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Selected Poetry.

FROM ROYMES ON THE ROAD, BY T. MOORE.

*Lord Baro's Memoirs, written by himself.—
Reflections when about to read them.*

Let me, a moment,—ere with fear and hope
Of gloomy, glorious things, these leaves I open—
As one, in fairy tale, to whom the sky
Of some enchanter's secret halls is given,
Doubts, while he enters, slowly, tremblingly,
If he shall meet with shapes from hell or hea-
ven—

Let me, a moment, think what thousands live
O'er the wide earth this instant, who would give,
Gladly, whole sleepless nights to bend the brow
O'er these precious leaves, as I do now.

How far who know—and where is he unknown?
To what far region have his songs not flown,
Like Psalms' birds,* speaking their master's
name.

In ev'ry language, syllabled by Fame?—
How all, who've felt the various spells combin'd
Within the circle of that splendid mind,
Like powers, derived from many a star, and met
Together in some wondrous amulet,
Would burn to know when first the light awoke
In his young soul,—and if the gleams that broke
From that Aurora of his genius, rais'd
More bliss or pain in those on whom they blaz'd—
Would love to trace the unfolding of that power,
Which hath grown ampler, grander, every hour;
And feel, in watching o'er its first advance,

As did the Egyptian traveller,† when he stood
By the young Nile, and fathom'd with his lance
The first small fountains of that mighty flood.

They, too, who, 'mid the scornful thoughts that
dwell

In his rich fancy, tinged all its streams,
As if the Star of Bitterness, which fell
On earth of old, had touch'd them with its
beams,

Can track a spirit, which, though driv'n to hate,
From Nature's hands came kind, affectionate;
And which, ev'n now, struck as it is with blight,
Comes out, at times, in love's own native light—
How gladly all, who've watch'd these struggling
rays

Of a bright, ruin'd spirit through his lays,
Would here inquire, as from his own frank lips,
What desolating grief, what wrongs had driven
That noble nature into cold eclipse—

Like some fair orb that, once a sun in heaven,
And born, not only to surprise, but cheer
With warmth and lustre all within its sphere,
Is now so quench'd, that of its grandeur lasts
Nought, but the wide, cold shadow which it casts!

Eventful volume! whatsoever the change
Of scene and clime—th' adventures, bold and
strange—

The grief—the frailties, but too frankly told—
The loves, the feuds thy pages may unfold,
If Truth with half so prompt a hand unlocks
His virtues as his failings—we shall find

The record there of friendships, held like rocks,
And amities, like sun touch'd snow, resign'd—
Of fealty, cherish'd without change or chill,
In those who served him, young, and serve him
still—

Of generous aid, giv'n with that noiseless art
Which wakes not pride, to many a wounded heart—
Of acts—but, no—not from himself must aught
Of the bright features of this life be sought.
While they, who court the world, like MILTON'S
cloud,†

“Turn forth their silver lining” on the crowd,
This gifted Being wraps himself in night,
And, keeping all that softens, and adorns,
And gilds his social nature hid from sight,
Turns but its darkness on a world he scorns.

* Psalms, in order to attract the attention of the
world, taught multitudes of birds to speak his
name, and then let them fly away in various direc-
tions: whence the proverb, “*Psalmis aves.*”

† Bruce,
“Turn forth her silver lining on the night?”
Comus,

SONG.

I'll meet thee at the midnight hour,
When their light the stars are weeping
O'er the roses of our bower,
In their pleasant colours sleeping.

Like a spirit I will glide,
Softly thy dear bosom seeking,
Till the eastern clouds are dyed,
With the light of morning breaking.

Thou shalt bid thy fair hands rove
O'er thy soft lute's silver slumbers,
Waking sounds of song and love
In their sweet Italian numbers.

Then I'll make for thy dark hair,
A coronal of moonlit roses,
Ev'ry rose-blush but less fair
Than that on which thy cheek reposes.

Or with thy heart so near to mine
That I feel its ev'ry motion;
Many wild tales shall be thine
Of the wonders of the ocean.

But when morning comes I fly,
Like the stars, away from heaven,
Farewell plighted with one sigh,
One kiss, half-stolen, half-given.

Miscellaneous.

IRISH WOMEN.

The women of Ireland represent the na-
tional character better than the other sex.—
Like an Italian landscape in the moon-light,
we see its beautiful outline softened, but yet
more distinctly, than when the sun poured
upon it his fierce and burning splendour.—

In the soothing softness of this picture, we
discern all that gave value to the deeper
tint of the noon-day radiance; the kindness
and goodness of the Irish heart, without its
depravity; its faithfulness and devotedness,
without its fierceness.

All its original gentleness and truth, such
as it was before yet calamity and oppression
had disfigured and corrupted it. Its play-
fulness and gaiety, touching every subject of
thought and taste and feeling and fancy;
fearlessly because pure, and freely because
above suspicion. Gentleness is civilization
—woman, is therefore naturally more civil-
ized than man. Full of the natural genius
of the country; the acuteness, the intelli-
gence, the lively fancy, the fine imagination,
without the pretension which so frequently
in the other sex spoils and disfigures these
precious gifts of nature. We have seen
these brilliant, dangerous talents, in all their
richness and glow and glory, like the lam-
pent flame that girt the head of Anchises' son,
the delight and wonder of the surround-
ing circle, with a thought consciousness of
their existence disturbing the mind of the
possessor.

The women of England, if they possess
the talent which belongs to their sex in the
sister island, have not the courage to use
their brilliant stores; or use them awk-
wardly, or give themselves up to a taste so
refined as to approach the last shade of in-
sipidity. The strength and freedom of Irish
intellect, and of the Irish heart in its large
and warm pulsation, would look something
like vulgarity in England.

We have heard it said, that an English
woman would not be safe in treading the
path which would be firm and secure to the
foot of an Irish female. We do not think
this; we think more highly of the women of
England. We would not, if we could, rub
out the shades of character, or efface, in
the least degree, the superior refinement of
that country, or the truth and freedom of
nature, which charms, perhaps, still more
in the women of the other island.

In France we have all the freedom with-
out the truth of character, and all the gaiety
without the steadfast principle which makes
it innocent, and gives it all its sweetness.
The Irish woman is more cultivated than
the French, with less pretension to knowl-
edge, and delights in mysteries; the Irish
woman in the light. In France the sex has
approached nearer to the male, in manners
and habits, and has lost much of its charm
in its approximation; in Ireland the sex has
stooped to none of this promiscuous mingling,
but has preserved all the freshness and deli-
cacy of nature, with all its frankness and
freedom.

The form and countenance ever corres-
ponds to the character of the mind. The
women of Ireland possess great softness
and variety of feature, and a power of ex-
pression, arising from the absence of con-
straint, which gives to beauty more than the
grace of loveliness.—There is upon the
human face a mysterious emanation of the
mind which is past our comprehension,
though it forms the delight and happiness of
our world. Restraint clogs its evanescent
and inexplicable action. Dissoluteness de-
stroys it in its source, and substitutes one
course and unvarying expression, which
soon tires and disgusts.

In England, perhaps, women have—in
France they certainly have—a more inde-
pendent existence than in Ireland. In the
latter country the sex leans more upon their
male relatives, and have less of a separate
being. In married life a woman loses more
entirely her individuality in her love, and
if repulsed by unkindness, or repelled by
an uncongenial spirit, she has less resource
in herself or in society. The very warmth
and goodness of her nature, deprived of its
natural object, instead of giving her more
entirely to the world, takes her out of its
circle. A delicate and amiable woman can by
no art be raised into a standard; the beau-
tiful leaves and the gay and clustering tendrils
of a pure affection will rather wither and
rot upon the earth.

The female character in all nations, is a
softened and improved representation of the
male; it shows the virtues of the people, even
their love of country is more fully developed
in the female sex, and wears a more decided
and nobler aspect. Women, in their happy
seclusions, are less exposed to have their
finer feeling deprived or destroyed in the
miserable traffic of low and sordid interest-
which engage the life of man. They yield
themselves more easily to kind and gener-
ous affections, and sooner free themselves
from the trammels of party prejudices and
sectarian antipathies.

Hence it is that Ireland, though there
are thousands of who, since the days
of Cromwell, have been born, and fed, and
have flourished, been happy with the
fulness of the soil, yet foreigners in the
land of their fathers of their children,
and without one kind or generous feeling
towards the beautiful of their native-
ity, or the fine men who claim them
as their country; and fellow-citizens;
though there are men, there are few
such women. In natural love of coun-
try, so amiable, valuable, could not be
so long in making home in the female
heart. The war of Ireland are all
Irish.—*O'Driscoll's Views of Ireland.*

INTERNAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

[From the Weekly Messenger.]

The four great channels of our national
wealth,—those which feed and maintain it,
—are our agriculture, our manufactures,
our commerce and that internal trade,
which, like our general canals, re-
ceiving the contributions of all the branch-
es, circulates and conveys them through ev-
ery division of the community,—thus af-
forded to the majority of society the
wages of labor, and to the more opulent
classes, the means of consuming and
enjoying.

To begin, therefore, with our Agricul-
ture. In July last, the average price of
wheat, as given in the Gazette, was thirty-
nine shilling. On Saturday last, the 22d
instant, the average price of wheat, by the
official document was sixty-two shillings.—
Here, therefore, in one article, is a rise of
thirty-five per cent. In January last, a
popular war of great talents,—and when
writing up farming and agricultural sub-
jects, of well-merited influence,—had fright-
ened nearly the kingdom by a confident
prediction that wheat after the 1st of May,
would sink four shillings per bushel, and
that, under the effects of Mr. Peel's Bill,
and the yment in cash by the Bank of
England, would never again, never, ex-
ceed tharice. The 1st of May is now
passed many weeks, and the bank has
paid its debt in cash, and yet wheat has
risen nearly forty per cent. The rise of
barley has been still greater from the 1st
of January to the present time, and oats are
only kept at their present price by the in-
crease of importation from Ireland. Such,
to speak briefly, are the present prospects
of Agriculture, that Sir Thomas Lethbridge
has withdrawn his motion for an inquiry in-
to the causes of agricultural distress, and
has expressed his satisfaction at the present
condition of the landlord and the farmer.

With the same period, there has occur-
red a favorable progress in the great
market of the kingdom, and in the
bankrupt deposits of the income and savings
of many of us. In February of the pres-
ent year, the price of three per cent, stock
was seventy two pounds. The price of the
same stock was on Saturday (yesterday,)
a considerable fraction above eighty-one
pounds. It is impossible but that such a
rise in our funds must be attended with the
most important consequences. It will ac-
celerate the time when Ministers shall be
enabled to reduce their higher description
of stock to a stock of lower denomination,
and thereby be enabled to save to the pub-
lic a corresponding amount in annual taxes.
At the same time, it has a natural tendency
to lower the interest of money, and to im-
prove the facility of pecuniary accomoda-
tion to all classes of the people. The Bank
of England now discounts at four per cent.,
and any money to any amount may be procured
on those terms.

In Manufactures, another division of our
national resources there is the same ground
of national congratulation. As the main ob-
ject of manufactures is to provide national
clothing, the four great manufactures of the
kingdom are of course those which are con-
cerned in working up the raw materials for
this purpose; namely, cotton, woolen, silk
and linen.

The next great human want, after cloth-
ing, is necessary and suitable lodging, and
therefore the manufactures or arts of life,
next in order to those of clothing, are the
manufactures which work up the materi-
als for this purpose; namely, those
which work up our metals, iron, cop-
per, lead, and brass; those which work
up timber, (the carpenter, &c. :) and
those which work in stone and bricks, (the
mason, &c.) Now in all these trades and
manufactures, and in all the articles in
which they are concerned, there is a great
increase. In cotton;—the value of our
cotton manufactures exported in January,

1821, was twenty millions five hundred and
nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-
nine pounds. In January, 1823, the value
of the same manufacture was twenty-four
millions five hundred and sixty-six thou-
sand nine hundred and nineteen pounds.—
In wool;—the value of our woolen manu-
factures in 1821, was four millions three
hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hun-
dred and seventy-three pounds. In Janu-
ary, 1823, the value of the same manufac-
ture was five millions nine hundred and forty
thousand one hundred and forty-seven
pounds. In silk;—the value, in January,
1821, was one hundred and eighteen thou-
sand three hundred and seventy-one pounds.
In January, 1823, the value of the same,
was one hundred and forty-one thousand
pounds. In linen;—the official accounts
in January, 1821, were one million nine
hundred and thirty-five thousand one hun-
dred and eighty-five pounds. In January,
1823, two millions five hundred and ninety-
four thousand seven hundred and eighty-
two pounds. In hardware;—the value of
this article exported, was three hundred
and forty-two thousand six hundred and
fifty-four pounds. In 1823, the value of
the same was five hundred and thirty-four
thousand nine hundred pounds. In bricks
and tiles;—the excise for 1823, amounts to
the enormous sum of three hundred and
thirty-five thousand seven hundred and
forty-four pounds. In iron;—the accounts
of the export for 1821, gave one million
five thousand one hundred and ninety-two
pounds. In 1823, the accounts for the
same are one million one hundred and forty
thousand pounds. In tin and tin-work;—
the export of 1821, was ninety-three thou-
sand five hundred and seventy-two pounds.
In 1823, the export of the same amounted
to nearly half as much more, one hundred
and twenty-nine thousand and eighty-eight
pounds. In pewter wares;—the export of
1821, was one hundred and eighty-six thou-
sand pounds. In 1823, one hundred and
ninety-four thousand six hundred and six
pounds.

Our limits will not of course permit us to
go through the detail of the accounts, and
more particularly to follow the official re-
port of our colonial and minor exports. One
general observation applies to all of them.
It will be observed, that all our domestic
manufactures, the great criterion of our na-
tional industry and wealth are on the in-
crease; the decline being principally in
colonial produce, or in some minor arti-
cles, not of the growth or produce of this
country, though they undergo a certain pro-
cess of manufacture before exportation,
such as refined sugar, &c. The falling off
in these articles is owing to the Russian
prohibition, and the German and Hamburg
competition.

Under the head of Commerce, the main
subject for observation is, that the amount
of our tonnage very nearly corresponds with
its highest amount during the war; or, in
other words, that its diminution, in conse-
quence of the resumption of trade by the
continental nations, answers in no degree to
the general apprehension, which, not only
our merchants, but almost every one who
has reflected upon this subject very reason-
ably entertained.

In 1820, (not to go further backwards)
the amount of our registered tonnage was
two millions six hundred and forty-eight
thousand five hundred and ninety-three
pounds. In 1823, the amount was two mil-
lions five hundred and nineteen thousand
and forty-four pounds. In 1821, the value
of our total exports was forty-eight millions
nine hundred and fifty-one thousand and six-
ty-seven pounds. In Jan. 1823, the value
of the same was fifty three millions four
hundred and sixty-four thousand one hun-
dred and twenty-two pounds.—The aug-
mentation is truly prodigious.

Our interior trade, the next division of
our great public resources, is equally grati-
fying to every patriotic feeling. It would
be impossible in the confined limits of our
paper, and in the narrow space which we
can afford to these remarks, to follow this
branch of our subject through the numer-
ous subdivisions into which it diffuses itself,
as it necessarily comprehends the prosperi-
ty of our traders of all classes, and the con-
dition of all mechanic trades and capitalists
of every degree. One of the greatest cri-
terions of the prosperity of this branch of
our general dealing is the astonishing and
unforeseen facility with which cash payments
have been resumed, and the prosperous and
secure condition of almost all our banks in
town and country. Another criterion is the
vast increase of vessels employed in the

asting trade. A third proof is in the prosperity of our canals, and the high price of their shares. A fourth is, in the activity of building. A fifth is, in the full employment of all labouring hands in Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, &c. the details of which it is unnecessary to mention, as we have already given them in a paragraph from Mr. Peel's speech, about a fortnight since. Add to these circumstances, the decency and neatness, and even the grace, and the substantial value, which, at the present period, under the effect of cheap prices, characterises the clothing of all classes. For example, in what kingdom in the world, but England, do the shops in every street of the metropolis afford a display of such articles at such moderate prices? Where the cheapness of commodities arises from excessive stocks, and from stagnant trade, it is, whilst it lasts, the symptom of an adverse and unfavourable condition of national commerce. But where such cheapness arises only from the improvement of machinery, and the full employment of large capital, and is concurrent with the occupation of all labouring hands, at reasonable and sufficient wages, their cheapness is an unquestionable index of national prosperity. The capitalist gains his profit;—the labourer his wages, and the community gains the increased comfort of a greater abundance at lower prices, and of a better quality of all articles of luxury, elegance and necessity.

Such is the brief impartial estimate of the present internal state of the country, as regards Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.

Foreign Intelligence.

England and the Spanish Regency.

LONDON, JULY 12.—The Courier of this day gives the official Documents which the King has ordered to be presented to Parliament, contained in a correspondence between DON VICTOR SAEZ, and Mr. Secretary CANNING, on the subject of the RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REGENCY, at Madrid. The documents and inclosures are ten in number.

[Translation of No. 1.]

DON VICTOR SAEZ TO MR. SECRETARY CANNING:

Madrid, June 7, 1823.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency a letter, by which his Serene Highness the Regency of Spain and the Indies has the honor of communicating to his Britannic Majesty its installation, which took place, with the greatest solemnity, in this capital, and which has been followed by the recognition of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty.

His Serene Highness, in directing me to request that your Excellency will present to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the said letter (of which I have the honor to inclose a copy, as likewise of the documents relative to the nomination of the Regency,) has ordered me to express to you, at the same time, his anxious wish to cultivate the relations of friendship which has always subsisted between our august Sovereigns.

I feel happy in contributing to fulfil the wishes of his Serene Highness in this respect; and in the mean time I have the honor to assure your excellency of the high consideration with which, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR SAEZ.

His Excellency Mr. Canning, &c. &c.

[The inclosures, in this document, are the Proclamations of the Duke d'ANGOULEME, and the proceedings of the Supreme Councils of Castile, and the Indies, &c. &c. on the subject of the appointment of the Regency, all which have appeared in the papers, and are well known. The last contains the recognition, by the Duke d'ANGOULEME, in the name of his Majesty the King of France, of the persons composing the Regency, during the captivity of his Majesty King FERDINAND.] Here follow the names of the Regents:—

Our Cousin the Duke of INFANTADO, President.

MEMBERS.

Our Cousin the Duke of MONTEMAR. The Baron D'EROLES, Lieut. Gen. The Bishop of OSMA. M. Antonio Gomez CALDERON,

The last document is the following:

Mr. Secretary Canning to Don Victor Saez.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 7th inst. announcing the installation of a new Regency at Madrid, and inclosing a letter, addressed (as you inform me) by that body to the King my master.

The Regency of Urgel, some months ago, and more recently that which was instituted after the entrance of the French army into Spain, successively addressed letters to me, announcing, in like manner, their assumption,

tion, respectively, the Government of Spain.

To neither of the communications has it been thought necessary to return any answer; and, if I now write from the course pursued in these two instances, it is only because I would not wish to be guilty of incivility, in sending your messenger without a written acknowledgement of your letter.

I have, however, thought to add to that acknowledgement, King, my master, having a Minister residing near the person of His Catholic Majesty, cannot receive a communication of this description;—and it is, therefore not consistent with my duty, to lay before the King, the letter addressed to his Majesty, which I have the honor herewith to return. I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

His Excellency Don Victor Saez, &c. &c.

BRITISH HOUSE COMMONS.

Wednesday, 4th.

The Budget.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it had on a former occasion been his duty to take a view of the aggregate revenue and expenditure of the country. He had told the House at the commencement of the session that he believed the supplies to be called would amount to £16,600,000. They exceeded that amount by two or three hundred thousand pounds. But there was more than corresponding excess in the Means.

The total amount of supplies for Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous services, war £16,976,743. Sluses had arisen in various ways, which Right Hon. Gentleman explained; and there was the very unusual surplus of £8,700,000 on the Consolidated Fund. It was a long time since they had heard of a surplus, and it was particularly agreeable to him to be the first person who had announced any thing of the kind. In March the estimated income of the Consolidated Fund was £45,750,000. The charge upon it, £38,050,000. The result all was, that the total amount of Ways and Means for this year was - - - - - £385,920 Deducting the supplies - - - - - £976,742

A surplus remained of - - - - - 409,177.

This was a very satisfactory circumstance, as every body must be gratified to find that they had something in hand. Yet so chance might arise to act unfavourably on the finances of the Country, particularly from the operation of a Bill which he hoped would soon pass and from which he anticipated great benefits; the Distillery Bill. He was happy to say that his sanguine expectations of the successful course of the revenue were realized.—In the Assessed Taxes there was the prospect of a satisfactory result at the end of the year.—Ministers were enabled, by the habits they had adopted, to realize a clear surplus revenue over expenditure. The revenue was improved notwithstanding so large a reduction of taxation had taken place; and at the same time they were effecting a gradual and progressive reduction of debt. The total of the unliquidated debt on June 30, 1823, was 794,308,312. Its total amount in Jan. last was 96,130,144. There had in fact been a clear diminution of debt effected in the last year, amounting to no less than 3,000,000. This had occurred while they were effecting a considerable reduction of taxation; the amount in the last two years, of 7,000,000, and since the War, to the amount of 22,362,021. He should not feel justified in stating what might be expected in future but he confidently stated to the House that our resources were in so flourishing a condition that no man could doubt their being in a state of progressive improvement and strength. He thought the Government might continue that remission of taxation which they had sanctioned, and perhaps extend additional relief.—It would be wrong for him now to give any opinion on the notice which might be taken of them in another Session. From all he had heard of the feelings of the people, he had every reason to believe that the country was completely satisfied with what had been done: he believed the country to be satisfied, and while that was the case he himself should remain satisfied that he had done his duty.—(Loud cheering.)—Mr. Maberly said he admitted that the Right Hon. Gentleman had brought forward his statement fairly and most ably; and that he had, very judiciously, rather underrated than over rated the resources of the country.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the question as to the Austrian Loan was in a state of negotiation, and he hoped it would terminate successfully.—Mr. Hume said he had heard the statements of the Right Hon. Gentleman with great satisfaction. He hoped he would go on in the course he had begun, and take off three or four millions more next year, (Hear, hear, hear, and a laugh.)

The necessary resolutions were agreed to; and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

LONDON, July 20.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by Commission, his Majesty not deeming it advisable to risk the possible consequences to his health, of going through the fatigue of the ceremony. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Harrowby, Earl of Liverpool, and Earl of Westmoreland.

The House of Commons were summoned at 2 o'clock precisely. The commission for giving the royal assent to certain bills, and for proroguing the Parliament, was then read, and the several Bills having received the Royal assent, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to deliver the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Majesty, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you his Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity wherewith you have applied yourselves to the several objects which his Majesty recommended to your attention at the opening of the session.

His Majesty entertains a confident expectation that the provisions of internal regulation which you have adopted with respect to Ireland will when carried into effect tend to remove some of the evils which have so long afflicted that part of the United Kingdom.

We are commanded to assure you that you may depend upon the firm, but temperate exercise, of those powers which you have entrusted to his Majesty, for the suppression of violence and outrage in that country, and for the protection of the lives and property of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty is enabled to contemplate the flourishing condition of all branches of our commerce and manufactures, and the greatest abatement of those difficulties which the Agricultural interest has so long and so severely suffered.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the services of the year, and to assure you that he has received the sincerest pleasures from the relief which you have been enabled to afford his people, by a large reduction of taxes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has commanded us to inform you that he continues to receive from Foreign powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

Deeply as his Majesty still regrets the failure of his earnest endeavors to prevent the interruption of the peace of Europe, it affords him the greatest consolation that the principles upon which he has acted, and the policy which he is determined to pursue, have been marked with your warm and cordial concurrence as consonant with the interests, satisfactory to the interests of his people.

AFFAIRS OF THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

LONDON, July 22.

German papers have been received this morning the following are extracts:

The very latest accounts from Greece say "The insurrection of the inhabitants of the coast of Thessaly, which has been brought about, exactly at this moment, by Greek agents, must have important consequences. It began in the mountain known by the chain of Olympus, and has spread southwards as far as Allasona. However the centre of the insurrection is Platonia, this being the point from which communications may be the most easily kept up with the Island of Monte Santo. To the South, all the islands have taken arms, as far as towards Lake Barta, and to the promontory of St. George near the gulph of Volo; and, in the North, little corps of insurgents have posted themselves in the mountains of Volozza, Servia, and Demenziza, and threaten the road which leads from Macedonia to Larissa. Mahomet Pacha, seeing the dangerous consequences of this insurrection to the Turks in Thessaly, immediately sent troops to Olympus to quell it, and the insurgents if left to themselves, must soon be overcome. The affair has taken another turn. Odysseus having taken the opportunity to commence offensive operations against Thessaly, as he had before resolved to do. Having passed the winter and spring at Athens, which he has fortified with care, he left that city in the middle of May, a sufficient garrison remaining in the Acropolis, which is in a condition to stand a long siege and to protect, against a coup de main, the city, which is surrounded with intrenchments and a strong wall. Odysseus, at the head of 8,000 men, has advanced, by Marathon, (where he stopped some days,) towards Bodonizza. Other corps of inhabitants, trained to arms, have advanced towards Thermopylae, under Zongos, Dyonestys, and other leaders. This movement has caused the speedy retreat of the Turks, who had hitherto advanced; they have evacuated all their advanced positions and retreats towards Larissa, where Mahomet Pacha has concentrated all his troops, having recalled even the corps which he had detached towards Olympus. Odysseus intended to proceed towards the Peneus and attack the Turks, who are there assembled, to the number of 20,000 men; but it is now said that a considerable corps of Albanians which the Pacha of Scutari, has collected, and at the head of which he has, at length put himself, though he before refused, is on the march, by way of Joannina, towards the Peneus, while a very strong Turkish corps from Adrianople marches towards the same point. If these two last circumstances are true, Odysseus must remain on the defensive, occupy the mountains, and suspend his march to Peneus.

Constantinople, June 10.—Public tranquillity has not been disturbed here, but the difficulties to which European vessels are exposed in their navigation, continue to be very prejudicial to the merchants. All the European ministers have in vain attempted to put a stop to these vexatious proceedings. Nav. two European Brokers have been seized, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of their ministers, have received the bastinado. At this moment 13 vessels under different flags are detained at the Arsenal. We are still without news from the Archipelago.

From another letter.

Constantinople, June 10.—Perfect tranquillity prevails here, which is in a great measure owing to the rigor of the Aga of the Jamisaries. Every day he causes some disorderly person to be strangled, sometimes belonging to one Orta, sometimes to another, and as these executions take place without any disturbance, it seems certain that the re-

form which has long been contemplated, will be carried into effect.

Domestic Intelligence.

On Sunday last, at about 2 o'clock P. M. we were visited by the heaviest storm of Hail and rain that has ever been witnessed in this place. Masses of ice from 2 to 6 inches in circumference continued to fall for at least 15 minutes—the rain descended in torrents, and the wind blew with uncommon violence. It is supposed that upwards of two thousand panes of glass were destroyed in the Town and its vicinity during the storm—Fences were prostrated, and it is said that a small house in Stuartville was carried several yards from its foundation.—Kingston Herald.

FIRE.—On the 26th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Gerret Kimmerly, of Richmond, was consumed by fire. The principal part of his furniture was also destroyed, but thro' the exertions of his neighbours, his barn and its contents were saved.—Ibid.

CASUALTY.—We are informed that Mrs. Piery, of Camden, was thrown from her waggon on Friday last, and unfortunately killed. It appears that the old lady and her grandson were on their return from Kingston, when the horses became suddenly alarmed and occasioned the above melancholy accident.—Ibid.

QUEBEC, Sept. 2.

THE LATE PUBLIC DINNER.

The following are the Toasts which were drunk on the 20th ultimo, at the dinner given by the friends of the Constitution:

- 1—The King: God grant us that his precious life may be long preserved.
2—The Royal Family.
3—His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief; estimable through his public and private virtues; may his beneficent views for the welfare of this Province, receive their full accomplishment.
4—The Lieutenant Governor; the liberality of his sentiments is a pledge of the welfare of this Province.
5—Our Agent and Guest, Mr. John Neilson and his Coleague, Joseph Louis Papineau, Esq.; may their generous efforts and patriotic devotion towards preserving the Constitution be crowned with success; be ever present in the recollection of the Canadians, and serve as an example to posterity.

Mr. Neilson rose to return thanks; he said he was fully sensible of the honour done him on the present occasion, and sincerely grateful for the marks of approbation bestowed upon him by so many of his fellow citizens. He could not, however, he said, lay any claim to the very high compliments so ably and so kindly offered to him by the President. In proceeding to England with the reputation of the Province, he had done no more than he flattered himself every one of those whom he had the honour to address, would readily have done in his situation. If individuals were not to submit to some sacrifice of interest, ease or comfort, in cases where they conceived the general interest to be concerned, there could be no free Government. A people, the majority of whom would not at all times be ready to submit to such sacrifices, would be unworthy of such a Government.—If there was any merit in the present case, if any success had attended the mission on which he had been engaged, it was chiefly owing to the Union, Zeal, Activity and Temperance with which the inhabitants had proceeded to express their humble opinion on the proposed measure, with the intention of appealing to the justice of his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. The decision of His Majesty's Ministers, not to proceed on the Bill during the present Session of Parliament, had been taken before his arrival in London. He could not say what would be the ultimate fate of the measure; whether the misfortune which he had been concerned had really done any good. It may have enabled his Majesty's Ministers to become possessed of some additional information on the question, which, as far as his observation went, they seemed very desirous of obtaining.

Mr. Neilson then added, that the Honorable Mr. Papineau being absent, he felt himself fully authorized to express the best thanks of that Gentleman for the honour now done him. He was sure that no one could set a higher value on their good opinion, or be more anxious to preserve it than Mr. Papineau. He was still in London, and Mr. N. said he had that day received a letter from him, of the 27th June, informing him that matters relating to the Union remained in the same state as when Mr. N. left London. He said that he thought it proper to state, on the present occasion, that there had been the most perfect concurrence between himself and Mr. Papineau in every thing that had been done, and he was sure that the abilities, disinterested zeal and attachment of that Gentleman to his country, justly entitled him to the full share of the honorable attention which the present company is pleased to bestow on the Agents of the Petitioners.

- 6—The Duke of York and the Army.
7—The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
8—The Imperial Parliament; whose justice and wisdom are the palladium of our liberties and franchises against the attacks of innovators.
9—The British Constitution; the prototype of our own, and worthy of our utmost veneration.
10—The Mother Country.
11—Our happy Constitution; the cause, as well as the pledge of the prosperity of this Province.
12—The Legislative Council and Assembly of this Province; their unanimity is the firmest support of the Constitution.
13—The Clergy of this Province; equally respectable by their loyalty and their lively interest in preserving the rights of their fellow subjects.
14—His Majesty's Ministers.
15—Sir James Mcintosh; generous and just; he rose in defence of the Canadas, and would not judge them unheard.
16—Our Friends in Great Britain.

On this toast being drunk, Mr. Neilson rose and observed, that having but just come from England, he trusted that he might be permitted to assure the company that they had a great many and very good friends in England. Almost every person he had met with he had found friendly to the Colony, although even those who had the most opportunities appeared to be very little acquainted with it or its concerns. It only required that the people of the Province and their sentiments and interest should be better known and understood, to leave them nothing to apprehend from any measure to be adopted in England. He had found several of those who had long lived in this country, ardently attached to it, and opposing, with all their might, the injustice which the Union Bill proposed to be done to the

great majority of his Majesty's subjects in this Province. It was, indeed, probably in a great measure owing to them that the Bill did not pass last Session. If there were some persons connected with the Colony, who could bring their minds to approve of that Bill, they never could bias the strong sense of justice and fair dealing which forms so conspicuous a trait in the English character.

- 17.—The immortal memory of George the Third; the father of his people, and the benefactor of this Province.
- 18.—The memory of William Pitt; the illustrious inter-pretor of British liberality and justice towards Canada.
- 19.—Our fellow subjects of U. C.; their opposition to the Union of the two Legislatures bears evidence for ever that they know how to appreciate their own and respect our rights.
- 20.—The Militia of the Province; loyal and brave, they have defended their country, and shown themselves worthy of defending it again.
- 21.—Agriculture and Commerce; the fertile sources of public happiness.
- 22.—The progress of education; without which a free Constitution cannot be fully enjoyed.
- 23.—British America.
- 24.—The Countess of Dalhousie and the fair sex of Canada.

The Ship Hebe, which arrived in our harbor on Saturday, has brought out a party of settlers, sent from Ireland, pursuant to the plan which we lately noticed, and which will next year be acted upon more extensively:—They proceed to Upper Canada at Government expense, and we understand are to receive provisions until 12 months after their arrival at the settlements, where it is proposed to locate them.—Mercury.

Casualties.—On Saturday last, as J. Rocheleau senr. an aged inhabitant of St. Michael's, was returning from our market in a light cart, in company with his son-in-law, near the lower end of the parish of Point-Levi, the horse stumbled, when the sudden jerk threw the unfortunate old man from the vehicle, with such force as to kill him on the spot, the son-in-law was also thrown out, but escaped without injury.

On the same day, at ebb tide, the body of a fine boy about nine years of age, was discovered under a Canoe, near McCullum's Wharf; it is supposed that he had gone into the Canoe to amuse himself, and had fallen out of it unperceived by any one; his mother is a poor woman, the widow of an emigrant.

Yesterday about 4. P. M. the following prisoners made their escape from the goal of this District. Their names and descriptions are as follows: Roswell Mitchell, a well known character, as a circulator of forged notes; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and is a good looking man. Edmond Burke, Benjamin Auge, and Simon, Audy, the three last are Canadians, but speak French and English equally well; the whole of these people are well known both in this City and Montreal; the three last named are of slender make and 5 feet 8 inches each; they had on only their shirts and trousers at the time of their escape, which they effected by the wall where the new Stepping Mill is erecting.

We imagine the fugitives are better pleased with this novel application of the Stepping Mill than persons of their character generally are.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Artillery Hospital, on the body of Margaret Elliott, a child of about 8 years of age. Her death was occasioned by having communicated a coal of fire to some loose gunpowder the preceding day at No. 1 Tower. It appears that the powder had been accidentally scattered on the ground, by the bursting of a barrel in the removal of a quantity a short time before.—Verdict "accidental death."—Gaz.

MONTREAL

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1823.

The European news received by the last Mail through the New-York papers, is not later than that by the arrivals at Boston noticed in our last.

We have no room for comments on Foreign news in this number.

THE FAIR AT LAPRAIRIE.

It was said in town on Saturday that a Fair was to be held at Laprairie on the next day (Sunday).—As we had no idea what a Fair could be that was appointed on Sunday, we among the crowd, took a passage in the Steam-Boat Laprairie for that place. There were passengers of all descriptions; from very respectable down to quite indifferent. People of every rank, and of no rank at all, seemed eager to see the race-show. And Capt. Ryan beheld with pleasure the numbers who put themselves under his charge, increase, until his Steam-Boat was full to overflowing. Then, *heigh presto!* away we went. No accident happened, on the way. Not a single incident even for Doct. Silliman, (that everlasting adventurer) excepting that the load which Capt. Ryan had on board, caused the Boat to scrape a little as she entered her port. This how-

ever was got over without a single scream from the lady part of the passengers—and thus far, all turned out happily. During the latter part of the passage it was whispered about, on board that the report of the Fair was merely a fetch, on the part of the Steam-Boat proprietors to enliven their Sunday's business. A wag denominated this a *ruse de vapeur*. It proved however, upon landing that there was a Fair; consequently the Steam-Boat company stood exculpated.

We had supposed—taking Doct. Johnson's authority to be sufficient—that a Fair was an annual or periodical meeting of sellers and buyers. We therefore presumed that we should meet with the farmers from the vicinage with different kinds of agricultural productions, and merchandize in the different shops for sale. However unseemly this prostitution of the Sabbath to the purposes of Mammon might appear to us, yet the name Fair seemed to signify that it was the purpose of the assemblage. So much for expectations.

The disappointment which we experienced can be naturally imagined, when, instead of mercantile purposes, we found that nothing but idle pleasure had called together many hundred people. We passed through the principal street, into the square in which stands the Church. Our way was obstructed by carts, horses, and persons moving in every direction, with vacant faces, expressing that all this crowd had been collected together to see nothing. A few of our Montreal Bucks only, seemed there for a special purpose—to show themselves, and astonish the weak minds of the natives. Jostled, and hunched, and pushed by strapping wenches; rubbed by horses, and almost suffocated with dust, we arrived at the square, where under the very droppings of the sanctuary, loud laughter, boisterous shouts, hallooing to steeds, and the rushing together of the multitude, almost drove from our minds the recollection that this was the Sabbath. Directly opposite the Church door, upon a row of tables, various descriptions of dry goods were exposed for sale by old women. A little farther to the right, another row of tables were stretched, the principal contents of which were a keg of rum, biscuits, sweetmeats &c. By far the greatest part of the moveable crowd were Canadian young men and boys, mounted and driving to and fro to exhibit the animals they rode, some of which were startling personifications of *Blood and Bone*.—There were also great numbers of very fine Canadian horses.

Taking the direction of the tide, we moved still further on, towards a large open field to the right of the St. Johns road, where the jockeying is generally carried on. This scene might be justly characterized as an ocean of men and horses. The bustle, confusion, bawling, and noise of every description was indescribable, and we thanked heaven when we had elbowed our way fairly through it. In the more open part of the common, parties of mounted young men were driving furiously in every direction, for no earthly purpose as we could discover but to improve themselves in horsemanship. This they were doing to the manifold danger of themselves and the foot passengers.

On returning to the inn and relating what we had seen, we were told that the better part by far, of the show was to come. As we had not yet seen any thing of a very interesting nature, we caught eagerly at the information. The question was, *what* the ultimatum of this collection could be.—We were told that the fighting which always closed these fairs, was by far the best part of the sport. Anxious to get, as the saying is, "our money's worth," we determined to be in the way of seeing the battles. Amusing ourselves in the mean time with the feats of a wonderful Bear, and the grimaces of a negro fiddler, dressed in a cast-off suit of the Emperor Tamerlane, who played his stick in a garret, and was by far the greatest curiosity to be seen at the Laprairie fair;—we waited for the fighting.

At last a tumult among the multitude in the square; a violent moving of *toques*; and a confused din of voices, gave the signal of an affray. We hastened to the spot, and found two young men stripped, and in violent altercation. Presently some blows were exchanged, when the antagonists were seized by the crowd, and a confused uproar of voices ensued, which ended in a forcible separation of the two heroes. Not Mene-laus, when the goddess of love shielded the recreant Paris from his vengeance, could have been more enraged than was each of the fiery combatants. They shouted and raved and blackguarded each other, like the old Grecian heroes, but it all ended in smoke.

Shortly after this, the bell of the Steam Boat summoned all those, who—to use a ware-house phrase—had kept themselves "this side up," on board of the MONTREAL.

Numerous were the loiterers, who remained to see the close of the sport. Upwards of three hundred, however were on board; a due proportion of whom, had attained by the excursion, a swaggering latitude of gait, and a degree of loquacity which they did not possess on leaving home. The FAIR was not yet over. During the passage two fights took place, in the first of which a Paddy lost his *fur cap* overboard. The other row was occasioned by the degree of familiarity which a young votary of Bacchus used towards an honest native of Yorkshire, who at first laughed at the foolishness of the fellow; but at last drubbed him soundly.

All this was pleasant enough, and made a deal of sport for the lookers on. We arrived safely at the quay about five o'clock; those who had preserved their equilibrium went peaceably home, and those who had lost it we presume found assistance. All who are fond of novelty will be pleased to be informed that this was but the introduction to the yearly *fun*; as the GREAT FAIR is to be held on SUNDAY next. The sober part of community who may not credit that the sabbath day, which we are commanded to remember and keep holy, is thus violated in an open manner and under the very walls of a house of worship, will do well to attend on that day. They will see, as we did, hundreds of men and women mingled together with no other object in view but sport, trading, horse jockeying and the lord knows what, on the sabbath; and will return home wondering that such things are tolerated in a christian country.

A gentleman has called upon us to state that we were misinformed in the statement we made with respect to the projected Cathedral in Place d'Armes. He states that the erection of the building does depend upon a contingency. That it depends upon the amount of subscription received. We regret to have stated any thing that would prevent or allay subscriptions to this great desideratum. We are informed that the plan of the building is very elegant, and that it is proposed to finish & adorn it in a superb style.

Such is the information we have received, and we cannot but wish success to a building which promises to be one of the greatest ornaments to the City.

There has been a report in town of some difficulty in the Quebec Bank; what it is we have not yet been able to ascertain. It has had considerable effect on the currency of the notes.

We were a little surprised to see copied into the STANSTEAD COLONIST; the Death-Bed Confession of the Lady Guernsey. It has been known for some time that no such person, as is pretended to have made this confession, ever existed. A notice of this publication will be found in the New York Albion of March 1st.

We are requested by Mr. Vanderlyn, to state to the Public that contrary to a notice given on the outer form of our paper, he has decided to close the exhibition of the Panorama of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, on the 14th instead of the 20th inst.

A friend informs us that a *Charivari* took place in Kingston, U. C. only a few days since. The disturbance lasted two nights. On the first an attempt was made to stop it. But the principal magistrate, to whom application was made, was found to be one of the party. Consequently the endeavour to quell it was abortive. On the second, the rioters were admitted into the house of the new married couple, enjoyed a *treat*; and obtained the donation which had been demanded, for charitable purposes. This is a peculiar exemplification of the fact, that no manners, customs, or practices spread so fast as *bad ones*.

Statement of Ashes Inspected in Montreal, from the 1st January to the 30th July, in 1820, 21, 22 and 23:

	POTS.	PEARLS.
1820	11905 Bbls.	3667 Bbls.
1821	13206 "	4733 "
1822	10113 "	6423 "
1823	15030 "	10358 "

REMARKS.
It is to be remembered that there are Inspection Officers at Chambly, Wm. Henry, Three Rivers and Quebec, for the inspection of Ashes, but very few are inspected at other places, so that Montreal inspection embraces nearly the whole exports of this article.—Courant.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
Director—for the week, F. W. Ermatinger Esqr.

BANK OF CANADA.
Director for the week—C. Brooke Esqr.

Married.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Revd. Edward Black, Mr. James Henry, to Miss Hutchinson both of this place.
On Monday evening last, by the Revd. Edward Black, John Griffin to Levey Clegg, both of the City.

Birth.
At Ottawa Park, Grand River, on Sunday the 31st ult: the Lady of Robert McRobb Esqr. of a daughter.

Sales at Auction.
BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.
BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, at the New Stores of the Subscribers (corner of St. James and St. Peter's Streets) on MONDAY 22nd Inst.

Positively without Reserve,
A Very superior collection of well seasoned Household Furniture,

COMPRISING,
Mahogany Side Boards, Chairs, Dining, Card and Pembroke Sofa Tables, Ladies Work, ditto, Mahogany Four post Bedsteads and Furnitures, Moreen Window Curtains, Hair Sofas, Japanned Chairs & Wash Hand Stands, Looking Glasses of all descriptions, Engravings, Paintings &c. &c. Also a large Lot of Kitchen Furniture, with other Articles. Sale at ONE o'clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

LOT AND CREDIT SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, 14th September.

WILL be Sold at the Subscribers Auction Rooms, Positively without Reserve, on a Liberal Credit, upwards of 250 Lots of Choice Woolen, Linen, Cotton and Silk Goods, comprising a very Superior assortment. Well worthy the attention of Town and Country Merchants.

Catalogues will be ready two days previous to the Sale, when the Goods may be examined. Conditions made known at the time of Sale.—Sale at TEN o'clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Montreal, 2d September, 1823.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE".

SUCH is the advice of the immortal Shakspeare, than whom, none better knew the springs of the human heart, by whose vibrations happiness is most enjoyed. The council is good, and will not abate in value by ten thousand repetitions. Aye, "Put Money in thy Purse." Who is he so grovelling in his nature; so dull of sense; so dead to the blessings of independence, that he would continue to toil, and sweat, and pant, merged to the chin in the mire of poverty; plagued, pestered and beset with the blue devils, debts and duns—when the door stands open, inviting him to the enjoyments of ease, comfort and affluence.—In order to afford those an opportunity to mend their lives and put themselves in a condition to pass the remainder of their days,

"Merrily O! Cheerily O!
To dispel the lowering clouds of adversity, and bask in the sunshine of happiness and prosperity;—in a word, the University and Boston Canal Lotteries are now drawing and will soon be completed. Who would

"suffer
The stings and arrows of outrageous fortune;
That patient merit of the unworthy takes—
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare."

TICKET.

In either of the above Lotteries, which will distribute the large sum of \$184,000 in different prizes, such as \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000 &c. &c.
Thus common sense as well as the inspiration of the most divine poets, approves the road to happiness and wealth. Their index points to BENNET'S Lottery Office, where any of the above prizes may be had for the small sum of \$10, or \$15.

Obeys the mandate of reason, seize the proffered grace; take up a prize or two; in a few days pocket the ready cash; pay off your debts; and then you may whistle and sing to the whole world of duns the merry ditty
"Go to the Devil and shake yourself."

And live a life of ease, comfort and independence.

"O! 'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."
And all this you may do by making application at

BENNET'S
LOTTERY
OFFICE

No. 105, St. Paul Street,
Where tickets may be had in the greatest variety of numbers. Orders from the country, (Post paid) punctually attended to.

Original Poetry.

SONNET TO J****.

Fair be the tenor of thy future years,
And, as thy placid, and unclouded brow
Wears the soft calm of peace and quiet now.

YORICK.

Montreal, Sept. 4th 1823.

LOVES OF THE SALAMANDERS.

In addition to the Loves of the Plants, the
Loves of the Triangles, and the Loves of
the Angels, we are now saluted with a work
on the "Loves of the Water Salamanders."

Simon Eyre, originally a shoemaker in
Leaden hall street, London, hearing that a
vessel laden with leather from Tripoli, was
wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, conceived

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.—In a work on
Heraldic Anomalies is the following:—
"The country Attorney, in calling himself
Solicitor, seems to forget his origin. I believe

THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.
The commercial world is already begin-
ning to be alive to the advantages afforded by
this work, for the conveyance of goods.

Over the door of a house in a village in the West
of England is hung a board with this inscription
"Schooling for little boys and girls at 2d. per week
them as learns manners pays 2d. more"

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors,
respectfully acquaints his friends and
the public in general, that he has made of
late, such great improvements in the manu-
factory of BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,

ROYAL 11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per quire, 19 by 12 in.
MEDIUM 7s. 6d. to 10s. 17 by 11 do.
DEMY 5s. 6d. to 6s. 15 by 10 do.
POST 3s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. 15 by 9 1/2
FOOLS-CAP 2s. 6d. to 3s.

W. T. RICHARDSON,
HAS received per the Carricks, Cum-
berland, Love, and Amethyst, his
Spring supply, consisting of a very complete
assortment of

Hard-Ware Goods:
—WITH—
100 Casks Nails, assorted sizes,
Bar, Hoop, and Rod Iron,
Nail Rods, Plough Moulds,

NEW GOODS.
Scott & Dougall,

HAVE received by the late arrivals a
complete and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS, all of the best quality & lat-
est fashions, amongst them are the following:
Ladies Straw Bonnets,
Beaver do with Trims, to match,
Ribbons assorted,
Thread Laces and Footings,
White Bobbinet Veils,
Black Lace do,
Plain and Figured Bobbinets,
Silk Velvets,
Cotton do,
Black and Coloured Satins,
Do. do. Sarsnetts,
Do. do. Persians,
Do. do. Bombazeens,
Do. do. Bombazetts,
Do. do. Crapes,
Do. do. Gauzes,
Plush Trimmings, Cords, and Gimps,
Sewed Flouncings,
Ditto Trimmings,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Silk do. do,
Do. Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Shawls,
Canton Crapes,
Book and Lawn Myslins,
Mull and Jaconet do,
Elegant Parasols,
Men's Water-Proof Hats,
Ditto Plated Beaver,
Superfine and Fine Cloths,
Ditto do. Cassimeres,
Drabs, Moleskins and Corduroys,
Drills and Ducks,
Jays and Lustrings,
India Bandannas,
Coloured Jeans,
Turkey Stripes and Calicoes,
Garment and Furniture Calicoes,
Carlisle Gingham,
Hosiery assorted,
Cotton Fringes,
Rich Figured Florentines,
British Linens,
Ditto Diapers,
Linen Cambrics,
Sewing Silks and Threads,
Tapes and Bobbins,
Kerby Needles and Pins.

PAINTING.
MORSE & ATWATER, Notify the
public, that they have taken the
brick Shop No 30 St. Paul Street, a few
doors North of McGill Street, where every
description of Carriage, Sleigh, and orna-
mental painting will be executed in hand-
some style, and on short notice.
Montreal, May 29th 1823.

100 BBLs. MESS and Prime
PORK, For Sale by
JOHN PORTEOUS.
18. Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, 23 Aug. 1823. 4—w

Mr. WM. WEST,
BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Montreal, and its Vicini-
ty that his RIDING SCHOOL will re-open
the first week in September, and will con-
tinue throughout the season.
Montreal, Aug. 26th 1823.

NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that,
THE GREAT PANORAMA PAINTING OF
THE PALACE AND GARDENS OF VER-
SAILLES, will continue to be exhibited in
this City until the 20th of this month.
Those who may be desirous of seeing
this interesting exhibition, will do well to
avail themselves of the first fair days, as it
is the intention of the proprietor of this
Painting, positively to remove it from this
City at the time above mentioned.
Sept. 6th 1822.

FOR SALE, BY N. H. V. BENNETT.
A SET of LAVOINE'S ATLASES, bound in a
Superior style—also, Just received
and for Sale, CAPT. FRANKLIN'S TOUR to
the POLAR SEAS with 35 plates, London
Edition.
Montreal, Aug. 23, 1823.

CHERRY BOARDS.
FOR Sale by the Subscriber, a few thou-
sand feet of CHERRY BOARDS from
two to three feet in width.
ZENO CLARK.
Montreal, Aug. 27th, 1823.

FOR SALE
4000 Best Newcastle Fire
Bricks, a few Chaldrons best
Newcastle Smiths' Cods, 20 Potash Kettles
and Coolers, different sizes.
also,
Mill Irons, and every description of Ma-
chinery made and cast on the shortest no-
tice.—Apply at the Phoenix Foundry, St.
Ann's Suburbs, Wind Mill Point.
Montreal, Feb. 18th, 1823.

S. SHAW.
No. 75 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
CUTLER, Surgeons' Instruments and
Patent Truss Manufacturer, &c. &c.
N. B.—All sorts of damaged Iron and Steel
polished, old Cutlery ground and repaired.
All orders in the above line executed with
neatness and dispatch.
6th June 1823. tf.

NOTICE.
WILLIAM SNAITH, MERCHANT
TAILOR, begs leave to acquaint his
Friends and the Public, that he has remov-
ed from No. 3 St. Francois Xavier Street
to the new stone building directly opposite
the Court House, where he hopes from the
quality of his goods, and MODERATE CHAR-
GES, to merit a continuance of the flattering
encouragement he has received since his
commencement in the above line.
On hand an excellent assortment of West
of England BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS.
Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1823.

FOUND—On board the Schooner Expe-
riment at Quebec, about the 23th May last,
L. E. No. 20, Quarter Barrel of Gun pow-
der. On my arrival at Montreal on the 7th
June, I deposited the same in His Majesty's
Magazine for safe keeping, where the own-
er can receive it, by paying all charges.
ED. ARMSTRONG.
Montreal Aug. 22. 1823.

JOB PRINTING.
HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CARDS, Circu-
LARS, and every other description of
Printing, done at this Office, in New and
Elegant TYPE, and in the neatest manner.



THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival
every Medicine heretofore discovered, for
Coughs and complaints of the Lungs leading to Con-
sumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has
lately been used by many, with the most surprising
success. If certificates from persons of the highest
respectability for the great and increasing demand
for them, may be called proof to its good effects, it is
proved scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the
side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising
from debility or consumption, but may be relieved
by the timely use of this Medicine. Every genuine
bottle has "Anderson's Cough Drops" stamped on
the bottle; and the directions are all signed by
JAMES MELLETT.
For the further satisfaction of the public, the fol-
lowing Certificates are offered for perusal.
I. SAMUEL H. JONES, of Salisbury, do hereby

certify that my wife for more than five years has
been troubled with a violent Cough, difficulty of
breathing, and loss of appetite, and almost entirely
deprived of sleep; and having tried, as we supposed,
every thing that might relieve her without re-
ceiving any benefit, I was induced to have her make
trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using
two bottles her cough entirely left her—she enjoy-
ed her former sleep, which she had not done for
many years, and was again restored to strength. I
can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be
the best Medicine in use, for Coughs, and com-
plaints of the Lungs. SAMUEL H. JONES.
Salisbury, (Conn.) March 26, 1818.

I hereby certify that I have for five years [see
been greatly troubled with a pain in my side and
breast, and more or less cough and weakness of the
lungs, so as not to be able to attend to my business
without much pain; and having suffered very
much with a wearing and debilitating cough, a
few days since purchased a bottle of Anderson's
Cough Drops, from the use of which, a few days
only, I found my pain and cough entirely left me,
and my former strength restored. I attribute my
relief entirely to the use of those drops, and can
with confidence recommend them to all such as are
afflicted with coughs and complaints of the lungs,
or weakness of the nerves, as being the most valu-
able Medicine ever prepared for such complaints.
WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.
Hudson, Columbia Co. State of N. Y. May 1823

NEW CERTIFICATE.
In the year 1816, I was seized with an inflama-
tion on the liver, which caused an adhesion that
placed me in a very critical situation. Almost all
kinds of exercise caused pain in my side and breast.
In this situation I continued until April 1819, when
my cough and pain in my breast increased through-
out the summer; my flesh wasted, I grew weak and
I bowed down and lost all hope of ever being any bet-
ter.
About the first of last October, my son purchased
at Ballstown Springs a bottle of Anderson's Cough
Drops, from which I found almost instant relief,
and from the use of two bottles only, my lungs were
restored to perfect soundness; and I once more can
walk erect. STEPHEN SEAMAN.
Greenfield, July 14, 1820.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of
colds, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of
the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of
blood, &c. &c. The aged will experience relief
equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the
lungs are affected. MOSES KINGBALL.
Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.

This may certify to whom it may concern that I
have been extremely afflicted with the Asthma,
which has lasted me nearly forty years, and a great
part of that time to such a degree that I could not
lay in my bed, or sit in meeting without coughing,
notwithstanding I had tried many good physicians
and various kinds of Medicines, till I procured a bot-
tle of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of
three bottles of them I can sleep comfortably, and
sit in meeting without coughing, and attend to my
business.
And I do further certify, that my neighbour Ben-
jamin Holbrook, had become unable to labor, on ac-
count of affection of the lungs, attended with a
cough, who has received much benefit from the
some kind of Medicine, so as to be able to labor,
again, and I can cheerfully recommend the same kind
of Medicine to those who labor under such com-
plaints.

I the subscriber do hereby solemnly affirm to the
truth and the whole of the above statement before
a Magistrate at Province, R. I. this 4th day of July,
1821. CHRISTOPHER COOK.

This is to certify that I the subscriber had been
afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the
paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive
me of breath. During one of the most violent
returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try "And-
erson's Cough Drops," and I did so, and to my sur-
prise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no
more of it for six months. Upon a return of a par-
oxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same
medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As
it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms,
difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's
Cough Drops a remedy in praise of which too much
cannot be said. I further certify, that my son Al-
law had for some time been supposed to be past re-
covery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised
him to make a trial of "Anderson's Cough Drops,"
and from the use of them, he has so far recovered
his health as to be again able to attend to his busi-
ness. JOHN LYSKOM, Surgeon.

Dover, N. Hampshire, Oct. 1st. 1821.
* * * Be particular that each genuine bottle has
"ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS" stamped on
the bottle; and that each of the directions are sig-
ned in writing by JAMES MELLETT, no others are
genuine.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

Adults of common constitutions may commence
with taking 30 drops at bed time, and rather more
than half that quantity before breakfast and at
noon: those of delicate constitutions may commence
with about 25 drops at bed time, and a little more
than half that morning and noon, gradually increas-
ing the quantity after the three first days; to be ta-
ken in part of a spoonful of sugar, honey, or molas-
ses. A child a year old may take 6 drops, and one
three years old, 9 or 10 drops, and one ten years old,
14 drops, and so on in proportion to age. Where
the cough is attended with dryness and difficulty of
raising, or the person is costive, or has some fever,
it will be proper to take the drops with the syrup
of squills, 1, 2, or 3, tea-spoonfuls, according to the
age and constitution of the person, may be taken
with, or without the drops, once in 2, 3, or 4 hours.
To make the syrup, put 6 table-spoonfuls of good
vinegar to a powder, keep it quite warm one hour,
strain off and add three table-spoonfuls more of
vinegar to the dregs, and warm and strain to the
first, and add one large table-spoonful of honey or
sugar, as best suits the person. And where the
drops are taken for a cold at bed time, a draught of
lysip or other warm tea should be taken with or
after them, but large doses of the drops are not to
be taken when there is much fever; a little water
may be added to each dose.

Directions for taking the drops to be had in both
French and English.
Sold by HEDGE & LYMAN (Wholesale & Retail)
Montreal,
JOHN MESSON (retail) Quebec,
L. SARTRELL & Co. Three-Rivers,
DAVID SEE, Wm. Henry,
Dr. E. W. ARMSTRONG, Kingston.
Montreal 30th Nov. 1823.