General Evans, as will be seen by the late news from Spain, is dead. This event will likely break up the British legion.

Papineau and a *bit* of his tail, are, it is stated, to leave for Quebec in the beginning of next week, to attend their parliamentary duties.

The report that the Hon. Mr. Debartzch will be raised to the Speakership of the Legislative Council, gains ground, says the *Minerve*.

We are glad to see Dr. Barber's Lectures attended by a large and evidently gratified audience. After his introductory lecture, the requisite number of pupils was immediately obtained, and every night since has seen an increase.

Phrenology in Dr. Barber's hands, is a totally different thing from what it was in Dr. Parnell's, who lectured here on the subject some time ago.

"*Alexander's Every Body's Album*," the third number of which, for 1836, is before us, to be properly appreciated, requires to be seen, for its pages are studded all over with comical embellishments from Hogarth, Cruikshank, and others of the same school.

It is stated that Audobon, the ornithologist, whose arrival at New York we noticed the other day, has brought with him a great number of Skylarks, Robins, and other English songsters, unknown in America. He is to proceed to the Southern States, for the purpose of procuring some specimens to complete the fourth and last volume of his great work.

The treasury of Rio Janeiro was robbed in July last of about two millions of dollars.

The following deserves the attention of parents :—

"The *Taunton Independent Gazette* describes a case of insanity in that town, in the person of a lad of fourteen years of age, occasioned by a habit of occasionally *standing on his head*, as the feat is termed—thus inducing an undue fullness of the blood vessels in that region, and producing such a pressure on the brain as to interrupt its proper functions."

By the steamer *Canada*, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we received the *Quebec Mercury* of the preceding evening, from which we give the ship news, &c. The *Canada* had 18 cabin, and 140 steerage passengers on board, and two schooners and Mr. George's diagonal barge in tow. She brought the surveying schooner *Gulnare*, Commander Bayfield, as far as Champlain.

To Philalethes.

Sir,—Having submitted to the judgment of the public, my views of the nature, extent, and tendency, of the pretensions of the Anglican Church in these colonies, I shall conclude my inquiry with such documentary evidence, emanating from her own authority, as has come to my hands.

The first document, on which I propose to make a few comments, is the circular letter of the present Bishop of Quebec, dated 6th December, 1827. As this document must, no doubt, be accessible to "Philalethes," it is, I presume, unnecessary for me to publish it in length. Though this circular is eminently distinguished by the "*suaviter in modo*," it lacks nothing of the "*fortiter in re*." It bates nothing of the high pretensions—it most explicitly inculcates, and enjoins upon the clergy of the diocese, a united and unflinching adherence to the claim of paramount and exclusive privileges.

It is clearly intimated in this manifesto, that the good Bishop (such I do most sincerely believe him to be) was of opinion that his church was entitled "to be supported in the decided character of an establishment"—that he held it unjustifiable "to make any voluntary surrender of her interests," or allow of "any diversion into other channels, of the means provided for her as the *established religion of the country*." He avowed his persuasion, that the Church of England "has been declared and constituted and provided for, as the religion of the State."

That this claim is most absolutely exclusive, will appear from the Bishop's reasoning in support of it, in which he asserts, that every Christian State must have "some one form of established or privileged religion, which the Government must recognise and identify with itself."

He goes on to demonstrate, that according to his views of the just construction of the Act of union, the Church of Scotland, as an establishment, is circumscribed "within the bounds of that kingdom," and that in every other part of the empire, her ministers and members are on the footing of Dissenters. He concludes that the powers and privileges of an Established Church belong only to the Protestant Church of England.

He reasons that—"the Act of 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, makes provision for a *Protestant Clergy*, as distinguished from the Clergy of the Church of Rome, and proceeds to point out the Clergy of the *Church of England*:—That as part of the *same plan adverted to* in the debates upon that Act, a Protestant See was erected, and a Bishop sent out, in 1793, whose Diocese *was constituted a portion of the Metropolitan Province of Canterbury*, with which its Bishop is connected '*in the same manner*' as any Bishop within that Province in England;—That in connection and consistency with all this, the Act provides for the support of the Church, '*according to the establishment of the Church of England*,' and gives powers to that effect to the King's Representative, but *furnishes no powers* for any *other* Ecclesiastical appropriation;—That the King's Coronation Oath binds him to the inviolate maintenance of all 'the rights and privileges which do or shall appertain to the Bishops and Clergy of the Realm,* or any of them, and to the Churches committed to their charge,' and consequently, (if we are not in error) of all which is here stated to have been done. That his Majesty's Government has amply confirmed the character of an establishment to the Church of England by a series of public Acts of permanent effect, such as the foundation, in all perpetuity of a Cathedral at Quebec, 'invested with all honours, dignities, pre-eminences and distinctions of right belonging to an Episcopal Seat and Cathedral Church,' the erection of Parishes, the division of the Diocese into Archdeaconries, the formation of Corporations of the Clergy of that Church, for the management of the Reserves;—That viewed in connection with all this, it surely ought not to excite surprise, or dissatisfaction, or to be regarded otherwise than as the natural and obvious consequence of the order of things established in the Country, that the University in Upper Canada, which it extends the unrestricted and unconditional benefits of Education to all Christian denominations, should be governed, and conducted by members of the Church of England;—That the Reserves, according to the fairest computation which can be made of what they are likely to yield, will be far from constituting an immoderate provision for such a body of Clergy of the Church of England, as the wants of the people (if she is freely encouraged to take root) will absolutely require."

Are we to be told, after this explicit and pretty strong statement of the claim of the branch of the Anglican Church in Canada, to the exclusive rights and privileges of an Established Church—"according to the establishment of the Church of England," that it is not desired to place her upon an equal or even similar footing.

I beg that it may be particularly remarked, that the Bishop regards it, as "the natural and obvious consequence of the order of things established in the country," according to his views of that order, as above expounded, "that the University in Upper Canada should be governed and conducted by members of the Church of England." He appeals to the constitution of the Scotch Universities, as sanctioning this claim: "In the Scotch Universities, by the Act of union, all Regents, Professors, &c., must subscribe to the national confession of faith, and conform to the established worship." † He concludes, after summing up the heads of argument—which I have quoted, as far as they bear upon our controversy, with the declaration—"they bring me to the conclusion, that it is our duty to contend moderately but firmly, against all change in our relative situation."

After this clear, full, explicit, and most unreserved avowal of the Bishop of Quebec, will any man in his senses tell me that the name or the title of the Established Church does not involve a claim of paramount rights and privileges? Shall we be told, that there is no desire, no intention, to place the church here on a *similar* footing to that of the Parent Church? Does not the Bishop contend, that as the Anglo Canadian Church is in the Diocese of Canterbury, she has the guarantee of His Majesty's coronation oath, for the security and perpetuation, in all time coming, of her privileges?

So long as she refuses to relax her exclusive grasp on the reserved lands—so long as she continues to wear the title of the Established Church—so long as we have the very unequivocal proof of her adherence to the claims of partial and paramount privilege, afforded by the recent endowment of rectories in Upper Canada, and the exclusive appropriation of funds, voted by Parliament, or granted by the Imperial or Provincial Government, for her support, we shall infer with the utmost assurance, whatever professions or protestations may be freely made by advocates, more zealous than discreet, to the contrary, that there is no relinquishment, no real or material abatement in the amount of her pretensions.

I am well persuaded, to adopt the language of the Bishop in this circular, that they have made, and that they will make no voluntary surrender, nor, so far as in them lies, allow of any diversion of means, or sanction any abatement in the amount of privileges claimed by them. Involuntary or extorted concessions are not entitled to any praise, deserve no gratitude. It is no evidence of liberality on their part, that they submit to necessity—that they make a merit of surrendering what they cannot hold fast.

The Bishop states, in his circular, that "there are no civil or political distinctions in Canada, founded upon those which are religious." No thanks to the liberality of the Church, for this. The treaty with France secured, at the time of the conquest, more than toleration—a legal establishment to the Catholic Church. And it would have been somewhat anomalous, to say the least, to have imposed upon Protestant Dissenters any disabilities, civil or political. It is stated also, as another instance of liberality and indulgence to Dissenters, that "there is not any contribution drawn for the support of the church, from those who profess a creed different from her's." If she is to be provided for, by the exclusive appropriation to her use of the Reserved Lands, is not the whole Colony taxed for her support? These lands belong to the Colony, are held in trust by the King and Imperial Legislature for the good of the whole population—not for any one member in particular, but for the whole body; and if they are applied in any manner, for any objects, not consistent with the interests and wishes of at least the majority, it is—I hesitate not to say, according to all enlightened views of political justice—iniquity, spoliation, oppression. "As to the privileges not conceded at home, enjoyed here by the branches of other churches established in Europe"—neither are those, I apprehend, to be placed to the credit of the Anglican Church, *as a voluntary surrender*. It would have been quite preposterous to attempt openly to withhold from Protestant bodies not in communion with the Church of England, privileges enjoyed by Roman Catholics. Was it to the church, and to her friends, that Dissenters owe the privilege of having registers granted to them? To whose influence must we ascribe the introduction and passing of an Act, which, through the exertions of the late Hon. Mr. Richardson, made at our instance, was annulled a few years ago—by which Act a doubt was endeavored to be raised with respect to the validity of marriages solemnized by the Ministers of the Church of Scotland? I can tell "Philalethes," that a very strenuous opposition was made in 1817, to the exercise of this right on the part of our Ministers in the East Indies, and that the Bishop of Calcutta, strove, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to prevent the erection of a steeple on the Scotch Church there. No thanks to the liberality of the Bishop or the Church—this opposition was ultimately foiled. The steeple of the Scotch Church rose higher than that of the Cathedral, and our ministers marry and baptise in the East, without let or restriction. I more than suspect that there was long an evil eye in this Western world, upon our ministers, who were regarded as intruders, or usurpers of illegal powers and privileges; and should it come to a question, I may, peradventure, be able to adduce some evidence that this is not mere surmising.

As you have imputed to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland a participation in the exclusive pretensions of your church, I shall endeavour to set you right, by the re-publication of a few extracts from a Pastoral Letter, set forth in reply to the Bishop's Circular, and subscribed by all our ministers in both Provinces.

To point out the striking difference in the sentiments and views of the two parties, as they stand embodied in these authentic vouchers, I shall submit a few extracts from the Pastoral letter, by which it will appear that, in point of liberality, 'Argus'" brethren are very little, if at all behind him. It is denied by them, that "some one form must be recognized as the State Church or establishment," which, they contend, ought to embrace at least a majority of the whole population—quoting, in support of this opinion, the authority of Dr. Paley. Here, at once, we find an essential difference, or rather contrast, in the views of the two parties. Here we find the exclusive claim renounced and discredited. At the period of its publication, let it be remembered, all the leading denominations of Christians in the Colony, had advanced claims to a participation in the Reserved Lands; and it will be seen that the Scotch Clergy actually pleaded in favor of the equal rights of all sects, and scouted in the most explicit and emphatic terms, the narrow and sectarian views avowed on the part of the Anglican Church, in the Bishop's circular. These extracts will demonstrate to "Philalethes" and the public, that, if the liberality of "Argus" be latitudinarianism, it is fully sanctioned by the spirit of the Pastoral letter in 1828, and the example and authority of its signers; and the principles of the Prospectus, are only a legitimate and strictly logical deduction from those of its prototype signed, sealed and sanctioned by eleven of his brethren—the whole number of Scotch ministers at that date settled in the Colony.

Sept. 13. Argus.

These extracts from the Pastoral letter of the Scottish Clergy, will appear in an early number.—Editor.

* Whether the term *Realm* comprehends the whole Empire or not, the wording of the clause surely applies to all which is a regular appendage of the Province of Canterbury.

† N. B. This corporation is regarded by His Majesty's Ministers of this day to be illegal.—Argus.

‡ In the Scotch Universities, by the Act of Union, all Regents, Professors, &c. &c. must subscribe to the National Confession of Faith, and conform to the Established Worship.

An extract from a letter of a passenger on board the *Toronto*, Captain Collinson—bound for London, and sailed hence the latter end of June last:—"You see, therefore, we had a good passage as to time; and, I am happy to say, in every other respect. Nothing, in fact, to alarm the most timid person, if I except one event, and that, indeed, was most appalling, though the danger was almost over before we knew how narrowly we escaped certain destruction; this was when we were in a thick fog on the great Bank of Newfoundland, and making towards an immense iceberg. So directly were we sailing against it, and so near had we got to it, that a few moments later in its being seen, or an instant's hesitation on the part of the helmsman, must have proved fatal to us. We were at breakfast when we heard the cry 'hard a port'; the Captain rushed up stairs, the mate followed him without a word, but their looks told us there was some great danger—and certainly I can never forget the scene when, an instant after, I stood on deck, and saw an immense white cliff higher than the mast-head, and so close that it seemed as if I could touch it; even then, however, the danger was almost past. We were passing the first coroner, but so close that the Captain said, we were not then more than the ship's width from it. He was much afraid of some projection under water on which we must have struck: but it was, fortunately for us, a sheer precipice. As we passed the whole length of it, I could easily have thrown a stone against it, but I assure you it did not occur to any one on board at the time to try the experiment, and there was scarcely a word spoken—we were too much awe-struck at our Providential escape, and the sublimity and beauty of the spectacle. It is impossible to describe it properly; but you may form some idea of it by picturing to yourself an unbroken cliff of ice some hundred feet in length, as high, at least, as the mast-head, but towering up into a cone and pinnacle, till quite lost in the fog; the colour, white, variegated with the most beautiful pale blue; many streams of water falling down the smooth perpendicular sides, one in the centre, which had worn a deep channel, looked black, the only blemish in its surface; and then fancy yourselves as close to such an object as we were—indeed at first it seemed to hang over our heads. If you see Captain Collinson again, he will describe it more fully to you. He wishes to have a painting made by an artist of the iceberg and the ship's situation. The Captain thought, from it's great size and being on the Bank, it was probably aground. I trust no other vessel has met a fate on it we so narrowly escaped."—*Herald*.

Upper Canada.

We were much pleased lately by witnessing a specimen of coarse earthenware, manufactured by our enterprising townsmen Mr. Gerslde.—We really consider it the best article of the same description we ever saw either in Canada or elsewhere; and we are convinced that the proprietor only wants proper encouragement, to enable him to produce what will in the end prove an item in the commerce of the Canadas.—*Prescott Herald*.

The steamer *Delphia* that plies between this village and the head of the Sauk, met with a slight accident on Monday evening, some part of her machinery having given way. The *Brockville* takes her place until she is again able to resume her regular trips, which will probably be in the course of three or four days.—*Ib.*

Small Pox.—There have been three or four cases of this disease in this city within the last few days. The attention of the Board of Health having been called to the subject by a letter from Dr. Widmer, a meeting of that Board was held yesterday at the Mayor's Office. Present, the Mayor, Aldermen Gurnett and Small. The attendance of several medical gentlemen of the city having been requested, Drs. Widmer, King, Gwynne and Telfer were present. After taking the opinions of those gentlemen, the Board of Health ordered—That public notification should be made by the Mayor, of the existence of some cases of Small Pox in the City, advising heads of families generally, to avail themselves of the advantages of vaccination; and announcing that the poor might be vaccinated gratis at the General Hospital, any morning between the hours of nine and twelve. The notification to require all Captains of steamboats, and keepers of hotels, boarding establishments, and other public houses to report any cases of sickness which might occur in their vessels or houses, to the Clerk of the City Council.—*Toronto Patriot*.

United States.

Health of Charleston.—We are sorry to see by the annexed report that cholera in Charleston appears to be increasing. The number of deaths during the week ending 4th instant, was 45, of which by cholera 28. Of the whole number deceased, 11 were white, and 34 colored.

Charleston Board of Health,
Sept. 5—1 o'clock, P. M.

The Special Committee of the Board have to report for the last 24 hours, 27 cases of Cholera; 6 dead, 21 under treatment—5 whites, 22 blacks. Of those previously reported 2 more deaths have occurred. By order.

Thos. Y. Simons, M. D.
Chairman Special Committee.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

300	brls Flour	-	Tremain & Moir.
112	do do	-	Dempster & Rodger.
550	do do	-	C. & J. Macdonald.
18	do Ashes	-	Pelton & Young.
12	do do	-	W. Bradbury.
12	do do	-	Ford & Ritchie.
3	do do	-	Dempster & Rodger.
6	do Pork	-	W. Bradbury.
21	do Whiskey	-	J. Torrance & Co.
126	kegs Butter	-	Playfair & M'Leon.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

200	brls Flour	-	Mohun, Davies & Co.
175	do do	-	Mittleberger & Platt.
50	do do	-	W. Smith & Co.
44	do Ashes	-	John Torrance & Co.
14	do do	-	John Smith.
12	do do	-	Fisher, Hunter & Co.
43	do Pork	-	Tremain & Moir.
130	bus Wheat	-	Mittleberger & Platt.

Flour continues to advance. Yesterday a considerable sale was made at 40s. ℔ brl. for U. C. Fine, which is now the lowest quotation for good brands.

Ashes are also higher—sales of Pots yesterday in shipping parcels, at 37s. 6d.

At an auction sale of Groceries yesterday were sold—40 chests Company's Twankay Tea, at 2s. 6½d, and 49 chests Free Trade do, at 2s. 6½d. @ 2s. 6¾d. ℔ lb; 28 hhds. Muscovado Sugar brown to fine yellow, at 55s. @ 59s. 3d, and 6 hhds. very dark, at 53s. @ 54s. ℔ cwt.

From Monday's evening edition of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, we learn that on that day Flour had further advanced, common brands of Western selling freely at $9,25 @ $9,37½, and some holders demanding $9,50.

Montreal Markets, *Sept.* 16, 1836.—Since our last, business generally has become more active, and some important public sales are advertised for next week. In the price of *Flour* there has been an advance of fully 5s. ℔ brl on fine, about 2000 brls. having changed hands at 40s. *Wheat* continues in request for the United States; but we have not heard of any important transactions: there is little U.Canada in the market. The Lower Canada country merchants have not, so far as we can learn, made any contracts for delivery of the new crop, and appear indisposed even to name a price. The advices from England noticing an improvement in *Pot Ashes*, appear to have given a fresh impetus to the market, and sales have been made to some extent at 37s. 6d., and for large shipping parcels 38s. is demanded: Pearls are not brisk, and prices a shade lower have been accepted—sales at 38s. 6d. *Provisions* are every day becoming dearer—*Mess Pork*, of which there is but little here, is selling by the few barrels at $30, and the other qualities in proportion. *West India Produce* is without change: at a public sale of Sugars on Thursday, full prices were obtained. At auction, *Twankay Tea* (90 chests) has brought 2s. 6½d. @ 2s. 6¾d., and about 180 chests were afterwards closed by private at 2s. 6½d. In *Exchange* no alteration.

The advices received yesterday from New York, are up to Tuesday evening. In the Flour market, there was no change; good brands of Western were held at $9,50. Ashes $6, and $7,75. Money was more plentiful, although some stocks were lower, caused partly, it was said, by the failure of a house in Philadelphia, who were large buyers.

Georgetown (D. C.) Market, Sept. 12.

Flour.—As far as we have been able to ascertain, there have been no arrivals by boats, since our last report; we are obliged, therefore, still to quote the price nominally at $9; that is, for fresh ground out of old Wheat; new Wheat Flour would still bring $9,37½. The transactions from stores are very limited, as purchasers seem unwilling to buy at the present high prices.

Alexandria Market, Sept. 10.

Flour.—Yesterday the current price of Flour, from waggons, was $8,65 @ $8.70.

Grain.—We make no alteration in our quotations of any kind of Grain, excepting Corn, which has declined a few cents in consequence of the state of the northern markets. We quote from waggons 85 @ 87½ cents—from vessels 88 @ 90 cents. One cargo of white Corn sold on Thursday at 91, and another at 93 cents.

Richmond, Va. Market, Sept. 7.

Flour.—Supplies small, demand good; sweet old $7,50 @ $7,75; new $8,25 @ $8,37½.

Wheat comes in slowly; sales from $1,30 @ $1,70.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—SEPT. 12.

Bark Sovereign, Wharnton, London, Symes & Ross, ballast.

Brig Newton, Cordry, Waterford, order, do 11 passengers.

September 13.

Brig George, Barclay, Morrison 31st do. Waterford, order, do. 20 do.
Diana, Cowan, 30th do. Dumfries, do. do.
Caroline, Daniel, 1st Aug. St. Ives, Pembertons, do.
Townsend, Ablett, 22d July, Galway, Price & Co. do. 83 passengers.
Hope, Moore, 23d do. Belfast, order, do.

Schr. Magdeleine, 28th Aug. Newfoundland, to order, fish.

Sept. 14.

Surveying Schooner Gulnare, from below.

Sept. 15.

Brig Thomas Havmer, Philadelphia, Symes & Ross, wood and ballast.

Bark Chieftain, Newman, Cork, Lemesurier & Co. ballast, 84 passengers.

Ship Sylleric, M'Lelland, Liverpool, Sharples, salt and goods.
Borneo, Gormen, Limerick, W. Price, ballast.

Bark Clara, Jackson, London, do do.
Esther, Hill, do Lemesurier, do.
James Harris, Wycherley, do Windsor & Co. do.

Brig Southampton, Walmsley, Bermuda, Leaycraft, rum and sugar.
Mary Bell, Brown, Limerick, order, ballast.
Prince Regent, Moon, Newport, W. Price, do.
Lagatoon, Ord, Falmouth, do.
Margaret, Russell, Amsterdam, order, do.

Bark Concord, Davidson, 1st Aug., Bristol, Lemesurier & Co. do. 2d voyage.

Bark Reaper, Kirkly, 4th do. Falmouth, Burstall, ballast.

Brig Reaper, Walker, 29th July, Dublin, order do. 2d voyage.

Brig Niger, Moon, 31st do. Tralee, do. do 21 do.

Brig Ophelia & Ann, Reddry, 24th do. Dublin, Pembertons, do.

Sept. 16.

Ship Marmion, Hopper, 29th July, London, order, ballast, 66 passengers, 21 voyage.

Bark Margaret, Weakner, 25th do. Liverpool, Atkinson & Co. salt.

Berk Cecrops, Finlayson, 29th do. London, Windsor & Co. ballast, 2d voyage.

Bark Ann, Cape, 26th do. Liverpool, Sharples & Co. salt.

Brig Albion, Hick, 24th do. Lochinbar, T. Curry, coals, 28 passengers.

Brig Ann Eliza & Jane, Mentrup, 26th do. Liverpool, M. Burstall, ballast.

Brig Pembroke Castle, Stanberry, 4th August, Llanelly, order, coals, 2d voyage.

Brig Magdelene, Nicholson, 6th July, Limerick, Curry & Co. ballast, 133 passengers.

Brig Don, Welsh, 4th August, Waterford, N. Jones, do. 2d voyage.

Schr. Dove, from Arichat, for Montreal; fish and plaster.

AT GROSSE ISLE.—SEPT. 14.

Bark James Harris, 1st August, London, Windsor & M'Ivor.

Brig Thomas, 25th do. Philadelphia, with red wood, Symes & Ross.
Magdalene, 8th July, Limerick, Curry and Co. 2 cabin and 143 steerage passengers.

Ship Esther, 4th August, London, Lemesurier & Co.

Brig Southampton, 27th do. Bermuda, J. Leaycraft, general cargo.

Ship Mulgrave, 31st July, Bristol, Lemesurier & Co.

Bark Bernard, 27th July, London, do.

Bark Harvest Home, 3d August, Falmouth, H. Burstall.

Bark Prince, 2d do. London, Gilmour & Co.

Schr. Hypolite, 3d do Jamaica, Leaycraft, rum, &c.

Brig Volunia, 4th do. Liverpool, Froste & Co. general cargo.

Ship Woodbridge, 8th do London, Atkinson & Co.

Schr. Marie, 3d September, Baie Chaleur, order, general cargo.

Schr. Gentleman, 26th August, Cape Breton, do. plaster.

Brig John & Mary, 6th July, Great Yarmouth, Price & Co.

Bark Louisa, 2d August, London, Gilmour & Co.

Brig Mary, 4th do. Dartmouth, Atkinson Co.

Ship John & Robert, 7th do. Liverpool, D. Burnet.

Ship Aleyone, 3d do. Liverpool, H. W. Welch.

Bark Priam, 2d do. Plymouth, D. Barnet.

Ship Lockwood, 26th do. New York, Lemesurier & Co.

Schr. North America, Guysborough, Aylwin & Noad, fish.

Four P. M.—The Telegraph announces 7 square-rigged vessels and 1 schooner.

CLEARED—SEPTEMBER 13.

Ship Lady Gordon, Senr. Liverpool, H. W. Welch.

Brig Belmont, Ford, Dublin, H. Gowen & Co.
Royalist, Asbridge, Liverpool, W. Sharples & Co.
Bryan Abbs, Gorman, Limerick, W. Price & Co.

Bark Hercelus, Walker, Aberdeen, Tucker, Heath & Co.

September 14.

Brig Ellen, Usher, London, W. Parker.
Highlander, Fluckert, Perth, Pembertons.

Bark Harmony, Treadwell, London, Patton & Co.
Pomona, Smith, Bristol, Symes & Ross.

Sept. 15

Bark Huskisson, Hill, London, Lemesurier & Co.
Greenhow, Morrison, Newry, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Thetis, Hewith, London, Pembertons.

Brig Ianthe, Langley, Limerick, W. Price & Co.

Schr. Marie, Andel, Miramichi, Rodger, Dean & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the Magdaleine, from Limerick—Miss O'Brien and Miss Tierney.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Duke of Clarence, hence to Newcastle, was spoken 2d instant, 20 leagues N. W. of St. Paul's, by the Reaper, Walker, arrived here.

The Atlantic, from Newfoundland to Quebec, foundered on the 10th July, off St. Peter's, having been in contact with the Ocean, arrived at Emmaus—crew saved.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 16.—Brig Agenoria, Whitney, from Quebec, out 30 days, arrived last evening. She sails in the course of today or tomorrow for Jamaica.

New York, Sept. 10.—Cleared for Quebec—Ship Sultana, M'Auly; bark Lady Hannah Elice, Watts.

Ship Calumet, Shreve, arrived at Boston 7th September, spoke 11th ult., lat. 43 2, long. 40 24, British Bark Caledonia, from Quebec for Hull, had been in contact about three weeks before on the edge of the Banks, with British ship Columbus, of Scarboro, and had her bow stove in—supplied her with some materials to repair.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 5.—Brig CARNATION, Sheppard, from Newcastle, 1392 boxes glass, order; 230 boxes glass, Blackwood & Kinnear; 26 casks lint glass, order; 335 boxes window glass, Lemesurier & Co; 463 boxes glass, Budden & Venor; 5 kegs cuds, 2 hogsheads brandy, C. E. Levey & Co.

— Schooner MESSENGER, Baker, from Guysborough, 417 barrels herrings, 7 barrels mackerel, Aylwin & Noad.

— Ship SCIPIO, Jones, from Liverpool, 200 tons coals, Symes & Ross.

— Bark HEREFORD, Freer, from Hamburg, 10 pipes gin, 1 box linen, 1729 bars iron, 250 barrels pork, 1190 quarters wheat, Cunningham & Buchanan.

— Schooner ESPERANCE, Barss, from Halifax, 40 boxes lemon syrup, 20 do preserved ginger, 100 doz conch shells, 60 barrels herrings, Aylwin & Noad; 12 hogsheads Muscovado sugar, J. W. Leaycraft & Co; 141 barrels herrings, Lemesurier & Co; 42 barrels mackerel, 47 do herrings, the master.

— 6. Brig MERCHANT, Mitchell, from Liverpool, 2 pipes 3 hogsheads 3 quarter casks Port wine, Lemesurier & Co; 38 bales canvass, W. Dawson; 70 tons coals, W. Patton & Co.

— Brig HORATIO, Baker, from Halifax, 7 puncheons, 391 barrels herrings, 3 barrels mackerel, H. Dubord; 1 cask salt, 1 trunk apparel, R. Peniston.

— Bark ATLANTIC, Seavey, from Liverpool, 9120 bushels salt, 4 dozen matts, Symes & Ross.

— Brig MARY, Johnston, from Newcastle, 340 tons coals, Lemesurier, Tilstone & Co.

— Brig SILI J. NEWPORT, Nicholl, from Liverpool, 147 tons coals, T. Froste & Co.

— Brig MARINER, Collie, from Thurso, 196 tons coals, 4 barrels ale, 2 tierces beef, Curry & Co.

— Brig HAZELRIG, Ritzema, from Sunderland, 155 boxes crown glass, Symes & Ross; 63 crates 37 main bottles, R. F. Maitland & Co; 79 chaldrons coals, Tucker, Heath & Co.

— Bark LADY EAST, Hewitt, from Liverpool, 105 bags and 200 tons loose salt, D. Vess & Co.

— 7. Schooner ADELL, Wilson, from Arichat, 307 barrels herrings, 10 barrels mackarel, Morison & Tobin.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 3.—Schr. ROYAL WILLIAM, Gilbert Sinclair, from Newfoundland, 20 puncheons rum, 12 casks molasses, 60 hhds 1 tierce 62 brls sugar, 60 qr. casks wine, 49 brls herrings, J. W. Dunscomb & Co.

Sept. 8.—Brig HENRY, Gibson, Greenock, 50 tons coals, Kidd, Cormack & Co; 1 box books, Armour & Ramsay; 8 casks putty, 100 kegs paint, W. Edington; 31 casks bottled Port wine, 10 do do Spanish wine, Miller, Edmonstone & Co; 1 cask whiting, 1 do alum, 1 do lamp black, 4 boxes tobacco pipes, 1 box cottons, 1 bale woollens, 2 do haberdashery, 3 do cottons and linens, 1 bale linens and woollens, 1 bale 1 box stationery and books, 1 hhd refined sugar, W. L. Whiting & Co; 1 box cotton thread, 1 do cottons, 8 hhds refined sugar, Murray, Newbigging & Co; 1 bale cottons, P. M'Gill & Co; 1 box wearing apparel, Mrs. Major Macleod; 10 hhds 30 tcs. refined sugar, 5 hhds brandy, Macdonell, Holmes & Co; 5 pipes 10 hhds brandy, 20 hhds 10 tierces refined sugar, J. Leslie & Co; 2 bales wearing apparel, Morris & Co; 3 boxes 1 parcel wearing apparel, 7 packages household furniture, J. Macpherson & Co; 1 parcel wearing apparel, Col. Musgrees; 6 boxes piano fortes, Begly, Knox & Co; 8 hhds 1 bale woollen bonnets, 1 bale cottons, 450 boxes glass, Robertson, Masson & Co; 6 casks 1 box sewe thread, 1 bale woollen bonnets, Blackwood & Kinnear; 1 bale slops, R. Fraser & Co; 21 boxes black lead, Strangs, Adam & Co; 10 hhds 25 tierces refined sugar, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co; 8 hhds 15 tierces refined sugar, John Torrance & Co; 8 bales 3 boxes cottons, 2 bales coloured stuffs, A. Lourie & Co; 1 pun. 1 box worsted caps, 2 bales cottons, Millar, Edmonstone & Co; 3 bales haberdashery, J. R. Orr; 1 bale cotton yarn, Ross & M'Leod; 1 bale 1 box cottons and linens, 10 bales cottons, 1 bale linen and worsted, 1 bale wearing apparel, 1 do woollen shawls, 50 tons pig iron, order.

— 10. Brig APPLETON, Sharp, Liverpool, 1100 bundles hoop iron, 1 basket stones, 8 casks hardware, 8 casks nails, 2 casks cutlery, J. Wragg & Co; 200 boxes Canada plates, 74 tons hoop iron, Budden & Venor; 25 pipes Spanish wines, 2 boxes bombazettes, Atkinson & Co; 96 bags corks, Watson, Black & Co; 24 bales cottons, 5 do woollen stuffs, 1 do flannel, Robertson, Masson & Co; 3 cases guns, 3 casks 1 tierce 2 bundles 1 case hardware, 14 tons 13 cwt bar iron, 24 plough moulds, W. L. Coit & Co; 5 bales flannels, 4 bales 8 boxes woollens, 4 bales blankets, 2 bales cottons, 1 box 1 bale worsted stuff, Mittleberger & Platt; 5 bales blankets, 8 bales 4 boxes cottons, 9 do woollens, M'Donell & Co; 44 kegs nails, 10 boxes black plate, E. Hart & Son; 7 bundles 1 box 1 tierce hardware, B. Brewster & Co; 3 hhds earthenware, 1 bale blankets, 1 truss woollens, Kidd, Cormack & Co; 20 crates 20 half do earthenware, 46 casks painters' colours, 50 boxes black lead, 50 kegs roll sulphur, 14 casks oil, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 18 bales cottons, Macdonell, Holmes & Co; 9 bales woollens, 1 do cottons, Kay, Whitehead & Co; 2 cases 10 bales cottons, 6 bales woollens, A. Miller & Co; 9 bales cottons, Jean Bruness; 9 bales blankets, Bottomly & Co; 5 cases woollens, R. Froste & Co; 1 bale 4 boxes cottons, 2 bales blankets, T. Dufort; 5 bales woollens, F. Farish; 10 crates 7 hhds earthenware, Shuter & Gleason; 3 bales blankets, 3 cases woollens, 5 boxes cottons, 250 boxes sheet iron, Lerocque, Bernard & Co; 5 bales cottons, John M'Pherson & Co; 3 bales 1 tierce woollens, 1 box small wares, 2 bales 1 truss worsted stuffs, 6 bales 2 cases 2 boxes cottons, 2 bales cotton wadding and yarn, 2 bales flannels, Playfair, M'Leon & Co; 3 bales 1 case cottons, C. Bowman; 2 cases millinery, Henderson & Hooker; 7 bales flannels, H. Russell & Co; 5 bales woollens, J. C. M'Kenzie & Co; 1 case hardware, Gregory & Co; [illegible] Pawson; 2 bales [illegible] Burnet & Howard; 2 boxes [illegible] Clarke; 7 hhds [illegible] 10 boxes nitrous acid order; 1 bale [illegible] die & Co.

— 8. Schooner HESTON, [illegible] 40 boxes chocolate, Morrison & [illegible] vado sugar, R. Penston; 30 casks [illegible] Noad; 100 puns rum, 26 hhds M[illegible] Torrance & Co; 100 barrels mackerel [illegible] es herrings, O. Bostwick; 25 bags M[illegible] H. Stephens; 200 barrels herrings, [illegible] & Co; 10 casks gypsum, J. Torrance & [illegible] shells, the master.

— 9. Brig FAVORITE, [illegible] 4 bales, 1 box linens, 2 bales cottons, [illegible] Masson, Strang & Co; 1 bale [illegible] 9 bales cottons, A. Laurie & Co; [illegible] bales basil skins, 10 casks capers, [illegible] wick, 1 bag corks, 3 bales hosiery and [illegible] es 1 bale cottons, 3 do 1 box haberdashery, [illegible] sons, Young & Co; 12 casks pipes, [illegible] Moir; 10 bales cottons, J. Young; [illegible] cottons, 4 boxes hats, 1 do coffee, [illegible] shawls, 5 hhds refined sugar, Millar, Edmonstone & Co; 43 boxes candles, Cunningham & [illegible] haberdashery, 2 boxes stationery, [illegible] Kerr & Co; 50 boxes pipes, 10 [illegible] order; 1 bale woollens, 2 bales [illegible] haberdashery, D. M'Kay; 90 [illegible] stationery, J. Wilson; 2 boxes [illegible] 10 hhds 10 tierces refined sugar, [illegible] Co; 50 hogsheads refined sugar, [illegible] boxes haberdashery, Bryce, Buchanan & [illegible] hages stoves, Richmond, Fraser & [illegible] lens, 3 boxes cottons, Playfair, M'Leon & [illegible] paper, 2 bales hosiery, 3 boxes [illegible] bales linens, Thompson & Lawson; [illegible] R. Armour & Co; 4 bales linens, [illegible] berison, Masson & Co; 2 bales [illegible] & Co; 2 boxes pipes, 1 do [illegible] box 1 bale cottons, 1 bale woollens, [illegible] ring stones, 1 box paper, Ottawa [illegible] ny; 2 bales 2 boxes paper, 5 bales [illegible] bales linens and carpeting, 2 bls [illegible] cotton wick, 1 bale slops, 1 do thread, [illegible] package British goods, A. Laurie & [illegible] woollens, F. Farish; 63 puncheons [illegible] rum, Miller, Edmonstone & Co; 1 [illegible] Bellingham & Co.

EXPORTS

Sept. 10.—Schr. ROYAL WILLIAM, Sinclair, for Newfoundland, 29½ [illegible] beef, 2601 long pipe staves, 75 short [illegible] ings, 3000 W. I. staves, J. W. Dunscomb & [illegible]

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

The extraordinary rise in the price of [illegible] stuffs in the United States markets, [illegible] in a proportionate degree been [illegible] in the Canadas, has elicited the [illegible] servations from the New York *Commercial Commerce*, which are well worth [illegible] perusal:—

"We would not needlessly interrupt the [illegible] joyment of those who look forward [illegible] winter as a time of general starvation. [illegible] their dreams should be too suddenly broken [illegible] must call their attention to the facts [illegible] in the last news from Europe, respecting [illegible] price of breadstuffs there. We happen [illegible] of an operation at Liverpool, by which [illegible] thousand bushels of wheat are to be immediately forwarded to this country; and by the [illegible] which are published, there is little doubt [illegible] much larger supplies will be soon forthcoming [illegible] for the long continuance of high prices. [illegible] ceasful issue of the recent importations, [illegible] fact, well ascertained, that our domestic [illegible] are inadequate to our wants, will give [illegible] fidence in future operations. Let us [illegible] what