

# The Montreal Courier.

## FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1836.

No. 23.

### Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1836.

We learn from many of our friends in Upper Canada, some of them residing in parts not far from the line which divides the two provinces, that an unusually active intercourse subsists with the neighbouring States; and that large quantities of foreign fabrics are daily introduced by other channels than the St. Lawrence.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that there exists at this moment but one bond of connexion between the two provinces. The Sovereign of each is the same. The apportionment of the Revenue collected in Lower Canada and Foreign importations at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, has proved a fertile source of animosity and discontent. The compact respecting intercourse are insufficient to guard against local disagreements arising in consequence of the peculiar geographical position of the two provinces; and in order to promote and secure the essential interests of both, and to consolidate their strength and resources, a legislative Union, founded upon fair and equitable principles, must, at no distant day, be the result of every obstacle, short of the annexation of Upper Canada to the United States, or an arrangement which shall finally, although not on terms, incorporate that province with the Republican Union, be accomplished.

This measure, which could not fail to be mutually advantageous to the two Provinces, has hitherto been obstructed by party and sectional jealousies; but it is now becoming apparent that the existing relations between them cannot much longer be sustained. A spirit of commercial jealousy and distrust, aggravated by the misconduct of the Lower Canada Assembly, has been excited; and this spirit must increase with two independent Legislatures, sometimes acting upon different principles, and representing interests, not unfrequently supposed to be hostile.

Departing of any measures of redress by means of Legislative enactments in this Province, the inhabitants of Upper Canada have been driven to cultivate an extensive commercial intercourse with the State of New York. In a few years the Railroads of that State—the Erie and Oswego Canals—and the Hudson River—may supersede the St. Lawrence, notwithstanding any restrictions which the wisdom or policy of England may interpose.

Now, it cannot be too often repeated, that the greatest hindrance to our prosperity, the chief bar to the introduction of capital, is the continued existence of the feudal system in this Province. If praise be given to the system, because under its influence Stagnation is peopled, with an immense pauper and still enterprising race, it must only be from blind national prejudice and party spirit perverting the judgment, or tempting to the utterance of an opinion, which is known to be false. The *habitués* have lived, vegetated and multiplied under the system, but they have not improved. If once they became conscious of the thralldom in which they have been so long held, there would be some prospect of their breaking the chains of their oppression. We take, as an omen of good, the spirit of the Resolutions yesterday quoted, and the recorded contentions of the inhabitants of L'Acadie, that the *lads et cetera* and other feudal rights, "paralyze in a greater degree the commercial interest and industry of the inhabitants of this Province," than any other abuse of which they are conscious.

A Savings Bank has been established in Sherbrooke. We wish to see more of these institutions in the country. They afford excellent opportunities for the industrious poor to lay by and secure, against the demands of our long and severe winters.

The Steamer *British America* arrived yesterday morning from Quebec, with 44 cabin and 640 stowage passengers on board, and the Schooner *Perseverance* in tow.

By the Canada steamer last night, we received the *Quebec Gazette* of Wednesday evening. The shipping intelligence will be found elsewhere.

On Tuesday the 19th instant, took place the public examination of the Boarding and Day School of the *Misses Clewley*, at St. John's, in presence of a considerable number of the most respectable inhabitants of the place. The young ladies were examined in Reading, French and English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. The propriety of their department, and the readiness and correctness with which they answered questions in the various branches, are so abundant, as to excite the admiration of the spectators, and reflect much honor upon their

teachers. Several of the scholars were totally ignorant of French, until their entrance into this school at a recent period, some of them not more than two months ago, evinced great proficiency in the elements of that language.

Some very good Drawings, Paintings, and pieces of Ornamental Work, were also shown, and I have rarely, if ever, been present at a similar exhibition, where all the people performed as well, and gave evidence of having been so well taught, as in the present instance.

The while I consider highly creditable to the *Misses Clewley*, as well as to Miss KELLUM, who has the charge of the English and Drawing departments.

Miss ANDREWS, the Music Mistress, being absent at the time, the pupils were not examined in that branch.

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Lieutenant Colonel Rowan, to be Military Secretary. Captain Goldie, 66th Regiment, to be Aide-Camp—*Quelbec Mercury*.

Two Soldiers' wives of the Royals have arrived and some of the Officers' baggage; the Transport with the Regiment may therefore be daily expected.—*Id.*

Unsuccessful DEPARTURE.—The ship *Harriet*, 615 tons, old measurement, Captain James Galt, commenced taking a cargo, one half sugar and one half deal, on Monday, 19th instant, cleared the Custom House, and proceeded to sea this morning—*Id.*

The activity in every branch of business caused by the influx of Emigrants has opened up a new field for the profitable investment of capital. It is not difficult to find a ready market for all kinds of manufactures, and almost every article which cannot be tolerated at more advanced prices. Millers must reduce their tolls and make better work. Store keepers must reduce their prices and keep better articles. Most of the mills in operation in the Townships make wretched work, and the millers take the lion's share and leave the miller with a little trouble in any soil.

They form a good wholesome article of food for those who have been used to them, and the meal ought to sell for half the price of flour; this is not the case, however, the poor suffer is deprived of more than half his crop to satisfy the rapacious miller and his numerous dependents only 100lbs of meal!! These are the grievances which church industry and press heavily upon the poor laborer in this country.

So great indeed is this scarcity, that double the legal interest of money can be easily obtained for its use. Again, the incapacity of our present capital, to the full employment of our present population, is incontrovertibly proved by the emigrations from these Provinces to the adjoining States. So long indeed, as our capital bears a less ratio to our population than that of our neighbors to their numbers, it will be impossible to prevent continual overflows of our population upon them. In these circumstances, our true policy is obvious, and that is by every means in our power to encourage the influx into the country of capital, and of emigrants possessed of capital.

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Upper Canada, alienated from the Lower Province, by the anti-British and anti-Commercial policy of a faction in its bosom, which is prepared to sacrifice the interests of an entire population, to maintain its own destructive ascendancy, will shortly demand, in the language of justifiable and indignant remonstrance, access to those means of ingress and egress which are applied in such abundance by the States bordering upon her.

The extension to her inhabitants of the unattracted use, subject to regulations to be made by the respective Governments of these channels of intercourse with Great Britain and foreign countries, which are so temptingly offered in her immediate vicinity, may, and in all probability will, form a subject of negotiation between the two powers. This point may be conceded; the Americans obtaining, as an equivalent, or something approaching to it, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the Ocean.

The consequences of such an arrangement, disannulled, it behoves every well-wisher to the prosperity of this Province, and of this in particular, to weigh carefully and maturely.

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### Removals.

Picture, Dental, has REMOVED Office to St. Henry Street, opposite Hotel.

JAM BIRCHIE & Co. have REMOVED to No. 100, St. James Street, opposite Hotel.

VAL—his music has been REMOVED to No. 100, St. James Street, opposite Hotel.

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### EASY AND COMFORTABLE SHAVING.

EVERY Man, who values such an operation, should send his RAZORS to

BACON, MAIN STREET, QUEBEC SUBURBS.

Who has arrived from England with a PATENT Razor, to make his Razor good, and better, at a moderate charge, as man, as well as the rich man, may BY AND TO CHEAP SHAVE.

Shave, Scissors, Pen Knives, &c. Sent with accuracy and dispatch, June 25, 1836.

### MY BODY'S ALBUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF NEWS, TALES, ESSAYS, ANECDOTES, AND FACETIE.

ENRICHED WITH NUMEROUS GROTESQUE AND AMUSING ENGRAVINGS

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The price of the paper is one dollar per annum, in advance, and for the first year only.

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