

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANTHUS HORTICOLE VENERE

Printed and Published by Wm. Gray.

Price 20 Cents per Annum.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1871.

[Vol. I.—N^o. 1.]

Prospectus

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

The utility of Newspapers to the civilized world, is too generally known and acknowledged to require any particular illustration: but if ever there existed a period when the mind of man, generally inquisitive, became almost insatiable of political information, it is certainly now.—The convulsions of Empires, the annihilation of nations, which have occurred within these few years past, have both astonished and paralyzed the greater part of Europe; but a ray of hope has lately arisen in the struggles for independence, which characterize the Iberian and Lusitanian people; this presents a scene at once both grand and awful, and in the event of which every individual must feel a most lively interest.—The position of our mother country, gloriously sustaining a war of eighteen years in the midst of this important conflict, inspires the breast of every good subject with confidence.—While we contemplate her, fearless of every external attack, and happy, united, and prosperous, in her present situation; we behold her with a generosity, peculiarly her own, rendering the most essential service with her blood and treasure to Spain and Portugal.—Embarked in this common cause so interesting to the world; and her colonies, enjoying under her protection, every comfort and security; how anxious then must not be the people of these Provinces, thus happily situated, to be made acquainted, at a small expense, with every event which may interest the mother country and her allies, through the medium of a publication chiefly devoted to that purpose?

In submitting this plan to the public, the Editors disavow every intention of injury to other establishments of a similar nature; but they firmly believe that, as the papers now published in this city, may be considered more generally as advertisements, an institution such as a new one proposed, would be desirable to a country so rapidly advancing in resources and improvement as the two Canadas.

To the people of the neighbouring States, it is from this publication will not be uninteresting; as from the proximity of situation, they will have an opportunity of knowing occurrences, and receiving opinions, free from partiality, or rancorous animosity.

To meet the wishes of their Patrons, the Editors mean to appropriate a large portion of their work, exclusively to political intelligence; which purpose, they have ordered the most improved Paper, and interesting periodical works, published in Great Britain; as also, the most valued Productions of the United States.

From British Subjects, and proud of that honorable appellation, they pledge themselves to support, with the utmost, the happy constitution under which they live; and that nothing shall ever appear in the MONTREAL HERALD, which may be subversive of that object, or of a due veneration for the Religion, the Law, and the Customs of the Country; at the same time the rights of the Colonies, will always find in this paper a candid and just representation; and truth will be invariably proclaimed, devoid of all party influence. Happy in residing in Canada, they feel much pleasure in identifying themselves with the Canadian Character; and on all occasions they will be ambitious to exert themselves in promoting the general interests of so many Colonies and loyal a portion of his Majesty's Subjects.

To such Gentlemen, whose talents and leisure may enable them to favor this institution with their productions, in either language, the Editors will be gratefully obliged for their communications; promising with due respect, that the MONTREAL HERALD will never become a vehicle for party declamation or personal invective.

The Editors propose giving as much local information as they possibly can collect; with occasional insertions of interesting trials in the Courts of law.—Prices Current of the most material articles of produce, as well as of Imports, will be furnished; with as much other interesting commercial intelligence as possible.—Whenever any important news shall be received, the insertion of which, may be too soon, or too late for the weekly publication, an Extra will always be given.

In the commencement of an Establishment of this nature, the Editors are aware that they will have some difficulties to encounter; but they hope for much indulgence from an enlightened and discerning Public; and that when supplied with all their materials, they will be enabled to make the MONTREAL HERALD a valuable compendium of interesting, useful, and gratifying information.—This work is published on the SATURDAY EVENING of each week, in the English language.—Advertisements will be thankfully received and inserted in either of the languages.

The Editors propose publishing on the MONTREAL HERALD, commencing in January next an Edition of this paper, exclusively in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, on a plan similar to the Price and Terms of which will be the same as those prescribed for that printed in English.—They cannot but sincerely regret their inability to begin this latter work at an earlier period, but the want of some indispensable articles which cannot at present be provided, is the cause of the delay and their disappointment.

TERMS.

Delivered to city Subscribers at Three Dollars per annum... Half Dollars... One-third payable on delivery of the first number; one-third at the expiration of six months; and the remainder at the close of the twelve months.

FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, two fillings and five cents; second insertion, half penny every subsequent insertion.

Five lines and under, three fillings and four cents and ten cents every do.

Advertisements cannot be received after twelve o'clock on Friday; and in order to discontinue advertisements after Wednesday morning, for the ensuing week.

Advertisements unaccompanied with directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

- Mr. James Parrish, Quebec
- Mr. Edward Killeen, Three Rivers
- Mr. George Kirkton, Willm. Henry
- Louis Olivier, Esq., Sherbrooke
- Jaques Leclerc, Esq., L'Assomption
- M. Frs. McKenzie, Oldham, Terrebonne
- J. C. Daulton, Esq., St. Marc
- Eustache D. Beaudin, Esq., Verrieres
- Jacques Violette, Esq., Roucheville
- Mr. G. Wood, Cornwall
- James McCumming, Esq., St. John.

PRINTING.

LETTER PRESS and COPPERPLATE PRINTING executed at the Office of this Paper, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Oct 19 1871

In the Press, and speedily will be published, (PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.)

The Vocal Preceptor;

KEY TO SACRED MUSIC,

from celebrated authors.

BY A. STEVENSON,

Teacher of Vocal Music,

Montreal.

Subscriptions received by A. STEVENSON, and at the Office of this paper.

October 19.

THOMAS BECKETT,

Tailor and Habit Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has

REMOVED

from St. Paul to St. Xavier street, opposite Messrs. Aubin and Matheson's Counting House; where he continues carrying on the Tailor and Habit-making business as formerly.

Regimentals done on the shortest notice. N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted; one who understands the English and French languages, and can be well recommended.

October 19.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has Removed, and will in future transact his AGENCY BUSINESS

best done at Mrs. M. C. Cuvillier & Co's auction room, Notre Dame street, where every attention will be paid to the interest of those who may be pleased to favour him with their commands.

He offers for sale, assorted bar iron, cast-iron, hammers, beams and scales, grates and foundry-stoves, kitchen boilers, digesters, soap-works, cards, excellent h-steps, (of which he will have a constant supply from the Jacques Cartier Mills, night day clocks.—Also 100 M standard staves deliverable on the wharves at Quebec.

October 19.

M. KAY, Agent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned gives public notice that she has formed a commercial establishment in this city under the firm of

MARY C. CUVILLIER & CO.

and that she also intends, on her own responsibility, to carry on the different branches of

Auctioneering, Brokerage, and Agency.

The punctuality, attention, and impartiality, with which it is intended this establishment shall be characterized, will render it advantageous to those who may be inclined to have Goods disposed of by private or public sale, and for the transaction of General Agency and Commission business.

MARY C. CUVILLIER.

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE.

well adapted for Flour, Pork, or other valuable property.

Montreal, 12th April, 1871.

FOR SALE,

FINE SPLIT PEASE.

Apply to M. KAY Agent.

October 14.

From the settlement of Canada by the French in 1608 to the present period, the inquisitive reader will find many facts and circumstances well worthy of attention; and which will add much to his store of knowledge. To the Canadian who has a thirst for information it must be peculiarly interesting to be made acquainted with the struggles and difficulties under which his ancestors laboured.

It would be foreign to the limits of a Newspaper to enter into a detail of the extent of more than two centuries; but it is happy to recommend youths, desirous to be furnished in the acquisition of historical information. Our advice is to make a few judicious remarks on the Canadian character, and on their progress in agriculture and commerce. Arrived in a country whose climate they were not acquainted with, its inclemency compelled their cities to accommodate themselves according to the rigour of its rigor. The first settlers for a number of years had the necessity of life furnished from France; their habitations consisted of miserable huts, and their chief occupation was hunting and trafficking with the Indians. This mode of life eventually introduced idle habits, consequently the sedentary labours of the field were neglected, and held in contempt.

In process of time they began to cultivate small patches around their huts, which settled them from nomads to the farmer, when they traded with the natives and fur. In former times of their activities were found valuable particularly beaver. It was judged this commodity might be increased to considerable extent; accordingly, the Government granted a charter to the company of new France, whose capital amounted to only £25,000. They, however, did not derive much advantage from their monopoly.—The colony continued in infancy; it was not till 1687 that it could number 22,000 souls. From the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713 to the year when she commenced in 1755, the French took uncommon pains to people and strengthen this Country, and its dependencies. Their jealousy of the progress of the British colonies was the prominent cause of their numerous Emigrations to Canada, and encouraged; Louisbourg, the key of North America, was strongly garrisoned. Quebec, formidable by nature, was rendered almost impregnable by art; and all the frontier and interior Posts and Posts were put into the best state for offence as well as of defence. At the period of industry, agriculture, and commerce had made rapid progress; the fisheries of the St. Lawrence, the Richelieu, and smaller rivers, were liberally cultivated, and abundance of the necessary articles prevailed, to maintain a population, that had increased to 91,000, exclusive of troops.

Their mode of culture, and habits of life, were, and continues to be different from that of any other people; which will be ascribed to a climate that will not yield to the vain projects of the foreign speculator. In every country the climate is the farmer's guide. The Canadian is the real farmer of this region; those from Britain have seldom succeeded in repeated attempts, and the Americans notwithstanding their proximity have not been much more fortunate. Our staple export is wheat—wheat grain that commodity has the Canadians? So early as the year 1774 nearly 500,000 bushels were shipped and 100,000 lay on hand for want of vessels, the average export of wheat in three years, ending in 1774 was 325,444 bushels, and 482,100 bushels; and yet we had no other farmers but Canadians.

The Canadian character has ever been that of loyalty to their lawful sovereign. In the wars with Britain and France, they defended their country with vigor, and doubtless will do the same again when required. From the convention of 1763, it has been impossible to reproach them with disloyalty to their Gracious Ruler.—In despite of French proclamations, as well as those of American rebels, they stood faithfully to their King and country. If a few of them joined the rebel standard, this cannot be considered a stigma on their general character because to this day they despise the disgraced rebels.

The Canadians are a happy people, they are faithful of it; which is saying more than we can in favor of people in another country, that we can be more enlightened, and more generally educated; but we will not venture into the merits of the life they lead. By this remark, our readers are not to take it for granted, that we think education an injury to society far from it; we consider it the best means of inculcating good morals, and every other requisite which parents can confer on their children. It is well to recommend those who are in the habit of sending their children to school, to call their sons to duty from school;—half educated youth can be expected from a youth? by the sacrifice (if the expression be correct) of one year's time, his studies will be completed, and his mind formed to enter into the fullness of the world. It is too universal in the new world, to see boys from school with a superficial education, appearing at the conference of men of mature years, while they are scarcely qualified to be bound to apprenticeship. That education is restricted among the lower order of the Canadians so far, with some however a bright ray of hope presents itself, in the diffusion of learning and knowledge. The reverend clergy of the Seminary and College have a noble example to their country. By them the ancient and modern languages are taught, as well as every useful art and science, with equal purity as to the universities of Europe, at a small expense. To be convinced of this fact, the English has only to attend the examination of their pupils. To the English we regard, that in this district, Seminary of the country Curates have followed the noble example of their brother clergy in the City. In those Seminary pupils they have established schools of the individual expense, for educating the poorer classes of the inhabitants. The higher orders of the Canadian are all intent on making their families acquainted with the English language, and our Cities and Towns the time is not distant when their population will converse as easily in English as in French, and these facts before us, we are certain that the progress of the Roman Catholic Religion or inimical to the diffusion of education and knowledge.

Articles.

MILIAL AFFECTION.

"Honour thy father and mother," is part of the moral law given to mankind ever ready to be forgotten. It becomes us to reverence, obey and love those to whom we are so greatly indebted. The inclination to parents hath been sweetly mingled with God's discipline, while affection for them have been eminently sanctioned by Him. The means of promoting these feelings and our own honor and content. So fully is filial affection implanted by the Creator, that they seek public monuments and religious notices in honor of those children who have given proof of great filial affection.

A gentleman of Sweden was condemned to suffer death as a punishment for certain offences committed by him in the discharge of an important public office, which he had filled for a number of years with an integrity that had few parallels undergone either punishment or impeachment. His son, a youth about 15 years of age, was not sooner apprised of the predicament to which the author of his being was reduced, than he flew to the judge who had pronounced the fatal decree, and throwing himself at his feet, prayed that he might be allowed to suffer in the room of a father whom he adored, and whose love he declared it was impossible for him to survive.—The Magistrate was thus struck, at this extraordinary procedure in his son, and would hardly be persuaded that he was sincere in it. Being at length satisfied, however, that the young man actually wished for nothing more ardently than to save his father's life at the expense of his own, he wrote an account of the whole affair to the King; and the consequence was that his Majesty immediately dispatched back orders to grant a free pardon to the father, and to confer a title of baron on his incomparable son. The last mark of royal favour, however, the youth begged leave with all humility to decline; and the motive for the refusal of it was not less noble than the conduct by which he had deserved it was generous and disinterested. "Of what avail," exclaimed he, "could the most exalted title be to me, humbled as my family already is in the dust? Alas! would it not serve but as a monument to perpetuate in the minds of my countrymen the distasteful remembrance of an unhappy father's shame?" His Majesty (the King of Sweden) actually shed tears when this magnanimous speech was reported to him; and sending for the heroic youth to Court, he appointed him directly to the office of his private confidential secretary.

Royal Weighing.—A imperial infant, some NAR, was weighed in great state, on the 21 June, by a pair of gold scales, and declared to be exactly the weight of sixteen pounds.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19.

THE MONTREAL HERALD having now assumed a form, we beg leave to introduce it under the hope of meeting the patronage and protection of an enlightened and discerning public.

The minds of men being naturally ardent and inquisitive, it may be expected in our country, that this publication will excite in novelty and merit.

There are some observations which we consider indispensable in our commencement. It has heretofore been imagined that an English and Canadian party, existed in this Country.

Having thus expressed ourselves, it will be asked what we mean by party, or party spirit.

In Great Britain there are necessarily two parties in the Legislature, one supporting the administration, the other opposing it.

Our observations will be considered as relating to the Legislature.

It has frequently happened in England, that Ministers have got laws enacted, in spite of opposition.

It is generally understood, that without opposition in the British Legislature our Constitution would not long perish.

Our readers will be pleased to understand that we mean not a licentious opposition, only such an one as is conducted, with temper, on truly constitutional principles.

It has frequently happened in England, that Ministers have got laws enacted, in spite of opposition.

It is generally understood, that without opposition in the British Legislature our Constitution would not long perish.

Our readers will be pleased to understand that we mean not a licentious opposition, only such an one as is conducted, with temper, on truly constitutional principles.

It has frequently happened in England, that Ministers have got laws enacted, in spite of opposition.

It is generally understood, that without opposition in the British Legislature our Constitution would not long perish.

Our readers will be pleased to understand that we mean not a licentious opposition, only such an one as is conducted, with temper, on truly constitutional principles.

It has frequently happened in England, that Ministers have got laws enacted, in spite of opposition.

It is generally understood, that without opposition in the British Legislature our Constitution would not long perish.

Our readers will be pleased to understand that we mean not a licentious opposition, only such an one as is conducted, with temper, on truly constitutional principles.

licens, citizens, or denizens of a foreign country. Since they are sent amongst us, it would ill become us to cast any undue reflections on them while they conform to our laws and customs.

Arrived in this city on Thursday last, from Upper Canada, on his way to England, His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Gore.

Our information from every part of the two provinces, confirms, that the harvest has been remarkably productive, in quantity as well as in quality.

Culinary plants have thriven to profusion, and the Autumn condones favourable to nature.

How thankful, then, ought we to be to the GREAT CREATOR, for blessings so manifold!

Our country correspondents will infinitely oblige us in occasionally transmitting remarks which relate to agriculture, our greatest source of wealth; and we may add, of happiness.

We have been politely favored with a sight of the Bath Chronicle of the 22d August, in which are London dates to the 20th of that month.

The Boston Gazette of the 14th instant, brings London dates to the 20th August.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

Official accounts are received of the Intendant of the Dutch Posts Nassau and Amsterdam, in the island of Celebes; and also the valuable island of Ternate, after a considerable resistance, to his Majesty's ship Doctor, Capt. Tucker.

ARRIVED. Oct. 9.—Schooner Jane, J. M. Gibson, from Mass., to order, in ballast.

—12—William, A. Sparling, 28 days from Halifax, to W. Burns, cargo rum, sugar, molasses and coffee.

—13—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—14—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—15—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—16—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—17—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—18—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—19—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—20—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—21—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—22—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—23—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—24—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—25—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—26—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—27—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—28—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—29—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—30—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—31—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—32—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—33—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—34—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—35—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—36—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—37—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—38—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

—39—Ship Birby T. Shute, 23 days from Liverpool, to B. & S. Sheppard, general cargo.

M. C. Cavillier & Co. Have for Sale at their Store, Notre-Dame Street, FINE MDS.

Best Boiled Linseed Oil, recently received from England, AND About 1500 Almonds Liverpool Salt.

M. C. Cavillier & Co. WILL have PUBLIC SALES at their Rooms on MONDAY NEXT, the 21st inst. and following days, at ONE o'clock each day.

BY AUCTION. Will be sold on MONDAY MORNING, the 21st inst. at the Subscribers' stores, the following articles:

1 bale fine Cloths, assorted colours. 2 coarse do. 1 Best Yorkshire Carpeting, handsome patterns.

2 Casimires. 1 Flannel assorted. 2 trunks Calicoes and Chintzes assorted.

1 Furniture Chintzes. 1 Stript Cottons, Cotton Checks, Bengal Stripes, Toilets, Swandowns, Beaux Hollands, Shawls of all sizes, Maroons, Taboreens, Cashmeres, Durans, Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, &c. &c.

20 cwt. Patent Shot, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, B. Bar Lead. 6 barrels excellent Rodin.

Nails, all sizes. A few boxes excellent Soap. A package Hardware, containing Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A few dozen Mens' Fine Shoes. Sale to commence at NINE o'clock precisely. ADAM L. MACNIDER, A. & B.

BY PRIVATE SALE. A Small quantity of REAL FRENCH BRANDY, in lots, to suit families. ADAM L. MACNIDER, Montreal, 19th Oct.

BY AUCTION. Will be sold, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at the Stores of the Subscribers, (positively without reserve.)

A Large assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the present season—consisting of Cloths of different qualities—Blankets—Flannels—Cashmeres—and green Baize—striped Cottons—Irish Linen—Calicoes—Shawls and Pocket Handkerchiefs, of every description—Bengal Stripes—Apron Checks—Hollands—Bed Tick—Bantons—Three Cottons—Ginghams—Corduroy—Woolen Hosiery—and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock. THOS. A. TURNER & Co. Auctioneers, Montreal, 18th October, 1811.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN from a house in St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, on the 13th inst., a valuable GOLD HUNTING WATCH, with GOLD CHAIN, and 5 GOLD SEALS.

one of the Seals has on it a crest, with the motto "Crom a Bo", on another is engraved the "Aster", and on a third a word in French, "Makers name Gibson, Sweeting Alley, Royal Exchange London.—There are several articles of WEARING APPAREL and DRESS stolen at the same time.

The above reward will be paid at the Office, of the Herald, or at the Pay-Office, Montreal, on the recovery of the property, and conviction of the thief.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD will be given for the recovery of a Watch Chain, and Seals.

Montreal, October 16.

THE FRIENDS OF SCIENCE AND CIVILIZATION. And to the friends of science and civilization in particular. ALL Persons of every denomination, who wish to promote the general good of Society, by diffusing the spirit of Liberty, and the doctrine of the rights of the People, are respectfully invited to call at either of the Printing Offices in Quebec or Montreal, where they may be supplied with copies of the following works, at the lowest prices.

1. The Rights of the People, by J. G. P. 2. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 3. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 4. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 5. The History of the People, by J. G. P.

6. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 7. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 8. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 9. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 10. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P.

11. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 12. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 13. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 14. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 15. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P.

16. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 17. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 18. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 19. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 20. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P.

21. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 22. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 23. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 24. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 25. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P.

26. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 27. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 28. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 29. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 30. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P.

31. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 32. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 33. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 34. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 35. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P.

36. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 37. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 38. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 39. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 40. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P.

41. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 42. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 43. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P. 44. The History of the People, by J. G. P. 45. The Principles of Liberty, by J. G. P.

Price Current.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 19, 1811.

Table with columns for various goods and prices. Includes items like A. Ales, brandy, beef, butter, cheese, corn, flour, sugar, etc.

AN INVITATION. All laborers of every description, who may be employed in building houses in this City, are respectfully invited to call on me at the old market house, at 9 A. M. and P. M. For other's small reward and thanks reserved by P. M. For other's small reward and thanks reserved by P. M.

Quebec. POST OFFICE. A Mail for England, via Halifax, will be closed on Wednesday, the 23d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, 17th October, 1811. His Excellency the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Francois Joseph Trudeau, and Francois Xavier La Riv. Notaries Public for the Province of Lower-Canada.

The late Express.

The late Express, having received information from the Governor-General, that the British Government had resolved to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

It is therefore expected, that the British Government will be obliged to send a large number of troops to the West Indies, in consequence of the late success of the French in the island of St. Domingo.

Poetry.

THE POOR TUNER.

(FROM A LONDON PAPER.)

Far remov'd from city splendor, Fate has fix'd his rugged lot; Comforts few, finances fewer, Care still bow'ring round his cot. Cold and bleak his humble dwelling, Hid behind the death-clad hill, Wintry blasts its roof assailing— Yet he seems contented still. ...

Miscellany.

MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PERU.

The following is taken from a work, entitled "THE PRESENT STATE OF PERU," compiled from The Peruvian Mercury, a periodical work printed at Lima. We are aware of many of our subscribers having perused the original: several of them however may not have had that opportunity. From the little knowledge we have of that famed country, and the elegant style in which the work is compiled, we give an extract which, we hope, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

Scarcely does man begin to live, when every thing announces to him his approaching dissolution. The elements destined to his nourishment conspire to his destruction; and the very globe he inhabits does not cease, by violent convulsions, to endeavour to shake off a load by which it seems to be oppressed. In the mean time, immortality is that which causes in his mortal breast the most poignant and unquiet sensation. The desire of surviving his perishable existence, and of transmitting to posterity his hereditary achievements, is an ideal to which his last sacrifices are offered.

This enthusiasm, of equal antiquity with man himself, has constantly led him to have recourse to a thousand expedients, to elude, as it were, the painful limit of his inevitable destiny, and to avenge its attacks. Odorous and aromatic substances, balsam, cedar, brass, and marble, on the one hand; on the other, compositions replete with melody, brilliant recitals, emblems, and fine images, which have an efficacious power to attract attention, and excite surprise;—such are the obstacles which the pride of mortals has opposed to the voraciousness of time. Hence have arisen mummies, which are preserved for a thousand years, reckoning from their original corruptibility; the mausoleums in which they are inclosed; obelisks; pyramids; statues; and all the monuments in which

the child and the graver display their magic skill, to perpetuate the posthumous memory of the hero, and the man of illustrious birth. To this same principle we are indebted for poetry, for history, whether traditional, or expressed by symbols, and for all the sketches and designs in which the pencil manifests its powers.

These precious trophies of the vanity and grandeur of men and of nations, destined to immortalize the triumphs of valour, of virtue, and occasionally, of fanaticism, form, without doubt, an object worthy the consideration and study of the man of letters. But for them, what information could we have obtained relative to those obscure ages which gave birth to monarchies, arts, and sciences, and in which modes and customs were first regulated? To those ages in which the lyre, and the sweet harmony of vocal sounds, subdued the ferocious rages, tamed the enraged lion, and softened the obdurate rocks? A philosophical poet denied the eternity of the world, solely on this account, that, prior to the Theban war, and the destruction of Troy, no poems or monuments were to be found, to hand down the remembrance of those remarkable events which fame is wont to record, and which illustrate all ages. But in succeeding times, and in the nations which possessed the art of writing in all its perfection, the want of the press to renew the leaves which the moth or the corroding hand of time had destroyed, has rendered archæology, or the study of antiquities, indispensable, to fill up the chains they have left, or to comment on the fables they have transmitted to us. In rectifying chronology and history, how useful has been the examination of the hieroglyphics and enigmas of the superstitious Egyptians, the ruins of Palmyra, the ode, and descriptions of the Greeks, the bulw and pyramids of Rome, &c.

This subject, as it relates to Peru, acquires a new degree of value and interest. At the time of its conquest, the archives of Cuzco, Caxamarca, and Quito, were lost for ever. The fragile Quipos are now reduced to dust; and the tradition of the memorable events of the kingdom having by degrees become less and less perfect, through the ignorance and carelessness of those to whose charge it was entrusted, the observer is obliged to recur to the comparison, or, as it may be said, to the interpretation of the ancient fragments and ruins, to complete the imperfect picture of this ancient empire, and has been sketched by the pencil of Garcilaso. By the same means, the fables relative to its religions and policy, adopted by the latest historians, may be deciphered. The study of the monuments erected by the Incas, to display their power and record their existence; the rituals of their glories; the traditions and relics of their ancient usages and customs, which still remain among the modern Indians, who tenaciously preserve and repeat what their fathers have, from time immemorial, handed down to them; and, lastly, the investigation of the works which were erected, either by magnificence, or through necessity, unquestionably afford a new light, calculated to remove the thick veil which is spread over the historical and civil parts of the Peruvian monarchy, during the whole of the time that preceded its conquest.

—L'Esprit, liv. v. ver. 124.

(To be continued.)

SKETCHES OF VIENNA.

(From Brunschwiler's Reviews.)

As I am not aware of any work in our language which may be entitled a "picture of Vienna," I have been induced to select from the German, some of the leading features which mark this capital, and may claim attention. Mercur's Tableau de Paris has long been celebrated. Since that we have had "pictures" of London, Hanover, Constantinople, Palermo, &c.—but the capital of Austria has somehow escaped a delineation which it appears to me to merit. I can venture for the correctness of the following sketches, having passed a winter there.

A general outline of the topography of the city may serve as a necessary introduction. From the southern bank of the majestic Danube, the rising ground presents a commanding situation, whence the Romans viewed a fortification which they called Isopolis. Hence has gradually arisen the modern capital Wien, in German, or Vienna. To the north is the woody island in the Danube, by which that river is divided into ten branches. To the westward tower the lofty range of the Kahlenberg hills, covered with various buildings. To the eastward extend the fertile plains that stretch to the confines of Hungary; and to the south the landscape comprises hill and dale, village and fertile fields. Does the traveller wish to enjoy a general view of this brilliant scenery, let him mount the spire of St Stephen's or climb the Kahlenberg.

Vienna, at the head of its magnificent lake, has been compared to a medallion pendant to a green island. Did we live in the age of fables, I should describe Vienna as a large brilliant orb with diamonds, and an exterior row of petty coloured stones. The city, with its beautiful, and regular fortifications, stands nearly in the centre of the orb. The Esplanade, between the latter and the city, is 400 yards broad with intersecting rows of chestnut trees. When we consider the immense extent of the suburbs, the population of which is estimated at 150,000, we are astonished at the incalculable number of buildings that have been erected since Vienna was besieged by the Turks, in 1683. Objections have been urged against the trivial names attached to some of these suburbs; on the contrary, all must admire those of Leopoldstadt, Josephstadt, &c. Hence I further agree with the Spaniard who considered the name of his child as a matter of great importance. How interesting to posterity

would be a Kountess, a Lady, a Countess, a Baroness, &c. Future ages would daily be reminded of those great names, who either in the field of the cabinet, or in increased the glory of Austria.

The climate is highly equinoctial, as Mr. Burke says of our own. The city is exposed to the north and east winds; the air is very sharp, and more dry than humid. The dust is the great plague of Vienna; its subtilty soon affects the eyes and also causes pulmonary complaints of all kinds. Servants, running footmen, hair-dressers, soldiers, &c. are carried off in great numbers. A stranger can form but a faint idea of the dust. Sixteen thousand coach wheels, with the necessary horses, and nearly a million of pedestrians, keep it in continual agitation. The whole city is buried in more than Egyptian darkness; and should you walk out of the gates, you must traverse a column of dust half a mile in diameter.

The water is not of the best quality. Strangers are afflicted with diarrhoea for some weeks after their arrival. In winter the thermometer is generally one or two degrees higher in the city, than in the suburbs and beyond the lines. The mean degree of heat at midsummer may be taken at 26, and in winter at 11 below zero. The area of the city and suburbs, within the lines, is estimated at 15,300,000 square yards. In Vienna they reckon from 47 to 52 persons to a house; in Paris 20; in Berlin 15 only. The houses are built in a most substantial manner, and some of them have as many stories below as above ground. Such solidity of architecture offers no encouragement to fire-offices. In the majority of mans there has been no instance in the city, of a single story having been destroyed by fire.

The witty observation of a writer "that the Emperor's horses are better lodged than their master," may be true in regard to the external appearance of the palace; but the interior is worthy of a great monarch. In the first class of magnificent buildings may be enumerated the Imperial Chancery; the imperial library; the Helvidere; the Schwarzenberg palace; the Bohemian chancery; the palace of Prince Liechtenstein; the Hungarian chancery; the church of St Charles; the imperial stables; the Lobkowitz palace, &c. The second class includes about two hundred, containing every thing that elegance and voluptuousness can require. The estimate for building Count Fries's new palace was 40,000. The emperor's cabinet-maker made furniture to the amount of 6,000, and the pier glasses cost 130,000. The house of Count Isler is worthy of note. The establishment consists of about 600 persons. The purchaser came originally from Hungary at an insignificant price, and is now said to exceed 80,000 per annum.

Among the public establishments, we shall just mention the six great barracks for infantry, cavalry, and artillery; the infirmary hospital that contains 3000 patients; doctors, surgeons, attendants, cooks, midwives, blind women, foundlings, and lunatics. The mixture of national costume is an interesting sight to a stranger, on his first arrival in Vienna. The erect and stiff walking Hungarian; the tall in his pelisse, with an immense hat full; the round head Pole, with his hair cut a la Briton; the Armenians, Wallachians, and Moldavians, in their half oriental dress; the Greeks in their white habits, and with long pipes; the braided Mussulman with his broad dagger and yellow shawls; the scrawny Polish Jews with their swollen cheeks, and filthy, uncombed hair; and the Hungarian and Transylvanian boys with their great sheepskins in the form of cloaks. To this we may add the confusion of at least sixteen different languages constantly clattering in his ears.

In Vienna, as in every other capital, many sacrifices are made to procure an equipage of a saddle horse. They reckon 3000 gentlemen's carriages, 650 hackney coaches, 300 glass coaches, and about an equal number of public vehicles. The amount of drags and riding horses, within the lines, may be taken at 10,000. Many a noble horse has been sold for 500, and some of the princes keep 80 or 100 of these. The number of dogs, of all kinds, is estimated at 24,000.

The national blood has been so blended and inter-mixed with that of other nations, that the only characteristic feature now remaining to a real Viennese man, is the long sharp chin. He is of a middle size, slim, and long-limbed. The females are well-grown, fresh coloured, lively, and free shinned. Their beauty fades rather early. By what can paint their vivacity; what pen is swift enough to catch all that thousand variations; to trace on paper all those little notions that constitute the essential of female attraction, and are continually fluttering on the wings of frivolity.

The citizens are courteous, open hearted, ready to oblige, shrewd, ingenuous, and good patriots. In their transactions they are upright and conscientious, conforming to their neighbours, and generous towards friends. Their fundamental maxims are: "live and let live." They are very fond of feasting, dancing, and of the theatre; but, as they seldom become bankrupts, on the contrary are in easy circumstances, we may conclude that their pleasures do not exceed their economical means. "There is only one Vienna," they exclaim in the fulness of joy. Were they singular in this delusion, there might be some reason for rallying them on the subject; but, in fact, we hear of, whose capital is not the world? The Peruvian says the same; the Portuguese exclaims: "He who has not seen Lisbon, has seen nothing." A Spaniard, on his death bed, begged his son for once in his life to see Madrid. The Neapolitan, in his benevolent jargon, calls out: "see Naples, and then die." And what says John Bull? He will not the Viennese, then, as much rights as others to consider their capital as a paradise?

Who can reckon up the number of princes, barons, and counts, in Vienna, who constitute the three classes of high nobility? It is very natural that a great nobility should be collected in such a capital. The throne, public affairs, the great world, ambition, family connections, pleasure, &c. are the grand attractions. Old parchments and fine clothes no longer procure the favour of the monarch, the esteem of the public or honourable posts. A dashing young man may spend his income as he pleases; may drive six horses; keep open house; and boast of his pedigree; but if he considers these only as sufficient to render him a person of consequence, he

will never acquire it. The most distinguished men have been long distinguished for their public services, their wealth, and their personal qualifications.

The society of the female nobility, also, is instructive and delightful. In their circles, there is not wanted at the card table. Musical parties, friendly converse, literary information, observation on books, travels, works of art; the theatre, &c. are quite the basis of a long winter's evening.

When the poor man has been working for days together, in a garret, to hammer up a few pence, he comes down to the evening, stands a few minutes at the house door to consider the passing multitudes, and then descends thirty steps under ground to a wine cellar. The atmosphere at these places is saturated with vinous exhalations, to such a degree that intoxication soon takes place. Here the workman takes his evening's meal; the victuress sell wine from a ropewalk to sip the measure; they furnish also so cheese, cold fish, sausage, &c. The most noted wine cellar, of the common sort, formerly belonged to a convent, and is filled with immense butts of red and white wine. The cellar men very seldom see the sun; and in this one cellar they are said to burn 18,000 wax lights annually. The fashionable ones, particularly the Hungarian cellar, are fitted up with a display of taste; and in that you may order wine from one chalice a bottle, up to imperial Tokay, at half-a-guinea a pint.

Institution of the Deaf and Dumb. Joseph II. who observed every thing in his travels that merited the attention of a thinking mind, having visited the school of the Abbé l'Épée at Paris, determined on erecting a similar one in his own capital. The number to be admitted gratis was fixed by his majesty at thirty; but not exactly confined to it. Whoever wishes to introduce a deaf and dumb person, above that number, pays the moderate annual sum of 10*l.* for board, clothing, instruction, &c. They are taught language, religion, physics, and arithmetic. A printing office has also been erected, the operation of which appears to be well adapted to their capacities. The girls learn common household affairs. There is also a ribbon-manufactory to employ other girls, as well as those boys who cannot be engaged in printing. As several of the morning boys have prayers, and then proceed to church to hear mass. According to their regulations, they were allowed to walk out every day; but now they are confined to three times a week. Every Sunday evening the Institution is open to the public.

The Oriental Academy.

Contains twelve scholars, who are particularly instructed in the Oriental languages, as well as in the living ones of Europe, and other necessary sciences. When duly qualified, they are sent to the Austrian Embassy at Constantinople; and others are detailed when a vacancy takes place, to the embassy for Oriental affairs, at the apartments of the court to Moldavia, Wallachia, and the principality of Annapolis. When they come with the Porte, they are attached to the army as interpreters.

No person can be buried at Vienna without having been previously inspected by the Physicians of the City. Every physician, on the death of a patient, must draw up in writing the cause of his death, which is delivered to the above board. One part of this regulation is of great importance. It has prevented the death of any suspicious disorder, that has been carried away and burnt. These thorough examinations, persons who die suddenly are examined, whether they have been poisoned, or been killed by any violent means. In short, it is similar to our coroners inquest. A daily list is published, specifying the name, age, condition, quarter of the city, and even the number of the house, and the district of the deceased. The number of burials per day is seven, the greatest thirty six.

As food is very dear, and an immense quantity is consumed in coffee, Joseph II. would have died in 1784, had he not for the future, all bread should be merely sowed up into sack, and put into the granary. This created general disgust. The Greeks first began, by representing the coffee as contrary to their constitution. These provincial families who had relations in Vienna were greatly alarmed. At last the Emperor was obliged to issue a counter-order, stating, that, "as the living set are not to be concerned, and wished them to be buried; in testing, we did not care how they were buried; and that in regard to the coffins, every man might do what he chose with his own corpse."

Customs of the Scots Highlanders.

It was, and still is a custom in many places in the Highlands of Scotland, that when ever a child is interred, and before the person is interred; as also after a child is born, till it is baptized, must eat and drink in the house before they leave it. This being the custom, to save expences, and because they think it disrespectful to God to have an unbaptized child in the house, poor people generally have their children as soon baptized as possible. But it happened once to a poor man in this part of the country, that a river, as is often the case, ran between his house and the clergyman's, so that neither the poor man could get to the clergyman, nor the clergyman to the poor man's, in order to have the child baptized. The river was swollen by the gradual melting of the snow, and there was no bridge within twenty miles. The poor man's cheeks, his head, &c. were nearly expended. He, therefore, on the one side of the river, and the clergyman on the other, consulting what was to be done, agreed that the child should be brought to the river side; that the father presenting the child, should take on the vows, as they term it, and the minister with a scoop, or Dutch ladle, should throw over the water; which was done, though with difficulty, owing to the breadth of the river; after which the clergyman pronounced the name, prayed aloud, so as to be heard by the parent and his attendants on the other side; after which each went to their respective places, perfectly satisfied with this new mode of baptism, and that, if the child died in infancy, it would go to heaven.

Office, No. 17, St. Paul Street.