The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia peccandi.—SENECA.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1836. No. 35.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1836.

It cannot, we think, be denied, that in every reading and intelligent community the character of its periodical literature may be taken as a pretty fair index of the state of public opinion. This position, is not disproved by the fact of absurd opinions, and exploded notions, being circulated in, and tolerated by a community, which does not give itself the trouble of examining and comparing them with what, if aroused from its lethargy, it would maintain. The promulgation of Tory doctrines by the Montreal press, through a long night of political darkness, is not inconsistent with the conviction, which we have always entertained, that our community is at bottom liberal, and that when called upon to decide on great political questions, its decision will be on the liberal side.

But to pass from Montreal to London,—considerable attention has been excited in the latter city to the state of the Newspaper circulation, as an index of the degree of popularity that the politics of opposite parties enjoyed. The question was raised, have the Tory or the Liberal Journals the greater circulation? To settle it, the number of stamps issued to the London press was appealed to, and it appeared, that during the half year ending June 30, 1835, the sale of the daily newspapers was in favour of the Tory side. But, it was shewn that this was a decreasing majority; while, the weekly journals that advocated liberal opinions, had a far greater circulation than those that were of Tory principles. By a return from the Stamp Office, shewing the number of stamps issued for four months of 1836, the results indicate an accelerated diminution of the Tory press, and we may justly infer, of a diminished influence of its peculiar doctrines on the public mind.

Although implicit confidence cannot for several reasons, placed in this species of statistics, as accurately mirroring the increase or decline of certain political opinions it must be regarded as a valuable means of approximating to the truth. As far as the state of the circulation of the Metropolitan newspapers is concerned, it obviously goes to disprove the existence of that re-action in favour of Tory principles, that was so much boasted of in Britain, and so loudly re-echoed here. The signs of the times unequivocally indicate still greater triumphs of just and liberal principles, through every portion and dependency of the Empire, than any yet experienced.

SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD was very flatteringly received at Kingston, on Friday last, by a large concourse of the inhabitants, when he landed from the steamer *Kingston* in which he had embarked at the mouth of the river Trent, after having visited Peterboro' and other portions of the Newcastle District. On the next day a congratulatory Address, signed by 387 individuals, was presented to him, to which he made the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN.—I thank you very sincerely for the congratulations you have offered me on my accession to the Government of Upper Canada, and for the cordial reception I have met with on my arrival, among you.

Gentlemen, I cannot deny that the winter of the past year was politically as well as physically severer than I expected to have found it.—On the other hand, your spring and summer have offered me much more pleasure than I had anticipated; and it is with indescribable satisfaction that I now witness the inhabitants of the Province peacefully occupied in gathering an abundant harvest.

To develope the latent wealth and resources of this noble country is the important duty which we shall all shortly be called upon to perform, and I have no doubt of our ultimate success, if all classes of people will join with me in allaying political animosity.

We have still great physical difficulties to contend with, and I believe we can only practically conquer them by living on terms of friendship with each other.

We had an opportunity yesterday of inspecting specimens of lead ore from Prescott and Edwardsburg, and of copper ore, from Beverly. The lead ore appeared very pure, and free from foreign admixtures, and would doubtless yield a large per centage of metal. It will be recollected that some time ago we noticed the discovery of lead ore near Ogdensburg, which our shrewd neighbours intend taking advantage of.

From the copper ore, Mr. JOHN RAMAGE, watchmaker, Prescott, has succeeded in extracting copper of seemingly a good quality, but the per centage of metal the ore would yield has not yet been determined. This, however, is the all-important point to be settled before it can be known whether the discovery of beds of this ore in the province can be immediately converted into the means of national wealth. We need not express our wishes on this point, as they are the same as those of every one who has at heart the interests of this country, but we may state, that it is the conviction of several gentlemen skilled in such matters, that the continent of North America is better stored with mineral treasures, than any country in Europe, England not excepted. Be this as it may, we shall be very glad to hear of steps being taken to work those whose discovery we have just noticed, provided their richness will render such na undertaking profitable.

We are happy to announce to our readers that the veteran DOWTON, will appear this evening at our Theatre, in the characters of Sir ANTHONY ABSOLUTE in "*The Rivals*," and Sir ADAM CONTEST in "*The Wedding Day*." It was our intention to say a good deal upon this subject, but fortunately we received just in time to save us the trouble, a letter from the Thunderer at the Theatre, to which we give insertion below. We subscribe to all he says about DOWTON, but do not admire his personalities, and when we have leisure, we shall administer an inky draught, commonly called a *black dose*, to the said Jupiter Tonans, as a punishment for his impertinence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Have you looked at the Quebec papers? Next time you do a bit of dramatic critique, take a lesson from them. I have seen what you said of old DOWTON, on the only night he graced your Montreal boards, and I must say that, to my thinking, you are as cold as a Canada Christmas, and dole out your praise as churchwardens do their charity—cursed sparingly, and with a bad grace. Why can't you open the flood gates of your admiration, and tell us, that all who were there that evening, were enraptured with the delightful old man? Why didn't you tell us that some folks, "albeit unused to the melting mood," found out, when it was too late, that while they thought they had been laughing all the time, they had also been doing a bit in the way of *piping their eye*. Lord bless you, the old man has such power, and comes upon you in such an unlooked for way, that he can do, what I must own is but seldom done, *find the soft corner of a lawyer's heart*; and if that a'n't a feat, aye, *and a feat to boast on*, I don't know what is. Ask any body, ask every body, if they did not perceive their neighbours making believe *to blow* their noses, and all that sort of thing, at some parts of his performance, for I rather think that few will own the soft impeachment, in their own persons; though blow me if I know why a man should be ashamed of letting out "that he has a heart that can feel for another." For myself, and *I care not who knows it*, I certainly had a bad cold in my head that night, or something of that sort, as I found my bandana in requisition a pretty considerable number of times. But, mind you, Mr. Editor, I am not going to do your work for you, and tell you all that you ought to have told us, I only just want to insinuate, that in your theatrical notice of the other morning, you have been drawing it *too mild* in some respects, and rather more free than welcome, with your vinegar in others. On this part of the subject, I have only to add, that if the good folks of Montreal wont come to the theatre, and see old DOWTON, the loss will be theirs; if they know what was for their own good, they would come every night, for I can make it clear as a demonstration in EUCLID, that it would be a saving in the end. What is more likely to cause a saving in doctors' bills, "to get rid of the perilous stuff that weighs upon the soul," than a hearty laugh? Then, laugh when you can, believe me there is nothing like it to prolong man's life, aye, or woman's either. By the bye, talking of ladies, I begin to suspect that the *Green Eyed Monster* had something to do with their non-appearance at the theatre the other night; their liege lords were afraid they'd fall in love with the *dear* old gentleman.

A word or two more before we part, as I have mentioned the ladies. It is very lucky for you that the orders against admitting any one behind the scenes are so peremptory. I know you—but "*pity o' yer face, if ye be tempted to venture there.*" My gracious! I would not insure your beauty for a pretty considerable sum. The dressings you get from your political oppone ts, are flea bites, to the handling you'd catch there. You are known as the man that is hard to please, or as him with the *unkommon head of hair*; so do get your "head cut," that they may have nothing *to lay hold of*. It would be unpleasant to have "that *cur*" thrown in your face—so look sharp, and mind your eye. I picture to myself, the figure you'd cut, after being submitted to the women's tender mercies. (All this I have had from a lady.) So, now you have had fair warning, should the worst come to the worst, she can say with the poet—"Shake not thy gory locks at me—thou canst not say I did it."

I am not yet done with you. What did you mean, you horrid wretch, by your squeamish hit at our last farce? Now look you, it is too late in the day for you to sham sulks—it is no go, so drop it as cool, it don't become you; if you don't, 'pon my soul I'll make common cause with the ladies, and, after you have undergone the ordeal of their clutches, I'll spend a week's salary on rosin and red fire to give *eclat* to their vengeance.

Yours, &c.

THE MAN WOT DOES THUNDER AT THE THEATRE.

P.S.—Don't put this into your BALAAM box, or light your pipe with it. When printed, it won't be the worst article, I flatter myself, that has graced the columns of the *Courier*—theatrical critiques, for instance—put that in your pipe and smoke it.

MONTREAL RACES.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

THE GARRISON PLATE,

Of £25; entrance £2 10s., p. p.; one mile and a distance heats; free to all Horses, Gentlemen riders. Weights—3 years old, 7 stone 10 lbs.; 4 years old, 8 stone 11 lbs; 5 years old, 9 stone 6 lbs; 6 years old, 9 stone 11 lbs; aged, 10 stone.

Mr. YARKER's c. m. *Rival*, took this plate by a walk over, there being no competitors.

THE PROPRIETOR'S PURSE,

Of £20, added to a sweepstakes of £2 10s. each, p. p., open to all Horses; one mile heats. Weights same as for Turf Club Purse.

Mr. Yarker's g. h. *Peter M'Dougall*, 5 years old	2	2
Mr. Hart's b. m. *Children*, aged	1	1

This race created a great deal of excitement. Previous to starting, *Peter* was the favorite; odds were freely offered on him, and nearly all taken. The result, however, proved that the knowing ones were regularly taken in—numerous pockets being to let unfurnished.

THE MONTREAL STAKES,

Of £2 each, p. p., to which the Proprietor of the Course will add £20, for Horses bred in the Provinces; two mile heats. Weights the same as for Trial Stakes.

Mr. Weir's b. g. *Shamrock*, aged	1	2 d
Mr. A. P. Hart's *King's Own*, aged	4	d
Mr. Baird's b. g. *Jack on the Green*, 4 years old	3	1
Mr. Sharp's b. m. *Witch*, 4 years old	2	3 2

The first heat was well contested by *Witch* and *Shamrock*—the others saving their distance.

The second was a closely contested heat between *Shamrock* and *Jack on the Green*, the latter taking it by a short distance, *Witch* again saved her distance, and *King's Own* was distanced, having only ran about a quarter of the second round.

The third was the best contested heat ever witnessed in Montreal, by *Witch* and *Jack on the Green*—neck and neck the two rounds of the course, the latter winning by about a neck, *Shamrock* distanced.

SANTA ANNA is reported to have made his escape from the Texans.

RATHBUN's forgeries are supposed to amount, from first to last, to *seven millions of dollars*.

The Members of the Provisional Committee for the formation of a Society for the attainment of perfect Religious Liberty in these Provinces, are requested to meet at RASCO's this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The *British America* steamer arrived yesterday morning at 2 o'clock with 45 cabin and 100 steerage passengers. She made the trip to and from Quebec with one wheel.

Lower Canada.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The drought which prevailed from the 28th May, terminated by a moderate rain on the 29th July. The temperature afterwards became cold. On the night of the 9th, there was some degree of frost in detached spots, particularly in the new settlements on the north and south side of the river. In some places the potato stalks were injured. On the nights of the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, there was a hoar frost; the weather has since been warm and showery; throughout the month there has been no heavy rain, but sufficient to support vegetation.

The hay crops were generally saved in good condition; the latest mown was found to have improved by the rains, but the quantity throughout the district probably does not equal half an average crop.

The wheat crop is much better than could be expected, and was ripe rather earlier than usual. Some was cut about the 15th of the month, and the harvest is now general. The quality is good, and it will probably not fall short of the average quantity; the low lands having given an abundant return. The oats have also greatly improved, particularly the late sown. The quantity of straw will, however, be deficient.—Peas have also improved, but will be rather an inferior crop.

The potatoes, concerning which much alarm was felt, have also greatly improved, and it is thought will be sufficient for the ordinary consumption, although much fewer than usual.

Field turnips sown at the end of last month, will still give a partial crop. All kinds of garden stuffs have suffered, and, although they are improving, will be deficient.

Of apples and other orchard fruits there will be very few in this district, and these mostly worm-eaten; apples injured in this way ought to be carefully gathered and given to the hogs. The pastures have become good, and the produce of the dairy increased.

Meadows in good heart, if the season continues favourable, will be in a condition to furnish an after crop of valuable hay for young cattle. The potato stalks will also, in many places, be saved before the frosts, and salted for fodder.

Markets have continued high, excepting for meat, but that has been generally of an inferior quality, in consequence of the barrenness of the pastures and the desire of the farmers to reduce their stock before the fall, when they expect lower prices.

Accounts from the district of Montreal and from Upper Canada, speak favourably of the crops generally. There was also, at the latest dates, favourable prospects of the crops in Europe. The middle and southern parts of the Atlantic coasts of the United States have suffered the most by too much rain, and the district of Quebec and the provinces on the gulf of the St. Lawrence by drought.

The certainty of no alteration in the Timber Duties in the present Session of Parliament, secures employment here for the ensuing winter, and it is probable that ship-building will also be continued to a considerable extent; so that the prospects of the labouring classes, with good conduct on their part, is not so bad as was apprehended in our last report.

Quebec, August 29, 1836.

Upper Canada.

Last night about ten o'clock, we had a thunder storm, and one tremendous clap of thunder shook the town to its foundation. The lightning struck the house of Capt. Cameron, shattering the chimney and tearing out the timbers of the roof; then it passed through the Captain's bed room, breaking the stove and stove pipes, and other furniture; it then passed down through the kitchen, breaking most of the windows in that end of the house, and went through the back door, near which the servant maid sat, who escaped uninjured. The Captain was in his room at the time, and he also happily escaped any injury. That the lightning should thus strike through the house, and break much of it and its furniture to pieces, without injuring any one, is very remarkable.—*Kingston Herald of Tuesday.*

The Nova Scotians have taken the Texas fever, and a great many agricultural families are about to emigrate from the land of grindstones to the land of the *Wild Hyacinth*.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1836

The MORNING COURIER is published at the Office in *St. François Xavier Street*, 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*, about one penny each paper in town, and less than three half pence each, when sent to the country. It gives the latest News, foreign and domestic, and a Weekly Prices Current carefully corrected, accompanied with general observations on the state and fluctuations of the Markets.

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

The patrons of the Morning Courier in Upper Canada, are respectfully informed that Mr. JOHN WALLACE *is now on a Collecting tour in that Province; and it is hoped that all arrears, and the subscriptions for the current year, will be paid up.*

The Bureaucrats—shaken off by the great body of the Constitutionalists, and left alone in their glory—are desirous of making up in noise and vituperation, for what they lack in numbers and public spirit. Their present position of disgrace and defeat might have been foreseen from the moment, when, pressed by untoward circumstances, they spread abroad their banners, and enlisted in their service the mass of the British population. It was natural and inevitable, that men's attention should be turned to examine the merits of the cause in which they were required to do battle. The habit of discussing public affairs, of scrutinizing the actions of political opponents, and speculating upon the nature and tendency of public measures, gradually enlarged the views of the British community, and brought to light evils of a most pernicious character, bearing on the interests of the many, which had found no place in the grievance catalogue of those, who, up to that period, had been the self-elected leaders of the party. Separate and clashing interests were discovered—the secret springs of action were laid bare—and the merchant, the agriculturist, the mechanic, and in short the independent section of the Constitutionalists, who were really desirous of putting an end to the difficulties which distracted the Province, withdrew their confidence from men who sought their co-operation but to promote partial and, in some instances, personal objects, and who neglected or opposed those comprehensive reforms which are of paramount importance to the country generally.

The Petition to the Royal Commissioners, which emanated from an independent party, acting in concert for the common weal, carried confusion and dismay into the bureaucratic ranks, and was attacked with the most indecent fury by the public journals, which had erroneously been supposed to reflect the sentiments of the Constitutional body, but, which are, in truth, governed and directed by a small knot of officials and office seekers, whose object has been, throughout, to interpose obstacles to the restoration of public tranquillity, in order to prevent a searching inquiry into the abuses and mismanagement of Provincial affairs.

The feeble wailings of the *Montreal Gazette*,—whose Editor, honest man! only "bides his time" to be "as liberal as others,"—and the mock-heroics of the epithet-monger of the *Herald*, were echoed by the sly old reynard of the *Quebec Gazette*—who cautiously keeps open the door of reconciliation with his quondam allies, and gloats his imagination with an anticipated harvest of "printing contingencies." The temptation of making common cause with the *Vindicator* and *Minerve* was too great to be withstood by this deserter of every party, and of every principle to which he has been successively pledged. Unfortunately for the credit of the NO-petitioners, they did not agree and settle upon a systematic plan of operations against the petition. No "convention" was held on the subject, and, by one of the mischances of war, the worthy of the *Quebec Gazette* in his misguided zeal, has pierced, through "bone, marrow and all," his worthy brother of the *Herald*.

We confide to our damaged brother of the *Herald*, the task of defending, from the rude assaults of the *Gazette*, those parts of the petition which he professes to regard as "really valuable;" and, as an inducement to the vigorous prosecution of his labours, we promise him a respite from our editorial lash. While he is so engaged, we bind ourselves to abstain from all language which might, by possibility, call up unpleasant retrospections—the word "slanderer" shall not escape our pen. For our own part, we do not consider it necessary to enter upon the vindication of a document, which addresses itself so plainly to the common sense of its readers. It will require something more than the over-loaded declamation of the *Gazette*, to convince the community, that the objects and demands of the petition are not adapted to the common benefit, or, that the present minority in the Assembly, with the addition of some eight or ten members, under the "fair representation system," will have it in their power to relieve the petitioners from the evils of which they complain.

We are assured that there are many in Quebec who partake of this opinion, and we would strongly urge upon the Constitutionalists there, to be up and doing. Let us, at least, be true to ourselves, and not suffer to escape an opportunity, which may not again recur, of placing before the Imperial Parliament, an authentic statement of the wants and wishes of the British and Irish inhabitants.

Every day, the conviction gains strength, that our various banking institutions should all, without exception, be subjected to certain necessary regulations by the Legislature. This will appear to be called for when the various modes in which these bodies exist in this colony are considered. They present as anomalous an appearance as the coins which pass current among us from the eyeless button to the British sovereign. Some are chartered by the Legislature, others are based upon a portion of French law, not very distinctly understood, while others are destitute of any expressly legal existence. We ask those who can appreciate the advantages of banks, and who are, at the same time, not ignorant of their power to spread confusion, dismay and ruin through a community if the present irregular state of this branch of business, be either safe or desirable? Do we wish to experiment at this time of day with institutions, armed with the means of either vast good or evil to the country, when the dear bought experience of other nations and colonies is before us, for our warning? If the public are indifferent to the number or character of the Banks that may be formed in the Province, they neglect their own interests. We have resolved upon discussing fearlessly, and, impartially, such measures as, we think the public weal demands, should be adopted by the Legislature of the Province, in reference to Banking institutions.

We set out with the principle, that in order to secure the public against fraud or loss, in any way, the supervision or regulation of Banks, by the Legislature, is necessary; the degree, however, of such supervision or regulation, being limited to the attainment of the object aimed at. The propriety and justice of this interference will be apparent, if we consider that every Bank of the ordinary kind, that is established in the Province by one individual, or by a combination of individuals, necessarily makes the public a party in the matter. This is done, to mention no other way, by the circulation of bank notes which have no intrinsic, but only a representative value. It is absurd to say that every member of the community, before taking such *promises to pay*, should be convinced of their *bona fide* character, and of the ability of those who issue them to redeem them. Such prudence is practicable, and is every day exercised among merchants, in regard to the paper of private individuals; but it is not thought of by those among whom small bank bills circulate. This is one, though not the only point, at which the public are involved in the proceedings of Banks. Many others might be mentioned, such as the loss occasioned by over issues of paper, over trading, the change in the relative position of debtor and creditor, &c. We do not mention these as possibilities, but as probabilities, nay, even as certainties, that will occur in every community where no uniform and secure system of banking is followed. In what way, then, are the public to be guarded against those evils? The most obvious and natural method would be, by the intervention of the Legislature. If it be granted, what indeed cannot be denied, that banks, about which nothing further is known than that their directors are men of credit, and of which no security against mismanagement in their affairs is taken, can do the public a vast deal of injury by their conduct, we say that the public have a right, and should exercise it, to take, in regard to every institution of this kind, such precautionary measures as will effectually secure their own interests.

We can see nothing unreasonable or unjust in the right of supervision and regulation of banking institutions, which we have claimed for the public, or the Legislature, which is the guardian of public interests. Of the manner in which this interference should, in our opinion, be exercised, we shall afterwards speak.

The Montreal public may not be aware that there exists at New York, a regularly organized committee of defamation, instructed to invent and publish the most odious calumnies, concerning the Protestant population of this city. The Protestant community of Montreal is daily accused of sharing in, and conniving at certain iniquities imputed to our Roman Catholic fellow subjects, lay and clerical. The charge brought against us, as a body, is, that we are cognizant of the imputed crimes and villainies of the priests and nuns, and of the unequalled corruption of the people generally. We are told that we are deterred by fear, policy, and indifference, from declaring our real sentiments. The government authorities are assailed with equal virulence, and are represented as countenancing and refusing to punish murderers, robbers, and the worst crimes the human mind can imagine. Such, briefly, are the efforts which are now being made to discredit our character with our neighbours, the citizens of the United States, and we have reason to know that they have not been unsuccessful.

Under such circumstances, the citizens of Montreal, professing the reformed faith, should do something for the protection of their own character. The testimony of the public press, which has been repeatedly given on this subject, is derided and rejected, as *bribed by the priests*. It is therefore recommended, that a public meeting be called by some influential gentlemen. It will be numerously attended, and the declaration of public sentiment, openly made, will silence at once and for ever, those scandalous falsehoods.

A severe frost was experienced in Penobscot county, in Maine, on the night of the 22d ultimo, and is said to have done a great deal of injury.

The *Canadian Eagle* steamer arrived yesterday morning from Quebec, with 38 cabin and 122 steerage passengers.

The letter bags at the Exchange News Room, by the *Snowdon*, for Liverpool, and the *Hampshire*, for London, will close on Monday evening next.

Lower Canada.

We are glad to see that a less expensive practice, in regard to funerals, is introduced into this city. It is intended to render the last service and public mark of respect to friends and fellow-citizens, without entailing on their families any useless expense, which a desire of conforming to established usages in many instances renders burthensome. It is wished to dispense with hat-bands, scarfs, gloves, and all other expences of mere parade, which heretofore have been furnished to the assistants. Those whose connection with the deceased require it, bring with them, as in Scotland, a crape round their hats, and weepers on their wrists, which are a sufficient distinction; and the old Canadian custom of walking to the grave of a friend or relation is adhered to, as more respectful and avoiding distinctions, which might be inconvenient to some of the attendants. We hope the practice, now introduced, will be preserved in and become general.—*Quebec Gazette.*

A Frenchwoman, we perceive, advertises in the *Times* that she has arrived in town, and is ready to wait on gentlemen to change the color of their hair, and keep their whiskers in order, for 10s. per month. She is not the first Frenchwoman, we suspect whose trade has been the *turning* of Englishmen's *heads*.—We hear the Marquis of Queensberry has retained her as his whisker fingerer.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS, *Sept. 2.*—*Ashes* are in fair demand at our last quotations—say 35s. 6d. @ 36s. for Pots, and 39s. 6d. @ 40s. for Pearls. There has been a good enquiry for *Flour*, and the stock of sweet being small, higher prices have been realised:—32s. 6d. has been currently paid for mixed brands, and a few sales are said to have been effected at 33s. Higher prices are generally looked for, and some holders of prime brands demand 35s. In *Wheat* there has been little doing—good samples of U. C. would bring an advance of 1d. @ 2d. ℔ 60 lbs. on our last quotations. *Provisions and West India Produce* are without change. *Bills on England* are lower: the Montreal Bank have reduced their rate as drawers to 10 ℔ cent. pm., and Merchants' Bills may be quoted at 9¼ @ 9½. The negotiations for the 8th packet have not been large.

ASHES STOCK COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.	
September 1, 1836.				
Shipped	9419	5610	15029	
In Store	3307	1695	5002	
	12719	7305		20024
September 1, 1835.				
Shipped	11592	3603	14795	
In Store	3375	795	4070	
	14967	3998		18865
Excess, 1836				1159

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—AUGUST 29.

A schooner from Anticosti, with staves and wrecked stores.

Bark Mary Stewart, Harrison, Ipswich, Windsor & Miner, ballast, 140 passengers.

August 30.

Ship Meteor, Hull, M. Burstall, ballast.

Bark St. Patrick, Harbottle, Sunderland, Maitland, coals.

Marquis Huntley, Motley, London, order, ballast.

Rominia, Callender, Greenock, Rodger, Dunn & Co. &c. 3 settlers.

Brig John Scott, Ramsay, Exmouth, order, do.

Buckingham, Robertson, Glasgow, W. Price, do.

Stephen Wright, Bell, Hull, M. Burstall, do.

Agenoria, Smith, Sunderland, T. Carry, coals, 2 passengers.

Hero, Mason, Lynn, Atkinson, ballast.

August 31.

Schr. Glasgow, Graham, Quebec, Aylwin & Co. fish.

Ship Manchester, Dunning, 7th July, Liverpool, Symes & Ross, ballast.

Bark Royal Tar, Sandell, 26th June, Exeter, Sumbertons, do.

Georgiana, Batie, 23 July, Sunderland, Maitland & Co. coals.

Brig Vidalia, Marshall, 27th June, Liverpool, order, general cargo, 23 passengers.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42

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