

The Journalist FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Republica status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perorandi.—SENECA.

MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1836.

No 55.

1836.

INSURANCE COMPANY established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to carry on every description of business...

ARTHUR BIRD WAREHOUSE, 10, St. Joseph Street, REGOLLEY & SHERBURN.

H. HENSON & CO. HAVING recently arrived from England, they have to inform the Clergy and Inhabitants of Montreal, that they have...

DELEGATES to the By-Law adopted by the SELECT GENERAL COMMITTEE of the Imperial Parliament...

J. C. GRANT, Chairman. STANLEY BAGG, J. BOSTON, H. DYER, GE. B. DAY, THEODORE DAVIS, D. DUFF, ROBERT JONES, J. MOULSON, AUSTIN CIVILLIER, T. R. JUDAH, W. W. SAKER, A. P. HART.

THE AGENCY for the "BANK OF MONTREAL" is situated at the office of the Agricultural Bank Agency.

ACKWOOD & KIRKMAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, &c., No. 31, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

NOTICE—A GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF MONTREAL, is hereby requested at the Office of the Bank in this City, on MONDAY the 15th day of November next...

THE AGENCY for the "BANK OF MONTREAL" is situated at the office of the Agricultural Bank Agency.

BANK OF MONTREAL. NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared...

WARDING, 1836.—The Subscribers at MONTREAL and BROCKVILLE, are prepared to receive PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES...

HARE'S PASSAGE CLOTHS.—The Subscribers being desirous of selling their consignments of the above CLOTHS, offer them for Sale at the following Rates...

MONTREAL.—Printed for the Proprietors, by ROLLO CAMPBELL, St. Francois Xavier Street. The Morning Courier is published daily (Sundays excepted) in Terms, Six Dollars per annum...

Advertisement listing names and addresses for various services and businesses, including D. Masson, F. M. Brown, and others.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1836.

Public attention has been again directed to the state of the law in regard to the Clergy Reserves, by a thick and thin stickler for every thing that is exclusive and liberal in either church or state.

The intention of the defenders of the exclusive claims in taking shelter under a perverted view of the provisions of the Constitution...

Before examining the special pleading of the Herald on this subject, it will be of material service in helping to a sound conclusion on it, to take a general view of those sections of the 31st Geo. III. chap. 31, on the Constitutional Act...

There are several other pompous conceits, that the Herald indulges in on this subject that our time and space will not permit us particularly to refer to.

At a meeting held last week of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, President of the Society, read a paper setting forth various objections against the science of phrenology.

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Dr. BARBER has delivered a lecture on the genius and writings of SHAKESPEARE at Quebec, which is highly spoken of.

The number of Post Offices in the United States is 11,000; the amount of postage received is about \$2,000,000 a year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER. Sir,—In reference to a communication which appeared in your paper of yesterday, signed "Circus-terricus," relative to the Post Office I beg leave to state, that as far as my blame was supposed imputable to the Post Office I beg leave to state, that as far as my blame was supposed imputable to the Post Office...

By giving this communication insertion in your paper to-morrow, you will oblige— Sir, Your obedient servant, ANDREW PORTOUS, Postmaster.

A large number of citizens and several of the military officers in this city, attended the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent yesterday morning, in order to witness the canonization of St. Deshaene, a Canadian lady, who has been for 3 years a Postulate, as one of the sisters of the Black Veil.

RELEASE OF DUVAL.—We mentioned yesterday that Duval, the well known pirate, had been released from his long and perilous imprisonment 63 years under ground.

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The morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, at the rate of one dollar per month in advance.

THE PACKET ship Virginia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th ult., arrived at New York during the night of Monday the 7th instant.

THE MONEY MARKET continues to be the engrossing object of interest in England. The difference between France and Switzerland has not been arranged.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA—Her Royal Highness is said to be accomplished in a high degree, in the modern European languages, is a proficient in Latin, and has made great progress in the study of the Greek.

THE VILLAIN who contrived the explosion at the Liverpool Post Office has been discovered. He lately arrived from America in the Virginia, and is a Portuguese.

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ry side. "Cursed is my fate, which... me here to insolvency, while my... perhaps even now approaching his...

my impression that he was the... secretary of the master of the... I had often met him at the... Here he met me for a few days...

Nothing further has taken place in the... between France and Switzerland. France is... anxious to close it amicably, but all the Swiss...

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada... has elected Mr. McLean for its Speaker. This is unfortunate, for Mr. McLean has...

the net 224 lbs. car 200 lbs. hoop 85 lbs. lib... iron and ropes 30 lbs. grapping line... and grapple 120 lbs. Total 907 lbs.

Upon hearing this announcement the count... the prisoners brightened up and they... left the bar laughing.

The Trustees of the Royal Institution have... come to a settlement with the heirs of the late... obtained against them for £21,000, being the...

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Rich Relations.
From the Ladies' Association Magazine.

Ye who are hunted by a band
Of misanthropic and unkind
Still fostering with reluctant hand
The thistles and the weeds;
How will you smile when I reproach
How mock my lamentation
Alas! my every care and pain
Alike from rich relations!

When first I entered life's career,
I took my way very soon
And you'll admit, never fear
The riches of my brother;
He occupies the vine and the
A little Rochelle's station,
No product, saving, try each way
To please your rich relation.

Your father's and mother's year,
Has seen five thousand years,
Demns prepared me a worthless race
And loves dumb creatures more;
Her spirit comes—mine is fit
Her mother's approval
Does not mind her money's playful tricks,
But court your rich relation.

My uncle's eldest child I head,
His wife I please completely,
His correspondent's letters read,
And write his answers neatly;
I wield a distaff busily scrawled
With many a calculation,
In all (save private) I'm installed
Clerk to my rich relation.

I say and do what'er I'm told,
My time is idly ling'ring,
Thick, clumsy shoes my feet offend,
And worsted gloves my fingers;
I vote gay waistcoats, snuff and rings,
Have a cocked hat,
"Young men should wear plain, homely things,"
Thus says my rich relation.

He "hates to see a rhyming book
A step-child to the muse,
Since then I've looked up Lalla Rookh,
And let Childie Harold slumber;
Marmion lies near, and Chivalry
Takes on the shelf her station,
I even shut sweet L. E. L.
To please my rich relation.

My great aunt's pet memorial,
Around me daily comes,
And once a week I go to tea,
Read through two penny papers,
And then a hand of bridge take,
By way of recreation,
Three games for treppence in the stable
Fixed by my rich relation!

Though often the contrives to cheat,
I never dare to swindle,
Remember her monkey climb my seat,
My hair to twist and plait;
One night he frightened my cat
Almost to strangulation,
And but received a smile and pat
From my kind rich relation!

I'm sent about from dawn to dark
On some absurd commission,
I never stroll across the Park,
Nor see the exhibition;
My friends begin to frown and frow,
And leave their lodgings;
He cannot bear my lively letters,
Who owns two rich relations.

This mode of life I loathe and fear,
Would I could try some other,
Would I could fly—ah! what is here?
A letter from my mother!
I guess the reason why she writes,
Some previous accusations,
A lecture for some fancied slight
Shows to my rich relation!

Say—"All our hopes, dear boy, are fled,
Prepare for grief and pity,
The fall of Spanish bonds has spread
A panic through the city;
Your uncle's all he really eat
On our vast speculation,
We fear next Saturday's Gazette
Will see our rich relation!

"Visit him, you know, the dying gear,
Last month he hath recovered,
A friend could not have found out,
Herself and poodle counted;
His stable whistlers, sorrow check,
And lengthy speculation,
Have turned her husband's money weak,
So'll our rich relation!

Huzza! my relations will not brook
The labour of concealing,
Hoo-doo! I'll think, read, draw and look
With independent feeling;
Lads, huzz! I'm at last free,
For Irish parambulation,
I've dropped my Old Man of the sea,
I've lost my rich relation!

Encouragement—no one stand
In liberty's possession;
Gentle, without your helping hand,
I've reaped from oppression;
Match me the triumph if you can,
Surrounding lands and nations,
Felt by a free-born Englishman,
Released from rich relations.

Agricultural Report for October.
A great part of the past month was unfavourable for the agricultural operations that required to be executed. From the 1st to the 15th the weather was fine. On the 15th snow fell and covered the ground several inches deep, which remained on two or three days. Up to the 1st snow, there was no frost to prevent ploughing, or to cause much injury to the potatoes in the ground. On the night of the 21st the frost was severe, and from that time it continued to freeze, with little intermission, to the end of the month. On the 25th snow fell and covered the ground, but it disappeared the following day, in the neighbourhood of Montreal, though not in other parts of the district.

The late Oats that remained green and sweet on the 15th, was so completely beat down by the snow which fell on that day, that it was impossible to harvest it afterwards, and it is lost to the

farmer for any useful purpose. I regret to state that from report, I have every reason to believe, that a very considerable portion of the Oat crop throughout the province has been lost under these circumstances.

Of the Potato crop, I do not suppose that a third part was secured previous to the 21st, consequently a very large proportion of those that remained in the ground subsequent to that date, must have been greatly damaged by the severe and continued frost. This loss is the more to be lamented, because it might have been prevented, if the crop had been secured in ordinary time, which certainly never should be allowed to be later than the 20th or, perhaps, the 15th of October, under any circumstances, of late or early planting, or whether perfectly ripe or not. In consequence of the very late planting last spring, and the early frosts, Potatoes were not in general ripe at the beginning of October, and this prevented many farmers from taking up their potatoes so early as usual. When potatoes are not found to be sufficiently ripe, to be taken up, and stored in root-houses early in October, the best plan would be to take them up nevertheless—but in place of storing them immediately in the cellar or root-house, they should be secured for some time in the fields.

The method which I have been in the habit of adopting was to put the potatoes taken each day into three heaps, one in the centre, and one near each end of the field, placed in a straight line, so as not to give much interruption to the ploughing, should it be commenced before the potatoes were finally removed to the cellar or root-house. By making three heaps for each day's work, if properly placed, they will be sufficiently convenient for the gatherers to carry the potatoes to the heaps, unless the field is very long. The heaps are placed on the surface of the soil, the base about four feet wide, and sloped on each side to a point. They are covered in the evening with the earth, to the depth of nine to twelve inches, and the earth should be close-ly pressed with the back of the spade, so as to throw off the rain. The heaps, when finished, are shaped like the roof of a small house. It will be no harm to allow some of the soil to mix with the potatoes in putting them into the heaps. Potatoes that are not perfectly ripe when taken up, will soon become so, if put up in this way. They will be perfectly safe from frost, and after two or three weeks they may be removed to the cellar, and will keep much better than if they had been put there when first taken up. The additional expense is not much, and will be more than refunded to the farmer, in the safety and better quality of his potatoes. I know that this valuable vegetable, put up in cellars or root-houses in an unripe state, is very subject to injury, and becomes unfit for use, either for the table or for ploughing.

The fall ploughing was not more backward at this period of the season for the last twenty years; and if the ploughing should now be completed finally, there are many farmers who have scarcely made a commencement. On farms under a proper system of management, and with a proper crop of manure, and with a good soil, sufficiently drained, &c., the ploughing ought not, and need not, be so backward as it is, had prudent exertion been used.—On farms of 80 arpents (the usual extent of Canadian farms) not more than thirty arpents, or one-third of the whole should be in tillage; and I cannot see why any farmer should find it difficult, under ordinary circumstances, to plough that quantity of land, or the greater part of it, during the months of September and October.—When the ploughing is not nearly finished in the fall, it has a very unfavourable influence on the farmer's operations in spring, and must necessarily retard greatly the sowing of his crops.

Those who advocate spring ploughing, may, by all means, plough their land in spring, if they find opportunity to do so, but they may be assured the soil will not be in a warm state, from having previously received a full ploughing. To the experienced farmer, it must be perfectly manifest, that earth, land, once ploughed, perhaps late in May, or the month of June, and probably not well harrowed when putting in the seed, cannot, (if the season should prove moderately dry and warm) be in a proper state to produce a profitable crop of grain of any species. The furrow slices will not close well, and does not retain moisture, and becomes perfectly dried up, so that it will yield any thing like a valuable crop. It is well known that a large proportion of the Oat crop in particular, in cultivated in Lower Canada, in this very imperfect manner, and unless the summer is wet, Oats, cultivated, has not a chance to prove a paying crop. Early in the month of September, some lands were, certainly difficult to plough, but by applying an additional power of draught in such cases, ploughing was possible, almost on every farm. Farmers who have been long in the country, have sufficient experience to be aware, that it would be safest to have the ploughing nearly finished before the 1st of November. They will find abundant employment after that time at their usual work, should the weather remain open. There is generally slight frosts at night after the end of October, and ploughing cannot be well executed if the surface of the soil is frozen, and it makes it much more difficult for the cattle, than it would be in the month of September, at the dryest time I have ever seen it.

In publishing reports of the progress of agricultural labours, the state of the crops, and the probable influence of the weather upon them, I have always endeavoured to give some additional notice to these reports, by suggesting any improvement in agricultural management which I thought might prove useful to such farmers as might have been experienced in those matters that night. Impressed with the idea of the paramount importance of agriculture to this Province, I wish on every favourable opportunity to recommend, and forward its improvement by every possible means, and I hope this will be sufficient excuse for my long paper.

With the same object in my view now, I think it may be interesting, if not useful, to review the past season, of spring, summer, and harvest, and endeavour to show how far they may have had an influence on agriculture, favourable or

unfavourable to the farmer, more particularly those residing in the District of Montreal, and on that part long settled and in cultivation. I do not include in this report any new settled districts.

The last spring was unusually late for Canada, and from report, it would appear, that severe weather was experienced at the same time, in most of the northern hemisphere within the temperate zone. In Lower Canada, from whatever previous cause, a large proportion of the soil intended for the spring crop, had to be ploughed in spring, and hence greatly retarded the sowing and planting, after the weather became favourable. In consequence, the sowing of Oats in particular, was, to my knowledge, continued to the end of June, and the planting of Potatoes to the 10th July. This Oats did not ripen in proper time, and some were never harvested, and late potatoes were exposed to the severe frost we have had since the 21st of October, because they were not ripe previously to that time. It does not appear perfectly clear, that in either case, the loss can be fairly attributed to the season. Under any circumstances, good crops could not be expected, sown and planted as late a period of the summer, not the spring. The sowing of Wheat was, I think, late, not much was sown previous to the 8th or 10th of May, and I believe it was sown to the end of that month. In this particular instance, however, late sowing was the means of saving much of the crop from the ravages of the fly, as it did not come into ear until the fly had nearly disappeared. The season, being a dry one throughout, was extremely favourable for producing Wheat in perfection, and were it not for the injury caused by the fly, the crop would have been excellent in quality, though not heavy. The Barley, cultivated on suitable soil, must have been a fair crop, as the season was favourable. Those who had not a fair crop of this grain, must attribute it to unsuitable soil or cultivation. Oats that were sown in proper time, on good soil, though not very long in straw, was a full average crop; but I am persuaded, one half the crop was sown late, and on spring ploughed land, and did not get a fair chance to succeed. The frost early in September, and in some situations, in the month of August, injured the late Oats that were perfectly green at that time, and most of them did not ripen properly. Farmers will do well to be cautious in choosing seed Oats next spring, to see that some of it has been frozen. A large proportion of the late Oats can scarcely have escaped this injury, and will be unfit for seed.

For Peas sown in due time, and on dry soil, there could not have been a more suitable season, but much of them were late sown, and was checked by early frost before they were at maturity. The past season, though dry, was not sufficiently warm for the production of Indian Corn in perfection, and it is all but a total failure. It may yield some assistance of food for swine. This crop cannot be much depended upon in Lower Canada, though it may occasionally succeed, and be very profitable, cultivated properly on suitable soil. Bush Wheat was also a failure, or nearly so, in consequence of early frost, when in blossom.

Potatoes planted in time (which should never be later than the first week of June), were a good crop, where the dry rot did not destroy the seed; the season, however, has not been the cause of the dry rot. The early frosts in September was injurious to late planted Potatoes, as it completely withered the tops, and checked their growth, but were Potatoes planted in the month of May they would have been nearly at maturity before there was any frost that would have injured them. In the District of Quebec, the long continued drought must have been unfavourable to the crop, in consequence of the cold and early frosts, which it may be said will produce the best crop of Potatoes.

The season was favourable for Carrots, cultivated on suitable soil, and they are not injured by frost. This is a root, the cultivation of which is entirely neglected by farmers, though they would scarcely ever fail, under proper management. Turnips sown after the first of July, succeeded very well, until the last severe frost set in.

I have extended this report more than I intended, I may be so unfortunate as to give offence to some, by the remarks I thought it essential to make. I disclaim any wish to give offence in any quarter. I submit these observations to the consideration of farmers, with a sincere desire that they may be productive of good to them, and tend in some measure, however trifling, to promote the improvement and prosperity of agriculture.

WILLIAM BYRNE,
City St. Paul,
Nov. 7, 1836.

TO LET, until the first of May next, a comfortable and well-furnished DWELLING HOUSE, in St. Rosemary Street, near the Haymarket, adjoining Mr. OLIVIER'S FINEST. Three Rooms and Kitchen on the ground floor, and two Bed Rooms in the Garret. Possession on 1st Nov. Apply on the Premises, or to the Sub-criber.

ROLLO CAMPBELL,
Morning Courier Office,
Montreal, Oct. 6, 1836.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the ST. PIERRE BREWERY and DISTILLERY. This establishment is in good order, and has every convenience and facility for doing an extensive Business. For further particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH JONES,
Nov. 3, 1836.

TO LET, until the first of May next, the Store in St. Simeon Street, lately occupied by Messrs. FENNER & SACRE. Possession given immediately. Enquire at the People's Bank.

Nov. 1, 1836.

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately, that large old STONE HOUSE a foot of the Rue St. Mary, admirably adapted for an extensive Hotel and Boarding House, or for Retail Store. To the building there are attached stables sufficient for fourteen horses, a large yard, an excellent well, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., a garden in which there is a variety of choice fruit trees, and excellent cabbages extend the entire length of the house. Further particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor on the premises.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL,
181-51st St.,
Oct. 24.

TO THOSE DESIROUS OF OPENING AN EXTENSIVE HOTEL ESTABLISHMENT.

WHAT convenient, central and airy situation in Great St. James Street, nearly opposite Tattersall's, consisting of two first-rate STONE BUILDINGS, finished in the best style for a fashionable establishment, with Brick Chimneys in rear thereof, which may easily be converted into one; possessing every convenience; being within a few minutes walk of the principal Banks, Library, Reading Rooms, Stage Office and Harbour; is now offered on Lease for a term of years, by the Executors of the late Mr. ANTHONY WARR, to such as may be disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity of converting the said premises into a first class Hotel. Offers will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th day of October next.

ANDREW WHITE,
Montreal, Sept. 10, 1836.

WILL TO LET—In a flourishing Village, about 30 miles from Montreal, well situated for communication by water, and where there is a considerable quantity of customer work, a powerful Steam Mill, with three Rats of Stones, will be let, at a very low rate, to a tenant of industry and moderate capital. Apply to

Messrs. LAROQUE, BERNARD & Co.,
Sept. 16, 1836.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, that capital HOUSE advantageously situated at the corner of St. Paul and St. Jean Baptiste Streets, a situation very favourable for business. The House is three stories high, and affords excellent accommodations. In the rear there is a spacious and convenient Vault. For conditions, apply to the undersigned proprietor.

C. S. RODIER,
August 18, 1836.

TO LET—That two story Stone HOUSE, with Wings, GARDEN and DEPENDENCIES, in the Rue St. Jean, lately occupied by Messrs. GARDNER, being a most desirable residence for a respectable family. On the first floor there are nine Rooms, exclusive of Kitchen, Wash-house, Summer Kitchen, and Fire place. The second floor is finished with marble mantel-pieces. Notwithstanding the House is not more than a quarter of an hour's walk from the Court House, it may be said to be quite in the country. The Garden is stocked with an abundance of choice Fruit Trees, Grapes, Vines, &c.

A new two story WOODEN HOUSE, consisting of eight apartments. Possession immediately.

That three story BRICK HOUSE, Craig Street, next to S. De BUREAU'S, Eat. This House, from its proximity to the Court House and all public buildings, requires no comment.

A Two-story STONE HOUSE, near the CHATELAIN'S OFFICE, fronting the Island St. Helens, occupied at present by Mr. BURLAND.

Several small HOUSES, having from four to five Rooms each. Apply to

M. E. DAVID,
Feb. 2, 3424 Great St. James Street.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, two SHOPS, 22 by 43 feet, with good DWELLING HOUSE, situated in St. Jean Street, near the Haymarket, in the Block of Brick Buildings now erecting by the Subscribers.

Also—
A SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE in Vol. Hagley Street, Griffintown.

Four DWELLING HOUSES, near the a. house, erected last year.

W. S. PHILLIPS & Co.,
Feb. 2.

TO LET, the HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MATHIAS, Upper St. Henry Street. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

Feb. 3, 345

TO LET—That fine old stone HOUSE, with three stories high, situated on St. John Street, near the Haymarket. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises to

P. C. VALOIS,
Oct. 7, 167-10th

FRENCH EVENING CLASS.

MR. LAVIOLETTE begs to inform the Young Gentlemen of the City of Montreal, that he will commence his FRENCH CLASS on the First of November next, at his residence, Craig Street, opposite the Banker's Club, next door to F. FANON, Esq.

Oct. 28, 165-3rd, 10th

LOUIS BENOIT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Montreal, that he will give PRIVATE TALKS on the "WOLFF, FLUTE, &c." at his residence, in the house belonging to E. HALL, Esq., Main Street, St. Lawrence District, or, if required, will give lessons in any part of the city.

Also, respectfully asks his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, for Private Dancing parties. He has the newest French publications from Paris, for that purpose.

165-3rd, 10th

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber begs to inform his numerous friends and customers, that the house recently occupied by Messrs. T.A. STANZ, Stationers, nearly opposite to the Court House, and at the same time begs to return to his most grateful thanks for the very liberal and kind support he has hitherto met with, and hopes by strict attention to the superintendance of their business, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

HENRY MUSEY,
Confectioner,
May 27, 53

WILLIAM RITCHIE & Co. have REMOVED to No. 230, St. Paul Street, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. G. GUYTON & Co., and Drayton & ROGERS, &c., May 15.

ROBERT FROST & Co. have REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. KAY, WHITEHEAD & Co., 36 St. Peter Street.
May 5.

SCRIPTURE, Dentist, has REMOVED to his Office to St. Henry Street, opposite St. Henry Hotel.
July 18.

THE Subscribers have REMOVED to the premises adjoining Messrs. LAWRENCE, ROBERTS & Co., in St. Jean Street, near St. Jacques.
JOHN WRAIG & Co.,
May 19.

CANADA AND LONDON NEW RETAIL FUR STORE.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his WAREHOUSE, FUR STORE to the premises lately occupied by Mr. BROWN, as his old room, opposite to English Church, Notre Dame Street, which he intends, in connection with the same, to keep an splendid and extensive assortment of all kinds of MANUFACTURED FURS, which he has determined to offer at much lower prices than in other houses in the trade, and which may be depended upon for goodness and quality. There have all been got up under his own inspection. Among the assortment will be found—Mink, Squirrel, Chinchilla, Fitch, Lynx and Beaver, Seal, Marten, Minx, Lacifer, Fitch, Sea Seal and Furry Fur Caps, of all shapes and qualities. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Hats, Coats, Gloves and Gaiters, of all kinds, &c.

N.B.—All kinds of Furs Altered, Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired to the present fashion.
The highest price paid in cash for all kinds of Shipping Furs.
St. Notre Dame Street,
Sept. 23, 1836.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF MONTREAL, is hereby requested at the Office of the Bank in this City, on MONDAY the 21st day of November next, at the hour of NOON, to consider and determine on the best means of continuing the business of the said Bank, in case the Charter shall expire before the Provincial Parliament is again called together for the despatch of business, or in the event of any unexpected contingency, preventing its renewal before the first day of June next.

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

PETER M'GILL, President,
JOS. MANSON, Vice President,
T. B. ANDERSON,
C. BROCK,
JOHN TORRANCE,
J. JAMIESON,
JOHN MOLSON,
JOHN GARDIN,
JOHN REDPATH,
H. L. ROUTH,
JOHN M'PHERRON,
JOSEPH SHUTTER.
Montreal, Oct. 8, 1836.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENTUM on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, payable at the Office of the Bank in this City, on the 1st December next.

The Transfer Book will be closed on Monday the 15th November, and re-opened on the 1st December, between which periods no Transfers of Stock will be admitted.

By order
BENI. HOLMES,
Cashier,
Montreal, October 18, 1836.

FORWARDING, 1836.—The Subscriber at MONTREAL and BROCKVILLE, PARY has been daily a General Lecturer on Phonology, and now has made any definite arrangement for delivering a second course of Lectures, or Lectures on the general principles of Education, in this city, though it is the opinion of several gentlemen to induce him to give a popular course of Lectures on the subject of Phonology, and now can be said to be the most important. Those who have experienced the beneficial effect of Dr. BARNES'S eloquence, will readily believe that a course like this, which we know is most congenial to his feelings, and of which he is thoroughly master, will receive ample justice at his hands, and in any way that cannot fail to interest and instruct his auditors.

To the youth of both sexes, and to all parents, will such a course be most valuable. It is a course of instruction, in the most judicious manner, and one which will be immediately made to use in the services for the purpose.

A critic of great taste, "Mercury" is giving a short notice on the play of Hamlet, thus speaks of his dissection of Polonius's character:—"The analysis of Polonius was one of the most just and beautiful pieces of criticism I have heard for some time. Dr. Barnes traced the character in a manner to place the cranium and the skull, opening and not very scrupulous scrutiny fairly under the eye of the philosopher, and to bring out in their full development, all that mixture of craft and seeming sanity, which the poet has so ably blended in the little understood, and, by the playgoers, grossly misrepresented character—Polonius. He is indeed a creature, at all points such of the

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Vol. II.
Morning
MONTREAL, TUESDAY.

We yesterday published an account of the national system of education in this country, which has attracted much public attention. We find in our papers an additional proof to others already in existence, that it is possible to establish a national system of education in a country where different religious tenets prevail, without either sinking entirely religion as a part of the instruction bestowed upon the young, or presenting it in a sectarian form, and thereby identifying the schools with any religious body.

This system, which is throwing into the hands of the efforts of the older established sects, the liberal Education Society, and its principles, is the most liberal and the most practical, and that one day, Sunday, should be devoted to such religious instruction as Catholic, or the rest of the children present, should be sanctioned by a commission, consisting of the Protestant and Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, a Presbyterian Clergyman of high standing, and a few other individuals of various creeds. Several publications have been issued under the superintendance of this board, and of these, two contain extracts. Arrangements of so liberal a cast, supported by the Government of the day, proved gall and wormwood to the Church ascendancy party, both in Ireland and England, and encountered their bitter opposition. Success, however, beyond anticipation, has proved the wisdom of the framers of the plan.

Between 1832, when a bill was introduced, and 1834, when it received the sanction of the instrumentality of the British Parliament, the Irish, whose society was torn in pieces by springing from religious fanaticism, and Catholicism together, and the opportunity is thus afforded of attachments and friendship being formed between them, which may be continued in after years, and hence a spirit of toleration and charity will gradually be infused among all classes of society. It clouds, and behold around it the clouds and mounds, and plains, which the distance to the west and east will have the grass which will carpet of green velvet."

Lower Canada
Office of the Secy of the Province,
Quebec.

Dr. Barnes was arrested in town from Quebec, where he was prolonged in jail, and contemplated, in consequence of very general interest in the subject, a course of Lectures on Phonology, and now has made any definite arrangement for delivering a second course of Lectures, or Lectures on the general principles of Education, in this city, though it is the opinion of several gentlemen to induce him to give a popular course of Lectures on the subject of Phonology, and now can be said to be the most important. Those who have experienced the beneficial effect of Dr. BARNES'S eloquence, will readily believe that a course like this, which we know is most congenial to his feelings, and of which he is thoroughly master, will receive ample justice at his hands, and in any way that cannot fail to interest and instruct his auditors.

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Quantity of rain which fell in Montreal in 1836.

Month	Quantity of rain which fell	Quantity of rain which fell in 1835
Jan.	1.50	1.50
Feb.	1.50	1.50
March.	1.50	1.50
April.	1.50	1.50
May.	1.50	1.50
June.	1.50	1.50
July.	1.50	1.50
August.	1.50	1.50
September.	1.50	1.50
October.	1.50	1.50
November.	1.50	1.50
December.	1.50	1.50
Total for year.	18.00	18.00