more or less in front, by 55 feet more or less in depth.

8.—A LOT OF LAND, situate in St. Ann Suburb, forming the Corner of Grey Nun and Water Streets, containing in front upon Grey Nun Street 59 feet, in depth 90 feet, and in the rear 105 feet 6 inches, with no buildings thereon; the gable end wall of a Stone Store belonging to Nahum Hall, is midpen between the said Lot and said Nahum Hall.

9.—A LOT OF LAND, situate in the St. Ann Suburb, bounded in front by Water Street, containing 113 feet 10 inches in width in front, and 103 feet 2 inches in width in rear, by 153 feet 11 inches in depth, on the side of King Street, and 112 feet 2 inches in depth on the North East side, be the same more less, with a Three Story Brick Dwelling House and other Buildings thereon erected, and is the same premises formerly occupied by Guy Warwick.

10.—A LOT OF LAND, situated at the end of the St. Antoine Suburb, bounded in front by the road which leads to the Cote St. Antoine, containing 237 feet, and more if it may be found in width, in the rear, being 225 feet in depth on the North East side, and 214 feet in depth on the South West side. The ground here described, has been under a high state of cultivation, with a choice collection of Fruits and Shrubbery thereon.

11.—A LOT OF LAND, in the St. Lawrence Suburb, bounded in front by St. Urbain Street, and in rear by the Protestant Burial Ground, containing 40 feet in front, by 155 feet in depth.

12.—A LOT OF LAND adjoining the above, containing 40 feet in front on St. Urbain Street, by 189 feet in depth.

13.—A FARM at the foot of the Current River, presently occupied by Francis and James M'Nabbe, and containing by estimation [illegible] acres of Land, be the same more or less.

AT the CHURCH DOOR, of the Parish of St. JOHN, on the SIXTEENTH day of MAY next, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon:—

14.—The unexpired remainder of a Bail Emphytéotique, for the period of 99 years, to be computed from the 21st day of March, which was in the year 1804, until the said 99 years shall have expired, of TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated on Water Street, in St. John's, each 29 feet in front, and extending to the waters of the Richelieu River, and on Wharves and Warehouses connected therewith, now in the occupation of J. C. Fraser, Esq.

A portion of the purchase money, to wit:—

The sum of £250 currency on 1st		No. 1
	250 "	No. 2
	1500 "	No. 3
	500 "	No. 4
	750 "	No. 5
	750 "	No. 6
	700 "	No. 7
	300 "	No. 8
	600 "	No. 9

will be permitted to remain thereon for a period of *Eight* years, chargeable with annual interest, and a term of credit allowed for the balance of the purchase money, to be made known on the day of sale. The remainder of the properties advertised above, will be sold upon a credit, the terms of which will also be made known at the time and place of sale.

The Plans of most of the Property are prepared, and may be seen at the Office of the Trustees, *St. Paul Street.*

T. FOLLETT,
For Trustees late H. Gates & Co.
Montreal, April 3, 1837. 3d

Vol. II.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1837.

The New York papers of Saturday night have been received. There is no later news from England. The Hudson is open as far as Albany.

The Upper Canada papers of this day contain no intelligence [illegible] it important to notice.

That which we anticipated [illegible] United States, is, we fear, [illegible] their people, as regards the [illegible] very. The legislature of [illegible] has been debating on the right [illegible] to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The resolution maintaining such right was carried by the overwhelming majority of 378 to 14. Even the Van Buren members dared not vote against it. It is certain that, if the legislatures of the free states identify themselves with the immediate abolitionists, the *Union is at end.* The vote of the Massachusetts Assembly, though on a single question touching this point, and one apparently independent of that of slavery in general, is pregnant with consequences. It is the "little cloud no bigger than a man's hand", which, seen in the distant horizon, [illegible] the future storm which, we fear, [illegible] burst upon the heads of [illegible] rulers, to confound and to [illegible] spect and regard for the pe[illegible] cause us fervently to hope [illegible] averted.

We are no friends to [illegible] the position of the States [illegible] regards that question, that [illegible] cannot touch it *legislatively* [illegible] their apple of discord. The duty of her statesmen, if they would preserve the Union, is to commit it to futurity—to postpone its consideration *sine die*. We do not arrogate the prophetic character, but we are willing to stake our reputation for common sagacity, in saying, that the South will, at once, break with the other states, whenever an appeal to the ballot box shews any thing like dangerous action against her interests as regards that question.

We beg to refer our readers [illegible] "Review" in another column, of "[illegible] necessity of Popular Educa[illegible] object," from the hand of [illegible] pondent.

We are informed that the [illegible] lish in this City, a Ban[illegible] and style of the *Ottawa Ba*[illegible] now in the hands of the en[illegible] York, and will probably be ready for circulation in a few weeks.

Loss of Property from Freshets.—The *New York Commercial Advertiser* states, that the loss of property from freshets, in Roundout, Eddyville, and Wilbur, and the creek between the three places, a distance of about three miles, is from $8,000 to $10,000. Along the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the whole amount of loss may be estimated at $50,000. Almost all the bridges and mill-dams are carried away. Similar disasters have occurred in the neighbourhood of Hud[illegible] son.

Fatal Rencontre at [illegible] A Mr. Naylor and a Mr. [illegible] relled about a money affair [illegible] the other. They met at th[illegible] after some angry words, e[illegible] They fired within three or [illegible] other, Naylor was killed; [illegible] through his body, one of which traversed the heart. Brounavon was shot in the groin, and received the ball of a friend of Naylor's in the act of falling. It is not expected he will recover. As Brounavon fell, some one present exclaimed—"he is dead." "Who is dead?" faltered Naylor, and on hearing the reply that it was Brounavon, he uttered a feeble huzza, and expired a few minutes afterwards.

We have here another proof that neither free institutions, nor the laws, are a protection against evil passions when not restrained by a sound public opinion.

It will be seen by a "[illegible] linked in another column, [illegible] on the Edinburgh and Gl[illegible] about to be established in [illegible] sincerely congratulate the [illegible] ladies engaged, on their [illegible] points should be borne in m[illegible] First—To find the means a[illegible]

the people at large. Secondly, [illegible] that it is *thorough*. Unless [illegible] be secured, it will be of [illegible] avail—and the pages of our [illegible] ply, hereafter, a series of [illegible] ference to it. The large [illegible] education in the United States [illegible] derable extent inefficient, [illegible] adequacy of the modes of [illegible] common schools. The [illegible] equal to their task.

[illegible] thoro[illegible] that it less [illegible] we me[illegible] intell[illegible] ree co[illegible] rails to [illegible] hat rig[illegible] o use [illegible] cated [illegible] with a[illegible] self and his fellow citi[illegible] shut out from the lights of [illegible] petent to decide on the cha[illegible] and the complicated ques[illegible] There never was, in our o[illegible] tenable position than that [illegible] any people ought