GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—July 25.

Established Church Bill.—*Lord John Russell* moved that the adjourned debate on this bill be resumed. In doing so, he stated, with reference to the decision of the Government, regarding the three Ecclesiastical Bills now before the House, founded on the Church Commissioners' Reports, that he should proceed with this bill, on which he had just moved the order of the day; but that he should defer the other two bills, on account of the opposition they experienced, and the lateness of the Session. One of these bills related to Church Discipline, and the other related to the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues of the Deans and Chapters. He remarked that the opposition to this latter bill proceeded from opposite quarters—from the Chapters and from the Dissenters. The former complained of their right of patronage being invaded. There seemed too much of an air of preferring their own objects to the general good of the church, in opposing their vested rights of patronage in the way of church reform—(*hear, hear*)—though it was well known that the Crown and the Bishops had given up patronage to a great extent (the Bishop of London to the extent of 10,000*l.* a-year.) He (Lord J. R.) maintained the right of Parliament to regulate Church patronage—a right it had frequently exercised. The Dissenters held that some of the savings ought to be applied to pay church rates. He did not think such a course could be adopted, as the wants of the Church required the savings in one quarter to be applied to another. The bill had, on being introduced, experienced so much support from Mr. Hume, and others, that he had not been prepared for the opposition; therefore, under all the circumstances, he thought it right not to press the other two bills. He did not expect to be able to proceed with them until the question of church-rates was set at rest.

Mr. Hume said that he had intended to move a series of resolutions on the subject; but as the noble Lord had withdrawn two of his bills, he should not propose them. He denied having expressed approbation; when he first spoke of the bill he condemned it. When the reports were presented, he expressed approbation of the recognition of the right of Parliament to interfere.—He should take the sense of the House on the third reading, but he should offer no further opposition, as he did not desire to throw the Government into other hands.

Mr. Lennard thought there ought to be full inquiry into the amount of Church property.—*Mr. C. Buller* wished the Government to withdraw the three bills.—*Mr. Trevor* said he should support Mr. Hume's opposition, as he considered the measure dangerous. The House eventually divided on the motion. The number were—for the the third reading, 174; against it, 44; majority, 131. The bill then passed.

Mr. O'Connell gave notice that early next session he should move for a committee to inquire into and to report on the necessity of a reform in the House of Lords; so as to make it representative; and also what alterations and amendments were necessary in the qualification and mode of election.

Mr. A. Trevor gave notice that on Thursday next he would move that the notice of the hon. and learned member should be expunged from the books.

(*From the Morning Herald, August* 3)

Lord J. Russell, on the order of the day being read for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Church of Ireland Bill, said as to the question of privilege, whether the Lords were justified in striking out the clauses regarding grants from the Consolidating Fund, he would wave all objection on that ground, and found his present position on the desire to meet the main question in issue, the truth and justice of those portions of the Bill that had been rejected by the Lords. He adhered to his opinion on the subject—he could not consent to allow the alterations: and he now put the question in such a shape that the house had the opportunity of distinctly recording whether it concurred in those alterations.—If the house should sanction such amendments, he had only to add, that he could not form one of the message announcing to their Lordships such acquiescence; on the contrary, he should deem it his duty to resign, on the ground that the house took from him the confidence which he deemed essential. If that were not the resnlt, he should persevere in his endeavours to accomplish the objects of the Bill previously to its alteration, being convinced that public opinion, and truth and justice were in its favour, and that ultimately they must triumph, and the House of Commons maintain its just influence as the Representatives of the People.

Sir R. Peel said that the proposition of the noble Lord—to defer the consideration of the Lords' amendments—was neither more nor less than the rejection of them. He complained of the injustice of that course, as deferring steps towards the adjustment of that question which had so much agitated Ireland; for though the Bill, as amended, might not do all that was contemplated by the resolution (regarding "appropriation,") it did not legislate regarding realities, and only omitted that which, after all, was in a great degree imaginary. As to the principle of "appropriation," in other langnage, *alienation* of the Church property, he had opposed, and shonld continue to resist it, whether the amount were small or large. He viewed the principle as fatal to the independance of the Church Establishment; and he therefore should continue to offer it his most strenuous resistance in whatever form it was proposed. With respect to the "public opinion" on which the noble Lord relied, he considered that since the carrying of the 'appropriation,' resolntion in April 1835, public opinion was *against* the noble Lord on all occasions where there was the opportunity to express it. There had been 31 vacancies, and the majority of the returns were *against* the noble Lord. He repeated that he thought the house ought not to *reject* the amendments because they did not go the full length of the resolution. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving as an amendment that the resolutions of the Lords be taken into consideration.

Mr. E. Denison supported the motion.—Lord Sandon spoke in favor of Sir R. Peel's amendment.—Mr. Shiel in the course of the discussion, declared that Sir R. Peel's speech was calculated to ignite the combustible fanaticism of England.—Mr. Hume contended that neither Lord Stanley's nor Lord Morpeth's Bill for reforming the Irish Church went far enough.

The house (at one o'clock) divided. The numbers were—for Lord J. Russell's motion, 260; against it, 231—majority for postponing the consideration of the amendments, 29.

August 3.

Lord John Russell moved last night, that the amendments made by the Lords in the Irish church Bill be taken into consideration in three months. Sir Robert Peel moved—thus bringing the question to an issue on its merits—that the amendments be immediately considered, and on this question the House divided. The Ministers were supported by 260 votes; the Tories by 231, and thus a majority of 29, in a House of 491, attested the consistency of our Representatives, and insured the immediate triumph of correct principles.—*Courier.*

CUSTOMS BILL.

Mr. P. Thomson said, that in consequence of the prosperous state of the revenue, and the success which had attended similar experiments, he was enabled to propose a reduction of duties in spices and other small articles. The spices in which he should propose a reduction were pepper, cloves, mace, and cinnamon. The present duty on pepper was one shilling a pound. He proposed to rednce it to sixpence. He proposed to reduce the duty on pimento from 5d. to 3d.; on mace and cloves from 9d. to 6d. The duty on maps and charts were complained of. He proposed to treat them hereafter as prints, and to impose on each a duty of 1d. He proposed to reduce the duty on castor oil from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d. the hundred weight. He proposed also a reduction of the duty on plate brought into this conntry by British subjects, from India, or other parts. The present duty was, on silver plate 5s. 6d. the ounce, and on gold plate £3 17s. 6d.—If this duty was not paid the plate was at present battered up. He proposed to reduce it pretty nearly to an equality with the existing duty in this country, being 2s. 6d. the ounce on silver, and £1 the ounce on gold plate. He proposed also a reduction of duty on woollen rags imported for agricultural purposes. They were now charged as woollen goods, and were frequently broken up, reduced to wool again, and manufactured.—He would propose a reduction to 1s. a ton. The duties on imports from Africa were lower when they came from our own colonies. Teak wood and wax were the principal. He was willing to admit these articles duty free from all parts of Africa, as well as our own possessions, without certificates of origin. He proposed to reduce the duty on verdigris from 1s. to 6d. and he would have no objection to make it lower if it should be deemed necessary hereafter. The hon. member then showed, by a variety of instances, that a diminution of duty was always followed by more than a proportionate increased consumption.

Dr. Bowring and other Members expressed their approbation of the plan of reduction.

During the exclusion of strangers on Monday night, Lord John Russell stated, in reply to an observation of Mr. Hutt, that he certainly intended to introduce a measure on the subject of the church rates early in the next session; but, he added, that he could not promise it would give satisfaction to the hon. gentlemen.

The Parliamentary session appears to be rapidly drawing to a close, if we may judge by the thin attendance of the Hon. Members on occasions which every one but themselves believe to be of great importance to the Empire. It appears as if the eagerness with which the generality of our Representatives implore the people to elect them, soon gives way, and is replaced by another feeling—namely, that of abandoning the House and all its affairs without remorse, the moment that they can hit upon even the shadow of an excuse for doing so.—*Eng. Chronicle.*

City, Aug. 3, Twelve o'clock.

Accounts have been received this morning from Frankfort, announcing the death of M. N. M. de Rothschild, which event took place on the 28th ultimo. It is understood that his remains will be brought to this country for interment, and a steam-boat, the Ramona, is to leave the river in the course of the day, to bring the body home.

The occurrence has not produced any effect upon the Funds—Consols for the account being quoted at 91 to ⅛. Exchequer Bills are 9 to 11 premium, and India Bonds are 2 discount to par.

M. Rothschild had gone to Frankfort to be present at the marriage of his son with one of his neices, and was attacked with a painful complaint soon after his arrival. He was about 60 years of age, and the third of the brothers de Rothschild, who, by their financial talents, have raised themselves to so elevated a position in Europe. The brothers who survive Baron Nathan de Rothschild are, the Barons Anselme, of Frankfort; Solomon, of Vienna; Charles, of Naples; and James, of Paris.

Yesterday afternoon the equestrian statute of George the Third was placed on its pedestal in Pall-mall East. The Duke of Cumberland presided at the ceremony. The following is the inscription for the pedestal:—"To His Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith. A Monarch who was the safe-guard of Christianity, without the honors of a saint; and the conqueror of half the Globe, without the fame of a hero; who reigned amidst the wreck of empires, yet died in the love of his people, when peace was established throughout his wide dominions, when the literature and commerce of his country pervaded the world when British valour was without a rival, and the British character without a stain."

It is very generally rumoured that no successor to the late Sir Francis Freeling will be appointed till the whole of the New Post Office arrangements are completed.

No information has yet been received of the ice-bound whale-ship William Torr, of Hull, and her crew.

State of the Crops.—The crops throughout the country are improved beyond all expectation by the rains of the last week, divested of harsh wind, and the wheat fields look very forward and promising.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Poor Laws for Ireland.—The state of Belgium (says Mr. Revans in his late pamphlet) is a remarkable refutation of the theories relative to Ireland. The population of that country is Catholic, and the lands are much subdivided, yet the people are prosperous and orderly, the cultivation of the land is of the highest description, and manufactures flourish. But a provision for the destitute has existed in Belgium longer than in any country excepting England.

Tithes.—While the bailiffs of the Rev. Thomas Westropp were making a distress for tithes at Doonas on Monday, a crowd of country fellows surrounded them, rescued the cattle, and beat the unfortunate drivers in so merciless a state as to put their lives in imminent danger.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The late Dowager Marchioness of Downshire (Baroness Sandys, in the Peerage of Great Britain,) was for several years one of the leading belles of the Court of George III. and survived her relative, the late regretted Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, only a few months. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of the Hon. Mantin Sandys, and neice and heiress of Edwin, second Lord Sandys, and was united to Arthur, second Marquis of Downshire, June 29, 1786. Her Ladyship is succeeded in the Barony of Sandys by her second son, Lord Arthur Hill, (now Lord Sandys), Colonel of the 2d Dragoons or Scots Greys, and M. P. for the County Down.

Seventy Orangemen arraigned.—At Monaghan Assizes, on Thursday evening, the persons charged with illegal proceedings on the 12th inst. at Bullibay, Newbliss, Drum, Clones, and Ballyho, were called forward to plead, in number about 70. They all traversed *improx.* and were admitted to bail to take their trial at the next Assizes, or any Commission issued in the mean time.

The Euphrates Expedition.—We are sorry to learn that the *Tigris* steam vessel, one of those employed in Col Chesney's expedition to the Euphrates, has been lost. The expedition with the two vessels, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, descended the river most prosperously until near Annan, on the Euphrates, on the 21st May, when they were overtaken by a dreadful hurricane, in which the *Tigris* foundered, and the *Euphrates* was only saved by securing a favorable position at the bank of the river.—This sad event is alluded to in very affecting terms in a letter from Lieut. Lynch, the commander of the Tigris who succeeded in reaching the shore:—

"I saw the storm coming, and prepared for it, but preparations were of no avail; it dashed us before it, amidst a cloud of sand, dark as midnight; and, cleft to fragments by the racking lightning and echoing with the thunder that appeared to crash all around us, man's puny hand was powerless, the blast was irresistible, and the darkness passed away to leave a sinking wreck. We sunk together—thrice was I dragged down by some sinking sailor, and when I rose unencumbered from the last deadly struggle, nearly exhausted, I looked around in vain for Robert, (Lieut. Cockburn,) a few minutes dashed me, clinging to the passing fragments, to the bank, where I climbed, not to find him; oh! we had parted forever—he was never seen more. Twenty of my fine crew went down with him. When I was dashed to the shore I had hardly breath to return thanks for my safety to that Power by whose hand alone I could have been saved. Adieu."

A subsequent letter from Capt. J. B. Bucknall Estcourt, 43d Light Infantry, says: "We have since continued our voyage thus far with our former success. The officers of the *Tigris* saved will return to England; but the expedition continues its course with the fairest prospects."

The following is the return of the officers and men who were lost by the sinking of the *Tigris*:—Lieut. R. B. Lynch, 26th Regt. Bengal, N. I. passenger; Lieut Robert Cockburn, Royal Regiment of Artillery; Interpreter Ensoff Sader; Engineer John Struthers; Acting Serjt. Richard Clark; Gunners Thomas Jones, Robert Turner, James Moore, and James Hay, Royal Regt. of Artillery; Privates R. S. and M. A M'Donald; Benj. Gibson, John Hunter, Thomas Booth, Thomas Batty, George Lidnell, seamen; Aboo, Wasoo, Jacob Johir, Manneh, and Pedros, natives.

France.—A considerable alarm prevails on account of the royal family—greater alarm, indeed, than has prevailed at any time since the revolution.—There is to be no review, and the scaffolding which was erecting for the ceremonies on inaugurating the new triumphant arch, at the Barriere de l'Etoile, have been ordered to be removed. A great number of arrests have taken place, and suspicions have been excited as to Lyons and other towns. The chiefs of the National Guard have had an interview with the Ministers, and are painfully satisfied, it is said, of the propriety of postponing the review.—The fullest information of the danger which the police imagine to be impending over France, is demanded by the journals, but it is only sparingly supplied by the official papers.

The death of M. Armand Carrell, editor of the *National*, is the severest blow the Republican party has received since the elevation of Louis Philippe to the throne of France. He had fought a duel with M. Girardin, on Friday last, and received a wound of which he died on Sunday morning.

Paris, August 1.—(*Private Correspondence.*)—I have a little new to communicate relative to Spain. The Carlists, according to the latest accounts, after levying contributions in the capital of Gallicia, were retracing their steps with the intention of entrenching themselves in the mountains contiguous to Orenza. The *Sentinelle des Pyrennees* announces that the money which M. Isturitz had procured had reached the head quarters of the Christinos.

What is most deserving of our attention is the activity which the French government is displaying in making the new enrolments. The Foreign Legion will be raised to the number of *ten thousand* men. The King having once given his consent to so active a co-operation will, it is hoped, sanction in the end an intervention. M. Thiers is endeavouring, it is said, to lead him on gently to this. As the elections are more favourable to the moderate party than was at first expected, there will be less danger than there was some time ago.

There is a growing conviction here that Turkey will become ere long a serious cause of alarm to Europe. The weakness and prostration of that once powerful empire have become even more manifest since the affair of Mr. Churchill. The existence of Turkey as a nation may be said to depend at this moment on the forbearance and moderation of the leading European Powers, or rather on their reciprocal dread of each other.

The great object of England and France for many years has been to attempt to disguise the weakness of Turkey, until the reforms the Sultan is engaged in affecting should have infused new vigour into her veins, and rendered her once more a salutary restraint upon Russian ambition in the East.—They knew that if they gave the Sultan a blow, Russia would follow the example and give him two, and perhaps provoke his fretful impatience into a new contest, where all the chances would be in her favour.

Austria, too, is beginning to view the progress of Russia with a jealous eye, and partake of these feelings. Prince Metternich has, it is well known, manfested of late, a desire to go hand in hand with Great Britain and France, in questions of Oriental policy. It is because the Autocrat is aware of this, that he affects at this moment so much moderation. Russia has never been too rapid or precipitate in her foreign policy; her plan is to advance slowly, consolidating as she goes on. What proves the soundness of this view is, that it has been hitherto found impossible to wrench from her grasp any state she had seized.

But were a division to arise between the French and British Cabinets, or even the Austrian Councils to be presided over by a less enlightened Minister than the present one, that moment would Nicholas come forward with new claims upon Turkey, and scatter his half civilized tribes throughout that empire.

These reasons induce me to think that the *Journal des Debats* is mistaken when it asserts this morning that Lord Ponsonby is not satisfied with the retreat of the Reis Effendi. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that Lord Ponsonby did not positively insist upon the retreat of this functionary; he merely submitted the matter to the British Government, and was awaiting its dicision when a rival of the Reis Effendi, by working upon the Sultan's fears, succeeded in inducing him to dismiss a minister who had incurred the displeasure of all the Foreign Ambassadors.

The accounts from the theatre of war in Spain are more alarming.—The English legion, from despondency, proceeds to mutiny. The officers retire in a body, the soldiers desert, and those, the terms of whose engagement expires, refuse to enlist again. The foreign legion, suffering privations of every kind, is likewise beginning to manifest its discontent. General Bernelle, it is said, has again declared that he would resign if the government continued to leave his soldiers without bread.

Return of the casualties in action with the enemy near Fontarabia, on the 11th July, 1836:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Total British	9	52	20
Total Spanish	2	46	
Grand Total,	11	98	20

British Officers wounded: Lieutenant Colonel Ross, 6th Regt. severely; Capt. Calder, 6th ditto, slightly; Lieut. De Backer, 6th ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Doyle, 6th ditto, slightly; Lieut.-Col. Beatson, 10th ditto, severely; Lieutenant Lynch, 10th ditto, severely—since dead.

(A true Copy.)

C. Wetherall, Lieut. Col.

An article dated Prussia, July 17, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, after expressing an opinion that Don Carlos is evidently gaining ground in Spain, and in the end will succeed in establishing his authority, says that the Powers have hitherto refrained from acknowledging him as Sovereign, because such acknowledgment would have had the air of moral violence, a subject on which Spaniards are extremely jealous. But as soon as affairs in that quarter have assumed a more decided aspect, and the issue of the struggle is no longer doubtful, the Powers of the North will not hesitate to acknowledge Don Carlos as the legitimate King of Spain.

The court of Rome, it seems, persists in recognising Don Miguel as King of Portugal.

Accounts from Vienna say, that Austrian troops had entered Bosnia to exact satisfaction for numberless acts of hostility. The banditti resisted, so that three hundred men were killed on both sides; they were, however, soon put to flight and dispersed. The Austrian troops, before they re-crossed the frontier, burnt ten fortified villages, the principal retreats of the banditti.

The Shah of Persia has by royal order, placed the trade of British subjects with Persia on the same footing with respect to duties, as that of Russian subjects.

Destruction by fire of the Portuguese Treasury.—About one P. M. on the 14th of July, the Treasury (formerly the Regency Palace,) situated in the Rocio-square, Lisbon, was discovered to be on fire, which increased so rapidly that the central dome of the building soon gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash, and thus set at defiance all hopes of arresting the further progress of the flames.—The whole house was instantly in a bustle, M. Silva Carvallio being as active as any of the junior clerks in removing papers, &c. which were (as the bulletin states) all safely deposited in the neighbouring convent of St. Domingo, though to judge from the thousands of pieces of burnt paper fluttering through the smoke, and falling like a shower of snow all over the square, that assertion cannot be true. Ten or twelve lives are said to have been lost. The united exertions of one hundred marines, sent on shore by Rear-Admiral Sir W. Gage, and a party of the French Commodore's men, were mainly instrumental in saving the buildings opposite the Treasury, which had taken fire.—There are strange rumours afloat as to the origin of the disaster. All the government papers ascribe it to accident, and the demi-official *Periodoco dos Pobres* accounts for it by supposing that carpenters at work in the upper part of the building had neglected to extinguish the fire they made to melt glue, when they went away to their dinner at twelve. The *Nacional* and other opposition journals are significantly laconic on the subject. One of the rumours is, that titulos, to the amount of six millions of cruzadoes, which had been received in payment for the sale of national property, had been fraudently abstracted by some person or persons in the department in order to be sold again, and that the destruction of the building was intended to prevent the discovery of their abstraction. Funded or recognized debts cannot be affected by this accident, and the government have lost no time in issuing a notice that the interest on the domestic debt will be paid at the Erairo Palace, to which the Treasury Office has been removed for the present; but most, or at least many of the unsettled, doubtful, or inconvenient claims, have been disposed of at one sweep.—The damage caused by the fire is estimated at forty thousand pounds.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor,—Sir: The general prosperity of a country, in a great measure, depends upon the manner in which its Banking affairs are conducted—for, if regularity and stability in every business transaction cannot be depended upon, the natural energies and industry of the inhabitants are immediately paralyzed; hence, in every well regulated Banking establishment, it is deemed of paramount importance to accomplish this vital object; and at the same time to give a healthful stimulus to honest enterprise and industry.—Fluctuations in the money market ought at all times to be guarded against by every one concerned, either directly or indirectly with the management of such institutions—for they may truly be considered the main springs which regulate every department of business. Few places have suffered more panics in their money affairs than St. John has done within the last few years—and that, too, not from external causes; but from internal bad management of the Banking business. It may be urged that we have not suffered more than our neighbours, for we are all equally exposed to these ruinous fluctuations. This, I am free to grant, is true, so far as general or national panics are concerned, but this place has heretofore suffered these in addition to those which have been the progeny of whim, selfishness and every species of bad management. It is therefore to guard against a recurrence of such unbusiness-like and ruinous consequences, that I shall endeavour to point out a few of the most prominent of the false principles. For it is in business as it is in logic—if we reason from false premises, we must naturally arrive at false conclusions—and, therefore, in the first place, I have only to mention one of the principal causes which has occasioned many of the panics in our money market, and which cannot be denied by even the *dramatis personæ* themselves—viz. the unsettled state of our Exchange Market. To this important point, the attention of the Directors of the Commercial Bank has been again and again solicited, both through the medium of the Press, and by some of their own members who understood the absolute necessity of having the question at once permanently settled—for, until it is, we cannot look forward to any thing like stability. I am aware that bill sellers object to any of the banks attempting to controul the Exchange Market, for they would rather have the powers in their own hands. However, if these Gentlemen would only reflect for a moment on the matter, they could not help seeing that, if some powerful body would only stand forward, and regulate the rate of Exchange, they would not again be compelled to dispose of their Bills at six per cent. below the New York market; and, therefore, upon the whole, they would be gainers even upon that score—for, according to the present system, the moment Bills are from two to three per cent. above New-York, the Banks are compelled to stop discounting, in order to save their specie—or it would as naturally flow down to the United States, as water would find its own level. Every attempt to raise Bills above the natural standard of New-York has been, and ever must be, succeeded by a concomitant depression and stagnation in every business transaction—whereas, if the Banks stood forward as the regulators of the money market, their own honour as well as their own interests would clearly indicate the necessity of their preserving, as much as possible, the equilibrium of Exchange, in order that the general business might not be interfered with.—Such a thing as the stopping of Discounts to save their *specie* would never be heard of. Thus would the natural stream of business flow on uninterruptedly—for then it could not be affected but by some external or national cause. Under such a system, the Banks might enjoy that confidence and security which would justify them in taking the full advantage of their several Charters—they might each then issue at least double the amount they dare do now, under their uncertain and fluctuating methods of doing business. The Shareholders would then have occasion to value their connection with such institutions as truly profitable indeed—while the public at large would be amply satisfied with that stability and accommodation which must naturally flow from such a system.

It was generally expected that the Commercial Bank would have at once started upon this important principal, but strange to say, although it was repeatedly urged upon them, they have not, even up to this hour, established a connection in England; and in fact, however extraordinary it may appear, they have not even an Agent in Boston, and therefore the Stockholders there have not yet been able to pay in their last instalment, and here it has been refused, so that the money remains idle, and that too, at a time when every shilling of it might be profitably employed.

In urging the necessity of immediately establishing a sufficient credit in England, it has been objected to by the Directors, on the grounds that, "the people in England did not seem willing to *trust* them to a sufficient amount." In answer to this extraordinary method of justifying their bad management, it may be distinctly stated that, with a *bona fide* capital of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and a power of issuing three times that amount of paper, and also three times the amount of all deposits, there can be little necessity, in the mean time, of asking trust in England.—For pray, after they assume the control of the Exchange Market, what would be the difference of having a sufficient amount of the capital deposited in England to meet their drafts, or in the vaults of the Bank itself?—In fact, as long as it maintains its character as a sound and safe institution—its Bills on England, or any other place, would naturally answer the purpose of Exchange, and that more conveniently than the weighty and cumbersome specie itself. With this view of the case, it follows as a legitimate consequence that, by controlling the Exchange Market, stability and regularity would, to a great extent, prove the vital importance and superiority of such a system. I defy the combined efforts of all those now in authority to disprove these facts—however much they may pride themselves on their general intelligence and abilities as merchants.

There is an old saying and a true one, "that too many cooks spoil the broth"—and so it is with Banking here: for while thirteen men meet for the purpose of deliberating on the propriety of discounting their fellow merchant's notes, one or two have it in their power, *by using the barbarous black beans*, to turn the scale against the better judgment of the whole board; aye, and that too from whim or caprice—or to gratify a dark and damnable spirit of revenge! Such a savage way of doing business is a disgrace to the nineteenth century—therefore, the sooner it is changed and a more reasonable one adopted, the better it will be for the Shareholders, and all those who patronise their establishments. Open ballot and a majority of the Board are the only sure remedies for such an unprincipled, savage, dangerous, cruel, despotic and unbusiness-like system! It is evidently at variance with the spirit and intentions of their Charters, or why appoint thirteen but to ensure impartiality and justice—by having every question decided by a majority of the Directors present. It may be said that the Directors are not to blame for such erroneous Bye-Laws, as they were made by the Stockholders for their guidance; be that as it may, the principle is sufficiently dangerous to induce the Shareholders to rescind such monstrous absurdities; and only allow the Directors such powers as are contemplated by their Charters, and naturally implied by common sense. If the discounting of paper were once placed upon this footing, many of the *cowardly black beaners* would shrink into insignificancy, for their moral courage would not be sufficient to warrant their coming forward in the arena of common sense, to strike the giant in his strong hold; unless he had, of his own accord, bound himself in chains, and plunged among them regardless of his fate!

I am much afraid that, although the general prosperity of the country calls loudly for an immediate adoption of such a salutary change, that those who now possess the post of honour will prove their love of power, by vigorously endeavouring to frustrate the carrying into effect such certain and liberal measures, until they are compelled to do so, and that in self defence, by the proposed Colonial Bank, which will undoubtedly be conducted upon the most liberal principles.

I am well convinced that New-Brunswick is the richest field in the world for the employment of a much larger share of Banking capital, for when we reflect on the *small amount of accommodation* with which the immense business of this place has been carried on; and the boundless wealth which the Province naturally possesses, it must be evident to every one, that we only require the ordinary advantages arising from a sufficient Banking system, to ensure a steady developement of many of our valuable resources—the country would be rapidly settled by the superabundant population of the Mother country, and, in fact, the Province would soon become what we all wish it to be—but never can be under the present fettered and illiberal system—populous, prosperous and wealthy. Your's,

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, September 10, 1836.

The *Briseis* Packet, in 27 days from Falmouth, arrived at Halifax on Friday sennight, and the Deputy Postmaster General (John Howe, Esquire,) availed himself of a very favorable opportunity, (per steamer *Maid of the Mist*, from Windsor,) to have the letters and papers forwarded to this City, where they arrived early on Monday morning, nearly two days in advance of the Mail, *via* Digby, which closes at Halifax on Friday afternoon.

Our London papers by this conveyance, which are to the 4th of August, inclusive, do not bring us much important intelligence. The session of Parliament appeared to be drawing towards a close, without any very important measure having been perfected. The Irish Church Bill, after the appropriation and other important clauses had been rejected by the Lords, was finally passed in the Upper House thus mangled, by a large majority, without any effort being made by Ministers to restore the original essential features of the Bill. It was returned in this state to the House of Commons, where it was laid aside for the present session,—its further consideration having been postponed for three months.

The Trade and Manufactures of Britain were in a flourishing state, and the Harvest was very promising.

The Foreign intelligence is not of much interest.—The three days celebration passed off very quietly in Paris.—In Spain the Queen's cause appears to be on the wane. Greece is far from being in a settled or prosperous state, and Turkey is spoken of as likely to be, at no distant day, the scene of important events.

The Crops.—Haying, which was unusually late this season, is now nearly finished throughout the country.—The intervals and dyked marshes, we understand, have produced very abundantly; but, on the whole, the crop is much below an average one. The deficiency in fodder will, we expect, in some measure be made up by the grain and green crops, which are very promising, and, unless affected by early frosts, will yield well. We have had slight frosts almost every night for the last week.

Country produce of all kinds continues to command a ready sale and high prices in our market. Butter, newly packed or in fresh rolls, cannot now be purchased under 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. per pound,—and even higher rates are expected.

We understand that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery is appointed for this City and County, to be holden on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at eleven o'clock.

We learn from our Fredericton correspondent that the good people at the Seat of Government are likely to share, in a small degree, in the Banking pressure. The Central Bank, which has hitherto afforded such liberal accommodation, has found it necessary to *shorten sail*—if we may judge from a recent notice, which, we are informed, has been posted up in the Bank, requiring *Twenty-five per cent.* to be paid on renewals; a measure forced on them, perhaps, by the line of policy pursued by the Banks in the City.

"The Weekly Chronicle."—The first number of this paper made its appearance last evening, and does credit to the mechanical taste of Mr. Durant. We wish the undertaking every success.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the *Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, held at the Masonic Hall on Monday the 4th inst. the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Thomas Nisbet, Mr. John Duncan,
Chas. D. Everitt, Wm. Lawton,
James Holman, John Wishart.
George Waterbery.

And at a meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Nisbet was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. John Kirby appointed Secretary for the ensuing year.—*Obs.*

A Coroner's Inquest was held this morning on view of the body of *William Simms*, a man of colour, who was accidentally drowned by falling from a wharf at the foot of Duke-street, last evening.—Verdict accordingly.

Came Passenger in the *Enterprise*—Mr. William S. Harding, Surgeon.

Came Passenger in the *Royal Tar*, on Saturday evening last, George Barclay, Esq. of Woburn Lawn, Kingston, Jamaica.

Deputy Commissary General Hewitson arrived in town on Monday morning last, from Halifax.

Civil Appointment.—William Y. Theal, Esquire, to be a Member of the Board of Health at Saint John.—*Royal Gazette, Sept.* 7.

Militia General Orders.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Edmund A. Price, Gent. to be second Lieutenant of the African Company attached to the First Battalion City Militia.

First Battalion Queen's County.—Ensign John Glass, to be Lieutenant, vice Babbitt, removed from the County; John Gaunce, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Glass, promoted.—Quarter Master William F. Bonnell, to have the rank of Captain. By order.

Geo. Shore, A. G. M.

Albion Mines.—Intelligence, we are sorry to state, was received last evening, from Pictou, that the Albion Mines were again on Fire, and that two of the workmen had lost their lives, and ten others had been wounded.—*Halifax Royal Gazette, Sept.* 7.

From Sable Island.—Arrived, 30th ult. shallop Roseau, Gerard, 4 days from Sable Island, with property saved from the wreck of the brig Sun. On Wednesday night previous, Capt. Darby's packet schooner (M. Wallace,) was totally consumed by fire, and all the stock, consisting of provisions, clothes, &c. destroyed.

Flour has risen two dollars per barrel within a short time. It is quoted in N. York at $9.

There has been a total failure of the Wheat crop in the region of country east from Virginia to New York. Corn and Buckwheat promise an extraordinary abundance.

The New-York Alms House at the present moment contains 1880 paupers—*the greater part of whom are foreigners.*

Texas.—A captain of the Texan army, direct from that country, informs the editor of the Cincinnati Whig that charges had been formally preferred against Mr. Burnet, the President of Texas, for *treason*. The charges were signed by Gen. Lamar, Gen. Rusk, and nearly all the principal officers of the Texan army. His release of Santa Anna, (who is reported to have escaped,) and other suspicious acts, furnished the foundation for the accusation.

Jamaica.—Late Kingston papers assert, on undoubted authority, that there had been a serious breach between the Marquis of Sligo and the two highest legal authorities of the Island. It arose from the opinions of the judges on the promulgation of certain instructions of his Lordship to Special Magistrates, relative to the Emancipation Act, which they considered illegal, and likely to compromise the magistrates acting under them.

The papers despair of receiving assistance by emigration from the mother country, as the earnings of labourers are but little more than they can obtain at home, whilst they are exposed to the dangers and enervating effect of the climate, and therefore recommend the introduction of free African labourers, as without some aid of the kind, it is not known how the agriculturist will continue to till his land, or the mercantile interests be supported, without they intend to import their sugars from St. Domingo, and their bread stuffs from America.

There was a report in the Island that the Marquis of Sligo was to visit St. Domingo, to negotiate with the Haytien government as to the easiest mode of opening the ports of Jamaica to Haytien vessels.

Crime was decidedly on the increase in the Island—burglaries being so common that they ceased to excite attention.—The ground crops were becoming very scarce and dear.—The weather had been exceedingly warm and dusty to suffocation.

Longevity.—Died, in Montego Bay, on the 14th July, Mrs. Isabella James, at the extraordinary age of *one hundred and ten years.*—The deceased had seen her fourth generation, having been the mother of eight daughters, whose children and grand-children, with themselves, have amounted to 103, the original stock included. She retained possession of her mental faculties quite unimpaired until the last. She was a native of Guadaloupe.

Falkland Islands deemed a British Possession.—By letter from the Board of Trade, dated June 29, 1836, the Board of Customs are informed that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade are of opinion, that seal skins imported from the Falkland Islands must be deemed to be imported from a British Possession according to the legal construction of that term.

New-York Market, August 31.—*Flour and Meal.*—The demand noticed in our last publication continued active until a further advance of 50 *a* 75 cents per barrel on Flour was obtained: there were sales of common brands of Western Canal at $8,75, and fancy at $9. The last sales of Rye Flour were at $5,75, but now firmly held at $6. Corn Meal further advanced, and sold in barrels at $4,87½; and hhds. $21,50.

Grain.—The price of Wheat advances with the advance on flour: a lot of 1500 bushels Middle County New-York sold at $1,87½. Sales of good Northern Rye at $1,12½; best Northern Yellow Corn, $1,09 *a* $1,12½. Northern Oats advanced, and sold at 52 *a* 53 cents, by cargo.

To Correspondents.—"*Argus*" will be inserted next week.

☞ *The present large and constantly increasing circulation of the* Courier, *renders it necessary for us to go to press much earlier than heretofore, in order to have the papers struck off in season.*—Advertisements, *generally, must be handed in, for the future, on* Friday; *short ones only will hereafter be received on the morning of publication,—and they must be in the Office by* Ten *o'clock.*

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Acting Trustee for September:
Geo. D. Robinson, Esquire.

MARINE INSURANCE.

I. L. Bedell, Broker.

Committee of Underwriters for September:
James Kirk, Hugh Mackay, and Robert Summers.

*** The Committee meet every morning at ten o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARRIED.

On Monday morning last, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Robert Reed, to Amelia, second daughter of the late Capt. John B. Woodworth, all of this city.

At Trinity Church, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Edward M. Hoyt, to Miss Hannah R. third daughter of James O. Betts, Esq. all of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Richard Vereker, Mr. George Henry Barker, to Miss Hannah M'Guire, both of French Village.

On Friday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Robert M'Girr, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Martha Forsyth, of the Parish of St. John.

At Digby, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Roger Veits, Mr. Frederick W. Thorne, to Miss Sarah S. third daughter of Captain Charles Tucker, of that place.

At the Palace, Corfu, on the 27th June, Lieut.-Colonel Francis H. Dawkins, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, to Ann, eldest daughter of Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. Lord High Commissioner of, and Commanding the Troops in the Ionian Islands.

DIED.

On Saturday afternoon, Esther, infant daughter of Solomon Nichols, Esq. aged 9 months.

On Saturday afternoon, after a tedious illness of more than twelve months' duration, which he bore with exemplary patience and pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Edward Wellington, third son of Mr. William Cross, in the 23d year of his age.

On Saturday night, Priscilla Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. John M'Kenzie, aged 4 months.

On Sunday morning, Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Capt. George Rusland, aged two years and four months.

On Sunday night, Mr. Samuel Quin, Cooper, aged 36 years, a native of Hilltown, County Down, Ireland, and for the last fourteen years an inhabitant of this city.

On Monday evening, Mrs. Amy Purdy, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Purdy, aged 60 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a severe illness, aged 12 months, William Scammell, only son of Mr. Barnabas Tilton.

On Wednesday morning, Helen Elizabeth, infant daughter of John Boyd, Esq. M. D. aged [illegible] months.

On Wednesday night, Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. John Campbell, Mill street, aged 2 months.

Yesterday morning, Eliza, infant daughter of Mr. John Flaherty, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At Gartferry House, Lanarkshire, on the 11th July, David Dobie, Esquire, of Gartferry.

At Falmouth, on the 11th July, John Johnston, Esq. of Halifax, N. S. aged 45. For many years he represented the County of Annapolis in the Colonial Legislature, and was an enlightened advocate of civil and religious liberty. Although surrounded by many circumstances of a painful nature, he died in the enjoyment of that peace which passeth all understanding.—*Fal. Packet.*

On the 15th July, at his seat of Millburn Tower, near Edinburgh, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Liston, K. G. C. B. and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Though in the ninety-fourth year of his age, and father of the Diplomatic body, it is believed throughout Europe, it is little more than ten years since Sir Robert withdrew from public life, the last appointment which he held having been that of His Majesty's Representative at the Court of Turkey. With an entire freedom from ostentation, and in the enjoyment of universal esteem, Sir Robert was distinguished by the uniform urbanity of his deportment, by activity in the promotion of every good work, and by an enlightened regard for the interests of the poor in his neighbourhood, who will long deplore his loss.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Saturday—Ship Rowena, M'Kainal, New Orleans, 34 days—W. Dougan, staves.
Schr. Post Boy, Heney, Eastport—Master, assorted cargo.
Sunday—Steamer Royal Tar, Reed, Portland—passengers.
Monday—Brig Edwin, Scott, Cork, 40—E. Barlow & Sons, passengers.
Wednesday—Schr. Jesse, Kirk, Eastport—Master, ballast.
Thursday—Brig Nonpareil, Williams, Montreal, 22—J. K. M'Kee, flour, &c.
Friday—Ship Enterprise, M'Cready, Newry, 37—Mackay, Brothers & Co. iron, &c.
Brig Pink, Poyntz, London, via Halifax, 7—W. H. Street & Ranney, goods.
Schr. Meridian, Crowell, Halifax, 13—William Hammond, rum, sugar, &c.
Greyhound, Landry, Quebec, 35—C. M'Lauchlan, flour.
This morning—Brig Emerald, Campbell, Liverpool, 46—J. Ward & Sons, coal.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

2d—Schr. Mechanic, Dodge, Wilmot, 2500 feet deals, 20 bushels potatoes, and 2 cows.
3d—Schr. Lucy Ann, Peters, Annapolis, 156 bushels potatoes, 40 brls. do., 10 do. apples, 5 cwt. cheese, 50 doz. pieces earthenware; Admiral Digby, Cousins, Windsor, 40 tons plaster; Henry, Amberman, Annapolis, 5 brls. apples, 1 cwt. butter, and 10 quintals codfish.
5th—Steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Windsor, passengers; schr. Frances, Fields, Cornwallis, 30 cords wood; Rambler, Graves, Annapolis, 80 sheep, 2 cattle, 50 bushels potatoes, and 5 cwt. cheese; Lark, Gower, Annapolis, 100 bushels potatoes, 30 brls. apples, 3 cwt. cheese, 1 ton hay, 60 quintals fish, and 42 gallons oil.
6th—Schr. Good Intent, Messenger, Annapolis, 8 tons hay, 200 bushels potatoes, 8 brls. apples, 600 lbs. cheese, and 10 boxes smoked herrings; William Gilbert, Martin, Cumberland, 18,000 feet deals; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis, 13 oxen, 6 horses, 5 boxes apples and pears.
7th—Schr. Pilgrim, Winter, Cumberland, 15,000 feet deals, Brothers, Holder, Annapolis, 100 bushels potatoes, 4 oxen, 2 horses, and 30 sheep.
8th—Schr. Ice Plant, Dahlgreen, New Edinburgh, 200 bushels potatoes, 20 brls. shad, 40 quintals dry fish, and 32 gallons oil; Rocket, Smith, Granville, 12 cords wood, 3000 staves, and 1500 feet deals; Enterprise, Linders, Annapolis, 100 bushels potatoes, 75 sheep, 4 cwt. butter, and 5 cwt. cheese; Little Pilgrim, Brown, Annapolis, 5 cwt. cheese, 50 lbs. butter, 30 bushels potatoes, 3 cords wood, and 20 lambs; Mary Catharine, Sulis, Digby, 300 bushels potatoes, 200 boxes smoked herrings, 1 oxen, 2 sheep, 50 dozen eggs, 5 boxes apples, 60 lbs. butter, 2 quintals dry fish, 1 brl. shad, steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 3 oxen, 1 horse, 20 sheep, 100 dozen eggs, and 9 boxes pears.
9th—Schr. Crown, Wright, Digby, 8 oxen, 30 sheep, 6 boxes and brls. apples, 20 bushels potatoes, 30 boxes smoked herrings, 2 brls. shad, 1 do. oil, 300 doz. eggs; Mayflower, Gilliat, Digby, 19 cords wood, 50 doz. eggs, 15 sheep, 16 brls apples, 20 boxes pears, 4 boxes smoked fish.

COASTWISE.

3d—Steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, ballast.
5th—Schr. Elizabeth, Reid, Dorchester, 9 firkins butter, and 300 grindstones; Thomas Wyer, Beck, Carr Bello, ballast.
6th—Steamer Woodstock, Meloney, Dorchester, passengers, and 2 brls. shad, and 6 grindstones; Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers.
7th—Schr. Three Brothers, Stiles, Hopewell, 27,000 feet deals, and 2 tons hay; Nightingale, Russell, Petitcodiac, 11,000 staves, 8000 shingles, 3000 feet deals, and 3 bushels oats; Salisbury, Russell, Petticodiac, 20,000 feet deals; Emily, Strickland, Digdeguash, 86,000 laths and 1000 feet boards; Delight, Brown, Tynemouth, 12 cords wood.
8th—Schr. Antelope, Sharp, St. Martins, 21,000 deals; steamer Gazelle, Smith, St. Andrews, passengers.
9th—Schr. Union, Caleff, St. George, 35,000 ft. deals; Dart, Tanch, St. Andrews, ballast; Olive Branch, Brown, St. Andrews, rum.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Sept. 6th—Shannon, Leadbeater, Liverpool.
Actress, Davis, *Belfast.*
Devonport, James, *Liverpool.*
7th—Arkwright, Bernie, *Dublin.*
8th—Adelaide, Bainbridge, *Liverpool.*
9th—James Lemon, Lawton, *Dublin.*

CLEARED.

Ship Branches, Huggins, Dublin, deals, &c.
Brig St. Mungo, Griffith, Gloucester, timber.
Socrates, Metcalf, Hull, timber.
Demerara, Thorn, Kingston, fish & lumber.
Schr. Frances, Fields, Boston, cord wood, &c.
Ray, Lingley, New-York, plaster & fish.
Coral, Howard, Kingston, fish and lumber.

Barque Brothers, Poole, arrived at Richibucto to the 5th September, from Liverpool,—having been only 71 days absent.

Arrived at Quebec, 16th ult. ship Sir R. H. Dick, Tier, of this port, from Liverpool.

At Demerara, August 3, brig James Hay, Leavitt, to sail in twenty days, for this port.

At Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, 1st March, Whale ship James Stewart, of this port, 5½ months out, with 500 bbls. black oil, and 100 do. sperm—to sail the 11th for New Zealand.

Spoken, Aug. 21, lat. 29, long. 59, brig [illegible], of Yarmouth, 19 days from St. Andrews, for Bermuda.

Brig Victor, Porter, of Halifax, from N. York for Falmouth, Jam. was lost on Mayaguana, [illegible] July.—Crew and part of her cargo saved, and carried to Nassau, N. P.

Halifax, Sept. 2.—Arrived, Am. brig Leavitts, Rogers, Pictou, 6 days—bound for Philadelphia, in distress; 6th, Am. ship Florida, Maren, 45 days from Havre, with wines, dry goods, &c. and 250 passengers, bound to New York—put in to repair damages, having sprung a leak on the 26th ult.—pumps kept constantly working since.

Liverpool, July 26th.—Arrived, Woodman, Wright, New-Brunswick; 27th, Gleaner, Taylor, Miramichi; 29th, St. Patrick, Breen, St. John; 30th, Chester, Tate, do.; 31st, Norna, Harkness, and Edward Thorne, Wylie, do. Ava, Gaskin, St. Andrews; *Aug.* 1st, Charlotte, Fisher, Saint John; Loyal Briton, and Zebulon, Richibucto.—Cleared, 22d, Lady Dunmore, Liverpool, N. S.; 23d, Robert Watt, Dalle[illegible], St. Andrews; Aug. 2, Suffolk, Fogg, Richibucto.—Sailed, 26th, Emerald, Campbell, St. John; Europe, Young, Quebec; August 1st, Majestic, Hare, Quebec.

Several vessels have put back, damaged in the late gales, among them the Duncan Gibb, for Quebec, and the Ocean Queen, for Pugwash.

The ship *John Welch*, Capt. Woodhouse, from Savanilla, coast of Spanish Main, was lost at West Hoyle, outside of Liverpool Light House, and the Master and thirteen of his crew perished—two seamen only being saved, rescued by the life boat. Several coasting vessels foundered, with all on board.

London, Aug. 2.—Arrived, Barlow, Boyd, St. John.

Cork, July 25.—Arrived, Albion, Smith, St. John; 31st, Enterprise, Tassie, and Lady of the Lake, do.—*August* 1, off the port, Louisa, Swinburne, St. Andrews.

Dublin, Aug. 1.—Arr. Charity, [illegible] St. Andrews.

Galway, July 21.—The John & Mary, from the Bay Chaleur to Liverpool, was fallen in with on the 19th inst. off Sline Head, dismasted and abandoned, and towed into this harbour.

Whitehaven, July 26.—The James, Park, from Bathurst, was obliged to slip both anchors off Maryport, and run on the beach at Allonby, where she must discharge.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. arrived in Papa Sonnd, Orkney, the sloop Jean Black, of Rothsay, from Iceland, with only three tons of cod.—Reports the fishing is almost a total failure, and the loss of twelve French fishing vessels, with 16 men in each, who all perished, with the exception of one boy.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

☞ NOTICE.

A REGULAR Monthly Meeting of the Orphan Benevolent Society will be held at Bragg's Long Room, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. *By order of the President,*
Sept. 10. HUGH SHARKEY, Sec'y.

VESSEL WANTED.

WANTED to Charter, for a voyage to to the West Indies, a Vessel of from 100 to [illegible] tons. Apply to SAMUEL GOULD.
Sept. 3.