## Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 114 barrels Pork | | Wm. Bradbury |
| 1 bbl. Hams | | Do. |
| 23 casks Whiskey | | Do. |
| 37 barrels Ashes | | Do. |

WEDNESDAY JULY 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 275 brs. Flour, | Quebec | W. Smith & Co. |
| 34 do do | E. Cushing | |
| 100 do do | Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. | |
| 60 do do | Molson, Davies & Co. | |
| 222 do do | F. McGill & Co. | |
| 5 do Ashes, | T. Follett. | |
| 12 do do | | |

MONTREAL MARKETS, *July* 12.—Business generally has been very flat during the last three days. For *Ashes* a good demand has been experienced, and several large parcels of Pots have been sold at 36s.; and some lots of Pearls, at 39s. 6d. @ 40s. ⅌ cwt. We have heard of nothing being done in *Provisions* worthy of notice—the Pork market is well maintained. In *Flour* the transactions have been small at 28s. @ 28s 9d. for inferior to good brands of fine; the quantity of Flour, souring from the heat of the weather, limits the business in the article to what is wanted for immediate shipment or consumption. *West India Produce* is quite dull.—The rate of *Exchange on England* has further advanced: the Montreal Bank has drawn to a limited extent, at 11 ⅌ cent. premium, and Merchants' Bills have been sold at 10 @ 10½ premium.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, *July* 9, 1836.

ASHES.—We have advices from Liverpool to the 1st of June. There had been a revival of inquiry for Montreal Pots: 300 barrels sold at 36s @ 36s 6d., a few at 37s; and some trifling lots of Montreal Pearls, at 47s. The demand here continues steady for Pots, at $5.75; and Pearls, at $7; which is a decline of 25 cents on the latter description.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Prices for Wheat Flour have not varied materially since our last notice, but the sudden warmth of the weather has greatly lessened the demand: sales of Western Canal, common to good brands, at $7.12½ @ $7.25; Ohio, via Erie Canal, $6.87½ @ $7; Troy is held at $7.25; further sales of Georgetown in small parcels at $8.25; and 300 barrels Philadelphia at $7.50, on time.

PROVISIONS.—There has been an improved demand for Mess Pork, for which we heard of one our highest quotation 25 cents ⅌ barrel. Lard is steady: 500 kegs first quality Western sold at 11 cents. In Cheese, no change, and but few now arriving. Butter is in good demand: some Shipping, in small kegs, sold at 16; and 200 firkins old Western Dairy at 13 cents. Hams are plenty, and dull.

TALLOW.—American continues scarce, and in demand at 8½ cents. Market bare of Foreign.

ENGLISH GOODS.—Transactions in all sorts moderate—sales of Ribbons: London for the Packet were made at ¼ @ ⅓ premium.

BALTIMORE MARKET, JULY 5.

FLOUR.—As there has been no transactions in Howard street, since our last, we forbear making any quotations. City Mills is nominally $7 75. Susquehanna, sales on Saturday at $6 75, but holders ask $8 today.

GRAIN.—We have not been advised of sales of any kind of Grain, and must refer to our last quotations for prices.

GEORGETOWN (D. C) MARKET, JUNE 29.

FLOUR.—We continue our quotations at $7 25 to $7 35; the only sale of consequence was made yesterday of 500 barrels from boats at $7 35. Some few other sales of stored flour have been made at $7 25. The receipts are light, demand fair.

GRAIN.—Wheat $1 45 to $1 50; Rye 80c; Corn 75 to 80c; Oats 50c.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the *Farmers' Register*, published at Fredericksburg, Va. by Edmund Ruffin, (one of the best agricultural publications extant), we copy the following article. Mr. R. says nothing rashly or incautiously, and we therefore conclude that this statement gives an accurate idea of the state of the crops in Virginia on 27th of June when the article was written. Numerous letters from correspondents in every part of the State, are inserted in the *Register*, corroborating the views here taken. It is, however, not improbable that since these letters and the article itself were written, the prospects of the crops have somewhat improved. It will be observed that what is said, applies chiefly to the crops in Virginia.

THE SEASON AND STATE OF CROPS.—From all the accounts before us, public and private, we infer that the wheat crop throughout Virginia, will fall short of half an average crop—and that the whole wheat crop of the United States will be not much better than that of Virginia alone. We subjoin in extracts from private letters, many of the facts that have reached us—but none of these, except the one from Halifax, Va., even refer to the latest and worst calamities, caused by the inundation of most of the rich and extensive river bottoms of Virginia and North Carolina. The great source of injury to the wheat, and which was anticipated as far back as last October, and expected then to be unusually destructive, was the Hessian fly. In addition to this, and to other minor evils, the very wet season latterly has done great damage, either by filling the soil with water, or entirely overflowing its surface. In the latter part of May, and first half of June, there were twenty-one days in succession, on which more or less of rain fell—and some of these rains came in floods; and even since the close of this uninterrupted series, there has been an unusual quantity of rain. On high land, the usual estimates of crops expected, vary from one-fourth to three-fourths of an average. In some few cases they are worse and better than these ordinary extremes, varying from nothing worth reaping to nearly a full product. Of the latter cases, very few have been heard of—and those not very lately. From the newspapers, we learn that in Buckingham and the nearest adjacent counties, the wheat was tolerably fair, and near Wheeling still better; if so, these are the only parts of Virginia as much favored, of which we have heard. On our own farm, we cannot estimate the crop of wheat at more than the fourth of what the land could produce: and where the damage from the fly was the least, and the general growth the best, there the damage was greatest from *scab*, or empty or dead parts of heads. The quality of the grain will be very bad.

But the rich bottom lands on our rivers have suffered most. They have all been covered by freshets, and to very unusual depths. The Rockahock bottom lands have suffered most. The wheat there is almost entirely destroyed, as well as other crops—and the soil itself, in many parts, has been carried off by the floods, so that the damage to the land is even of more amount than the entire loss of the year's crops.

Two more days (the 25th and 26th) have passed since the foregoing remarks were written, and no both rain has fallen profusely and heavily; the consequent increase of damage to the wheat will be necessarily great. Where ready for the scythe, it must be much beaten down and tangled by the heavy rain of last night; and where still green, there is danger of the rust coming to destroy much of the quantity and value of the small product previously expected.

COMMERCE AND REVENUE OF BOSTON.—The number of arrivals from foreign ports, from January 1 to June 30, 1836, was 625—during the corresponding time of the last year, 539—increase 90.

The number of clearances to foreign ports, from January 1 to June 30, 1836, was 561—during the same time of the last year, 533—increase 28.

*Revenue.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First quarter, 1835 | $589,731 29 |
| Second do. do. | 1,096,432 73 |
| | $1,669,164 02 |
| First quarter, 1836 | $1,023,825 84 |
| Second do, do. estimated at | 1,093,716 00 |
| | $2,117,541 84 |
| Increase | $448,377 82 |

—*Boston Post.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 9.

Brig Redwing, French, 21st June Newfoundland, Atkinson, ballast.
Solway, Southward, 18th do. Symes & Ross. ballast.
Bark Universe, Brock, New York, 15th June, Maitland & Co. ballast.
Brig Elizabeth Clark, Alder, do. 16th do. Lemesurier, do.
Margaret, Steel, Halifax, 29th do, *order* do.
Schr. Ceres, Christian, do 26th do. C. McCallum, rum.
Prosperity, Perry, Antigua, 20th May, Tucker & Co. sugar.
Charles, Europe, Arischat, 20th June, Goldsworthy & Co., mackerel.

AT GROSSE ISLE.

Bark Ragalin, 24th May, Londonderry, 263 settlers.
Lochiel, 4th June Ipswich, 231 do.
Schr. Seeflower, from Halifax.
Reims, from Gaspé.

CLEARED—JULY 11.

Bark Foster, Ribbing, Hull, Symes & Ross
Brig Wm. Reed, Ayton, Newcastle, do.
Lavinia, Martin, London, do.
Ship Hannah, Lamb, do. W. Patton & Co.
Bark Charles Forbes, Beveridge, Kilkaldy, Pembertons
Brig Jane, Ashbridge, Flint, Atkinson & Co.
Loyalist, Harrison, N. Shields, Curry & Co.
Ship Augusta, Rae, Dublin, do.
Brig Emblem, Purdy, Liverpool, A. Gilmour & Co.
Countryman, Wilson, Drogheda, do.

PASSENGERS.

In the Redwing, from Newfoundland—Mr. Thos. Casey, wife and children.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The bark Prince, Ellis, Havelock, hence for Cork, is on shore on Red Island Reef. She is not much damaged, and the Captain is in hopes, if the weather continues fine, off getting her of with the next spring tides.

Bark Jean Baptiste, Perrée, for Barbadoes, and a market, dropped down yesterday, on her way to sea. She has 53 horses on deck.

The Elizabeth, Hobkerness, from Hull, for Quebec, put back on the 20th May—at one time had 6 feet water in the hold.

Hamilton, (Bermuda) June 11—Arrived, H. M. ship Belvidera, Captain Strong, 8 days from Martinique.

St John, (N.B.)—Arrived from Quebec, 21st June, schooners Flora, Perrit; and L'Esperance, Le Boeuf. From Montreal, schr John, L'Esperance, 25th June, from Quebec, schr Samuel Gould, Forman.

Miramichi, June 28—Arrived from Quebec—Schr Industry, Brown.

New York, July 5.—Cleared for Quebec.—Ship Wakefield, Pashby; Bark Lanark, Pennington.

Upon New York for Quebec, Ship Andromeda, Clark-on; Barks Jane, and Liverpool.

Wilmington, (Del.) June 25.—Sailed for Quebec, Bark Brunona, Fletcher.

New York, July 8.—Sailed the Barque Jane, Boscwe, master, for Quebec.

IMPORTS.

*June* 28.—Bark EWERETTA, SKINNER, from Liverpool, 140 tons salt, W. Patton & Co.

— Ship HARRIET, GALT, from Liverpool, 167 tons salt, G. H. Parke.

— Schooner VICTORY, KENNEY, from Jamaica, 5 hhds 5 brls sugar, 10 puns rum, R. Peniston; 14 puns rum, W. Price & Co; 10 tierces sugar, 10 casks, Paterson, Young & Co: 20 puns rum, Leslie, Stewart & Co; 29 puns 11 qr casks rum, 15 brls sugar, D. Burnet.

— 2. PROJECTOR, ROBSON, from Sunderland and Yarmouth, 190 tons coals, master.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

*July* 10.—Ship DRYOPE, HAMILTON, from Liverpool, 4 bales 1 box linens, J. & W. Roy; 15 crates earthenware, Armstrong & Grant; 17 crates 1 cask earthenware, W. Wilson; 3 bales woollens, 35 cases cottons, Atkinson & Co; 2 casks 1 box hardware, Bland, M'Vicar & Co; 1 bale woollens, P. M'Gill & Co; 17 bundles 2 cases 7 tierces hardware, Ray, Whitehead & Co; 100 boxes Canada plates, 222 bdls hoop iron, Macdonell, Holmes & Co; 2 cases haberdashery, E. Lewis; 100 barrels salt pork, Larocque, Bernard & Co; 1 case 1 cask hardware, 5 pipes 5 hhds 42 casks brandy, 4 cases cottons, 1 bale worsted, 13 cases Madeira, Strange, Adam, Cunningham & Co; 10 cases 2 casks hardware, 2 pairs bellows, A. Ferrie & Co; 2 cases stationery, 8 casks paint, 18 brls white lead, 60 kegs mustard, Watson, Black & Co; 5 cases woollens, W. Pawson; 3 casks hardware, 1 bale thread, C. Dorwin; 7 casks hardware, 604 bars iron, 105 bdls do, 5 tons pig do, 130 bdls hoop, 65 do sheet do, 1 case slates, 2 casks nails, Frothingham & Workman; 2 bales 1 case cottons, A. Miller & Co; 7 casks 3 cases hardware, 61 do nails, 4 cases guns, 1 bale web, B. Brewster & Co; 7 bales blankets, 27 bls woollens and cottons, 3 cases do, C Brooke & Brothers; 3 bales blankets, 1 cask 1 cases hardware, W. Ritchie & Co; 2 casks hardware, J. T. Barrett; 4 casks do, F. S. Blanchard 11 casks do, Hodge & Co; 2 do, L. Haldimand, 4 do hardware, C. Wilson; 6 casks 1 case hardware, 3 kegs nails, D. M'Nab; 13 bxs tin, 10 bags 6 casks nails, 7 do, 3 cases hardware, 10 bundles spades, 4 do pans, J. M'Pherson & Co; 13 casks 4 cases hardware, 16 casks chains, 84 do nails, 1 case guns, W. L. Coit & Co; 3 casks hardware, P. Paterson & Son; 1 do do, W. & C. Brewster; 1 do do G. Hagar; 1 cask do, 1 do whiting, A. & W. Morris & Co; 1 case haberdashery, J. F. M'Donald & Co; 2 bales cottons, W. M'Intosh; 2 cases do, Bellingham & Dunlop; 54 boxes glass, 24 do steel, 3 do haberdashery; 1 bale do, 1 crate earthenware, Cunningham & Buchanan; 1 keg nails, B. Peck; 2 casks hardware, Lyman, Howard & Thompson; 7 bales 10 cases cottons, Scott, Tyre & Co; 4 do, D. M'Farlane; 600 boxes soap, 10 pipes port wine, 10 bales woollens, J. Dougall, jr.; 8 cases woollens, R. Frost & Co; 1 bale cottons, F. Farish; 2 cases 1 bundle hardware, J. Greenshields, jr.; 10 crates 1 hhd earthenware, T. M'Alister & Co; 6 bales cottons, Robertson, Masson, Stevens & Co; 341 boxes crown glass, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 10 bales woollens, W. Smith & Co; 2 boxes merchandise, 1 cask earthenware, Murray, Newbiggin & Co; 6 casks 2 cases hardware, 8 anvils, 3 bales cottons, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co; 2 do W. Stephens; 1 cask 1 bundle hardware, 1 basket vices, W. L. Whiting & Co; 1 case, A. Furniss; 9 casks hardware, 9 bundlespans, Gregory & Cushing; 1 box B. manufacture, 58 casks nails, 8 casks 1 case hardware, J. Maime & Co; 37 cases cottons, 10 cases glassware, Cuthbertson & M'Dougall; 27 casks 1 crate hardware, 4 bales matts, 4 do wheels, 2 do spades, 2 boxes copper, 1 bale hemp, 1 cask glue, 1 case slates, 2 casks nails, 1 do cutlery, Watkins & Harris; 4 cases 11 casks hardware, 1 bale web, 6 bundles spades, J. Watkins & Co; 3 casks 1 bundle hardware, 30 boxes tin plates, 20 tons coal, Millar, Edmonstone & Co; 1 cask hardware, H. S. Scott; 1 box do, J. Shaw.

EXPORTS.

*July* 11.—MARTHA, PEARSON, for London, 53 brls tar, 42 do pot ashes, 4868 deals, 2548 pipe staves, 600 ash puncheon staves, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 1 case containing a portrait, Blackwood & Kinnear.

— 13. Brig EURUS, BRYAN, for London, 1860 pieces pipe staves and heading, 1563 pieces W. I. staves, 3505 deals, 374 deal ends, P. M'Gill & Co; 100 handspikes, Capt. Byers.

— Brig ATLAS, MURRAY, for Belfast, 240 brls pot, 63 do pearl ashes, 360 puncheon staves, 4996 brl staves, Cunningham & Buchanan.

## Poetry.

### For Love is Strong as Death.

FROM "THE RELIQUARY," BY BERNARD AND LUCY BARTON.

They err who deem love's brightest hour
In blooming youth is known;
Its purest, tenderest, holiest power
In later life is shown:
When passions chastened and subdued
To riper years are given;
And earth and earthly things are viewed
In light that breaks from heaven.

It is not in the flush of youth,
Or days of cloudless mirth,
We feel the tenderness and truth
Of love's devoted worth;
Life then is like a tranquil stream
Which flows in sunshine bright,
And objects mirror'd in it seem
To share its sparkling light.

Tis when the howling winds arise,
And life is like the ocean,
Whose mountain-billows brave the skies
Lash'd by the storm's commotion:
When lightning cleaves the murky cloud,
And thunder peals around us,
'Tis then we feel our spirits bowed,
By loneliness around us.

Oh! then, as to the seamen's sight
The beacon's trembling ray
Surpasses for the lustre bright
Of Summer's cloudless day,
E'en such so tried and wearied hearts
In manhood's darker years,
The gentle light true love imparts
'Mid sorrows, cares, and fears.

Its beams on minds of joy bereft
Their fresh'ning brightness fling
And show that life has something left
To which their hopes may cling;
It steals upon the sick at heart,
The desolate in soul,
To bid their doubts and fears depart,
And point a brighter goal.

If such be love's triumphant power
O'er spirits touched by time,
Oh! who shall doubt its purest hour
Of happiness sublime?
In youth 'tis like the meteor's gleam
Which dazzles and sweeps by;
In after-life its splendours seem
Link'd with eternity!

### On the Slow Rise of the Most Rational Opinions.

*From the Indicator.*

It would be surprising to think by what slow degrees the most rational, and apparently the most obvious improvements take place in human opinion, did not habit, and selfLove, and the fear of change, sufficiently account for them. Some find it as difficult to leave off a mere habit of opinion, however pernicious, as drunkards their drams. Others cannot bear a diminution in the respect in which they have long entertained for themselves, as sensible and conclusive thinkers. Others are afraid of all innovation, in consequence of the shock it gives to society; and yet the next minute they would wage a dozen wars to preserve the old notions. Again, it is thought a triumphant argument with some, if the new opinion proposed be to the advantage of the proposer;—which is a very idle objection; because if it supposes the general good, it includes his among the rest.

Innovation, as mere innovation, is a want of reverence for antiquity; an insensibility to the accumulated habits of time, and to the comforts and consolations they have gathered by the way. But on the other hand, objection to it, as mere objection, is cowardice and selfishness; cowardice, for fear of responsibility; selfishness, for fear of losing a certain property in our self-respect, and having the notion of our own wisdom and sufficiency disturbed. You may know the goodness of either in proportion to its enthusiasm, sincerity, gentleness, and wish to reason. You may know the badness, by a certain mixture of coldness and violence, by its shuffling, its petulance, and its tendency to dismiss a subject at once with abuse. As to the innovator, it is his business to make up his mind to a certain portion of misrepresentation; for who was the innovator, great or small, that ever was without it? But it is his business also to examine narrowly into his own consciousness, and to be sure, from experiment, that he can deny himself for the good of others, what he would willingly enjoy with them in common.

There is not a liberal opinion now existing, which has not gone through heaps of ugly faces and yelling threats, like the shots in the old pictures. To differ in religious faith was once thought the height of undeniable villany; and is so still by some ignorant sects. The Spaniards were taught to believe that all heretics had monster-like faces, but Lord Peterborough's officers persuaded the nuns otherwise. Milton says that he could not propose some new things even after an ancient fashion, (and indeed almost every proposition for human improvement is to be found in the ancient writers,) but

Straight a hideous noise environs me
Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs:
As when those hinds that were transformed to frogs
Railed at Latona's twin-born progeny,
Which after held the sun and moon in fee.

It is lamentable to see such a man as Bacon trying to feel his way into popular persuasion, by smoothing the king's and people's prejudices as he goes, giving even into the superstitions about witchcraft. A friend was observing to us a short time since, that he was not aware of the existence or any denouncement of cruelty to animals, till Pope wrote a paper on it in the *Guardian*. Shakspeare, who says every thing, has said something about "the poor beetle which we tread upon, feeling as great a pang as when a giant dies;" but it is only in a cursory manner, and by way of illustration. His reflections upon the hunted stag, as if by way of excuse for the novelty of their sympathy, are put into the mouth of an eccentric and saturnine philosopher. His age indeed, so great and human in many respects, was so insensible in this particular point, that one of the greatest and humanest of its ornaments, Sir Philip Sidney, describes his ladies and courtiers as laudably diverting themselves with sealing up a dove's eyes, to see it strain higher and higher into the light,—with other "cunning" diversions too gross and cruel to repeat. Poor ignorant old bodkins, whom their neighbours or themselves took for witches, were put to death at a later period, with great approbation, not only of the "British Solomon," King James, but of a high legal Authority, and even the good old Sir Matthew Hale. The celebrated Robert Boyle, as our readers know, was accounted a sort of perfection of a man, especially in all respects intellectual, moral, and religious. This excellent person was in the habit of moralizing upon every thing that he did or suffered, such as "Upon his manner of gaining meat to his dog;" —"Upon his horse stumbling in a very fair way,"—"Upon his sitting at ease in a coach that went very fast," &c. Among other reflections is one "Upon a fish's struggle after having swallowed the hook." It amounts to this; that at the moment when the fish thinks himself about to be most happy, the hook "does so wound and tear his tender gills, and thereby puts him into such restless pain, that no doubt he wishes the hook, bait and all, were out of his torn jaws again. Thus," says he, "men who do what they should not to obtain any sensual desires," &c. &c. Not a thought comes over him as to his own part in the business, and what he ought to say of himself for tearing the jaws and gills to indulge his own appetite for excitement. Take also the following:—"Fifth Section—Reflection 1. Killing a crow (out of window) in a hog's trough, and immediately tracing the ensuing reflection with a pen made of one of his quills.—Long and patiently did I wait for this unlucky crow, wallowing in the sluttish troughs (whose sides kept him in a great while out of the reach of my gun,) and gorging himself with no less greediness than the very swinish proprietaries of the feast, till at length my no less unexpected than fatal shot in a moment struck him down, and turning the scene of his delight into that of his pangs, made him suddenly alter his note, and change his triumphant chaunt into a dismal and tragic noise. This method is not unusual to divine justice towards brawny and incorrigible sinners," &c. &c. Thus the crow, for eating his dinner, is a rascal worthy to be shot by the Honourable Mr. Robert Boyle, before the latter sits down to his own; while the said Mr. Boyle, instead of contenting himself with being a gentleman in search of amusement at the expence of birds and fish, is a representative of Divine Justice.

We laugh at this wretched moral pedantry now, and deplore the involuntary hard-heartedness which such mistakes in religion tended to not make us look about us, and see where we fall short of an enlargement of thinking!

### The Wheat Worm.

*From the New England Farmer.*

JESSE BEEL.—Having seen a call in one of the numbers of thy useful paper, the *Cultivator*, for information in relation to the weavel, or wheat insect, I send thee the result of my observations and discoveries, which if not fully satisfactory to thy readers, I hope it will induce some of them to pursue my investigation, and if the farmers generally arrive at the same conclusion as myself, I think the time not far distant, when they will totally destroy the race of this destructive little foe.

In the first place, I found that the insect that attacks the wheat is a small snuff-brown fly, which deposits its eggs in the hull of the wheat, when it is in the blow, the hull at the time being open. The eggs produce from three to fifteen little maggots to each deposite, and by the time the kernel gets to its milky state, they are sufficiently matured to convert it to their food. And as the wheat becomes hard, they are so advanced in the stage of their existence, as to prepare for their next and more elevated state of life, in the form of the fly. To effect this they form to themselves a covering or incrustation, which I shall compare to that of the cocoon of the silk worm, in which they are protected for a next year's development. And in this dormant state they still remain in the hull of the wheat, to be brought forth by the reanimating heat of spring, in the most perfect form of this insect life, the small snuff-brown fly; but like all other insects can be brought to active life by a proper heat.—I have carefully watched the wheat from the time of heating to maturity, and have discovered the fly in numerous instances, pushed into the hull of the wheat, while in the blow, and on examining, could discover the small egg, or deposit, which produces the little maggot, which we term the weavel. It is but a short time they remain in the active maggot form, but the precise time I cannot say, but probably about as long as the wheat remains in the milky state.—A few years past, at the time of harvesting my wheat, the season of harvesting was very rainy, and I put my wheat into the barn very damp, which caused it to heat in the mow. In the course of the fall I had occasion to go to the upper part of the barn, and I found the inside of the roof literally covered with the wine little fly, which had been prematurely hatched by the heat of the mow. I threshed the wheat by a machine, and on cleaning, got several quarts of the cocoons of this weavel, probably half of which were hatched out by the warmth of the mow, where the fly escaped. The others were sound, and contained the insect in the same state of life as when it encased itself to be incubated by the heat of the next season. And this periodically accounted for the immoderable swarm of flies which were in the roof of the barn.

In the spring following, or near the first of June, I was in my barn yard, where I had thrown out the straw of my wheat, and I found the heaps covered with the same kind of fly as was in the roof of the barn the fall before. And I have no doubt these flies were produced from the cocoon of the weavel, and like other flies, live on putrifying and decaying substances; the manure of the yard affording them ample subsistance, as they at first cannot fly—neither could those in the roof of the barn.

Now I conclude that these flies are all hatched out about the same time, and at the usual season that wheat is in the blow is the exact time when these flies by the law of their nature, deposit their eggs for the continuance of their species. And this accounts for the fact, that very late sown wheat, and some pieces of very early wheat, are in the time of their deposit. In proof of the foregoing, I will mention a corroborating circumstance, which happened to a friend of mine, the same season I have been mentioning.—He went east to sell the right of a threshing machine. When in Orange county, in Vermont, wishing to show the powers of his machine, requested the privilege of threshing. A man, whose name I have now forgotten, told him that he had a quantity of wheat which was very much destroyed by the weavel and mow heat, which he might thresh in welcome. Soon after he commenced threshing, he found himself and machine covered with an immense quantity of small flies, which could not fly, which no doubt were the production of the weavel, and hatched in the fall by the heat of the mow. The next parcel which he threshed, in the same neighborhood, and put up in good condition, produced no flies. I am particular in mentioning this fact, to show that the weavel is contained in the dormant state in the wheat, straw and chaff, and hatched in the spring following, from manure, barn litter, and heaps of straw; and is probably in the vigor of its life at the time wheat is in the blow, and at that time deposits its eggs to be hatched the next season; and that wheat in the soft state, is the only article proper for nourishing their young while in the maggot form, and affording them sole keeping through the winter.

Now should these become established facts, it is plain to be seen that the united exertions of the farmers can, in two or three years, totally destroy their race.

The manner of destroying which I propose, is to thresh the wheat in the fields, which may easily be done by threshing machines, and burn all the straw and chaff in the fields, and burn over the stubble ground. Let this be practised by every person who raises wheat, and in two years, I am bold to say, we shall not be troubled with the weavel. The wheat should be floured in the winter, and such as is kept for seed should be subjected to some process to destroy what few insects might be lodged among it. But the farmers may rest assured, that the great evil of the insects is not in the seed wheat, but in the straw and chaff. From thy friend,

HENRY GREENE.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, July 12.—W. M. Larabee, Chicago; Mr. Elliot, Chambly; D. Sharpe, Quebec; C. L. Adincourt, F. Dimmock, Troy; J. M. Gordion, Abbotsford; S. A. Masterton, Leicester; H. Wheeler, St. Johns; S. M. Clure, Boston.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, July 13.—E. W. Furrer, Middlebury; H. Pierce and lady, Laprairie; L. N. Bowlely, Champlain.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, July 12.—A. C. Walker, Mrs. Hatches, Miss Hackett, Miss M. Walker, J. Nowland and lady, M. Hatch and lady, Georgia; Miss J. Wheeler, L. Hopkins and lady, Burlington; J. Howard, H. Richards and lady, New York.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, July 13.—J. Paterson, Philadelphia; Mr. M'Imsay and lady, Miss M'Imsay, Mr. Vanderroot and lady, Miss Vanderroot, S. Mott and lady, two Miss Motts, New York; J. Souter, Dublin; Mr. Peacock and two Miss Peacocks, Harrisburg; Mr. Adsroy and lady, Boston; J. B. Landrys, D. M. Baird, Quebec; G. Hargreve, Georgia.

RASCO'S HOTEL, July 12.—Edward Frith, England; Hon. Mr. Ellice, Mr. Ellice, Loyton.

OSR'S HOTEL, July 12.—R. Goldin, Upper Canada; A. W. Low, England; L. Knowton, Boston; T. Pearson, Quebec.

OSR'S HOTEL, July 13.—Mr. Samuel Neilson, Quebec.

OTTAWA HOTEL, July 12.—Mr. Noise, Chatham; J. Ross, Beauharnois; S. Tucker, Petite Nation; J. Henderson, Hull; W. Whipole, Champlain; D. Hopkins and lady, Weedsport; Mr. and Miss Cook, Osnabruck; Mr. Dorion, St. Eustache.

EAGLE TAVERN, July 12.—George Burns and lady, St. Armand; Daniel Westover, Dunham; W. E. Redington, Stanbridge; Moses Spear, Stanbridge; T. E. Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Thomas Gulsher, Wennepin.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. John Thomas, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on Sunday last, Mrs. Strang, of a daughter.

At the Royal Military Hospital, Stoke, England, Mrs Dr. Bampfield, of the 33d Regt. of a son.

At Kingston, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Trew, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Stinson, Mr. James Wood, of Loughborough, to Miss Jane Dawson, of Kingston.

At New York, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Manton Eastburn, Archibald Russel, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Helen Rutherfurd, daughter of the late Dr. Watts, of New York.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, C. Allen, infant son of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, St. Antoine Suburbs.

Yesterday morning, Antoine Eugine Odilon, son of N. B. Doucet, Esq., aged 12 years and 6 months.

At Cornwall, on the 8th instant, William Ira Crysler, Esq., late Customs House Officer, at the port of Cornwall, and son of John Crysler, Esq. of Williamsburg.

At Amherst, N. S. on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Kinnear, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Kinnear, of Halifax.


## SURVEYORS WANTED.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

FOUR SURVEYORS, capable of marking out a Railway track.

TWELVE ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, who have been accustomed to common country surveying.

They will be required to bring suitable Instruments with them, and to state the salary which they expect, and if they bring one or two chainmen or labourers of their own choosing.

Provisions and carriage for a certain quantity of baggage will be supplied.

Operations will probably commence within a fortnight from this date, and terminate before the winter.

Letters to be addressed to T. MITCHELL SMITH, Esq. Montreal, and Messrs. PATERSON & YOUNG, Quebec, marked on the left hand corner, "St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad."

July 11. 1w

☞ All the Newspapers in Quebec and Montreal, will copy the above advertisement for one week.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Undersigned having made large additions to his Wharves and Stores, will be prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, to receive, and forward to Montreal or Quebec all kinds of Produce, and make liberal advances on the same. He will always have a responsible person in attendance at his Store on the Wharf to receive all packages from Steamboats, &c., and will be accountable for the same.

Property on Commission from Lower Canada shall meet with prompt attention; and all commission of the interest of those who may favor him with a share of their business shall be carefully avoided.

N. B.—Steamboats supplied with Wood on liberal terms.

JOHN COUNTER.

Kingston, May 2, 1836. 36

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, a BAND-BOX, containing a BEAVER HAT and FUR CAP, supposed to have been left between St. Ann's Market and Dow's Brewery. Any person having found the same, will receive the above reward, by returning it to this office.—July 6. 88.f

*PAPER HANGINGS.*

THE Subscriber has just received from London, a splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, of the most modern patterns, with Bordering to match, from 5s. to 40s. per piece. For sale, opposite the *Medical Hall*.

WILLIAM WHINFIELD,

June 10. 65-u,tuth *Notre Dame Street.*

JOHN DOUGALL, Junr., has for Sale:—
150 boxes Wax Wick Candles
20 bales Cotton Twist, best quality
50 bags do Wick, assorted quality
5 cases Superior Stuff Hats
1 bale Merinoes, Bombazettes, Cambletas, Shalloons and Lastings
7 do Blankets, Plaidings, Druggets and Flannels
5 hhds Carpet Shoes.

And a large assortment of suitable SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

June 23. 75.1m,tuths

R. ADAMS, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, opposite the City Bank, returns thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received for the last sixteen years; and he begs to inform them, that he has just received ex Brig *Burns*, a supply of ENGLISH SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, of a superior quality, which will enable him to manufacture Boots and Shoes of every description, equal to any in the Canadas; and he hopes by punctuality and a strict attention to business, to merit their future support.

N. B.—He has also received BOOT TOPS and LEGS, for Gentlemen's Jockey or Hunting Boots.

June 23. 81-1m,tuths

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the *Philadelphia Saturday Courier*, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near Twenty-six Thousand Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The *Courier* is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum, subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 300 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The *Pennsylvanian* says—"The *Saturday Courier* is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the *Inquirer and Daily Courier*, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The *New York Star* says—"We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The *Albany Mercury* of March 16th, 1836, says, "the *Saturday Courier* is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, MESSRS. WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the *Courier* in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.—Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the *Token*, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved *Family Newspaper* is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.—In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty, five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, railroads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.—The *Philadelphia Saturday Courier* is still continued in its large form, at the same price, as heretofore. The *Philadelphia Mirror*, being a quarto edition of the *Saturday Courier*, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York *Albion*, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

☞ For copies will be sent for Ten Dollars.

WOODWARD & CLARKE.

93 Philadelphia.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring Supplies of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Their collection of BOOKS is now very extensive, embracing works on Theology, Science, History, Belles Lettres, and those ordinarily used in the different Schools. A Catalogue of the whole is in preparation, and will shortly be circulated.

Their Stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY is also large, consisting, among other articles, of Superfine Wove and Laid Posts, and Foolscaps, Fine Satin do, Wove and Laid Post, Cheap Drawing, Tissue, Morocco, Gold, Silver and Rice Paper, Brown and Grey Wrapping do, Vellum, a variety of superior Quills, Wax, Wafers