[redacted]

nation.—The quantity of
possess is double what it
, and we have before us
sses to be filled with Hea-
county."

We mentioned above that the excessive is-
sues of the United States Bank ceased in Ju-
ly. If the policy which gave rise to these was
of a very questionable kind, especially in the
the face of the approaching termination of the
Charter, there could be no objection to its
being changed. But at this season the Unit-
ed States Bank has immense receipts from
domestic Bills of Exchange which are paid by
Merchants as soon as they fall due. The
large amount of these bills, in addition to the
regular receipts of notes discounted in the
ordinary operations, makes the present weekly
exceed what occur within a si-
other seasons. The demands
on are therefore greater, and
t on the part of the Bank
onding liberality. Instead,
ding to its customers the fa-
necessary, it has not only
e any portion of its receipts
, but has actually curtailed
m its ordinary receipts, and
immense collections of domes-
tic Exchange. The reason assigned by many
for this policy is—that the United States
Bank may press the local Banks for spe-
cie, and thus deprive them of the power of
extending their ordinary facilities to the busi-
ness portion of the community.

It is argued, that as there is no foreign
demand for specie, the Bank can offer no
other or honorable excuse for the sudden
withdrawal of the usual facilities.

We cannot take upon ourselves to say, in
how far political feeling may be mixed up with
the charges at present preferred against the
United States Bank; but that there is con-
ound of apprehension, there is
believe.

just observations are from
Commerce, and shew with
good or evil the great Bank-
t of the United States is en-

[redacted]

e like the United States Bank,
e all other institutions in the
means, and so concentrated in
action, has always the power
movements of business to a danger-
one activity, or to depress them to a ruinous in-
action. If one of the most powerful local con-
stitutions should suddenly go upon a policy of
rapid curtailment, other institutions would im-
mediately become its debtors, and would be ha-
ble to be called on for specie. Yet there are few,
if any, of the local institutions, so powerful but
that all the claims they could create, might in a
time of specie plentifulness be paid up without
any severe change in the ordinary course of oth-
er institutions. But when the United States
Bank curtails, there is no alternative but to meet
the measure by corresponding curtailment on
the part of other institutions, for otherwise her
demands would soon become so great as to sweep
every dollar of their ready specie, and bring them
to bankruptcy. The Bank of the United States
has at this moment fifty millions of discounted
notes and bills of exchange in London, New
delphia and Baltimore, which fall due
days. Suppose the President was
, and permit day after day to
e issuing any of the immense
s paid in, and call weekly on
to square their accounts with
days would exhaust all the avail-
four cities, and *there* would be
business. Payments would of
sed. The Bank holds fifteen
ntic bills of exchange in the ci-
k and Philadelphia, payable in
These bills, a large proportion of
g to distant Branches. Suppose,
without enlarging the discount lines in these ci-
ties, these bills should be permitted to fall due,
and instead of the money being sent back to be
re-issued, it should be retained in the vaults of
the mother and the New York Branch; great
distress would be the consequence, though the
manner in which it was brought about, might
not be apparent to all eyes."

The progress of violence and disorganiza-
tion in the neighbouring States does not ap-
pear to have materially subsided. The first
ebullitions of fury have not, as in general,
settled down into a calm. Every friend of
humanity must lament the prevalence of those
practices so subversive of all the rights and
of civilized society. The fiend-
which masses of people in the
tates appear to be actuated, has
d itself in Charleston, S. C., in
form than it has done hitherto.
n of a Society, under the de-
the "Lynch Club." Its
ently indicative of the object
Nothing can be conceived
y illegal and pernicious than
nation of so villainous a band.
We cannot believe that these gross and
maddening insults to the common sense and
justice of the people, and to the majesty of
the law of the land, will long be tolerated.
To revenge them, and to prevent their re-
currence, as of late, it is necessary that a
combination of all that is valuable in the
Union should be formed—that there should
be a voluntary sacrifice on the part of the
really independent citizens, to curb a spirit
which is fast leading to anarchy.

We subjoin a horrible description of a riot
at St. Louis.

Riot in St. Louis.—In consequence of the at-
on the life of Robert Stewart, by
, as stated in our paper yester-
mbled on the following evening
of the city inhabited by the
, and kept possession of the
heir pleasure in spite of the po-
o'clock at night till two in the
broken open—their inmates
—several of the blacks that
ape their infuriated assailants
es from second and third story
was dreadfully mangled. One
ped from the top of a house—and
the mob, struck with the daring of the act, and

[redacted]

ALL, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1835.

Gazette of Thursday, contains a
by His Excellency the Earl of
vernor-in-Chief, for the meeting
incial Legislature, on Tuesday,
of October next, for the Des-
siness.

[redacted]

antile interests in the large towns
hern States feel at the present
verish anxiety respecting the
tions of the United States Bank.

[redacted]

ated its official declaration, that
rtailment of its issue would be
o the end of its Charter. Not-
this announcement, there has
pansion of issues between the
November and July, of twenty
ollars. No one can misappre-
t power of affecting the money
this sudden and enormous en-
loans must give to the Bank.
ed jerk in the mighty lever which
ld derange in the most serious
whole mercantile relations of the
e effect upon trade of the

[redacted]

ORD OFFICE.
5, OTTAWA.

[redacted]

ered him to go unimpeded. In one place, where
several houses were assembled, the inmates defend-
ed them. Five shots were discharged; one man
was shot through the body, and another had the
top of his knee shot off. One house was set on
fire for the purpose of burning out some negroes
supposed to be up the chimney. The firemen
attended to the spot, but were ordered by the
mob not to play upon the fire. And when the
firemen persisted, the mob cut the hose, and
otherwise injured the apparatus, besides assail-
ing the firemen with bricks and stones. One
house was burned down before the fire was sub-
dued.

The *Intelligencer* says:—The shouts of rage
and the cry of sufferings as some one sunk un-
der the blows with almost indiscriminate fury—
all presented a scene equally singular and
horrifying. It must be observed that no blacks
were to be seen in the crowd at this place.
It was a contest of honest and respectable citi-
zens anxious to preserve the public peace, and
to preserve the city from conflagration against a
band of midnight brawlers ready with club and
torch to sack and fire the houses of defenceless
and unoffending people.

The mob mostly consisted of the very lowest
classes, together with apprentices and boys half
grown.

If ever the spirit of anarchy and misrule stalk-
ed over any land, it is going over ours now.

We have perused an extraordinary produc-
tion of Mr. J. Gnoss, of Quebec, on the
Timber Trade between Canada and Britain.
If the author had given the Public the data
by which to show the plausibility of his as-
sumed *round numbers*, the document would
assuredly carry considerable weight with it.

The Indians of Caughnawaga, and those
of the Lake of Two Mountains, are to dis-
play their skill and agility in running, and in
the game of *La Crosse*, on the Race Course,
on Wednesday next. It is expected that
the sports will be well contested, and highly
interesting, from the competition being be-
tween Indians of different tribes. Mr. Gnss,
the proprietor of the Course, has liberally
subscribed fifty dollars for prizes to the win-
ners, and as much more is expected to be
furnished by voluntary subscription.

Although Flying Childers came in first
both heats for the Beaten Plate on Friday,
his opponent—Daniel O'Connell—was de-
clared the winner, in consequence of a cross
having been proved against the former.

A "FOREIGNER" treated the public to a
second letter on Saturday, even more puerile
than the first. Without tendering a single
word in answer to its incoherencies, we can
safely allow the entire weight of its chaff to
be thrown into the scale along with his form-
er production, against our reply.

The *Canadian Eagle* Steamer, which left
Quebec on Thursday night, at twelve o'clock,
arrived in port on Friday night at the same
hour. She had 20 cabin and 68 steerage
passengers.

By the *Canada* Steamer yesterday morn-
ing, we received our Correspondent's letter,
enclosing the *Quebec Gazette* of Friday even-
ing. The *Canada* had 34 cabin and 85 steer-
age passengers, and had in tow the bark
Wilmours, barge *Industry*, and schooner *St.
Maurice*, from Three Rivers.

The *St. George* Steamer arrived last night
at half-past ten o'clock from Quebec, whence
she left at two on the morning of the same
day. Our Correspondent's letter of Satur-
day evening, enclosing the French *Gazette*
and the *Mercury*, have been received. The
latest ship news, &c., will be found under
the proper heads. The *St. George* had 32
cabin and 75 steerage passengers on board
and the Barge *Omphale* in tow.

KING'S BENCH—CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY, *Sept.* 3, 1835.

The King vs. *Edward Monarque and Joseph Chapelau.*

Hypolite Doucault, Louis Chaput, Joseph Champagne, Feliz Hainault dit Deschamps, Fra. Meunier dit Lapierre, Léon Joubert, Jean Baptiste Hannier, Narcisse Mallet, François Lecompte, François Masson, Jun., Andre Lesiege, and Simon Hague, composed the Jury.

After the swearing and calling of the Jury, the indictment was read, which charged the said Edward Monarque with having, on the 23d of April last, deliberately and with malice afore-thought, made an assault upon one William Hands, with a stick, with which he struck him on the temple and inflicted a wound of which the said William Hands died; and the said Joseph Chapelau, with having feloniously aided and assisted in the same.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL rose and addressed the Jury; he expressed his conviction that the Jury were well aware of the enormity of the crime which became the subject of their enquiry. They pledged themselves to render a true verdict. They would hear the witnesses and the cross-examination, and be assisted by the enlightened Bench.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL entered into the details of the facts and of the evidence, and closed by impressing on their minds the importance of the duty they had to discharge.

GEORGE HYDEMUSORHAM, a soldier in the Grenadier Company of the 24th Regiment. "They went three together to the house of a friend, where they took each a glass, having previously taken nothing. They took a second glass before departing. On arriving at the corner of Bonsecour and St. Denis Streets, the deceased remained behind for a moment to make water; they called to him several times, and he answered go slowly and I will overtake you. They proceeded on, and in a few moments after, the soldier arrived at the Barracks, covered with blood. He said that he had been beaten by four, five or six Canadians. He wiped his face and went to bed. He complained very much during the night. In the morning about six o'clock he was insensible. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died. The deceased received no blows elsewhere, before that moment.

Cross-examined by Justice ROLLAND.—Said he knew the man for nine years, and always knew him to be a sober man.

JOHN KENNEDY, a soldier in the 24th Regiment, confirmed entirely the evidence of the first soldier.

JOHN ATHANASE DELISLE—Resides in Montreal. Was on the 22d April last in the Quebec Suburbs, where he met with the prisoners about a quarter past seven o'clock. They remained with him about an hour, or three quarters of an hour. They all together went into the vehicle of one Prevot. They drove through the Main Street of the St. Louis Suburbs. The two prisoners, Belair and Delisle, were also in the same vehicle. On arriving at the corner of St. Denis and Bonsecours Streets, Monarque first alighted, and said good-night, and directed his course towards Mr. Bingham's house. Chapelau said to him, come with us to Mrs. Ogden's. At that moment, a soldier passed, and said some words, which the witness did not understand; Chapelau said to him, *go to hell yourself*; Chapelau alighted from the vehicle, and ran after the soldier, who thus found himself between Chapelau and Monarque. In a moment after, he heard some words; one of the prisoners said, take care of your bayonet. At that moment he heard a blow given by one of the prisoners; he remarked that it could not be a blow with the fist, for it crack ed too loud. The driver advanced towards where the fight was; they saw the soldier rising from the ground; one of the prisoners had his bayonet. Belair said to him, *return him his bayonet*; he did return it to him, saying, my good man go to your barracks. The witness saw two blows given to the man while he was down, supporting himself on his hands and knees. He does not know which of the two struck him. The witness remarked to Monarque, that he did not strike him with his hand; Monarque said that he did; but shortly after he showed him a *gurcette life preserver*. The witness does not know whether the deceased was knocked down with the first blow; but there was very little noise. It could not be heard either from Mr. Papineau's house, or the Bonsecours Church. He cannot say whether the soldier was sober or not; he passed quickly. The roads were very bad. He saw other persons go up the hill, but does not know who they were.

Cross-examined—He says that he got into the vehicle with the prisoners for the purpose of taking a drive, without the intention of striking any person. The stick which Monarque had was a very common one; it might be an inch and a half, or two inches in circumference. The witness heard the cane crack, but does not know where the blow was given. The soldier was near a fence. Before the affair, Chapelau asked Monarque to come with him to the Widow Ogden's; Monarque declined. The witness saw nothing, the night was too dark. The witness always knew Chapelau to be an honest, peaceable young man.

By the Court—When Chapelau left the vehicle, the witness could see where Monarque was.

ALEXIS BELAIR.—Was in the Quebec Suburb with the prisoners and Delisle, and came from thence with the prisoners. Prevôt conveyed them in a *calèche*. They started at about three quarters past seven. The vehicle stopped at the corner of St. Louis and Bonsecour Streets. They were all four of them in the vehicle. Monarque then stopped them for the purpose of going to Captain Yule's. After Monarque's departure, a soldier passed, he got as far as the fence and supported himself against it. He then met Monarque, who appeared to be returning to the calèche. He heard them speak, and immediately heard the blow of a stick. It was only after the blow with a stick was given, that Chapelau left the vehicle, which then arrived opposite the soldier. Immediately after, Monarque and Chapelau came up to the vehicle with the bayonet. The witness told them to return the bayonet to the soldier, that they had beaten him enough. They threw it to him; he picked it up and ran away. Before receiving the bayonet he appeared intoxicated. On leaving the Quebec Suburbs, Monarque had a stick belonging to the witness. Immediately after they stopped at a tavern, Monarque showed a *gurcette*. The witness said, surely it is not with that you struck him. Monarque said that he struck him with the stick. Monarque had the stick on leaving the Quebec Suburbs, but he did not see the stick after the blow was given.

Cross-examined.—It was on the 22d of April. He set out with the prisoners and the carter Prevôt to go to the Quebec Suburbs, where they found Mr. Delisle, who appeared to be drunk. They started after eight o'clock, and there was no question either of a soldier or of quarrelling. Chapelau always passed for a peaceable man. Monarque left them for the purpose of going to see a young girl at Captain Yule's. The soldier passed about two minutes after the vehicle stopped. The soldier appeared drunk. There were still in the vehicle Chapelau, Delisle, Belair, and the carter. The soldier said something which we could not understand. He knew him to be a soldier by his clothes. The soldier appeared to be sober. The witness believes the soldier sought a quarrel with Monarque, who is not a man that would attack another without provocation. He does not know that the stick was broken by the soldier.

The Counsel wished to establish by evidence, that Moutreal was at that time the scene of daily quarrels between the military and civilians. The Court refused them on the grounds that such could only tend to create prejudices.

The witness said that it was he who cried out take care of his bayonet, but he did not see the soldier attempt to use it.

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ALEXIS LAPRANCE, painter, residing at Montreal.—He was on the 22d of April last, in Bonsecour Street, about a few minutes past eight o'clock, in company with one Derochers, who carried chairs to be painted. He saw a calèche in which were four or five persons. He knew none of them. He saw one alight; the others called him for the purpose of going with them to Madam Ogden's. He only knew him afterwards. He saw a soldier that was going up Bonsecour Street, on the left hand side. When the persons in the calèche spoke to Monarque, the soldier said, *What*—as if somebody had spoken to him. One of those in the vehicle told him to go *to hell*; he answered, *go to hell yourself*, you damned rascal. The soldier went on. A person alighted from the vehicle, went up to the soldier, and asked him what he wanted. The soldier said, why do you insult me in the street. The rest of the evidence was unintelligible.

EDWARD DESROCHES—Apprentice to the painting business. Was on the 22d of April last in Bonsecours Street about eight o'clock. He saw a calèche standing at the corner of St. Denis and Bonsecours Streets. One of the five persons that were in it alighted. The others called him back, to go to the Widow Ogden's; he declined. At that moment a soldier passed, and said *what?* One from the calèche said, *go to hell*; he replied, go to hell yourself you damned rascal. Immediately a man, with a white overcoat, leaped out of the vehicle, and ran after the soldier, the soldier having then stopped. Monarque returned towards the soldier, saying, do not strike; he passed behind the soldier, and struck him. The witness heard something whiz. The soldier fell immediately; one of those who came out of the vehicle gave him then several kicks. When the soldier was struck, he cried, *Oh! my God!* He thinks he heard somebody say, give him his bayonet. The soldier rose and walked. The witness asked him, *Are you much hurt?* he answered, yes; *but if they would come one by one, I would fight them*. When he arrived under the lamp, he perceived that the soldier was dressed in red, and covered with blood on the right side of his face.

Cross-examined—He is 19 years old. He knew Monarque when he descended from the vehicle. He did not see the soldier fall.

Dr. CRAWFORD—Is Assistant-Surgeon in the 24th Regiment, and was so on the 22d of April last. He knew the deceased; he was a sober and well conducted man. He examined him at the Hospital about eight o'clock, on the 23d of April last; he was in convulsions, and frothing at the mouth. The wound was inside the head. He bled him twice. He died about seven o'clock in the evening. The Doctor examined the body; there was an extensive fracture on the cranium; the brain was encumbered with blood. The Doctor produced a piece of the skull, about four inches long. The fracture is apparent; it must have been produced by one blow. Death was produced by the accumulation of blood on the brain. The wound must have been inflicted with a gazette.

Dr. JOHN RACEY, of Montreal, confirmed the testimony of Dr. Crawford.

THOS. HODGSON, Adjutant of the 24th Regiment, said, that he knows all the soldiers of the regiment. Every extraordinary absence and circumstance is communicated to him. He knew that Hands was in Hospital in consequence of having been beaten the evening before. Hands was an excellent soldier, and had never been punished; he was a very sober and well conducted man. It is customary, for eighteen months past, to have the band at funerals.

Cross-examined—He received no report of any soldier having been struck but Hands. No soldier can fight without his knowing it. The usual custom is, that the company to which the soldier belonged as at at his funeral, and all who wish to go as volunteers are at liberty to do so; on this occasion the whole regiment asked to go.

ANTOINE PERVOT, carter.—On the 22d of April, he was engaged by Chapelau, to carry him to the Quebec Suburbs, to the house of one Hamel, where they found Delisle, Monarque, and Belair. Delisle was completely drunk; Chapelau was intoxicated. He was driving them to the St. Lawrence Suburb. They stopped at the corner of St. Louis and Bonsecour Streets. Monarque alighted. A soldier passed. He appeared drunk. He leant against the vehicle, and expressed some words which he did not understand. Chapelau said to him, *go to hell*. The rest of the facts as in the other depositions.

The Prisoners' Counsel brought forward a number of witnesses to speak to the character of the accused. All agreed in saying that they were quiet, peaceable and honest men.

The CHIEF JUSTICE summed up the evidence, and impressed on the minds of the Jury, the importance of the duty they had to discharge.

The Jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. The accused were forthwith discharged.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The July and August meetings of this Society were held at its rooms in *St. James Street*, on the appointed evenings, the last Monday of each of these months.

At the first, on the 27th July, Alexander Skakel, Esq. President, in the Chair, the Committee to whom duty was assigned, of the collecting the manuscripts belonging to the Society, reported that they had received from different Members a large number of essays and papers, and had arranged them in a suitable place of deposit in the Society's rooms.

The Council, in their Report, announced their having purchased for the Museum the animal taken, a short time previous, in the river near this city, which appeared to approach nearest in its characters to the white grampus, the *delphinapterus* of zoologists. The skin, it was stated, was in the process of preparation previous to being stuffed, and the bones were undergoing the operations requisite to allow of their forming a skeleton. When completed they would prove two very valuable additions to the Society's Cabinet. The Council also announced the following donations:—to the Museum—from Dr. Holmes, twenty-two silver and thirty nine copper coins, of different values, current in various countries of Europe and in the Mauritius; from Mr. Anderson, a piece of Irish peat;—and to the Library, from Messrs. Chang and Eng, an Historical Account of the Siamese Twin Brothers; from Dr. Holmes, six nos. of the Canadian Miscellany; and from Alfred Hawkins, Esq. the "Picture of Quebec" and engraved Map of Quebec, lately published by him. Thanks were ordered to be conveyed to Mr. Hawkins, for his publications, and to Dr. Holmes, for his valuable donation of coins.

The prize essay, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, of Cobourg, "on the Beneficial Influence of the Christian Religion" being then read, the Society adjourned.

The meeting for August was held last Monday evening, Mr. Skakel in the Chair.

The Library Committee reported the receipt from Britain, of the following books.

Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 8, part 2, vol. 9 and 10, parts 1 and 2.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, nos. 54, 55, 59 and 66.

Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

Magazine of Natural History, no. 39 to 47 inclusive.

Library of Useful Knowledge, no. 168 to 185 inclusive.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from John Morrow, Esq. dated Halifax N. S. August 15, 1835, stating that he had availed himself of Lord Valentine's kind offer to take charge of a box of minerals, &c. which, if found worthy, he wished to be added to the Society's Cabinet. Thanks were voted to Mr. Morrow for his donation, which, as will be seen by the list below, is very valuable.

The Council presented their Report which announced the following donations:—to the Museum—from Mr. Wilson, of Montreal, a pod of the honey locust from Egypt, where it is used as an article of food; from Dr. Holmes, a piece of cloth made from the bark of a tree, used as clothing by the Sandwich Islanders; Mr. John O. Brown, two ancient Romas and fifty three copper coins of different countries; from Mr. Henry Yule, a Roman copper coin of the reign of Vespasian; from Archibald Hall, M. D. a concretion of hair removed from the stomach of a calf; from John Morrow, Esq. of Halifax, a box containing volcanic glass from Mount Etes; native sulphur, from Java; bitumen, from Bitumminous Lake, Island of Trinidad; alum rock, from Whitby, England; several petrified woodstones, from Antigua; several specimens of iron ores from Pictou; four of polished talactite; two of native copper, from Blomedon, Bay of Fundy; a very fine large shell, (*Achiotis*); and a fine specimen of the lime plant of Jamaica:—to the Library—from the Hon. the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, their Journals for the last session; and from Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, a German Almanack, printed in Philadelphia.

William Edmonstone, Esq. of Montreal, was elected an Ordinary Member of the Society. An Honorary and two Ordinary Members were proposed, to be ballotted for at next meeting.

Subjects were brought forward for prize essays and the Society having decided on the point, the Secretary was directed to give notice of the subjects agreed upon, and of the period during which essays in competition would be received.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Lower Canada.

The Race Ball, on Thursday night, was numerously attended by our civil and military society, as well as by several strangers from Quebec and the United States. Dancing was kept up with much spirit, quadrilles and waltzes following each other in quick succession, till supper was announced. The company then proceeded to a temporary building, erected in front of Ross's Hotel, which was fitted up with much taste, and brilliantly lighted up, a profusion of coloured lamps being placed against the sides of the building. After the health of the King was given with all the honours, followed by toasts to the ladies and to the turf, the company returned to the ball-room, where dancing was resumed, and the company only separated at three in the morning. We have seldom witnessed a more pleasant party—much credit is due for this result to the managers, particularly to the gentleman on whom the previous arrangements principally devolved, and the one to whom the order of dancing and general management of the ball were committed.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A respectable farmer of the parish of St. Laurent named Joseph Quesnoville, Sen. was unfortunately drowned near the Abord a Plouf, by the upsetting in the river of his cart, in which he was returning to an island belonging to him, opposite his farm. One Groit, who was also in the cart at the time, succeeded in gaining the shore.—*Ib.*

Castle of St. Louis,
Quebec, Sept. 3, 1835.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Stephen Walcott, Esq., to be his Civil Secretary.

Calendar of Prisoners confined in the Common Jail, on the 1st instant.

13 under conviction by former Courts,
58 idle and disorderly, under summary convictions, many of whom are frequent inmates of the prison,
51 for trial at the sitting Term (21st)
11 Debtors,

133. Of this total no less than 57 are females.—*Quebec Mercury, Sept. 5.*

The first frost this season, was observed yesterday morning. It was merely a hoar-frost in the vicinity of Quebec, but in the low grounds and more distant settlements, it may have nipped tender vegetables. The shearers are almost every where now seen in the fields; and three fair days will have enabled the farmers to save some hay which had been exposed a fortnight to the weather.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada.

Among other sources of wealth that are open to the inhabitants of Kingston, and of which they have at present but a very small share, is the trade on Lake Ontario and Erie. A vast and profitable business is done in schooners on those Lakes, but only a very small part of it centres in Kingston. We see it stated that Oswego owns 48 schooners, and has 16 more building. These vessels are making from 50 to 80 per cent, and some have actually paid themselves in a year. We believe that only 5 schooners are owned in Kingston.—What a contrast! Yet we have the finest harbour on the Lakes, and vessels may be built as cheap or cheaper here than at any other Lake Port. We are aware that a good deal of business is done by our Steamboats, more than by the American boats; yet, admitting this, there is still a fine opening for the employment of Schooners. If the building of two or three vessels were immediately commenced here, it would not only give present benefit by bringing mechanics into town, but also be a source of future profit, as there is a sure prospect of the Lake trade greatly increasing. Besides all the wheat that has been sent from this District to the States this season, a considerable quantity of flour was also shipped from this town for the same market before harvest, and now boards, planks and lumber, are sent from here to Oswego. One Schooner loaded goes every week to follow, and a profitable lumber trade to the States may now be established.—*Kingston Herald.*

United States.

The following excellent remarks on the system of Internal Improvements we copy from the *Rushville Journal*, a paper printed in the Illinois:—

CANADA.—The tolls received on the New York State Canals, says the *Argus*, for the week ending on the first June, amounted to the sum of $39,140 20. The collection of tolls from the opening of the navigation to the first of July, two months and a half, will amount to about $540,000. Here is an income in a single year sufficient to complete such a work as the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It would be useful to those of our fellow citizens who are sceptical on the subject of internal improvement, to inquire into the history of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. They will find that these great States are indebted mainly to a wise and liberal policy, in relation to internal improvements for their present prosperity and greatness. By means of canals and rail-ways, the internal resources of a country are developed and brought into action. The mighty genius of a De Witt Clinton foresaw this and consequently projected and carried into execution a system of internal improvement in the State of New York, which has carried her on to future and to present greatness, almost without an effort. The people have never felt any thing but the ten thousand benefits resulting from that system.

LIBERIA.—We are pleased to find that the state of Tennessee has passed an act to encourage the emigration of free persons of color to the country of their fathers, where they may enjoy all the blessings of a free government, in preference to remaining here, where they must always be considered an inferior and degraded class. Tennessee has done this, by simply providing that ten dollars be paid to the American Colonization Society, or any other, for every free person of color which they shall remove from that state to a colony in Africa provided for their reception. We are glad to learn that all the southern states follow the example thus set them—but as it is estimated that every adult emigrant carried to Liberia, including his maintenance for six months in the colony, costs sixty dollars, it would seem proper that the state of which such emigrant formed a part might sustain a larger portion than one-sixth of the expence. In the year 1833, Virginia passed an act allowing, we believe, twenty-eight dollars for the removal of each free emigrant from that state to Liberia.—*National Intelligencer.*

PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENSION.—We learn from the *Lynchburg Virginian*, that Mr. Hobert returned to that place on Tuesday last, after a most perilous flight through the upper regions. The balloon was cut from the cord at seven o'clock, and in less than an hour he landed near Walker's church, in Prince Edward county—distant about thirty-eight miles! We, says the paper, regret that Mr. Hobert has not yet been able to prepare a description of his dangerous journey. We must, therefore, content ourselves for the present with stating a few of the prominent particulars. In a very few minutes after the balloon left the earth it was lost to view by passing into a cloud.—Mr. Hobert informs us, that, after that time, he lost sight of the earth entirely. At half past seven, he took his last observation, when he was upward of three miles from the earth. About that period he saw two brilliant meteors, one in the north, and the other in the west—the latter seeming to approach him, but disappearing without coming in contact, very much to Mr. H.'s relief, who feared the ignition of the gas. Shortly after, he encountered a severe gale, the balloon and car being whirled to an immense height, he supposes not less than 26,000 feet from the earth, from the effects produced upon his respiration and sense of hearing, finding it extremely difficult to breathe, and being entirely unable to hear. He attempted to operate on the safety-valve; but from his inability to hear, could not ascertain whether the gas escaped or not. In this situation he every moment feared the balloon would burst, and that some of his blood vessels would be ruptured. He soon found, from the elevation of the lower part of the balloon, that his apprehensions were in part realized. He began to descend with great velocity, and fortunately landed on a favorable spot, his fall being broken by a pine sapling, on which he alighted. He was hurled from the car, however, with considerable force, and was severely jarred by the fall, breaking his valuable barometer, and damaging some of his other instruments. Had he descended in the woods, by which he was nearly surrounded, he thinks his death would have been inevitable; and he evidently had a very narrow escape. On examining the balloon, it was found to have sustained a rent, near the top, of about twenty inches in length, and several parts in which it had previously broke and patched had all been re-opened. It is now completely ruined.

Commercial.

IMPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1835.

2 bbls Ashes	To	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
3 do do	"	W. Smith & Co.
4 do do	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
9 do do	"	C. Bowman.
1 do do	"	H. Hart & Co.
34 do Pork	"	S. F. Holcomb.
59 3 do do	"	Do do.
95 bbls do	"	W. Ritchie & Co.
19 do do	"	Henderson, Hooker & Co.
9 do Peaches	"	Order.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1835.

140 brls Flour,	To	S. F. Holcomb.
50 do do	"	Nitzleberger & Platt.
207 do do	"	C. M'Donald.
380 do do	"	J. M'Pherson
157 do do	"	Paton, Hunter & Co.
340 do do	"	R. Ogden.
111 do do	"	E. Cushing.
3 do Ashes,	"	W. Ritchie & Co.
37 do do	"	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co
1 do do	"	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
2 do do	"	Hodge & Lyman.
2 do do	"	W. Christie.
3 do do	"	R. Watkins & Co.
2 do do	"	R. Hart & Co.
4 do do	"	H. Russel & Co.
2 do do	"	Howard & Thompson.
12 do do	"	Hinsberger & Platt.
1 do do	"	G. Bent.
4 do do	"	G. W. Yarker.
2 do do	"	F. M'Gill & Co.
1 do do	"	Macdonell, Holmes & Co.
1 do do	"	Brock & Cushing.
1 do do	"	Lemoque, Bernard & Co.
55 do do	"	Order.
115 do Pork,	"	Ford & Ritchie.
86 do do	"	J. Macpherson.
70 do Whisky,	"	A. L. & J. H. Calder.
21 kegs Butter,	"	J. Turnance & Co.
9 do do	"	H. Stephens.
220 boxes Starch,	"	F. M'Gill & Co.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, *September* 2, 1835.

ASHES.—Supplies continue very moderate, and a further advance on both descriptions has been obtained. There have been sales of Pots at $4.75; and ranks as quoted.

COFFEE.—The transactions that have come to our knowledge, comprise about 700 bags Brazil at 11 cents for inferior, to 12½ cents for good; 500 bags prime Java, 13½ @ 13¾; 400 green Havana 12½ @ 13; and small parcels Domingo, 11 @ 13 cents.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The arrivals of Western Canal Flour have been small, and common brands are tolerably firm at $5.87½. There were some sales, however, at $5.81. Sales of Ohio, via Erie Canal at $5.62½, and some of choice quality at $5.75; Georgetown has been in fair demand at $6.95 @ $6.37½ for best brands; Howard-street, $6 @ $6.25; 6 @ 70½ barrels Richmond County sold at $6. A sale of Sour Ohio, $4.75; 200 barrels Western Canal "Extra" brought $6.50. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4.50; Corn Meal without change.

FRUIT.—Public sales have been made of 30 bales good Filberts at 8 cents, 3 mos.; 75 bar. rels inferior Tamarinds, 2½ @ 2¾ cents; 25 drums Sultana Raisins, inferior, 8 cents; and 5 bales Soft Shell Almonds, 14 cents.

GRAIN.—A cargo of about 3000 bushels prime North Carolina new Wheat has been sold at 125 cents. Sales of North River Rye at 106½; Northern Yellow Corn, 93 @ 95 cents; a cargo of Delaware at 88; and one of 2000 bushels Maryland at 99 cents; Northern Oats sold at 54 @ 56 cents.

LEATHER.—A public sale was made yesterday of nearly 5000 sides Sole, which went off rather heavily, and at a decline of about ½ a cent on the light weights. Middling and heavy as before.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine continues in demand, and a further advance of 12½ cents has been realized. Sales of North County at $3.12½. Sales of Tar at $2.25, which is also an improvement.

PROVISIONS.—The stock of Pork is unusually small for the season, and holders are very firm. Steady sales are made at our quotations. Beef is in less active demand, but we continue the same rates. Lard and Butter are well sustained.

SPICES.—Further sales of about 700 bags Pepper at 7½ @ 8 cents. Pimento remains without change.

TALLOW.—City rendered is held at 10 cents, but we have heard of no sales since our last report. There is no foreign here.

TEAS.—The cargo of ship *Duncan* is to be offered at auction on the 4th inst.

TOBACCO.—There have been some further transactions in Kentucky, but we did not learn the particulars.

EXCHANGE.—The principal sales for the packets which sailed yesterday were at 9 @ 9½ ⅌ cent premium on England.—*Commercial List.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—SEPT 1.

Brig George Resick, Rigby, 32d July, Liverpool, Sydney & Ross.
Brig Hendrick, Gale, 12th July, Sunderland, Atkinson & Co. ballast.
Schr Hannah, Hughes, 21st July, Donegal, Lemesurier & Co. ballast, 4 steerage.
Brig Marmion, Hopper, London, 25th July, W. Patton & Co. ballast.
Bark Caledonia, Morgan, do 25th do Atkinson, Usborne & Co. do.
Euphrosyne, Sansom, Bridgewater, 20th do Lemesurier & Co. bricks.

CLEARED—SEPT. 1.

John Barry, Ash, Cardiff, H. Gowan & Co.
Venus, Brittain, Liverpool, do
Maria, Hoffman, St. George's Bay, S. F. Holcomb.

Sept. 2.

Cossack, Potts, Liverpool, W. Price & Co.
Brig Corsair, Potts, Liverpool, W. Price & Co.

Sept. 3.

Victory, Newland, Waterford, Frost & Co.
Schr Caroline, Dalzi, Bathurst, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Brig Jessie, Sangley, Limerick, W. Price & Co.
Schr Julie, Marguerite, Mercier, Halifax, Aylwin & Co.
Bark Mary, Deaves, Cork, Lemesurier, Tilton & Co.
Brig Chieftain, Spark, Neath, ballast.
Schr Marie Delphine, Hamel, Halifax, Rodger, Dean & Co.

Sept. 4.

Brig Pilgrim, Allen, Aberdeen, S. F. Maitland & Co.
Retreneh, Hamilton, Greenock, Price & Co.
Confidence, Driscoll, Baltimore, Ireland, Rodger Dean & Co.
Regatta, Tyrell, Belfast, A. Gilmour & Co.
Thomas & Joseph, Reynolds, Limerick, do.
Canada, Smith, Hull, T. Curry.
British Queen, Miller, London, do.

IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

Schr *Lady Robin*, Arichat, 257 brls herrings, 4 brls oils, Goldsworthy Townsend & Co; 120 brls herrings, Burnion & Tobin; 100 brls mackerel, Aylwin & Noel.

Brig *Englishman*, Sharp, London, 48 cases port wine, J. Hunt; 3 chests British manufactures, Masson, Strong & Co; 5 pipes 4 hhds Madeira wine, Pemberton Pathors; 8 cases cotton thread, J. Porter; 4 cases fans, H. Solomon; 2 cases merchandise, Macpherson & Co; 3 cases stationery, 1 case types, Neilson & Cowan; 1 pipe Malaga wine, S. F. Maitland & Co; 20 qr casks Tenerife wine, 23 cases genevra, G. D. Balmanno, 1 case jewellery, F. Wyse; 1 case jewellery, C. J. Arkwin, 2 cases books, Atkinson & Co; 1 case apparel, 34 bags sugar, 5 pipes 7 casks brandy, 16 hogsheads gin, 24 cases French wine, 4 cases Rhenish wine, Gillespie, Finlay & Co; 1 fire engine, Forsyth, Walker & Co; 4 cases furs, G. Hann.

Schr *Marie*, Hoffman, St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, 100 brls herrings, order; 92 brls herrings, 150 cwt dry cod fish, S. F. Holcomb.

Schr *Royal Sovereign*, Dawes, from St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, 150 brls herrings; 1 do furs, V. Hart.

Schr *Marie Delphine*, Sire, from Newfoundland, 11 puncheons rum, 40 do molasses, 1 hhd muscovado sugar, 53 casks seal oil, P. & D. Burnet: 30 puncheons rum, 15 casks seal