The Morning Courier,

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil decet sui licentia peccandi.—SENECA.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1837. No. 78.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1836.

We have been waiting with some impatience to learn from Upper Canada, what progress has been made in the establishment of the Board of Works, that has been proposed. We hope the idea first started we believe by Mr. M'KAY, has not been nor will be abandoned. In the prospect of so much money being expended upon public improvements, a board composed of men of character, skill, and intelligence, who should be entrusted with the general superintendance of the public works, is necessary. It will be cheaper than the multiplication of Commissionerships, and it will, if the selection of those who are to compose it be judiciously made, secure a more useful and hence economical outlay of public monies than is generally the case with temporary Commissioners, whose local longings generally interfere too potently with their duties to the country.

The only allusion we have for a long time seen of the projected Board of Works, occurs in the remarks of the *Royal Standard* of the 26th ultimo, which we subjoin :—

"Yesterday the Trent Navigation was before the House, the preamble of the Bill was adopted by a large majority—£77,000 was voted. This is a great sum to begin with, and as we understood the ultimate expence by estimate of the Engineers employed is not likely to be less than £200,000. The figure at first sight is alarming, but we are happy to say, if the money be laid out scientifically and economically, there is every reason to believe it will be one of those works which will never cost the Government a farthing, but will repay the loan and remunerate the country most amply. The hoped for establishment of the Board of Works will, if carried, be the means of keeping this improvement above suspicion, and, when we reflect upon the enormous sums here, and in the many other instances noted in the present session, we do trust the House will see the necessity of placing them under a control, to which the public can look with the eye of confidence. We daily expect to see the Bill for the establishment of the office introduced, and we think it will be hailed by the House and the country as the soundest Reform which Upper Canada has yet witnessed. With no commissionership, with our rivers rendered navigable, our roads passable, and our funds expended with honesty, and science, and economy, we shall find Immigration increase, trade prosper, and agriculture flourish; our revenues will improve, and our people will daily advance in the acquisition of happiness and wealth."

The inhabitants of St. John's, (*N. B.*) suffering experience from the destructive conflagration there, propose petitioning the Legislature to enact a law for regulating the form, materials, &c. of the houses on the former scites.

The Court of King's Bench for this District opened on Wednesday. Upwards of six hundred new writs have been already taken out for this term, of which nearly four hundred have been returned into Court.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Esq. Junr. has, we understand, been appointed Deputy Sheriff of this District.

Six of the Davis Straits whaling ships are missing, and great apprehensions are entertained for their safety.

A Bill to repeal in part the Restraining Law, which prohibited private individuals and unincorporated associations from keeping offices of discount and deposite, has passed the Senate of the State of New York.

The anniversary of the birth-day of BURNS was on the 23rd ult., and of BYRON on the 22nd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—A writer in your paper this morning, over the signature of "AN INSULAR," has perpetrated an assertion reflecting upon the character of two houses engaged in the carrying trade to Upper Canada, which demands notice. It says, "the truth is, the two of the river forwarders took all except a trifling few of the risks upon themselves, and charged their employers with the premiums, no doubt much against the wishes and expectations of those employers." Now the truth is, that the first that this forwarding firm has been generally known to the mercantile community, both here and in Upper Canada, for two or three years. And the truth, moreover, is, that the practice has given satisfaction to all who insure their merchandize, as in cases of loss they get their claims adjusted with much less trouble and delay than when insurance is effected with that "Company holding our such single security to the commercial community." Your correspondent's remarks about the Company's being induced to abandon the merchants to the "*tender mercies*" of private insurers, are too puerile to deserve replication. Yours, &c.

Feb. 1, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I am rejoiced to notice in the morning's Herald, that this "*agent de corps*" of our party is searched: the "*profanum vulgus*" have scented the trail of an "EPISCOPALIAN!" and every "church-robber," and purloiner of Rector's fur-cape, which the *Herald* declares to be "church-robbery," must keep himself on the qui vive for punishment. Step forward my Episcopalian, and show the world the stuff you're made of.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—I beg, through your valuable page, to call the serious attention of the members of the Episcopalian Church to the article in the *Morning Courier* of this day, headed, "The Church in danger!! Clergy Reserves and the Rev. Mr. Bethune's Fur Cap;" upon perusing which, with a mind I trust perfectly unbiased, and weighing well the only probable motion that could have induced the editor to have allowed such trash a place in his paper, all comment is unnecessary to induce every member of that Church to act as becomes him. Your obedient servant,

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Montreal, February 1, 1837.

As the sturdy soldier saith: all comment is unnecessary—the thing speaks for itself. Our party, in the party for *glorification!*

"Rather than fall, they will defy
A lance which flag into the air quietly—
Quarrel with mine a pun, and disparage
Their best and dearest friend plum-porridge—
Fatsy and goose itself oppose,
And blasphème custard through the nose."

Feb. 2. A CHURCH AND STATE MAN.

Lower Canada.

Taking a walk the other day on the St. Lawrence road we were happy in observing that the Pillar raised on the spot where Wolfe fell in the arms of Victory, by that gallant Soldier, Lord Aylmer, has been enclosed by an iron railing, to protect it from further insults by the illiberal, or perpetrated by the barbarous and unholy zeal of over zealous admirers. The railing was erected by subscription promoted by Hammond Gowan, Esq. the proprietor of the lot in which this monument stands.—*Quebec Mercury.*

BALL AND SUPPER BY THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND MINERVES.—The Officers of the British Army are celebrated in promoting festivity, especially when it is to be partaken by the fair sex, or results in making full return for the hospitality they receive from persons in the society of the Garrison or Town in which, by the chances of the service, they may be quartered. Animated by this spirit the Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers stationed in this Garrison, last night opened their Mess-House and Quarters to a numerous party of their friends, upwards of 200 were invited, most of whom were present. In this, as in the Ball given by the Royal Regt., the apartments admitted of no alteration, but the ingenuity of the *Corps de Génie* was not taxed in vain on the occasion, and the dining-room and very ample ball-chamber were appropriated for dancing; a temporary orchestra having been constructed in the first named apartment, in such a situation, that the music was equally destined to the party who danced in the ante-chamber. The quarters of the officers, living in the Mess-House, were given up for the occasion and converted into card-rooms, supper-rooms and dressing-rooms—the last essentially necessary to the comfort of a Canadian winter party, when the belle has to divert himself of wrappers, almost as voluminous as those which envelope an Egyptian mummy, before she can appear on the floor of the Ball room en *grande tenue*. All these were admirably provided, on the upper floor of the Artillery Quarters, by disbanding some half dozen or upwards of Bachelors, whose rooms were never before, we suspect, illuminated by so bright a display of beauty. The Company began to assemble a little after nine o'clock, and the admirable arrangements made for the carriages to drive up and set down their guests, and the same at the breaking up of the party, rendered the approach and departure perfectly unobstructed. His Excellency the Earl of Gosford and suite, with Sir George Gipps and lady, and Mr. Secretary Elliott and lady, with most of the principal families in town, were present, and the dance was kept up with great spirit, till midnight, when supper was announced, which consisted of a variety of delicacies handsomely served in two rooms, communicating with each other, and of which the guests partook in succession.—Dancing was then resumed, and kept up with unabated spirit till the morning of this day was well advanced. The entertainment was excellently conducted, and in that hospitable and soldier-like style for which the Ordnance Corps have always been remarkable. Every body seemed to feel perfectly at home—at ease—and well pleased, which we consider to be the best test of the successful issue of an entertainment.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

LETTERS CONCERNING PROJECTS OF IMPROVEMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.—BY JOHN GALT, ESQ.

Letter VII.

To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

SIR,—In my last I stated that I did not consider the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of land to revenue purposes as accordingly to British Constitutional principles, and in the most delicate way possible, intimated, by an allusion to an official estimate, that that soft head, or gaffer, honest John Bull, was to come out a little of my opinion; inasmuch that he, hearing lately a solemn sermon was preaching had from the Indians, bought lands from the Indians; and of course, being scrupulous as to what he should afterwards do with them, he gave them to his little ones "to make a bird and a bell of," as the Scotch proverb has it. Now, I do not know if any Banks in the Union are better managed, or are safer as places of deposite than the Banks of Pennsylvania. They all yield large dividends, and are conducted by men of high character and superior intelligence.

There are seventeen Banks in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the number of country Banks is thirty-two, making in all forty-nine, and the aggregate of the whole number is as follows (see Table in next column):

City and County Banks.	Capital stock.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
Capital stock	$34,120,000	$7,448,000	$10,000,000	
Bank deposits	20,021,297	7,207,222	21,168,000	
Due to other banks	10,674,284	3,514,239	24,188,799	
Specie on hand	10,054,348	4,204,348	6,204,348	
Specie on hand	5,129,112	1,497,656	2,126,999	
Due by other banks	27,022,545	1,145,000	21,022,100	
Notes of other banks	1,277,777	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Notes of other banks	2,075,000	1,120,000	2,201,197	
Real estate	204,000	200,000	775,000	
Real estate	3,047,000	1,000,000	3,140,000	
Discount lines	1,198,000	19,000	1,198,000	
Total				

Country Banks.	Capital stock.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
Capital stock	$17,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	
Bank deposits	4,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	
Due to other banks	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	
Specie on hand	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Specie on hand	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Due by other banks	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Notes of other banks	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Notes of other banks	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Real estate	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Real estate	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Discount lines	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total				

Aggregate of all the Banks in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the country Banks, 1834.

	Capital stock.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
City and County Banks	$34,120,000	$7,448,000	$10,000,000	
Country Banks	17,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Total				

THE STRANGE LOCOMOTIVE.—The New Jersey folks are going it, like a hurricane on the Railroad principle. No horse power—no steam—no sweat—nothing short of *real perpetual locomotion*. Hear what the Mount Holly Reporter says with to the point:—"As to the locomotive, it is unlike any thing ever constructed, and a description can therefore give but a faint idea of it; but we will try to explain it to little. There are upwards of 500 springs about an inch and a half wide, as thick as a shilling and 17 feet long, made of steel, the same as the mainspring of a watch; these are wound around a number of spindles placed perpendicular in two trunks which lay on one side of the car; the spindles turn into other spindles, all of which each side work into each other, and into a set of wheel-works, which work into and turns the wheel that sets astride of the rail, and this puts the machine in motion. There is here also the gulling and balancing a small wheel before and another behind the main wheel. It must be evident that these 500 springs (and the number may be increased) possess an immense power, which if brought to bear on a single point, or wheel, will send a locomotive with the velocity of a tornado."

MODERN GREECE.—In Epirus, the shepherds of these mountains, as well as those who tend their flocks around Joannina, play on a pipe which resembles that described by Theocritus, inasmuch as it has nine holes on the side, and is made of wood or rather and with wax. But some of the modern pipes of Epirus have a singularity which has not been noticed by any author, being made of the thigh of the vulture, or of the eagle, which are bones of extreme hardness, and of a shape well adapted to a shepherd's flute. These materials may be more common here than anciently, because gunpowder has given the moderns the power of bringing down such birds more easily than could formerly have been done by the means of arrows. In the mountain pastures in every part of Greece the shepherds may be heard, as the same poet has described, pouring forth a wild melodious strain from their pipes, amidst the murmuring of the waters, and the whispering of the wind through the trees. Theocritus has particularly referred to the pipe as producing this sound; and the pine is doubtless the most pathyristic of trees. It is surprising that he has not noticed, also, the aromatic odour which emanates from it in summer.—*Lady Morgan's Modern Greece.*

Commercial.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

SATURDAY, January 28, 1837.

ASHES.—The transactions in Pot Ashes since our last have been confined to a few small lots of last year's inspection at $7; holders of this year's delivery are selling at that rate. The sales of Pearls have been moderate at $7,50, which is an advance of 50 cents on the last quoted rates.

FLAXSEED.—There have been some further sales of Clean since our last at $12,50, although the article we understand is now hardly to be obtained at that rate; a lot of 900 casks now going on board, is the first export of the season; a sale of 100 casks Rough Jersey was made yesterday at $12.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Wheat Flour has experienced no variation since our last statement. The demand, more particularly for Western, remains extremely limited, and prices the same, although purchasers of any considerable extent would ensure some reduction from our present rates; we notice sales of Georgetown at $11,75; 700 barrels old Sour American, returned, $7, 30 days; and 500 brls. Richmond City Mills, at $11,75; cash.

GRAIN.—The sales of Foreign Wheat since our last have included 1000 bushels good White Dantzic, at $3,124, cash; 3000 Red German, $3,12½ 60 days; and 2000 do. inferior, $3,05, equal to cash.

LAYPORT.—A public sale of about 3000 cdls Soil was made, 26th inst. at the improvement of ¼ of a cent per lb. on former rates.

PROVISIONS.—There has been an increased demand for Mess Beef, for which we advance our quotations $13,50 @ $14; about 5 or 600 barrels city and country inspection have been purchased on speculation at $13,25 @ $13,50. For Prime Pork we also advance our rate to $18,25 @ $18,50; a sale of 100 barrels city inspection was made yesterday at $18,50. Other descriptions continue in limited demand at previous rates. No change in Lard, which continues dull.

EXCHANGE.—Since the sailing of the last packets, there have been no important transactions in Foreign Bills.

PORT OF PICTOU.

Abstract of Imports and Exports for 1836.

IMPORTS FROM	Tons	Sailors	Vessels	Cargoes	Value
Great Britain	24	10179	202	20744	0 0
Danish Colonies	1	205	13	85	0 0
Colonies, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and United Sweden	1825	19746	1118	7724	5 8
Shipping	17	1691	72	4693	15 10
Do.—Foreign	202	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	5[illegible]	6 0
Coasting	811	11522	815	50017	15 0
Total	2877	38335	2420	108175	12 4

EXPORTS TO	Tons	Sailors	Vessels	Cargoes	Value
Great Britain	67	1372	54	3000	0 0
Colonies, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island	2[illegible]	17[illegible]	2[illegible]	20779	7 2
United States—British Shipping	55	2[illegible]	120	1726	0 0
Do.—Foreign	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	0 0
Coasting	707	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	24[illegible]	12 4
Total	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	5 0

Market Value of the cargoes of Vessels cleared, 6,400 pcs. Deals and Cargo exported, 2,132 chaldrons.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1837.

We beg to inform our Subscribers in Upper Canada, that Mr. Lyon Falconer, now on a tour through that Province, is authorized to collect all arrears due to this office, as well as the subscription for the current year. When the low price of the paper is considered, it is to be regretted that our patrons, in town and country, will be punctual in conforming to our conditions.

THE MORNING COURIER is published at the Office of M. *Francois Xavier Stout, Montreal*, Daily throughout the year, Sundays excepted, for the sum of Six Dollars delivered in Town, or Eight Dollars if sent by Mail, payable in advance. It is also published Twice a week, and sent by Mail, payable in advance, at Four Dollars per annum in the country, or Five Dollars if not paid in advance. The Publication of the Paper is carefully corrected, accompanied with general observations on the state and prospects of the Market.

THE MORNING COURIER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published on Monday and Thursday, and contains all the leading and commercial matter of the daily paper. Subscription Four Dollars in Town, or Five Dollars if sent by Mail, payable in advance.

We are willing to believe that the present high price of bread stuffs will be but temporary. This opinion is becoming pretty general in the Upper Province, and it is to be hoped that the reasons on which it is founded will prove substantial. The last number of the *Kingston Herald* enters somewhat at length into this subject, and we the more willingly copy its remarks as they are of a cheering character.

"The present high prices of wheat and flour are causing much conversation among the people as to whether there is any sufficient ground for the extraordinary rise of prices, and we must say, after examining the whole case, and making every possible enquiry on the subject, that there is no ground for this rise, and that prices must recede at the opening of the navigation. The extraordinary rise of prices, and the consequent scarcity of money, in the United States, has partially failed in the States, but not to the extent that should produce present prices. The crop of Ohio was good, and it is now ascertained that a vast quantity of wheat is to be had in that State. The *Genesee Farmer* makes a calculation, from which it concludes that there are in the United States from ten to fifteen millions of bushels of wheat more than can be consumed till the next harvest. The Congress Committee of Ways and Means ascribe the present prices solely to speculation, as the following extract from their report shows:—

"There are but two causes that can bring wheat from abroad; a failure of crops, when importations would be desired by all; and the occasional recurrence of a redundant currency. Neither of these is the cause of the present high price. We have had a redundant currency, which encouraged speculation, and raised the prices of commodities generally so high, as to produce importations in 1834, without regard to the wants of the country.—A sudden and large addition to our specie and paper currency has made us importers of wheat; and had it been practicable, the same cause might have made us the importers of the soil which produced it."

"As it respects this Province, a notion has got abroad that the Americans have cleared the country of its bread stuffs, and that we have not a sufficient supply for our consumption till harvest. This is a grand mistake. The Americans have only taken the wheat from the country on the borders of the lake and rivers, and there is a great deal of wheat yet in the interior which could not be brought to market until we had good winter roads. The price is now too high for the Americans, and they have gone to Ohio for their supplies. In this town several contracts have been made with millers and farmers in the country, for the delivery of flour at the average price between this time and next August, and we think the bargain a very safe one for the town contractor.

"If we look to the English market, our opinion is confirmed. The wheat harvest partially failed in the north of England, and in Ireland, but is so limited an extent that wheat rose only five or six shillings per quarter; and at the last advices, the market was heavy, and tending downwards. Still there have been and will yet be large importations of wheat from Europe to the States, and also to Canada in the spring, if prices keep up till then. For it is a fact that wheat can be imported from Europe to New York or Baltimore for as little cost of transport as it can from Ohio. Seeing then, that there is a large surplus in the States, notwithstanding the partial failure, and that this surplus will be greatly increased by importations from abroad, we must conclude that the present prices cannot be sustained. "*There is no famine,*" but an abundance, though somewhat less than in former years; therefore prices must decline. The leading Rochester millers are concerned in this speculation as far as all the funds they can raise will allow, and they must push it through if they can. With them it is "neck or nothing," but if they have not a crash among them in spring, heavier than the rest of their falling brethren of the mighty Empire, we are greatly deceived. For ourselves, let our people be quiet, and purchase no more than they actually need for the present. There is yet plenty of wheat in the country, and it will be cheaper by one third before long.

"Our opinion on the subject is full sustained by the agent of a commercial house in Montreal, who has travelled through the Province and the western part of New York State, expressly to ascertain the state of the country, and the quantities and stuffs in particular. He is fully convinced that there is plenty in the country, and that prices must come down.

"A public meeting has been called in New York, to take into consideration the subject of the high price of provisions, not without reason. In Paris, bread is two cents a pound; in London, three; in America, the year the latter is the great wheat growing country in the world, and, in fact, a partial failure of the crop is followed by such fabulous prices of a general foodstuff as much for speculation.

"In further confirmation of our opinion, we are informed that Mr. Pitsburgh, the most extensive dealer and miller in Canada, has sold off all the wheat he has left, at 3s. 9d. currency or 6s. per bushel, and he will not buy more at any price. The American millers have also sold out, and have to draw Agents to the Province, at 5s. per bushel, and even then 7s. 6d. per bushel. *The fall has arrived.*"

We are happy to learn that the affairs of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this County continue to prosper. Since the public statement in October last, property to the amount of upwards of £150,000 has been insured at this office, raising the gross amount of risks at the present date to exceed £261,000. The amount of approved endorsed premium notes, which forms the fund for the payment of losses, is about £38,000, while the losses during its ten month's existence,—and this has been a most remarkable season for the destruction of property by fire,—amount somewhat to exceed £28,000.

It may be as well to state, that insurers at the Mutual are not liable for any portion of the losses or expenditures of the institution incurred, previous to their connection with it; nor are they, as erroneously supposed by some, held liable to the whole amount of their property in the event of the deposite notes being insufficient to cover all losses. In the case of the losses exceeding the available funds, which is an extremely improbable contingency, the act of incorporation expressly provides that the members of the Company shall not be assessed over, and above the amount of their deposite notes, more than one half per cent. on the amount insured. If, however, experience is to be relied on, there is scarce any chance of an extreme measure of this kind ever being resorted to, or even of the amount of the deposite notes being absorbed.

We can discover nothing in the few remarks we recently made in reference to the fanatical inhabitants of *Trois Pistoles* to warrant the imputation brought against us by the *Minerve* of Thursday, of being "inveterately hostile" to the Gallo-Canadians. We ask our contemporary who is their best friend, he who for selfish ends would suffer them to sleep on in their tranquil lethargy, or he who would rouse them to enterprise and action; he who cares not if they suffer famine, provided their attachment to absurd usages continues unabated, or he who would set them free from present bondage and have them assume a higher *status*, by means of increased knowledge and wealth?

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Quebec Bank, is called for the 2d of March next, to take into consideration the best means of continuing the business of the said Bank in the event of any contingency preventing the renewal of its Charter before the first day of June next, when it expires.

The *London Constitutional*, mentions a rumour that Ministers intend to adopt coercive measures in Canada.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the 28th, says:—"During the present week we have had seventeen arrivals from Europe, viz: eight ships from Liverpool, five of which were packets; four packets from Havre, one do. from London, and four from Germany. Our commercial and shipping lists are now complete to the 23d of December."

General JACKSON has appointed the United States bark *Pioneer*, at Norfolk, to carry SANTA ANNA to Mexico.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I regret to your correspondent "E." will use expressly mentioned in my former letter; that I knew of risks having been taken by the time Revenue are alluded to, in contravention of instructions received by them to insure with the Company; and of instances in which the parties insuring did not give instructions, but were fully under the impression that the Insurances were effected with the Company. My meaning, when I say "I know" is, that I have the information from the persons insured, and I am prepared my assertion. "E." remarks on the whole subject may pass for their worth. Your's,

Feb. 3. AN INSURED.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Quebec, January 30, 1837.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments viz:—Joseph Wolfenden, Stephen Chase, Lord Jones Wolfenden, Stephen Chase, Esquires, to be commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in the Township of Hatley, County of Stanstead, District of St. Francis, under 6th Wm. IV. Cap. 17.

Pierre Gaspard Fornest, Dalhousie, Esq. Barrister, Advocate, Counsel, and Proctor, in all His Majesty's Courts, of this Province.

A LOVER'S DILEMMA.—The fair one of Asia, only six of a score years of age, is in a dilemma, which, it is said, has lately taken place there. It appears that a Publican, long celebrated for his beauty, and well known to the fleet, has lately arrived at Pondicherry, a letter addressed to her lover, and which, it is said, has caused to contain, in thinking, some thing of the kind, to open the letter, thinking some thing wrong, and which was intended, but her curiosity has

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