Duplicate

Montreal Herald.

VOL. XVII. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1828. NO. 84.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE:
30 doz. (Cape) Madeira Wine,
180 doz. do. Hermitage do.
30 doz. do. Bucellas do.
In cases of 6 doz. each, which have been nearly 5 years in this country.
12 hhds. of Cape Madeira and Bucellas, in the wood, imported also in 1823:—
About 20 doz. good Port Wine,
A small lot of Oats.
Upper Canada Fresh Flour, &c. &c. &c.
NORMAN BETHUNE.
Montreal, April 19, 1828.—z.s.w.

EXTENSIVE & CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW IMPORTED DRY GOODS.—The Subscribers beg leave to notify their Town & Country Customers generally, that they are now opening out a very choice & complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, which have been selected by individuals thoroughly acquainted with the Trade of this Country. The whole have been laid in, on the most favorable terms, and will be Sold low for Cash or approved Credit.

SCOTT, MONTGOMERIE & Co.
Montreal, 24th May, 1828.

THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they are now receiving, per the different regular Traders, from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, their Spring Assortment of Silk, Linen, and Cotton GOODS, *Fashionable Trimmings, Small Wares, Hosiery,* and *Gloves*, Gentlemen's and Youth's *Hats*, and Travelling *Caps. Straw Bonnets* in great variety, and of the very latest fashions—together with a small assortment of Hardware: the whole having been selected with great care, and which they offer for Sale on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or short approved Credit.

WILLIAM KERR & Co.
Montreal, 24th May, 1828. z. s. w.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received, by the late arrivals, an assortment of OIL CLTHS, fit for Rooms, Passages and Stairs, of a very superior quality.

Likewise, on hand, a very extensive Stock of FURNITURE, of every description, which he will ell low for Cash or approved Credit.

CHARLES TRY.
June 7.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to the Public, that he now carries on, on his own account, the Business hitherto done by him and his e Partner, Mr. Gibb.

He will always have on hand a Stock of the best 'NES, SPIRITS and GROCERIES, which vill sell on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN HENDERSON,
No. 120, *St. Paul Street.*
al, 31st May, 1828. z.sw.

ME GAUBERT, Fancy Milliner, *Paris*—would inform the Ladies of its Vicinity, that she has opened a of the Parisian Fashions, at No. 128, treet—where all Orders will be gratefully ved, and executed with immediate des

me G. repairs Veils and Laces, and rens them as white as new. She also prepares Bri Dresses, and dresses Hair for Ball.
Montreal, June 14, 1828.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he as just received, per late arrivals, a very extensive nd choice assortment of Brussels, Kidderminster, cotch and Venetian *CARPETING*, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c., of the latest and most fashionable atterns—and expects in a few days his usual assortment of Spring Fancy Goods.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *St. Paul Street.*
May 21, z,ws.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Stores, No. 117, St. Paul Street, almost opposite he French Hospital; a complete assortment of VINES, and also BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and GROCERIES of all sorts, too numerous to detail, and moreover the subscribers flatter themselves with having as good and as complete an assortment of DRY GOODS, as there is to be found in any house in the city of Montreal, and also on as cheap and liberal terms.

C. S. RODIER & Co.
Montreal, July 23, 1828.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at his STORES in *Notre-Dame Street*, (formerly occupied by Messrs. *Desrivieres, Blackwood & Co.*, and lately by Messrs. *Stuart, Colcoff & Co.*) the following articles, now landing from the *Russel*, viz:—

Flat, square and round IRON assorted, Crowley and blistered STEEL, Hoop Iron, Plough moulds, Boiler plates, Sheet Iron, Canada Plates, Tin assorted, from IC to SDXX, Bar Tin, Nails, Spikes, Spades, Shovels, Frying Pans, long and short, &c. &c.

A few first rate FOWLING PIECES & PISTOLS, with Percussion Locks, twisted Barrels, and silver Mountings, warranted Tower Proof.

A Lot of CUTLERY, consisting of Files, Pocket-knives, Table knives & Forks, Sickles, Scythes, Hand-Saws, Mill-Saws, &c. &c.

Window and Crate GLASS, assorted; CROCKERY, PIPES, &c.

—ALSO,—

A large assortment of very superior BOTTLED WINES, (most of them bottled in bond, in England) which he will sell by the *single dozen, or otherwise,* to suit purchasers. Among them will be found of the most recent London style, the following:—

Fine old Port,
Very superior do.
Madeira,
West I, Madeira,
Sherry, (pale & brown)
Bronte,
Bucellas,
L.P. Teneriffe,
Sauterne,
Burgundy,

Moselle,
Claret,
Champaigne,
Frontignan,
Chablis,
Hock,
Muscatel,
Fayal,
Vin de Grave,
&c. &c. &c.

PORTER, BEER, ALE and CIDER.
THOMAS HEAVEN.
Montreal, May 21st, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed AGENT, in Canada, for an extensive CROCKERY MANUFACTORY in England, begs to announce, that he has just opened a crate of Patterns, to which he invites the attention of Dealers, as he is now ready to take Orders for any quantity.

THOMAS HEAVEN.
June 18. z. ws.

WM. BUDDEN, offers for Sale, at his Stores on *Pointe à Callière*:

350 Tons Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron assorted,
Sweed & Russia, do.
Steel do.
Tin, do.
Plough Moulds,
Sheet Iron,
Boiler Plate,
Wire assorted,
Nails and Spikes,

Copper Bolts & Nails,
Anvils and Vices,
Trace & Ox Chains,
Spades, Shovels & Pans,
Canada Stoves,
Box and Crate Glass,
Shot, Sheet, and Bar Lead,
White, Red and Black Paints, &c. &c.

Acraman's PATENT CHAINS & ANCHORS.
—ALSO,—
Cognac Brandy,
Vinegar,
Teneriffe Wine,
Pipes and Groceries,
Hare's PATENT FLOOR CLOTHS,
West of England Cloths, Cassimeres and Flushing, London fashionable Calicoes and Cotton.
Montreal, May 28, 1828.

NEW GOODS.

MUSIC.—Mr. J. THAYER has received a small supply of MUSIC for the PIANO FORTE, FLUTE, &c., and some of the newest SONGS, which may be seen at his *New Fancy Store*, Notre Dame Street.
BEST VIOLIN STRINGS.
May 28, 1828. z. ws.

LEATHER.—The Subscriber is now receiving from New-York a fresh assortment of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, of different qualities, which he begs to intimate to his Customers and others, in town and country, will be OPEN for inspection on MONDAY next, and disposed of on reasonable terms. He would also take this opportunity of observing that he has on hand an assortment of NEW-YORK BOOT AND SHOE LASTS and BOOT-TREES.

THOMAS WATTS,
Montreal, June 28, 1828. *Old Market.*

THE Subscriber, in addition to his formerly advertised STOCK OF DRY GOODS, has received by the *Amity*, an extensive assortment of KILMARNOCK BONNETS, SERGES, DRUGGETS, &c., besides a further supply of striped and checked cottons, fashionable Ginghams, Shawls, &c., which will be sold for cash at a very low rate.

JOHN DOUGALL.
Montreal, July 23, 1828.

W. I. RICHARDSON has received, by the late arrivals, his Spring Supply of BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD GOODS, PAINTS, &c.
Montreal, 18th June, 1828. z. ws.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and Customers, that they have now landing from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, a well selected assortment of *GOODS* of all kinds in their line—which they will offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash, or on a short Credit, at their old established Store, No. 52, St. Paul Street.

RICHARD WATKINS & CO.
May 21, 1828.

FRENCH SILKS & FANCY GOODS.—C. and J. E. MILLS have just received per the *Kamaskda*, from London,

A very rich assortment of plain and figured Gros de Naples,
Rich white and colored Satins,
Fashionable figured French Gauzes,
Silk Serge, Florence and Silk Vesting,
Crape, Crape Lisse and Tulle,
An elegant and very rich assortment of English and French Ribbons,
Rich fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
A very splendid assortment of Blonde, Gimp and Bobbinette Laces, Edgings, Pleating and Frilling, Lace Veils, Lace Caps, worked Collars, Frills, Flounces, Cap Crowns, Frock Bodies,
Paris Net and Bobbinette,
Kid and Silk Gloves, and Silk Hose,
A few Cases LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS,
Men's best Beaver WATERPROOF AND PLATED HATS, in cases of 2 doz.

With a great variety of other articles—the whole of which will be ready for examination on MONDAY next; and will be Sold very low for CASH or short approved Credit.
Montreal, 28th June, 1828.

NEW HAT STORE, No. 113, St. Paul Street, fronting the Gate-way leading to Mr. A. L. Macnider's Auction Room.—LE ROY & CO beg to intimate that they have opened the above Establishment, with an extensive assortment of GOODS in their line. They are now receiving their Spring Assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable and other description of HATS: amongst which are a few Gentlemen's Extra Superfine Drab and Black broad brim Beavers. They daily expect a farther supply by the London vessels yet to arrive. And they respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of their Friends and the Public.—Hats and Bonnets dressed and repaired.—Orders punctually attended to.
Montreal, June 7. z.sw.

The New Montreal Gazette,

AND CANADA LITERARY, POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL REGISTER,

(A New Weekly Newspaper, issued from the Office of the Montreal Herald,)

Is printed in Quarto, on a large sheet of good paper, with a beautiful new type. Each number contains 32 closely printed columns of extracts from new Books, Magazines, &c., with the most interesting news from all parts of the world, particularly those countries the inhabitants of which have the happiness to live under the same Government with ourselves.

The New Gazette is published every Monday evening. The price, to Subscribers to the Herald, is 10s. per annum, exclusive of postage; and to those who do not take the Herald, 15s., exclusive of Postage.

The 1st number of the Second Volume was published on Monday the 21st. Such, however, as wish to have the paper from the beginning, may be supplied by an early application at the Office.

N. B. The advantages of the New Gazette, as a Journal either for binding or for transmitting in files to Britain, must be obvious to every one.

Those in the country who have never seen the paper can do so by calling on any of the Agents to the Herald or New Gazette.

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON,
Printer & Publisher.
Montreal, July 23, 1828.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, and for Sale by Mr. H. H. CUNNINGHAM, of Montreal, and by the principal Booksellers in Lower and Upper Canada, closely printed on fine demy paper, in an octavo form, containing 270 pages; done up neatly in covers similar to the manner of a Quarterly Review:

POLITICAL ANNALS
OF
LOWER-CANADA.

Being a Review of the Political and Legislative History of that Province under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 31, Geo. III. Cap. 31, which established a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council, showing the Defects of this Constitutional Act, and particularly its practical Discouragement of Colonisation; with an Introduction, containing an account of the present state of Canada and its History from the period of its discovery, till the year 1791.

BY A BRITISH SETTLER.

This Work, originally published in Numbers in the Montreal Herald and New Montreal Gazette, has been carefully revised before republication; and, besides the Introduction, containing a succinct account of the settlement and state of Canada under French dominion, it has been augmented with analytical Tables of the Contents of each Chapter; the whole calculated to give a correct idea of the situation and politics of this Province.

The Montreal Subscribers are requested to call for their Copies at the Herald Office, and Subscribers in Quebec and other places will receive their Copies from the Agents of the Herald and New Montreal Gazette.

N. B.—To Non-Subscribers the price of the first Part, now published, will be Five Shillings and Sixpence in Montreal, and Six Shillings elsewhere, payable on delivery. The remainder of the Work will be put to Press, so soon as sufficient encouragement may be obtained.

FOR SALE AT THE POST OFFICE,
The Quebec Pocket Almanac,
FOR 1828.

EDUCATION.

THREE RIVERS ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, under the superintendence of the REVD. W. R. BROWN, A.M. will be opened on MONDAY the FOURTH DAY of AUGUST. In this Institution will be taught the following branches, viz:—The GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS, FRENCH, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH in all its branches, and WRITING; Ancient and Modern HISTORY; NATURAL HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY.

TERMS FOR BOARD AND TUITION.

ꝑ Ann.
Young Gentlemen under 14 years of age, £40
From 14 years and upwards, ... £50

Each Pupil to bring his Bed, Bedding and Towels.

A Quarter's notice required before a Pul ispi removed.

Students of Divinity received on the same terms —viz. £50 ꝑ Annum.

MRS. BROWN will superintend the Boarding Establishment. em.

NOTICE.—The MONTREAL YOUNG LADIES, ACADEMY, will be re-opened after the present vacation, on MONDAY the 28th Instant, when Elementary Classes in Geography, French and Latin will be formed.

M. C. CROMBIE.
July 26, 1828.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. BLACKLOCK, from London, begs leave to announce to her Friends and the Public of Montreal and its Vicinity, that she proposes, on the 5th May next, OPENING A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for the Instruction of Young Ladies, in the Stone House, No. 11 St. François Xavier Street.

In the above Establishment will be taught, in the most comprehensive and explanatory manner, the following branches of Useful and Ornamental Education:—The *French and English Language*. Grammatically, *History, Geography, Mythology, Biography, Chronology, Natural History*, with *Writing* and *Arithmetic*, on the most approved system; *Plain and Fancy Needlework*, comprising *Embroidery in Silk, Cotton & Lambs' Wool, Rug* and *Lace work, Artificial Flowers* and *Fruit, Bead Work,* &c. &c. &c.

Drawing, Music and *Dancing*, when required, taught by Masters.

For Terms (which will be moderate) and other particulars, application to be made to Mrs. Blacklock, from 1st May next.

Montreal, April 6, 1828.—z.sw.

STEAM-BOATS, &c.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOAT NOTICE.—The new and elegant Steam Vessel ALCIOPE, Captain James Mackenzie, having commenced her regular Trips, will leave Prescot every Saturday morning for Niagara, touching at Brockville, Kingston, York and Burlington Bay; and on her return, will leave Niagara on Wednesday Mornings, touching at Kingston and Brockville on her way down.—The Alciope is fitted up in the stile of the North River Boats, and propelled by a low pressure Engine; and being under the command of one of the most experienced Officers on the Lake, the Public may rest assured that every attention and comfort will be met with which can be desired, as the fare on board will be of the best description; and no ordinary care has been taken to make her accommodations in every respect of a superior kind.

Queenston, June, 1828. (72) z.ws.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE.—LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOAT NIAGARA, Captain Mosier, with D. Read, Sailing-master.—will leave *Niagara* for *Kingston, Brockville* and *Prescott*, every Saturday afternoon, at Four o'Clock.

On her return, will leave *Prescott* for *Brockville, Kingston, York* and *Niagara*, every Wednesday morning, at Six o'Clock.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. H. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietor, by which passengers proceeding down, arrive in Montreal on Tuesday evening, and those going up, will, by leaving Montreal on Monday, arrive at Prescott in time to take the boat.

Montreal, 25th June, 1828. u. m.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the
STEAM BOAT RICHELIEU,
has commenced her regular Trips between Montreal and Quebec for the Season.

This Vessel, so well known on the River for her excellent accommodation for Passengers, has during last winter undergone a thorough repair, which, with additional improvements then made, renders her equal to any Boat now plying on the River.

That her Trips may be made regular during the season, he has made such arrangements as not to require her to go up to Chambly, during the season as heretofore.

AUGUSTUS KUPER.
Montreal, April 22d, 1828.—z.ws.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber is desirous of informing his friends and the public that he has FIVE VESSELS on LAKE ONTARIO, which will ply between the Head of the Lake, York, Niagara, Queenston, Kingston, and Prescott. The following Gentlemen are appointed as Agents for the same, viz:—

Messrs. John M'Pherson & Co.	Prescott,
" Hooker, & Henderson & Co.	
" James M'Cutchon, Esqr.	
" Archibald M'Donald, Esqr.	Kingston,
Messrs. Grant & Kerby & Co.	Queenston,
James Lockhart, Esqr.	Niagara,
William Bergin, Esqr.	York,
John L. Williams, Esq.	Burlington Bay,
Andrew T. Kerby, Esq.	
Abel Land, Esq.	
Richard Hatt, Esq.	
George Chisholm, Esq.	
John Ross, Esqr.	Dundas.

W. CHISHOLM.
Nelson, March 24, 1828. (46) ws.

SALT RHEUM.—This inveterate disease, which has long baffled the art of the most experienced physicians, has, at length, found a sovereign remedy in Dr. La Grange's genuine ointment. Few cutaneous diseases are met with most reluctance by the physician, and none in which he is so universally unsuccessful. This ointment has stood the test of experience, and justly obtained an unparallelled celebrity. It immediately removes the scabs, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, and its original color and smoothness. Numerous recommendations might be obtained of its superior efficacy, but the proprietor chose that *a fair trial* should be its only commentator. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen and twenty years' standing, that had resisted the power of every remedy that was tried. It not only at once gives immediate relief in Salt Rheum, but cure. Tinea Capitas, commonly called Scald Head, and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy childrens

☞ There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it, and it may be used on infants or others under any circumstances whatever.

PRICE, 5s. A BOTTLE.
For Sale, by GEORGE BENT,
Agent for the Proprietor.
Montreal, 25th June, 1828.

COALS.—For sale by the Subscribers—200 Chaldrons of best quality Blacksmiths COALS 100 chaldrons of best NEW CASTLE GRATE COALS.

JOHN MOLSON & SONS.
December 29th, 1827.—z.ws

POETRY.

The following lines, spoken at the Anniversary Meeting at Leeds to celebrate the birth day of Burns, are extracted from a volume of Poems written by Nicholson, the Yorkshire (mechanic) poet. It is a promising specimen of Poetic fire, glowing with kindred sensibility.

BURNS.

Learning has many a Rhymer made,
To flatter near the throne,
But Scotia's genius has displayed,
A Poet of her own.

His Lyre he took to vale and glen,
To mountain and the shade;
Centuries may pass away, but when
Will such a Harp be played?

His native strains each heart may try,
But who has got his Tire?
Who, none—for nature saw him die,
Then took away his Lyre.

And for that lyre the learned youth
May search the world in vain;
She vow'd she ne'er would lend it more
To sound on Earth again.

But called on Fame to hang it by—
She took it with a tear,
Broke all the strings to bind the wreath
That Burns shall ever wear.

LITERATURE.

SERMON BY THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

From the London New Monthly Magazine, for June.

Sheridan is well known to have been a lover of what is called "practical jokes;" and among the number ascribed to him, the following, as related by Mr. Moore, ("Life of Sheridan," vol. ii. pa. 85, 86,) is not the least amusing.

"The Rev. Mr. O'B——, afterwards bishop of ——,* having arrived to dinner at Sheridan's country house, near Osterley, where, as usual, a gay party was collected, consisting of General Burgoyne, Mrs. Crewe, Tickell, &c., it was proposed that on next day, Sunday, the Rev. gentleman should, on gaining consent of the resident clergyman, give a specimen of his talents as a preacher in the village church. On his objecting that he was not provided with a sermon, his host offered to write one for him, if he would consent to preach it; and, the offer being accepted, Sheridan left the company early, and did not return for the remainder of the evening. The following morning, Mr. O'B—— found the manuscript by his bedside, tied together neatly, as he described it, with riband—the subject of the discourse being the "abuse of riches." Having read it over, and corrected some theological errors, such as 'it is easier for a camel, *as Moses says*,' &c.; he delivered the sermon in his most impressive style, much to the delight of his own party, and to the satisfaction, as he unsuspectingly flattered himself, of all the rest of the congregation, among whom was Mr. Sheridan's wealthy neighbour, Mr. C——.

"Some months afterwards, however, Mr. O'B—— perceived that the family of Mr. C——, with whom he had previously been intimate, treated him with marked coldness; and on his expressing some innocent wonder at the circumstance, was at length informed, to his dismay, by General Burgoyne, that the sermon which Sheridan had written, was, throughout, a personal attack upon Mr. C——, who had at that time rendered himself very unpopular in the neighbourhood by some harsh conduct to the poor, and to whom every one in the church, except the unconscious preacher, applied almost every sentence of the sermon."

We are enabled, through the kindness of an eminent collector of autographs, to lay before our readers the curious sermon here alluded to, which has never before appeared in print. The parody on the benediction at the close, though it may be deemed by some pious persons a little heterodox, we have preserved for sake of its wit.

Text.—"For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord: I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him."—*Ps.* xii. v. 5.

Among the various calamities which human nature is subject, there is no misfortune or oppression which appears so strongly to recommend the sufferer in the sight of our all-merciful Creator as a state of *helpless poverty*. The poor man is every where mentioned in scripture as so peculiarly entitled to divine protection and commiseration, that arguments might almost be drawn against those efforts of industry which tend to raise a man from the state which appears to be "the lot most favoured in the eye of God." But it is to be remembered that the poverty and humbleness of station which are here so favourably spoken of, must proceed from guiltless disasters, or disappointed industry, and not to be the merited effects of indolence or prodigality. "The poor committeth himself unto God," saith David, but his trust in the Lord must be founded on a consciousness that no honest endeavour has been omitted on his part to avoid the state of helplessness to which he may be reduced, and then he may be assured his lamentation will be heard—and, in the words of our text, "For the sighing of the needy the Lord will arise."

This confidence is warranted from the extreme indignation which is every where expressed in the Psalms against the *pride* and *oppression* of the *rich*. Indeed there seems to be no vice or inferiority of the human heart more abominable to God, than the insolent and persecuting spirit which accompanies the *pride of wealth*. Pride, of whatever sort, or however supported, is strongly rebuked by scripture.—But that pride which is founded solely on a superiority of earthly treasure, is the most offensive to God and to reason—to God, whose impartial bounty gave the goods of this world in common to all mankind—to reason, which teaches that such possessions themselves form no part, quality, or attribute, of the creature whom we are to respect for possessing them.

It is not difficult to trace the cause why this sort of pride is considered in so odious a light.—There is no vanity or self-sufficiency beside, but what originates in a better principle, and may be productive of some better consequence. The pride of birth is in itself empty and ridiculous, but where it is encouraged, it is frequently associated with ideas of hereditary virtue, and a fear of disgracing those from whom our title to pre-eminence is derived. There is nothing in the nature of this vanity to debase or deprave the mind, though it be a prejudice of a weak and illiberal nature.

The pride of power is of a sterner and more insolent temper; but this, when founded in fair authority, must be granted to the infirmity of human nature; and by a judicious allowance, may be employed to gain respect and obedience from the vulgar to the weakness of human institutions.

The pride of cultivated talent, or great acquired knowledge, is of a very different nature. Concealed with propriety, or decently subdued, it may serve only to give spirit to science and independence to genius; or, though it should degenerate into a disgusting and arrogant self-sufficiency, yet no base or cruel effects are to be apprehended from it; for the pursuits of learning and genius do in themselves meliorate and liberalize the heart, implanting in their progress qualities to compensate every vanity which their success can impart.

But the pride of wealth can in no case, nor under any circumstances whatever, admit of the smallest justification, or lead to any possible good. He who takes pride in his riches will covet to preserve them, and "The covetous (we are told by the Psalmist) are those whom the Lord most abhorreth." If his riches come to him by inheritance, he hath not even the pretence of skill or industry to ground his pride on, but makes it a part of his pride that he is born above the need of either of those qualities. And if from a mean estate he becomes preposterously possessed of such disproportionate wealth, it is more than probable that the illiberal drudgery through which he has toiled for it, and the mean caution with which he has amassed it, have driven every just and worthy feeling from his mind; and of this his oppression and insolence to the poor and humble in spirit will be a sufficient confirmation. "But the needy shall not always be forgotten, the expectation of the poor shall not perish for ever." Hence it is that our Saviour announces that seemingly partial and hyperbolical judgment against the wealthy:—"That it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for the rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven;" not that riches are in themselves crimes, but that the means by which they are for the most part acquired, pollute and corrupt the heart, so that the possessor "through the pride of his countenance will not seek after God."

It is to be considered beside, that the actions of the rich man are scanned and judged by a different line from those of the poor man whose occupation is toil, and whose chiefest virtue must be resignation and abstinence from evil. But the situation of the rich man is critical in proportion to the power he has of doing good; it is not sufficient in him that he abstains from evil; every day, every hour of his existence has some duty of benevolence annexed to it, the omission of which is a reproach and crime in the eyes of the Lord, who has intrusted him with the means of procuring blessings on his providence.

For these considerations I would say to such of you who hear me, and whose hard lot in this world is poverty and oppression, from the pride of the more fortunate, that to the *haughtiness* of the *high born* your humbleness need make no reply; the day shall come when the lowly shall be exalted. To the *insult* of the *powerful*, prudence will dictate to you to submit—perhaps the power you shrink from to-day, may at another time be your protector. Or, should the *learned* and *knowing* man rebuke you, though his vanity be his reproach, yet take shame that you have not better cultivated your own mind, and respect in him the improvement of the nobler part of your nature. But when the "rich man persecutes the poor," when he says to you in his pride "bow down to me, for thou art poor and I abound," boldly deny his claim—say to him "are we not equal?" Or, if he would be thy superior, let him praise the God who gave him the most blessed means—let him relieve thee; but if his churlish heart refuses, he abuses thee, and Heaven that views his mean presumption, while thou mayest say with David, "Though I am poor and needy, yet the Lord careth for me!"

Before I conclude, I must repeat that as man is ordained to labour, no degrees of misery and penury, if brought on by the sluggish or wasteful habit of the sufferer, will entitle him to this benign regard and commiseration of the Almighty. Poverty in that case becomes the punishment of evil, and, though God's mercy delights to comfort the afflicted, it is not consistent with his justice to cherish the disobedient. But, whosoever, with a manly and persevering industry hath struggled with calamity, combating to delay the hour of helpless adversity, though not dismayed at its approach, let him at least in confident resignation, commit himself to God's protection, and the Lord will "set him in safety from him that puffeth at him, and for the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy," *will* he arise.

The grace of Crewe which passeth, &c.

DEUCALION OF KENTUCKY—A TALE.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

My grandfather was one of the first settlers of Kentucky. He was by profession, a miller, and built a flour-mill at a village in that state. It was called Thyatira, after one of the ancient towns mentioned in the Bible, and he and his neighbours, the founders, expected it would become a great city, but not a vestige of it, neither of the church nor mill, now remains—yet I remember it all well. It was a handsome place, situated at the bottom of a range of hills, wooded to the top—a fine stream washed their feet, and the mill stood at the side of a pretty waterfall.

My grandfather left his property in a flourishing condition to my father, who was an enterprising character. He took an active part in the war for the independence, and when the peace was adjusted, he returned to Thyatira; where he enlarged the old flour-mill, and constructed another for sawing the timber, with which the neighbouring mountains were covered. Every body predicted that my father would soon be one of the richest men in the state, and his prospects were certainly undeniable.

I think it is not possible that I shall ever see again a place half so beautiful as the unfortunate Thyatira, and the valley which it overlooked. The valley was green, the stream was clear, and the woods that cloathed the mountains, were of the loftiest kind, and the richest leaf! All is now desolate. Sometimes of a night, as I came across the Atlantic, I thought the bell of the little wooden church, that stood on the slope above the village, rung in my ear, and I heard the dogs, as it were, bark again, and the cocks crow; but the ship would give a lurch, and turn my eyes outwards upon the ocean waters all around me, as lone and wild as the deluge that destroyed my native valley.

In the summer, before the dreadful yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia—I was in that city at the time when the fever raged, which makes me remember it so well—my father was much troubled by the failure of the stream which supplied his mill. The drought dried it up, and his wheels stood still for want of water. Some of the old neighbours had visted the source of the river in their youth. It was a lake far up among the mountains, and my father, being a bold and enterprising character, thought if he could enlarge the opening at the banks of the lake, where the stream issued, he would obtain an abundance of water.

The scheme was feasible, and he engaged a number of men to go with him to the lake for that purpose. I was then a youth, fond of any adventure, and I accompanied the heroes of the pickaxe and shovel. We had a cheerful journey through the woods; we startled showers of beautiful humming-birds; they were like apple blossoms scattered in the winds—we slept at night in the woods, and we crossed several ancient Indian war-tracks, which we knew by their inscriptions on the rocks: we saw also in the forest artificial mounds, on which trees of the oldest growth were growing. They were the works of inhabitants before the present race—perhaps they were antideluvian. Sometimes I think America is the old world that was destroyed. But, be that as it may, it contains many remains of an antiquity that philosophy has not yet explained. The war-belts of the Indians are hieroglyphical lectures. The Indians wrote in that language. Did they teach the Indians? Not, however, to dwell on such abstruse matters, I shall just say, that we reached on the second day the lake which supplied the stream. It was about some ten miles long, and five broad—a bowl in the midst of several hills. It was overlooked by the woods and mountains; but towards our valley, a vast embankment gave it the form of a dam, over the middle of which the stream of Thyatira flowed.

It was the evening when we reached the top of the embankment; we took some refreshment and my father proposed that we should rest ourselves for that night; the whole business partook of the nature of a hunting excursion—our end was labor, but we sweetened the means with pleasure. Accordingly after our repast, the party severally betook themselves to the sports in which they most delighted. I retired to a rock that overlooked the lake, that in the lone magnificence of mountain, lake, and wood, was spread around me. The spirit of the place held communion with mine, and I was seized with an awful foreboding. Tranquility floated like a corpse on the water—silence sat in the dumbness of death on the mountains—the woods seemed, as the light faded, to take the form of hearse-plumes—and as I looked down towards my native village, I thought of the valley of Jehosophat, and the day of judgment. What curious sense of the mind, keener than the eye, and quicker than the ear, gave me in that evening the foretaste of what was to happen?

The rest of the party slept well, but I durst not close my eyes. The moment I did so, the ever restless faculty of my spirit discovered the omens of what was to ensue, and frightened me awake. It is amazing how such things happen; for my part, I think the mind never sleeps, and that our dreams are but the metaphorical medium of its reflections, when the five physical senses are shut up. Dreams, I would say, are but the metaphors in which reason thinks. But the mysteries of the kingdom of the soul are more dark and profound than those of all the kingdoms of nature, and I cannot expound them.

At day break my father called us cheerily to work; I know not by what impulse I was actuated. I had been educated by a strange man, a deep classical scholar, who had settled at Thyatira. He had been brought up at Oxford, and he ascribed living powers to all organized existences. The woods were to him endowed with spirits, the streams had intelligence, and the rocks the memory of witnesses bearing testimony. Those fancies came thick upon me, and I went to my father and laid my hand on his arm. "Forbear, father," said I; "there may be something unhallowed in disturbing the ancient channels of these solitary waters." My father laughed, and again struck his pick-axe into the mound. It was a fatal stroke, for as he pulled out the weapon, the ground gave, as it were, a shudder, and presently after a groan was heard, as if the whole mound of earth was breaking up.

My father, by the stroke of his pick-axe, had cleft asunder an incrustation of sand that formed as it were, the bowl of the lake. The water rushed through and widened the seam with great violence. The mound, which damed up the lake, had been formed by a gradual accumulation of fallen timber. The water through the rent insinuated itself among the mass; the mud and sand between the gathered trunks were washed away, and the mass lost its adhesion. In the course of a few minutes, heaven knows by what strange aptitude, the stupendous mound began to move. It became convulsed; it roared with the throes of tearing asunder; the waters of the lake boiled up from the bottom; I ran from the spot; my father and his friends stood aghast and terrified; birds were screaming from the woods below; I called to my father, and to all, for God's sake to follow me; I looked towards the lake; it seemed to me as if its calm and level surface was taking the shape of sloping glass; I caught hold of the branch of a tree which grew on the rock where I had contemplated the scene the preceding evening: I felt as it were the globe of the world sliding from under my feet—I exerted myself—I reached the rock—every thing was reeling around me: I saw the hills and woods moving away. I shut my eyes in terror, and, covering my face with my hands, stretched myself on the rock, as if I lay at the feet of the angel of destruction. I heard a sound louder than thunder; my senses were for a time stunned. What in the mean time happened I know not; but when I had fortitude enough to look around, I found myself on the ledge of an awful precipice—a black and oozy valley, herbless as a grave, where the lake had been; and for the mound where I left my father and his laborers, a horrible chasm—devastation horrid as the roaring deluge was seen raging down the valley towards Thyatira. The sound lessened as I looked, and a silence succeeded, such as the raven of Noah found upon the earth, when she went forth banqueting on the abolished races of the old world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following singular occurrence took place on the river on Tuesday evening last. Peter Brown, with his wife and three children, took passage from Catskill to Newburgh in one of the two boats attached to the steam boat New-London. In the evning the mother had got her children to sleep, and went to her supper; on her return, she missed her oldest son, aged about eleven years. Diligent search was made in all the boats, but without success; and the conclusion was pressed on the parents that their child had fallen overboard and was drowned.—Their grief at this sudden bereavement was almost without bounds; and the family landed in this village in the utmost distress. Capt. Harris of the sloop Decatur, of Poughkepsie, after passing the New-London about 12 o'clock at night, for some time thought he heard a moaning noise in the river, and immediately manned his boat, and went in pursuit, directed by the noise. He soon discovered and rescued the little sufferer; and he has since been restored to his parents. The boy says he went to sleep by his mother, and the next he knew, he found himself in the river, and continued swimming untill he was taken up by the boat. What renders this case remarkable, is the length of time, probably an hour, this little hero remained in the water without drowning; and the providential interposition of Capt. Harris in rescuing him from a watery grave.—*Newburgh Index.*

Remarkable Combustion.—A few days ago, says the Westchester Herald, an inhabitant of this village, placed a piece of canvas of about four yards upon a stable roof, exposed to the sun, and painted it over with one covering of white lead and oil. The day had been intensely warm, and toward evening a shower arose, upon which the canvas was hastily rolled or bundled up and placed in the bottom of a waggon, under the shed, and left through the night. The next morning a smoke was seen rising from the waggon, and upon closer examination it was found that the whole of the canvas, excepting about one square yard, was burnt so as to crumble in pieces, and a hole burnt in the bottom of the waggon about the size of a dinner plate. There is no assignable cause for this extraordinary event come to our knowledge; it could scarcely have been the effect of design; and although we have never before known an instance of the kind, we are constrained to contribute it to spontaneous combustion.

Anecdote of Love.—It is not long since the following extraordinary adventure is said to have taken place in one of the districts of Hungary:—A number of workmen being engaged in opening a communication between two mines, discovered the body of a miner, apparently about twenty years of age, whose position showed that he had fallen a victim to one of those accidents of frequent occurrence in these subterraneous excavations.—The men remarked that the body seemed to have lost nothing of its flexibility and suppleness; and the state of preservation, likewise, in which it was found, was attributed by scientific men, to the effect of the vitriolic water in the mine.—On being exposed to the air, the body became stiff; but the features and expression of the face were not changed. Still it could not be recognised, although there was a confused recollection in their neighbourhood respecting the time when the accident occurred, reported through the village to have been more than half a century ago.—No farther inquiries, however, were made, and they quietly proceeded to inter the corpse, according to the usual forms, when all at once there appeared an old woman, hastening towards the spot as fast as her crutches would carry her. On hearing the circumstance she had quitted her bed, where she had been confined during many years, and insisted upon seeing the features of the deceased. Spite of the wrinkles and fixed expression of her countenance, it betrayed uncommon agitation and anxiety, mingled with a singular air of satisfaction; which had in it almost something supernatural and inspired.—She approached and fixed her eyes upon the corpse, threw aside the long hair that concealed part of her forehead, then bursting into tears and piercing cries, she exclaimed, that she had found the body of her lover, to whom she was on the eve of being united sixty years before, when he so suddenly disappeared. When her tears had ceased to fow, she returned thanks to heaven for having permitted her once more to behold the object of her first attachment, adding, "Now, indeed, I shall die contented."—The violence of her feelings was more than her feeble frame could endure. The peasants wished to carry her home; but her mind seemed to have broken the last link that bound it to earth, and she was laid in the same grave with him, from whom she had been so long and strangely separated.

We have all heard that "Love rules the court, the camp, the grove," but we have rarely heard that the little god delighted to dwell in prison solitude; true it is, and of verity, nevertheless, that he seems, if not to have fixed his dwelling in, at least to be a very constant visitor of our gaol. It is not long since a couple, who had imbibed the tender passion, were linked in the bonds of matrimony; and a like consummation, most devoutedly to be wished for by another pair of inmates, would ere now have taken place, did not envious bolts and bars intervene, for a petition has been presented by two delinquents of different sexes, both under sentence of transportation, to the Magistrates, praying that they may be allowed to marry before setting out for New South Wales. The fond pair never saw each other till enclosed in the same vehicle on their way to stand trial at last Perth Circuit for capital offences; yet, in this situation, love—omnipotent love—took the captives captive, rendered them even in its enjoyment, even in its perilous flight, "o'er a' the ills o' life victorious." But, alas! "the course of true love never did run smooth;" and no less a personage than the Secretary of State for the Home Department, has in this case crossed the hapless couple, and doomed them to single blessedness for many a year, by ordering the "fair penitent to be removed to the Penitentiary at Millbank for seven years.—*Fife Herald.*

The Vulture's power of sight.—Professor Lichenstein remarked when travelling in South Africa, that if an animal chanced to die in the very midst of the most desart wilderness, in less than half an hour there was seen high in the zenith, a number of minute objects descending in spiral wheels, and increasing in visible magnitude at every revolution. These are soon discovered to be a flight of vultures—which must, have observed from a height viewless to the human eye the dropping of the animal immediately marked out for prey.

Madonna Worship in Rome.—Among the poor, diseased, and infirm, who, on this occasion, had assembled to implore the favour of the miraculous Madonna, there was a beautiful girl, blind from her birth, who was kneeling, with her mother, on the steps of the altar; they were apart from the other supplicants, and their condition seemed to excite the sympathy of all around, who, forgetting their separate affliction, united to implore mercy for the mother and her child. The church resounded with sobs and groans—they wept—they kissed the earth—they beat their breasts. "Cruel Virgin!" exclaimed the mother aloud, "cruel!—dost thou refuse to hear me?—thou, to whom God hath resfused nothing!" She then fell, fainting, at the steps of the altar. There was dead silence; then the women and children raised their voices tremulous with emotion, and sung a hymn; the deep voices of the men joining in the responces. At this moment one of the wax tapers, which had been ill-placed in the candlestick, was seen to incline towards the young girl—the multitude shouted "miraculo!" The sacristan attempted to replace the taper; it again bent forwards, and the whole church resounded with shouts of triumph. The people pressed forward to behold the miracle, which they doubted not was performed. The poor mother, deluded by her own enthusiasm, and that of others, gazed on the eyes of her child with a momentary hope—was undeceived, and fell, senseless, at the foot of the altar.—*Un An a Rome.*

First Ball.—The week passes on—the General's dinner is superb—Amelia is delighted with Medea—Psyche looks more lovely than her beautiful prototype—Lord Braham exceeds himself, and even "the ancients" burn with envy—and at last arrives the eventful day of the "first ball." Annoyed with the sound of hammers, and the perpetual tramp of upholsterers and their assistants, the wretched master of the house (if, indeed, he can any longer be so called) quits the little study in which he had taken refuge, and saunters through the town for want of a home. He returns to dinner: he walks into the drawing-rooms—they are denuded of their carpets, and two of Greensill's men are fixing a magnificent chandelier. He seeks the dining-room; it is filled with horse-shoe tables, and a splendid cold supper. He asks where he is to dine, and is told there is some cold meat in the servant's hall. He retreats into his little study; his books are covered with crimson drapery, and the scholar's peaceful habitation is converted into a *flirting room*, hung round with a hundred pretty prints of "the Propo,al," "the acceptance," "the Love-Letter," and "the Forsaken." The hour arrives, and the crowds assemble. People whom he has half seen, and whom he has never seen, fill his rooms till they overflow into the gallery, and cluster on the stairs. The torrent increases, and the terrified husband seeks his wife. "My dear love," he whispers, "how many people do you expect? Our rooms are quite full already." "To tell you the truth," she replies, "I have invited three hundred, expecting that only two-thirds of them would come; but I declare I think they are all here already. But never mind, my dear Frederick, it is going off very well.—Count Altenbergh! I am very glad to see you. My dear Mrs. Percy, how do you do? When did you leave the Hills? Mr. Alfred Percy has just passed. When did you hear from Captain Percy? We expect Lady Jane Greville here to-night, but I have not yet seen her." Delighted and delightful, the lady of the house thus shines with undiminished brilliancy through the evening, while her unfortunate husband is sighing at the recollection of his formerly peaceful hearth.

M. L. Cordier, Professor of Geology in the Garden of Plants at Paris, has published a memoir in which he endeavours to prove, that the earth is a cooled star, which has been extinguished only at its surface, and that its interior is still in a state of fluidity; and that the mean thickness of the crust of the earth does not exceed 20 leagues, (60 English miles) that according to observations which have been made in the cave under the Observatory at Paris, the heat increases so fast, that at the depth of about a mile and a half under Paris, we should reach a temperature equal to that of boiling water; and that this solid crust is of very unequal thickness in different countries, bringing the fluid matter nearer the surface, and imparting in consequence a higher temperature to the soil, and a warmer climate to the country.

Anecdote of Peter the Great.—The College of Finance consulted him about a very aged foreigner, who had served thirty years, and was no longer able to discharge the duties of his post, desiring to know whether he might be permitted to retire on half-pay. The question distressed the Czar. What! cried he, shall a man who has spent his youth in my service, be exposed to poverty in his old age? No, give him the whole of his pay as long as he lives, without requiring any thing from him, as he is unable to serve—but take his advice in whatever relates to his profession, and profit by his experience. Who would sacrifice the mos luable years of life, if he knew he was doomed to poverty in his old age, and that he, to whom his youth was devoted, would neglect him when worn out?

The Count Demidoff, who died lately at Florence, left to his sons an income of £240,000 a year, besides one million sterling in moveable property. A troop of comedians, which he had engaged from Paris, and which are extremely numerous is amply provided for by the Count's testament; the legacies comprise ten, and so great was his munificence, that the great grandson of a friend of his childhood, whom he had not seen or corresponded with for fifty years, has been bequeathed three hundred francs, meerely to evince that the testator had not forgotten his early attachments.

Affecting Incident.—While some convicts were proceeding, on Wednesday week, from Clonmel to the depot in Cove, they had to pass through the village of Clogheen, where one of them, named Barrett, had formerly resided. His family gathered round the car to bid him farewell. He grasped his little son in his arms, and it required actual violence to separate them. When the child was taken from him, he called out to Mr. Vowel, who had the convicts in charge, "Oh, Mr. Harry, my heart is broken!"—then fell back on the car and expired, before the party reached the next town. He was a stout and very healthy looking peasant, and, to all appearances, the strongest of all the convicts.—*Irish Paper.*

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* We believe that the clergyman who preserves so strict an *incognito* in Mr. Moore's pages, was the Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, afterwards Bishop of Meath.

We find in one of our French papers the following account of the performances of an *incombustible man* named M. Martinez, who has been astonishing the *natives* of Paris. One of the papers in announcing the undertaking says, that in the experiments which were made in London, the *Incombustible* remained in the oven long enough to cook a *rosbif*; but that in Paris he will come out as soon as he can present his French spectators with roast chicken. The editor then quaintly enough adds "every one to his taste"—to which we respond—But to the experiments themselves.

Paris, June 23.—The *incombustible man* yesterday made his first experiments at the Tivoli, and fulfilled his promises to the public. A considerable number of spectators, among whom we noticed Dr. Marck and several other physicians, assisted at this preliminary trial which affords much interest.

The experiments were divided into three parts. M. Martinez first entered an oven, constructed for the occasion on one of the grass plats of the garden, in order to avoid all suspicion of quackery. The lowest temperature was, as near as could be ascertained, 60°; he came out at the expiration of 10 or 11 minutes, when the chicken which he held in his hand proved to be ready for the table, having been cooked before a hot fire made at one side of the oven.

The oven was then reheated, and the fire taken out, when M. Martinez went in again, and remained seven minutes. The greatest temperature during this experiment was satisfactorily ascertained to be 110°.

During these two experiments the oven remained open, and as it was nearly three feet high, M. Martinez was able to sit up in it. At the third, he was placed on a board surrounded by candles, and in this manner put in the oven, which was then closed up, where he remained five minutes. At the moment he came out, a thick and suffocating smoke escaped from the mouth of the oven; but the experimenter, although a little affected at first, quickly recovered after taking a cold bath prepared for the occasion.

The following was the state of his pulse before, and at the expiration of each trial:—First time, going in, 92; coming out, 136; Second, 136 and 176; Third, 160 and 200 per minute!

M. Martinez covers himself for these experiments, first with a light clothing of cotton, then with a garment of hatter's wool, thick, and lined with silk, and over the whole a sort of *carick* of white wool, also lined with silk. He wears on his head a species of monk's hood, made of white wool, lined!! He is about 45 years of age, of small stature, and appears to enjoy good health

Extraordinary Climbing Plant.—The cogue of Chili is one of the most extraordinary climbing plants ever noticed by naturalists. It is not like the hop, convovulus, or the vine, contented with the support afforded by a single tree, but when it had reached the top of one, it shoots down again, and in a short time, attains the summit of another. Proceeding in this manner, it has been known to extend over a space of more than two hundred yards. The toughness and pliability of its stems render them valuable for making baskets, and even cables.

Instinct of Rats.—A farmer's wife in Cheshire lately caught a rat, and being determined to make an example of the culprit, as a terror to the species, with which her house was much infested, she took the following barbarous method. She put it into a covered iron pot which she placed over a brisk fire; she then went into a place of concealment from whence she saw the vessel that contained her martyr. The cries of the sufferer soon brought into the room a numerous assemblage of rats. Each testified its rage and distress, five or six actually climed to the pot lid, and tried by every means within the power of instinct to relieve the poor victim. When the screams of the sufferer ceased, the rats dispersed and strange to add, not the least vestige of these vermin has ever since been in the house. We cannot help thinking, that the rats on this occasion displayed infinitely more of human feeling than the wretch their torturer.—*Manchestnr Herald.*

Great Losses.—Two friends who had been separated a great while, meeting by chance, one asked the other how he did. He replied that he was very well, and was married since they had had met last, "That is good news indeed."—"Nay not so very good neither, for I have married a shrew."—"That is bad too." "Not so bad neither, for I had £2000 with her." "That is well again."—"Not so well neither, for I laid it out in sheep, and they all died of the rot." "That was hard in, in truth." "Not so hard neither, for I sold the skins for more than the sheep cost me." "Aye, that made you amends" "Not so much amends neither, for I laid out my money in a house, and it was burned." "That was great loss indeed." Not so great a loss neither, for my wife was burned in it."

Some years since a custom prevailed in town of Berking, in Essex. when a husband had been beating his wife, the surrounding gossips contrived in the night to empty a bushel of chaff at his door, and in the morning the common salutation of all who met him was, "So, neighbour, you have been threshing, see." This sort of jeering, it is said, had the desired effect, for it was a rare thing to see a second bushel emptied at the same door.

Fashions in 1828.—Ladies' hats generally white, and about 4ft. 7in. diameter; no veils; petticoats interestingly short; the dress of light-coloured prints, muslins and silks, of five hundred different patterns, decorated with enormous flounces; the extreme circle round the legs somewhere about ten feet. A lady's fashionable hat is designated a *windwill.* According to exact calculation, made by the Professor of Mathematics of the Cock-ney University, three ladies in modern *ton* gear occupy the room which 7½ 2-27ths would have done three years ago.

The Island of Candia is memorable for the conduct of its widows. There the women of the Roman Church, like those of Genoa, are commonly adorned with gold, pearls, and brilliant jewels; and after having lost their husbands, they seldom or never are again married, but wear a black veil as widows, nor do they ever walk with a man, or sit upon the same seat, either in the church or elsewhere. Perpetually heaving sighs, and in a mourning habit, the widow seeks solitary places, and constantly flies from the society of men, as she would from that of serpents.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBIA.

It will be seen by the following proclamation of Bolivar, that a war is on the point of breaking out between Columbia and Peru:—

Proclamation of Simon Bolivar to the people of the South.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS:—The perfidy of the government of Peru has passed all limits and broke all the rights of the citizens of Bolivia and Columbia. After the thousand outrages suffered by heroic patience, we have been obliged to repel injustice with force. The Peruvian troops have entered the centre of Bolivia, without a previous declaration of war, and without any cause for it. Such abominable conduct serves to demonstrate to us what we must expect from a government which does not recognize the laws of nations, nor the gratitude which is due to friends and brothers. To refer to the catalogue of the crimes of the Peruvian government would be too much and we could not hear it without a loud cry of revenge; but I do not wish to excite your indignation, nor to renew the pain of your wounds. I invite you only to arouse against these wretches, who already have violated the soil of the Republic, and yet intend to profane the bosom of the mother of heroes. Let the Columbians of the South be armed—let them fly to the frontiers of Peru, and wait there the hour of retribution. My presence among you will be the [illegible] COMBAT.

(Signed) BOLIVAR.

Bogota, July 3d.

The occasion of Bolivar's proclamation will be seen in the following:

From the Commander in Chief of the Armies of the South, to his Excellency the Secretary of State and minister of War:

By the enclosed newspaper of Lima, which I have the honour to send to your Excellency, you will know the consequence of the mutiny of Chuquisaca and of the lamentable misfortune of his Excellency the president of Bolivia.—The army of the South, under the orders of Gen. Gamarra, was on the 3d of May, marching to invade that republic, and by the enclosed copy of a manifesto of the com. gen. of dep't of Guayaquil, your Excellency will see that the army of the North of Peru commanded by Gen. Lamar in person, was to open the campaign against this part of the Republic at the same time the fleet was to blockade Guayaquil. However irregular and scandalous the conduct of the governement of Peru may seem, I have not hesitated one moment in believing that it is an attempt in earnest upon our country. Besides that in Peru there is no moral principle nor regard to the laws generally received. This proceeding with regard to Bolivar, gives reason to fear all which can be done by an insidious rival, who, leaning on the law of nations, commits acts which they and all the world condemn. In consequence of all this, and expecting every day to open the campaign, I am about to take all the measures that my zeal shall suggest, for the service of my country, and the glory of His Excellency, the Liberator, by which Colombia may get new laurels, and her enemies be made always to lament in tears of blood, the temerity of becoming the antagonists of the conquerors of their conquerors.

I am your Excellency's most ob't serv't.
JUAN JOSE FLORES.

A Carthegena paper contains the resolutions (said to be signed with 4000 names) of a great meeting on the 13th June, of the civil, municipal, und ecclesiastical authorities of Bogota, at which were also present the fathers of families of that city and neighbourhood, and at which the Intendant of the Department presided—importing that inasmuch as the nation is surrounded with difficulties—menaced on the south, from Peru with war; and on the north by the Spaniards from Cuba—that the Convention of Ocano does not represent the majority, nor the wishes of the nation—and, that, above all, a strong and energetic government is, in the actual crisis, indispensible; for these and similar reasons, and protesting the purity of their intentions, the meeting resolved—

1. That we will not obey in any manner any acts of the Convention of Ocano, because it does not represent the expression of the popular will.

2. That therefore we revoke the powers granted to the deputies frow this province in that Convention, which we consider illegitimate; and those deputies are therefore required forthwith to return home.

3. That the Liberator President be charged exclusively, with the supreme command of the Republic, with plenary power, which for ourselves we grant, in all branches, to organize things as we shall judge best, in order to cure the evils that assail the Republic from within, preserve its union, assure its independence and re-establish its credit; and that he shall exercise an authority, until he himself shall deem it expedient to convene the representatives of the nation.

The two concluding articles invite the Liberator to hasten to the capital, and order all publicity to be given to these resolutions.

This document is dated Bogota, 13th June, and formally addressed by the Secretary of State, Jose Manuel Restrepo, to the Intendant of the Department.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Law fixing restrictions relative to Custom House and other duties on Haytien vessels trading with foreign nations.

The Chamber of Representatives having taken into consideration the proposition of the President of Hayti, and heard the report of the Interior Department, have adopted the following Law:—

Art. 1. From the 1st of January, 1829, Haytien vessels trading with foreign countries, shall be subjected in the Republic to the same Custom House duties as are paid by foreign flags.

Art. 2. Accordingly, foreign merchandize imported in Haytien vessels shall pay, on being entered in the ports of the Republic open to foreign commerce, the same duties to which they are, or shall be subjected, on the importation in the ships of the *nation* from which they come.

Art. 3. The expenses of dispatching mentioned in Tariff No. 5, of the Law of May 23, 1827, shall be the same on Haytien vessels going to foreign countries, and vessels of the nation to which they may go.

Art. 4. The tonnage, pilotage, weighing, wharfage, and other port charges shall be the same on national or foreign vessels indiscriminately.

Art. 5. Haytien vessels going to foreign countries, shall not be subject to the patent duty.

Art. 6. Nations which have no treaties with the Republic, and shall impose, in the ports of their dominion, on Haytien vessels, or the produce imported in them, other or higher duties than those to which their own vessels or the vessels of other nations shall be subject in their own ports, shall be treated in Hayti on the footing of reciprocity.

Art. 7. The present law repeals all laws and parts of laws contrary to its spirit.

Given in the Chamber of Commons, at Port au Prince, June 30th, 1828, year of Independence 25.

The President of the Chamber,
(Signed) MX. DRUILHET.

Secretaries—MILFORD LECONTE, and DR. ST. VILLE DAUTANT.

The Senate accepts the above law, which shall be handed to the President within twenty-four hours, for his approval, according to the manner established by the Constitution.

At the National House, Port au Prince, July 14, 1828, Year of Independence, 25.

The President of the Senate,
JN. FCOIS. LESPINASSE.

Secretaries—CUPIDON, and DRES. CHANLATTE.

IN THE NAME OF THE REPUBLIC.

The President of Hayti orders that the above Law of the Legislative Body shall receive the seal of the Republic, and be published and executed.

At the National Palace, Port au Prince, July 15, 1828, and Year of Independence, 25.

By the President, BOYER,
Secretary Gederal, B. INGINAC.

Capt. Putnam at Salem, from Lima states that the report of the destruction of Truxillo by the great earthquake, is believed to be entirely without fondation, and that intelligence was received that the injury was very slight in Truxillo.

Portsmouth, June 28.—The Ranger, 28, Captain Lord Henry Thyme, arrived on Wednesday in sixty days from Rio de Janeiro, having on board nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars in specie, twenty six chests of gold coin, wholly on Merchants account, and about sixteen thousand pounds in value of diamonds, the property of the Emperor Pedro. The Ranger is recently from the Pacific, having left Valparaiso on the 26th of January, and Coquimbo on the 5th February. Politics in Chili offered no prospect of disturbance to affairs in that quarter. The inhabitants appeared to have relaxed into their ancient indolence, and no effort was manifested to give a consistent form to those governments, or to reduce the public into any healthy system. Under this state of apathy, the English holders of South American securities can have little to hope for. The only trade to be obtained there consists in the purchase of a few articles of necessary clothing which the people are too lazy to manufacture, and for which they pay in dollars, having no natural produce to offer in exchange, though living in a country abounding with the means of producing every thing. One exception, however, to this indolence was exhibiting itself in the Province of Conception, where Gen. Freyer, the Governor was making every exertion to improve the country under his charge, and which from being situated in a temperate latitude, possessed superior advantages; he had, on his own estate, 150,000 vines, and had succeeded in making a delicious red wine, and had grown some very fine crops of wheat.

The coast affords the best harbours on the West shores of America, and he had recently reduced to subjection some hordes of marauders who were accustomed to descend from the back mountains and plunder the outer settlements. General Freyre was holding out every inducement in his power for settlers to emigrate to his Government, and few spots on the globe present more encouragements. In this colony also some excellent veins of coal had been found, shipments of which had been made for the Molasco Mine, which is now working, and in a most successful manner, by an English gentleman by the name of Bunster. This is the only establishment at work supported by British capital—The Anglo-Chilian, the Chilian and Peruvian Companies, having all suspended their operations. These commenced on a bad plan; they should have prepared their way first, and, when necessary, have sent over their artisans and machinery; instead of which their miners and steam engines were on the ground before any knowledge was arrived at as to the directions in which their exertions were requisite to be used.

Don Miguel.—The recent acts of this individual have been sufficient for the world at large in forming an estimate of his base and detestable character. The following article which we translate from the Paris *Journal du Commerce* of the 23d of June exhibits an act of perfidy, which shows in most glowing manner, the wickedness of his heart:—"We learn by express, that the Infant Don Miguel has capped the climax of his iniquities by delivering up to Spain the unfortunate refugees, detained on board the ferry boats and in the prisons of Lisbon.—These unhappy men have been put on board a vessel and sent to a port in Spain. Among them are many deputies to the Cortes, distinguished military characters and other persons who have been condemned to death in Spain, and who escaped into Portugal, confiding in the rights of hospitality, which are even respected by barbarous nations. Don Miguel should have taken an example from the Emperor of Morocco, who, in 1823, kindly received in his dominions a great number of proscribed Spaniards, and who repulsed with disdain the offers of money which the Spanish government made him in order to obtain possession of them."

French Navy.—*Paris, June,* 1828.—The following ships of the line, &c., are at sea, or in readiness for immediate equipment. Most of them are at the depots at Brest and Toulon; and the ordinary seamen for manning them amount to 22,000 men.

Names	*Guns.*	*Names*	*Guns.*
L'Ocean	118	Le Veteran,	84
Le Majestueux,	118	Le Boree	74
L'Austerlitz,	118	Le Courageux	74
Le Wagram	118	Le Breslau	74
Le Royal Louis,	118	Le Danube	74
Le Montibello	118	L'Ulm	74
Le Heros	118	Le Nestor	74
Le Souverain	118	Le Marengo,	74
Le Trocadero,	110	Le Trident,	74
Le Commerce de Paris	110	Le Trajan	74
		Le Gaulois,	74
Le Duc d'Angouleme	110	La ville de Marseilles	74
Le Foudroyent,	84	Le Colosse,	74
L'Eylau	84	Le Scipion,	74
Le Jupiter	84	L'Orient	74
L'Illustre,	84	Le Duguay Troin	74
Le Diademe,	84	Le Superbe	74
Le Conquerant	84	La Provence,	74
Le Duquesne	84	Le Duc de Berri	74
Le Magnifique,	84	Le Jean Bart	74
Le Santi Petri,	84	Le Triton,	74
Le Neptune,	84	La Couronne	74
L'Algesiras,	84	45 ships...3930 guns.	
Le Tourville	84		

Frigates.	*Guns.*
14 first rate,	64 each—Total guns, 894
23 second rates,	41 do. do. do. 1452
18 3 masted corvettes,	24 & 26 ea. do. do. 450
15 large brigs, carronades	22
20 smaller do.	16 to 18
15 schooner brigs, do.	18
19 do do. do.	10
19 do. smaller vessels.	

SUMMARY.

The Hon. the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, London, having deemed it expedient that the establishment of Customs should be removed from Exuma to Rum Key, situated about 8 leagues S. W. from Watlings Island, in latitude 23 27, and longitude 74 46.

This is to give notice, that from and after the 6th day of July, 1828, all vessels from the United States of America or elsewhere, intending to load salt and fruit at Long Island or Exuma, will in future be required to enter and clear out at the port of Rum Key, to which port the said establishment will be removed accordingly.

Custom House, Exuma, Bahamas, June 10, 1828.

During a debate on the Alehouse Licensing Bill, Mr. Estcourt proposed an amendment to the effect that no drinking or tippling in an alehouse before or during morning divine service on the Sabbath.—Mr. Slaney, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Fyler objected to the phrase "drinking or tippling," as too indefinite.—Mr. Estcourt remarked, that it had been in use since the time of James I., and was perfectly well understood in law.—The Chancellor of the Exhecker said, that the phrase "drinking or tippling" was expressly explained by act of parliment. It meant drinking in an alehouse for upwards of an hour.

At the Ascot Heath races in England, attention was attracted by a novel exhibition, and which was no other than the famous Kite-Coach, which, drawn by two Kites, travelled at a rapid pace, at the back of the royal Stand. His Majesty left the front of the Stand, in order to have a full view of it. On our return from the races, we had a better opportunity of witnessing the power of this extraordinary machine; an immense number of carriages were assemdled about half a mile this side of Staines, and the Kite-Coach starting with them, not only left them in the lurch and passed every thing on the road, but actually beat Mr. Shearman's Bull and Mouth Coach (a quick one) by half an hour, in the short distance between Staines and Smallberry Green, 8 miles. It was managed by the inventors, Mr. Pocock and Sons.

Steam Carriage.—It is stated that a steam carriage, for the conveyance of goods will be started between Southampton and London in a few days. The vehicle will carry about six tons burthen, and the consumption of coal and water during each journey will be six bushels of the former and sixty gallons of the latter. The propelling power will be about the rate of six miles an hour.—*Southampton Courier.*

A gentleman in the Strand, London, has just adopted a mode of generating gas over a common kitchen fire, and of purifying it so well by a new process, which is yet a secret, that it may not only be introduced with safety into houses, but without causing any bad smell. The novelty of the invention consists principally in the adaptation of a retort to a common kitchen fire.

The *Age* says a meeting took place on Saturday morning at Osterby Park, near Hanwell on the Oxford Road, between Sir Jacob Astley and Captain Garth, when Captain Garth declined returning Sir Jacob's fire. Sir Jacob declared himself *not satisfied,* but would not again fire at Captain Garth, unless he Captain Garth pledged his honour to return the fire. During the discussion of this point, peace officers appeared on the ground, and prevented further proceedings.

An Earthquake.—The effects of this awful visitation of Providence were severely felt about ten o'clock on the 2d inst., by the inhabitants of St. Ismael parish, a rumbling noise like distant thunder, and continued incessantly for about 20 minutes. A solid body of gray rock, adjacent to the Sandy Haven shore, and parallel to the sea opposite the Stack Rock in Milford Harbour, was entirely rent asunder, and separated by the shock into a thousand pieces, throwing large masses of it to a considerable distance; the adjacent rocks, and part of the hill, on which there was a thriving plantation of timber over hanging, were separated from the main land by this dreadful convulsion of nature, and several of the trees split and torn up by the roots. The noise was terrific, and was heard for many miles around. A continued crackling noise is still heard in the rocks as of the breaking of dry sticks.—*Bristol Gazette.*

The present Duke of Manchester met with an accident, by which a piece of his skull was kicked away by a horse, with a portion of the brain also; and yet his Grace has made a very excellent Governor of a colony notwithstanding. It is now well known, that the outer, or, as it is called, the *cortical* part of the brain, is entirely devoid of feeling when in a natural and healthy state; and that any portion of it may be lost by accident, (as in this instance) or by disease, without any interference with the intellect of the individual. It is only when the medullary, or innermost portion of the brain, is compressed or injured, that life and intellect are affected.—*English Paper.*

A little girl was lately brought home from school in England, in a state of frenzy, *brought on by being put in a dark closet*; a brain fever ensued, which soon ended in her death.

Manchester Musical Festival.—The Musical Festival Committee have been endeavouring to negotiate with Mademoiselle Sontag, with a view to an engagement for the approaching festival. The committee have offered her, we understand, £1,100 for the three days of the festival; but she refuses to take less than £2,500! Yes, gentle reader, £2,500 for three oratorios and two concerts! What adds considerably to the embarrassment of the committee is, that Madame Pasta upon whose assistance they had reckoned with confidence, pointedly refuses to form any engagement from which her friend Mademoiselle Sontag will be excluded! we sincerely hope, however, notwithstanding these disappointments, that the committee will be able to obtain a sufficient number of singers to render the festival attractive to the lovers of music. without sacrificing the interests of the charity to the impudent demands of two avaricious females.—*Manchester Courier.*

British Naval Gunnery.—The new regulations recently decided upon, respecting the future mode of exercising the guns in the Royal Navy, has been ordered to be practised in the Ordinary at this Port, and the respective gunners, ship-keepers, and boys, will in future be instructed accordingly, and the gunners are to report any thing that may occur to them as beneficial to the service, and hold themselves in perfect readiness, at all times to communicate to the heads of each Department of the Royal Navy, any information that may be required of them, on their respective visits to the Ordinary, the gunners are to make themselvees so perfectly acquainted with the art of gunnery, in its various branches, as to be capable of instructing the crews of any vessel they may be called upon to serve in, and to bring themselves to a constant consideration of all the various duties connected with their department of his Majesty's Naval Service.

On Monday last, this city was visited by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., on his way northward. The distinguished baronet was married at St. Mary's church here, upwards of 40 years ago; and having some business in chancery which renders a certificate of the marriage necessary, he obtained a copy of the registry, and liberally presented the clerk a guinea for his trouble. Sir Walter looks exceedingly well.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

It is in contemplation to employ water carts during the summer months on the whole line of road between Liverpool and Manchester, by which the annoyance so much complained of by travelllers, arising from the dust of the Macadamised road, will be avoided.

Professor Stewart's Funeral.—Yesterday the remains of this distinguished philosopher were interred in the Canongate Church-yard. The funeral left Ainslie Place at three o'clock, and proceeded as a private one till it reached the head of the North Bridge, where it was joined by the Professors of the University, in their gowns, two and two, preceded by the mace bearer, the junior members being in front, and the Principal in the rear. After these came the Magistrate, and Council, preceded by the regalia and officers, the Lord Provost walking in the rear.—Next came the mutes, and the hearse, drawn by six horses, with three batonmen on each side, and then followed the mourning coaches and private carriages, with the relations and friends of the deceased.

An event without a parallel in the annals of marine misfortunes occurred on board the Brig "Mary Russel," Captain Stewart, of Cork, on her passage home from Barbadoes, which arrived in Cove on Thursday. There were on board, besides the master and mate, 8 men and 4 boys; of these, six seamen and a naval gentleman, passenger in her, were found dead in the cabin on Monday morning last, by Capt. Callender, of the Mary Stubbs, of Belfast, (which was also on her passage home from Barbadoes, and spoke the Mary Russel on the above morning,) having been killed on the day before by the Captain, according to the statement of the four boys. The cause assigned by the Master to the Capt. of the Calender was, an attempt on the part of the crew to mutiny, and his apprehension that they would take away his life; but to save himself, that he succeeded in inducing them to be tied in the cabin, each singly, before another was called down; and when all were thus rendered powerless that he put those *seven* to death with a crow bar! The mate named Smith, and one sailor named Howes, by some means extricated themselves, and escaped death; after being wounded in several places. It appears that he was in the act of tying the boys also when the Mary Stubbs hove in sight. Capt. Callender held by the Mary Russel and saved Capt. Stewart from being drowned, he having leaped twice into the sea for that purpose. Wednesday again, for the third time, he flung himself overboard off Castletown, and was picked up by a hooker. A warrant for the apprehension of Capt. Stewart, has been issued, and an inquest held on the bodies of the seven men. We conclude that he must have been under the influence of insanity to have committed so cold blooded and horrible an act.—*Limerick paper.*

To stop Bleeding.—Sir Astly Cooper says, "in bleeding from small vessels on wounded surfaces, very fine wool laid down and confined by bandage on the part is one of the best styptics. The wool may be dipped in flour to aid its efficacy. There is an old prescription for the same purpose, in St. Thomas' Hospital.—Take powdered Catechan, and Armenian Bole, each 2 ounces; Alum one ounce, and Laudanum enough to make a paste. This will stop the troublesome bleeding from Leechbites.

Smyrna.—Among the cases of detention of merchant vessels here, in consequence of the alarm created by the battle of Navarino, and the hostile aspect of affairs, the following is so curious that it may deserve mention:—The Priscilla, an English brig, put in here early in January last. She was bound for Odessa, and her cargo consisted chiefly of large supplies of patent ploughs, drilling machines, other improved implements of agriculture of British manufacture, and a large stock of sheep of superior breeds, the whole for Count Woronzoff, the enl ghtened Governor of Odessa. Reasonably apprehending that at such a time, with such a cargo, and such a destination, he might be seized by the Turks, and subjected to many inconveniences and losses in attempting to pass the Dardanelles, the Captain has lain here ever since, hoping from day to day to see matters take a decisive turn. His patience being at length quite exhausted, he has applied to the agent for Lloyd's, and some other merchants, for advice. "All unused to pastorals," it seems to be the *sheep* that have given the worthy son of Neptune the most trouble. "They are costing me every day more and more and more money," says the unwilling shepherd—"God alone knows what they have cost me in grass and turnips since I have been at Smyrna—they have eaten, gentlemen, (Count Woronzoff, however, may console himself with the miracle that not one of them is dead)—*they have eaten their heads off ten times over!*" The advice of the gentlemen consulted is, that he return to the nearest English port, and there lodge his cargo. Malta would be that port—a most inauspicious spot for the poor sheep.

Caserta, a royal palace, and favourite residence of the late king of Naples, situate sixteen miles from the capital, and five from Capua, was, during his life-time, famous for the hunting of wild boars, which were, however, rather in a domestic state, being confined in an old crater, enclosed by a wall. Connected with these sports, a ludicrous anecdote is related of one of our countrymen. The king had invited a large party to one of these royal chases, and, among others, a captain of the British navy, whose frigate was in the bay. This gentleman, a keen fox-hunter, had borrowed for the occasion from a friend an English hunter, perhaps conceiving the sports somewhat similar. On his arrival at the scene of action, he was obliged to submit to the costume of a keeper, and to be armed with a *couteau de chasse,* a stiletto, a brace of pistols, and a double-barrelled gun. He was then placed at a station, from which he was on no account to stir. The blood hounds were thrown into cover, the horns sounded that they were on a track, and a large boar sallied forth, of which our naval hero got a view at a distance. Forgetting the orders he had received to remain stationary, he clapped spurs to his equally impatient Rosinante, and, after a short brush, came alongside the enemy yard-arm and yard-arm! The animal being blown, stood at bay, exhibiting his huge tusks. The captain, nothing dismayed, dismounted, discharged his fire-arms, and attacked the (by this time) enraged and savage monster sword in hand. Being now fairly engaged, and as active as courageous, he succeeded in plunging his weapon into the monster's throat, laying him prostrate at his feet. By this time the royal train had come up, when our hero covered with blood and perspiration, recounted to his majesty, in his best Italian, the particulars of the battle. "I soon did for the pig" *(porco),* said he, "in spite of his teeth!" His Majesty, as much astonished at the prowess as at the dexterity of the daring Englishman, was highly amused, and laughing heartily observed, "On this occasion, signor Capitano, you have done a deed that none but an Englishman would have attempted; I however recommend you more caution in future, otherwise you may come off second best with the *porco.*"

An actor of the name of Michelan lately made his first appearance in the theatre at Rouen. Though previously thought well of in the profession, he was unsuccessful on the occasion: and so much was he affected by the bitterness of failure, that he fell in a state of insensibility, and actually expired on the stage.

Executions.—Jan 29, Liafog for murder, was decapitated, and his head sent in a cage to be suspended where the murder was committed. On the 31st, Chingteensing was beheaded for robbery. At these executions it is the duty of a military officer to attend, but the *Kwang-Chow Heep* now in office, considers executions so common place, that he will not attend unless five criminals and upwards are to be put to death. On the 1st Feb. Lamalow was beheaded for piracy. This makes the executions which have taken place during the last year, within one mile of the foreign factories, amount to 202, for robbery rape and murder. Some have been beheaded, others strangled on a cross, and others slowly cut to pieces.—*Chinese paper.*

Thirty-eight Civilians have been nominated to escort one million, nine hundred thousand tales from the Hoppo's Treasury to Pekin.—*Ib.*

Chinese method of Dunning.—When a debtor refuses payment in China, the creditor, as a last resource, threatens to carry off the door of his house on the first day of the year. This is accounted the greatest misfortune that can happen, as in that case there would be no obstruction to the entrance of evil genii. To avoid this, a debtor not unfrequently sets fire to his house on the last night of the year.

Punning.—For this faculty, Mr. Finn has attained, in spite of himself, a degree of celebrity in this country, as great as that of my Lord Norbury in England. The following anecdote, which we find related in a paper from the interior is new, at least to us. Sitting at table one day opposite Mr. John Everett, with a fine goose before them "Is not that a fine goose, Finn," said E. "Truly," said Finn, "it is as great a goose as *I. Ever-ate.*

Finn's very last!—This celebrated wag, having lately called upon a lady who was engaged in the domestic occupation of ironing, put the following conundrum to her husband. "Why is your wife like a pair of fire-dogs?" "Because she is good. And irons! His last but one! Why is Noah's Enquirer like a paper fly-trap? Because it is a noosepaper! Still later! This eccentric wit, being at a tea table where one lady made the following remark to another, "I have something for your private ear, immediately exclaimed, "I protest against that, for there is a law against privateering!—*Boston Lit. Gaz.*

COLONIAL.

JAMAICA.

Captain Pitt, of the Brigantine Malvina, has just communicated to us the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. John O'Driscol, Chief Justice of Dominica. He died at Roseau, about midnight, on Tuesday last, and was buried on the following day.—His funeral was attended by his Excellency the Governor, and the principal inhabitants of the island.—*Grenada Gazette, June* 7.

We have this week the melancholy task of announcing the death of the Rev. Pere Jeane de la hoz Kimeno, Curate and Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church, occasioned by one of those dreadful accidents which appal the imagination. It appears that the Reverend Priest, on Wednesday afternoon, taking his usual evening's ride, went up the road to Babillard estate, and, instead of turning to enter the pasture, had chosen to take a different turn of the road, which had been left in a very bad state—after proceeding for some distance he came to a place nearly impassable, it is supposed he must have attempted to turn his horse, and, in so doing, both horse and rider fell down a precipice of nearly 300 feet perpendicular height, and were found the next morning dead at the bottom of the cliff—a coroner's inquest was held on the body, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The funeral took place yesterday, and was attended by his Excellency and staff, his Honor the Chief Justice, the Rev. H. C. C. Newman, and by the most numerous concourse of inhabitants ever witnessed on such an occasion. This universal desire of paying a last tribute of respect to the remains of the Rev. Pere, showed plainer than any words, the general esteem in which he was held by the community, and we believe that few proprietors or attornies of estates, possessing Roman Catholic slaves, would withhold their testimony of the great moral improvement that his exhortations and precepts have produced on that population.—The Rev. Vicar was in his 68th year when he was suddenly summoned to eternity in the tragic manner we have related above.—*Dominica Colonist, May* 10.

BROCKVILLE, August 12.

The Crops.—Wheat in this part of the Province, has generally failed; many fields not being worth cutting, and others not more than half a crop, owing to the rust. Spring grain, however, generally promises well. The uncommon wet weather which has prevailed this season, has been very detrimental to the farming interests.—*Brockville Recorder.*

KINGSTON, August 12.

Steam Boat Rencounter.—On Saturday last, the Steam Boat Dalhousie, Captain McDonell, in order to oblige a number of the inhabitants of Kingston, made a trip to Bath. About 7 o'clock in the evening, the Dalhousie left Mr. Ham's wharf, and steered for Kingston. A few minutes afterwards, the Toronto, Captain Sinclair, got under way from a wharf a short distance to leeward of the Dalhousie, and proceeded towards Kingston also.—When opposite to a point of land below Bath, the Toronto came within hail of the Dalhousie, and Captain McDonell, perceiving that danger was at hand, requested Captain Sinclair to stop his engine. This request, however, was disregarded, and the next minute the stem of the Toronto struck the Dalhousie on her larboard quarter, carrying away the stanchions, railing, &c. The Toronto then shot a head, and the two boats became wedged together, in which situation they ran more than half a mile. Here again Captain McDonell intreated Captain Sinclair to stop his engine, and he would do the same, in order that the boats might separate without doing further injury to each other, but all to no purpose—the Captain of the Toronto continued obstinate and unyielding. At length, Captain McDonell, fearing that serious consequences might ensue, stopped the Dalhousie's engine, and allowed the Toronto to escape. The foregoing is a plain relation of the facts as they occurred under our immediate observation, and in the presence of twenty or thirty passengers. We abstain from comment, as the affair will probably hearafter become the subject of legal investigation.—*Upper C. Herald.*

The steam boat "Niagara" got aground in "the Narrows" last week. It is stated that the "Alciope" and the American steam boat "Ontario" both passed the Niagara without offering to render her any assistance. Such indifference to the misfortunes of others, is far from being a prominent trait in the character of Captain Mosier.—*Ib.*

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE NINTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Counties.	*Names of Members.*
Prescott and Russel,	Donald McDonald,*
Glengary,	McMartin & Fraser,
Dundass,	Shaver & Brouse,
Stormont,	McLean* & Blacklock,
Grenville,	Longley & Henderson,
Leeds,	Kilborn & Buel,
Lanark,	Morris,*
Carleton,	Radenhurst,
Frontenac,	Thompson* & Dalton,
Kingston,	Bethune,
Lenox & Addington,	Bidwell* & Perry,
Prince Edward,	Wilson* & Peterson,*
Hastings,	Sampson & Lockwood,
Northumberland,	Lyons* & Ewing,
Durham,	Fothergill* & Smith,
York,	Ketchum & McKenzie,
Town of York,	Attorney General,
Simcoe,	Cawthra,
Halton,	Geo. Rolph & Hopkins,
Wentworth.	Wilson* & Hamilton,
Lincoln,	Lefferty,* Randal,* Woodruff & Terry,
Niagara,	Dickson,
Norfolk,	McCall* & Baldwin,
Oxford,	Hornor* & Malcolm,
Middlesex,	Rolph* & Matthews,
Essex,	Biby* & Wilkinson,*
Kent,	Mr. Lews.

* Those Members were in the last Parliament.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 14.

Copies of the Report of the Committee on the Canada Government will probably be received in the course of a week. Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel; Mr. Morgell, Chaplain to the Bishop; Mr. Robert Gillespie, merchant, London; Mr. Grant, Agent for the Presbyterians; Mr. Ryerson, Agent for the Dissenters in Upper Canada; Mr. Stephens, Counsel for the Colonial Office; and Mr. Parker, merchant of London, had been examined before the 22d June.—*Old Quebec Gazette.*

There is a long article in the Liverpool *Courier* of the 2d July, in favor of investment in the Welland Canal, headed "Advantageous Investment." It is stated that 14,000 of the 16,000 shares had been subscribed.—*ib.*

The *Challenger,* mentioned in a Portsmouth paper as about to sail direct for Halifax, was to be inspected at the former place by the Lord High Admiral on the 24th June.—*ib.*

Capt. Stewart, of the *Mary Russel,* the cause of the shocking death of six of his seamen and a passenger, is known here, as having commanded the *Sir James Kempt,* and *Albion* engaged in the Irish trade. He appears to have been insane.—*ib.*

The Countess of Dalhousie, accompanied by Captain Maule, is on a visit to St. Anne's, the Seignory of Mr. Hale. His Excellency remains at the Chateau.—*Official Gazette.*

H. M. S. Challenger, 28, Captain Fitzclarence, was to sail from Portsmouth for these Provinces on the 25th June. She may be very shortly expected, being one of the experimental squadron, and a fast sailer.—*Ib.*

We understand that two addresses have been transmitted to his Excellency the Goveraor in Chief from the Upper Townships on occasion of his approaching departure from the Province.—*Ib.*

Concert.—Last evening Miss George, and Mrs. Gill, assisted by Mr. Ryan, presented the public with a Concert at Malhiot's Ball Room,—the audience was numerous and highly respectable.—Mr. Ryan has so frequently delighted a Quebec audience by his flute performances, that we need only observe his execution of last night was equal to any thing of the kind we ever heard, particularly his variations of God save the King. The room where the Concert was held, is not appropriate to the conveyance of sound, being much too low; and being crowded to excess, the effect of the voice was totally lost, added to which the drapery appended to the walls contributed highly to drown the voice and deprive the audience of that gratification they might otherwise have enjoyed, from the taste displayed by Miss George, and which they were led to expect from the favourable reports of her talents as displayed before a Montreal audience.—*Star.*

AUGUST 16.

Commodore Barrie, C. B. arrived, yesterday evening from Kingston, in his Yacht, a beautiful Schr. rigged vessel, with lateen sails, about forty feet long and eleven feet beam, and drawing fully three feet water; she has a neat cabin, and is altogether a beautiful and commodious vessel of her class, sails well, and can row sixteen oars when necessary. The passage of such a vessel over the rapids between Kingston and Montreal is a novel circumstance. She however came down perfectly safe, to the great astonishment of those who witnessed her descent.—*Mercury.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 14th August, 1828.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:

Gabriel Aimong, gent. to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, Esqr. to be resident Agent for Settlers and Emigrants arriving at Quebec from the United Kingdom.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

15—Brig Cheviot, Mawson, 63 days from Newport, to Jas. George, with rum.
—Brig Brothers, Bleasdale, 10th July from Mobile, to order, in ballast.
—Brig Brothers, Young, 28th June from Cork, to J. S. Campbell, in do. 14 settlers.
—Brig Ths. Warham, Smith, 24 days from Dublin, to H. Gowen & co. in do. 101 settlers.
—Brig Rocket, Cummins, 14 days from Newfld., to Jas. Hunt in do.
—Bark Brothers, Motley, 15th June from London, to order in do.

CLEARED.

12—Schr. Nestor, McCullum, Miramichi, A. Gilmour.
Ship Mint, Smith, London, W. Price & co.
Brig Harriet, Taylor, St. John (N. B.) Gillespie & co.
Bark Ocean, Potts, Waterford, W. & G. Pemberton.
Brig Resolution, Tod, Newry, H. Gowen & co.
13—Ship Mary, Douglas, London, W. Price & co.
Brig Eliza Ann, Burton, Belfast, R. Methley.
Bark Aurora, Dearness, Hull, do. do.
Brig Commerce, Rees, Limerick, W. & G. Pemberton.
14—Brig Grecian, Atkinson, Newcastle, G. Symes & Son.
Schr. Neptune, Labbé, Miramichi, Wm. Price & co.
15—Bark Victory, Simpson, Hull, G. Symes & Son.
Schr. Ann, Neil, Pictou, P. Chrichton.
Ship Gilbert Henderson, Pithey, Dublin, W. & G. Pemberton.
Schr. Frances Elizabeth, Whitney, Bermuda, J. Leaycraft.
Ship Asia, Seraif, Liverpool, G. Ross & co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Portsmouth, June 21.—The Tribunate frigate has sailed for Bermuda, with L.15,000 in silver, thence to relieve the Doris on the South Amer. station.

The Procris, from Liverpool to Quebec, put into Campbelltown (Scotland) 22d June, with the loss of rudder-irons and other damage, having been on shore near the mull of Kintyre during a fog.

Liverpool, 3d July.—Kingston, Wood; Tom, Pearce; Hero, Fell; Indian, Udney; Unicorn, Maxwell, all up for Quebec.

At Deal for Quebec. 20th June—Brothers, Motley: 17th June. Lady Ridley, Scott; Bristol, 17th, sailed John, Brown.

At Bermuda, July 15th, Adriana, Ruz, from Quebec.

(From the Stanstead Gazette.)

PORTLAND, (Me.) July 22.

Villainy Extraordinary.—A system of forgery has just been discovered in this town, which almost baffles our credulity, notwithstanding the facts in the case are too obvious and stubborn to be either suppressed, evaded, or in any shape discredited. Luther Richardson, Esq., a Counsellor at Law, of respectable standing in his profession, and a young man, with a small family, heretofore possessing in point of integrity the unbounded confidence of this community, has been found engaged in this deplorable business, and to have *forged* beyond a doubt, notes and endorsements, against various individuals in town and out, though mostly in town, to the extent of from *twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars!* No palliating circumstances, nor temptations of any kind, nor necessity, as we have yet heard of, can come in explanation of this atrocious transaction. Mr. Richardson's habits were ever reproachable in private life so far as our own observation or information has extended. Neither losses, nor any liabilities, which he has incurred, could have been an inducement for the perpetration of a crime so extensive. How to account for it, therefore, is beyond conception. A small proportion of the loss will fall upon one or two of the banks in town, while the remainder must be borne by individuals, and some who have heretofore been Mr. R's best and most devoted friends. The affair is certainly an unprecedented one, both in point of criminality and cruelty.

We forbear to express more at present upon a subject so full of unhappy reflections.—*Portland Argus.*

The Portland Advertiser states that Mr. Richardson, who recently committed forgeries in that town to the amount of $30,000, has "eluded the vigilance of the law and fled from justice." His property distributed among the sufferers in proportion to their claims, would scarcely pay 6 per cent. of what debts are not down. The losses fall with peculiar aggravation and pressure, on many individuals who had entrusted all their fruits of honest industry to his care.

It is stated that the nature of these transactions was divulged only to his mother-in-law, who actually paid a forged note of $2,000, and was about to sacrifice much more, when she ascertained that $30,000 would be required to liquidate all the notes. It is supposed he has fled with a considerable sum to Canada, and will if possible go to Europe. A vigilant pursuit, however, has been authorised, and hopes are entertained of his apprehension.

[Mr. Richardson passed through this village on the 25th ult. on his way to Montreal and Quebec, and has probably, ere this, embarked for Europe, in some of the vessels daily leaving the latter port at this season of the year. He arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, and remained until Friday morning, during which time he called on a number of persons with whom he had been formerly acquainted]—*St. Francis Gazette.*

BANK OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTOR FOR THE PRESENT WEEK:
CHARLES BROOKE, ESQUIRE.

Days of Discount—TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

NOTES offered for Discount to be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of Discount.
NOTES sent in for collection, must be lodged at laste three days prior to their falling due.

Hours of Public Business at the Bank:
FROM 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.
BENJ. HOLMES, CASHIER.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO OVID.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1828.

There was no American Mail yesterday.

It was hoped,—by some it was predicted, that as soon as the South American States had freed themselves from European domination and had commenced their existence as independent nations, that prosperity and peace would smile upon them, and that a livelier vigour would be thereby infused into, and spread among the people. A Republic was the chosen model of government for these states—Monarchy was identified in the minds of those who struggled for independence, with despotism; and they thought, that the plant of Liberty could not flourish but under the genial influence of republicanism. Every lover of rational freedom rejoiced that the South American States had become independent of the Spanish Monarchy—but these States did not rid themselves of a power as severely despotic as that of Spain—we mean of ignorance, indolence and superstition. For ourselves, we have no affection for a republican government; but we presume, at the same time, that it is necessary for a people who reject the monarchical, and adopt a republican, to be freed from the dark ignorance and besetting superstitions of the South American Spaniards. That they are as yet unprepared to govern themselves on the principles of equality is, we think, proved by the events of the last two or three years; and therefore do we rejoice that Bolivar has been declared Supreme Chief of Colombia. From his firmness and experience, the Colombians may derive much good, if his exertions are not rendered nugatory by the jealous opposition of men, who possessing no talent themselves, look with hatred upon those whose abilities have elevated them to command. Without such a man holding the reins of Government, the Colombians would dwindle into absolute insignificance—they would be torn with dissensions within, and insulted with impunity by every State which was inclined to do so. The patriotism of the Liberator has been gravely doubted, because forsooth, at times of need, he resumed the authority which he had frequently resigned, when circumstances called for that resignation. Were we asked for a proof of the wisdom of Bolivar, of his patriotism, and of his devoted attachment to the welfare of his country, we would just instance the very circumstance which some others adduce to brand him with treason and unworthy ambition. Happy it would be for Peru, if it had a Bolivar; under the guidance of such a Chief the people would rise from their intellectual degradation—but till "touch at summation" arrives, jealous intrigue, and petty enmity, will continue to distract the country.

The Upper Canada elections are now closed. When we formerly expre ed ou opinion upon this subject, we we certainly, prepared for the result elections at some of the places in per Province. With the princi political views generally, of the ne bers returned, we are perfectly unac ed; but we sincerely hope that the re passion of opposing whatever is sup ed by certain men, will not characterize them. They have it in their power to do much good,—but the folly of a thoughtless and factious opposition, may do more to retard the improvement of the Province now, than succeeding parliaments, however wise, will be able to counteract Whatever the majority of the new members may be, we know that some of them are of very pestilent disposition.

The vessel which is to convey his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie to Britain is daily expected at Quebec. She is to touch at Halifax, on her way to Canada, we believe, to take on board Sir James Kempt and Suite.

The Steam Boats which left this yesterday for Quebec, were crowded with passengers who go down to be present at the races. The cabin fare was as low as two dollars, provisions included—while in the steerage we understand the charge was seven pence half penny.

Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the System of Teaching which derives its name from him, will deliver a Lecture upon the System, this evening, in the American Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight arrived in town last night from New York—they proceeded to Quebec, where they intend to give a Concert during the races.

We regret to observe by the following paragraph from a New York paper, that Mr. and Mrs. Knight, have suffered a severe loss by a fire in that city, while on their tour through Canada. Mr. Knight informed us that his loss is greater than money can easily repay—many pieces of most valuable music, which both Mrs. Knight and himself had collected in Britain and on the Continent of Europe, since they first made music their study, are now lost. What renders the loss more heavy, is that in America they may search in vain for music to supply even the least valuable pieces which were burnt.

Among the sufferers by the late fire, we are sorry, indeed, to perceive by their advertisement this evening, that our much esteemed friends, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, have been among the number. Their loss, we are assured, is not less than $5000. They were both absent in Canada.

The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital begs to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five pounds for the use of the institution, from a person unknown.

The Editor and Printer of the Canadian Spectator have received notice that the actions for libel, which were traversed to the September Term, will take place on the 3d of that month.—*Minerve.*

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—In your paper of the 2d instant you advert to the object of Messrs. Le Roux's and Richards visit to France and England, viz: the seigniory of Montreal; which has been possessed by the Seminary in this town, ever since the cession of the Country to the British Crown. The purport of this is to shew, that *there is some foundation* for the rumour that that Seminary has enjoyed the Estate by the indulgence of the Government; and if it should appear, that the Seminary has held it for so long a period without a valid title to the Proprietorship, I think every candid mind must admit, that the Government, so far from doing injustice to any one, has acted with uncommon generosity toward the members of that Institute; who have thereby been enabled to exercise their benevolence more extensively to the needy, out of their own abundance.

Some persons having intimated a wish to be further informed in this matter, I judge it seasonable to transcribe from the 1st. vol. of "the History of Canada, from its first discovery to the peace of 1763, by Wm. Smith, Esquire, Quebec 1815"—a note, which throws considerable light on the subject; and its publicity will greatly oblige others, besides.

15th August, 1823. SCRUTATOR.

'It has been doubted whether the Seminary of 'St. Suplice at Montreal are legally entitled to the 'immense property they hold, amounting to eight 'thousand pounds a year, and annually increasing, 'and the more so, from Sir James Marriot's report, 'his Majesty's Advocate General, on the state of Ca'nada, in the year 1765. 'It seems to be pretty 'clear, that any Religious Communities, who as 'Principals at the time of the conquest, were not 'Inhabitants resident in person, do not fall under 'the privilege of the Capitulation, nor come within 'what is termed by the Civilians, the *Casus foede'ris*, so as to retain the property of their Estates 'under it: because, they were not then the local 'objects, to whom as a personal consideration for 'ceasing their resistance, and on account of their 'particular courage or distress, the conquerors grant'ed terms of especial favor: neither could they *re'tire*, according to the Treaty: and if they could 'not retire, they could not take away their persons 'and Estates; therefore, if it is true in fact, that 'any Estates are *now* held under the grants of for'eign religious communities, either under ten'ancy or in trust for them or by deputation, such as 'the Jesuits and the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of 'St. Suplice at Paris, that fact is very important. 'The community of the latter are the temporal 'lords of the most fertile part of Canada, and a ci'ty dedicated to the Virgin Mary. They have an 'influence there equal to the power of the Italian 'Clergy, in the State of the Church, or Campagna 'di Roma'. *The parishes in the Isle of Mon'treal and its dependencies*, says Charlevoix, B, 'viii. p. 340, *are still on the ancient footing of 'moveable Priests, and under the direction of 'the members of Saint Sulpice.* They possess a 'fine and improving estate of eight thousand pounds 'sterling a year at Montreal, and which will in as 'few years be worth ten thousand pounds. If all 'the facts are clearly established, as stated, it is a 'great question of law, whether these estates are 'not now fallen to your Majesty, of whom the un'der tenants and possessors must be intended to hold 'them, as trustees, for such uses as your Majesty 'shall declare.' It is in proof by several deeds of 'estates (it is immaterial whether before or after 'the Conquest) that the Religious living in the Se'minary of Montreal, are merely *Negociorum 'gestores*; they are so described in several 'instruments of conveyance, which M. Maseres 'has perused in the course of business. These 'conveyors are said to be—*Fondes de la procur'ation de Messieurs les Ecclesiastiques du Se'minaire de St. Sulpice a Paris.* It appears by 'M. Lotbiniere's own words, *that before the 'Conquest, the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Pa'ris was a voluntary partnership among a 'number of Clergy at Paris, who had engaged 'together in buying and selling; that the 'Joint-House at Montreal had a share in the 'Joint-House at Paris, in a sort of mercan'tile way, and an open account; that after 'the Conquest they dissolved the partnership, 'because the house at Paris,* (says M. Lotbi'niere,) *could not* HAVE ANY RIGHT AFTER THE 'CONQUEST IN THE EFFECTS AND ESTATES IN 'CANADA. *They at Paris transferred* (what, therefore, they could not transfer, having at that period, as he admits, no property in the Estate, nd only a share,) *the whole in Montreal to Religious there*, who probably were not ablablement, says M. Lotbiniere;) *Attor- those at Paris; and this was done by r, upon paying a compensation, being erence of the account upon a balance.* ter all is *oui dire*, as he says, *he has and believes;* and it stands against the nce of M. Maseres, if it were contradictory; ppears manifestly, that the Religious at have only a coloured and ostensible ti- re is also the evidence of a gentleman ted veracity and knowledge, who hav- transactions with Father Montgolfier, the cting in the Colony for the Community of Sulpice at Paris, with a view to some pur- , the real proprietors were forced to come ard, and the uncertainty of their title broke off the negociation. The evidence of Charlevoix also may be added: In 1657, says Charlevoix, '*the Abbe' Quelus returned with the Deputies 'of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, to 'take possession of the Island of Montreal, 'and to found a Seminary there.* By the 'French law it is clear, that no persons, aliens, not 'being naturalized, can hold lands; so that, *by the 'right of Conquest*, agreeably to M. Lotbiniere's 'own idea, *for want of owners domiciled at 'the time of the Conquest*, these Estates may be 'understood in point of law, to be fallen to the 'Crown in Sovereignty.'—Sir James Marriot's Report, vol. 1, p. 209.)

"The aveu et de'nombrement by the St. Sulpicians was received by General Haldimand, formerly Governor of this Province, on the 3d February, 1781. *Subject to His Majesty's pleasure, and without any prejudice whatever to the Articles of the Quebec Act, concerning the Religious Houses.*"—(Papiers Terriers.)—(See Smith's History, vol. 1, pages 30, 31.)

ROYAL LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—Having visited with much pleasure the Schools of the British and Canadian Society in this city, allow me, through the medium of thy paper, to commend them to public support and encouragement. If my approbation, as a man of superior experience in the system which bears my name, can be any satisfaction, or cheer the teachers or patrons of this institution on their benevolent way—having seen the schools—examined the performances and improvements of the pupils in both departments—I can truly pronounce an opinion highly favourable to their merits. I hope these schools will meet that support from the public and the Legislature which will mature and ripen branches yet within the bud, and fruit within the germ, to bless in abundance the youth of this province with instruction.

I cannot leave Montreal, in a short time to return to the bosom of my family, without paying this public tribute to the patrons, teachers and pupils of the institution—the latter of whom also merit great praise for their order, industry and improvement.

Wishing all peace and prosperity to this institution, to Montreal and its citizens, I remain respectfully thy friend,

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

PROVERBS ILLUSTRATED.

No. VII.

Full of wise Saws and modern Instances.—SHAKESP.

BLOOD WILL HAVE BLOOD.

It will have Blood; they say, Blood will have Blood.
Stones have been known to move, and Trees to speak
———————— and have brought forth
The secretest man of Blood. SHAKESPEARE.

The amusements of those whom duty or necessity compel to reside upon an Island, as desolate and uninviting as the Isle-aux-Noix, must be very limited, both as to their nature and to their number; amongst those few, boating in the summer season must be one of the most delightful. If there be a drawback from the pleasurable emotions we experience as our light bark glides over the bounding waters, it must be the reflection, that they are derived from the toilsome exertions of our fellow creatures.

On one of those bright sunny days when not a cloud was to be seen to dim the cerulean brightness of a Canadian sky, and a light breeze was springing up from the westward to add every charm to an aquatic excursion towards Lake Champlain, I was met by a group, who, full of joy and pleasurable anticipation, were on their way to the beach. An invitation to join the party was instantly offered to me, and as instantly accepted. We embarked—and, aided by the refreshing and steady breeze, we rolled along gallantly over the bright waters of the stately Richelieu. The Island rapidly receded from our view as our proud keel darted through the rippling water, and left behind its foamy track. At last nothing of the Island was visible but the glittering fane of the barracks in the dock-yard, and the lofty flag-staff in the fort—from which the gay fluttering standard of England rode proudly and triumphantly upon the breeze. We passed on between the low unvaried banks of the river, upon which the overspreading boughs of the trees on either side shed a gloomy, dull and monotonous shade; and reflected, as they were, from the still water that flowed on with an imperceptible motion below, seemed to grow out of the vast body of the water, which the imagination required little aid to fancy, spread far and wide on either shore—so low and undiversified were its sylvan banks, or, perhaps, to speak more correctly, I should have said borders. Our party consisted of the owner of the boat, his lady, three young ladies, and as many gentlemen. The light jest, the death song, and the happy laugh, told how joyful those gay moments passed—and seemed to imply that the bark held not a heart which was not light and bounding as itself. Yet there was an exception. One of these young ladies, almost a stranger to me, was a sweet, mild, interesting little girl, dressed in deep mourning. At times a faint smile lighted up that calm countenance, upon whose pallid brow sorrow seemed to have early set its withering seal;—yet, in moments of slight excitation, that fair cheek, where

"The lily seemed to triumph o'er the rose,"

would glow with a momentary tinge, as if to prove that though subsued, the bright tint was not effaced. The light jest seldom seemed to disturb that fixed melancholy which overspread her gentle features, adding interest to her pleasing countenance, and commanding respect for her secret sorrows.

There was one in the boat whose gay, lively manners, full of glee and recklessness, strongly contrasted with the deep tone of melancholy feelings which would often mantle over his laughing countenance. This was most easily remarked in the selection of his songs, which, from their melancholy cadence, and invariable allusions to his early days—to the land of his birth, or to the decay of his young hopes—gave them an interest which made us forget that of music, voice, time or feelings: the two latter were his only qualifications. From his wild warblings, this interesting girl seemed to derive a pleasure which the more perfect strains of her other companions failed to bestow. I could never exactly learn her story; but it was one of early suffering bitter disappointment, and blighted hopes. Haply she traced in the untuned lays of that youth something which recalled the past, when warbling his native wood-notes wild, and presented to her mind images she loved to dwell upon; for from influences such as these alone could he merit that attention which his sad strains seemed to excite—at least 'twas so I felt them: and often when I have heard him almost sighing out that plaintive verse which terminates Moore's "*Evening Bells*," memory and fancy have half taught me to believe I once more heard the solemn chime of my own native and secluded village bells.

Just as the last warm glow of sunset shed its crimson ray around, and as we were on our return home, a bird was chanting its vesper hymn upon an Island which lay between us and the west shore. We were particularly struck by its plaintive notes—and lay to, to catch more distinctly its heart-thrilling lays. After a short time, it suddenly ceased, and flew away. Some of the company had been requesting the young lady I have alluded to, to favour us with a song; but she had firmly, though politely, refused. She now said, addressing the lady in the boat—"You have asked me repeatedly to sing in the course of this evening—that, I could not do;"—and as she spoke I thought I saw a bright pearl glitter for a moment upon the long silken lash which shaded her soft eye—it might have been delusion—for instantly overcoming the faulter in her voice, she resumed—"There is a melancholy legend connected with that Islet, with which, perhaps, you, as natives of a foreign land, are unacquainted. If you will accept of the relation, as my contribution to the amusement of the evening, uninteresting though it may be, it will still prove I can endeavour to be grateful to you all for the amusement you have really procured for me." It were almost useless to add that we were all anxious to know the origin of the name with which we were all well acquainted. Yet, knew not, why it should bear a name so ominous as *Bloody Island.*

"It was after the sun had passed the meridian on a raw and gusty day in October—the bright luminary which had been formed to rule the day, had all the morning been struggling in vain to dissipate the dark clouds which intercepted his genial rays, and prevented them from reaching the earth. After having waited in the disappointed hope that the sun's meridian power would have vanquished all opposition, a traveller began seriously to prepare for leaving Rouse's Point, on his way to the Ise-aux-Noix, which place he hoped to reach before nightfall, having a large sum of money to pay an inhabitant of that place. The circumstance occurred many years ago—at a time when a few remnants of the Indian race still hung lingering about the pathless deserts of those impervious woods, which are even now little better than a trackless wilderness. The Indian, whose canoe had brought our traveller thither the night before, came to tell him that the dashing surge had injured his little vessel so much as to render it unsafe on the calmest water, and peculiarly dangerous at the present time, and advised him to remain there until the canoe could be mended or replaced with another; but impatient of the already too long departure, he inquired for a canoe amongst the very few persons who then dwelt at that place, which is now a thriving village. Two men, who seemed to belong to that class called Squatters, offered their services, tempted by the great reward they were to receive. The traveller paid the Indian very handsomely for his trouble, and for the damage of his canoe; and it was perhaps owing to this liberality that the unfortunate man owed his melancholy and sudden fate. The Indian once more endeavoured to persuade him not to proceed with those men, but his efforts were fruitless, and he embarked with his two new guides; but owing to the tempestuous appearance of the sky, left his little girl to be brought down to the Island the following day. The canoe glided on, and as it doubled the tongue of land which juts out into the lake, the little Emily beheld her father wave his blue silk 'kerchief as he shot rapidly beyond the head-land. Little deemed that innocent little thing when she cried "*Au revoir, Papa,*" under what painful circumstances would be their next meeting.—I must leave her to follow the course of that little bark.

"The early part of the voyage was light and easy, though tedious, being obliged by the roughness of the current to skirt the shore the whole way. It was now the hour of sun-down, and they were far from the place of their destination. The wind, which had hitherto been fresh, became boisterous—and curled the rough waters until every 'blackening wave was edged with white.'—They still for a time continued to hold their onward course, until the encreasing gale began to sound awful and terrifying as it swept over the broad expanse of the Richelieu, As it shook the lofty and spreading trees, through whose massive branches it hoarsely forced its passage, the hearts of the boatmen, although little subject to dread, began to fail them, and they resolved to run into land to obtain shelter.—After a short delay, the winds abated; and the clouds, which had been continually agitated by its violence, became once more condensed into a huge black mass, which spread over the whole sky. The wind ceased entirely—and there was an awful pause—large drops of rain then plashed against the half withered foliage, the sure forerunners of a deluge. Nor did it threaten in vain. The night hawk uttered its painful scream, and the timid bird of the forest fluttered in terror amidst the foliage—when, in the intervals of the overwhelming showers of rain, peal after peal of loud deep thunder rolled through the reverberating sky. It was then, when too late, that the traveller regretted that he had not delayed his voyage. His two companions for a while consulted together, and then maintained a sullen silence, and he was left to his undisturbed meditations. The storm was now hushed—the rain clouds rolled heavily from the face of Heaven—and as the last dim cloud passed lazily away to the westward, a slight tinge of light marked the spot where the sun had lately sank to rest. The pale silver moon was high in the Heavens, and many a glancing star was shining in that firmament, whose azure bosom spoke peace and comfort to the distressed wanderers.

"They now re-embarked—and once more pursued their voyage down the stream, until they came unto a small island. It was a solitude of green and quiet beauty—it was a place fitted for the dwelling of an Anchorite, if such were now to be found on earth. It rose slightly from the water's edge, and was almost surrounded by a palisade of lofty elms, pines and hazels. There the wounded heart might weep away its life in utter loneliness. Its interior is slightly scattered over with dwarf oaks; but in the midst there now stands a dark and lofty pine, whose branches overshadow a scene once contaminated with a foul and a bloody deed. The boatmen urged their employer to land, for they were overwhelmed with fatigue—and he consented. They sate down in the moon's pale light, and they feasted beside a little rill which paid its tribute to the master stream. They ate heartily—and the traveller told them a merry tale, and sported the laughing joke. They pressed him to drink, and he did so—but not enough to more than elevate his spirits.

"When all was prepared to return to their boat, whilst the traveller was taking out his blue 'kerchief to be tied round his throat, one of the men struck at him with the paddle. This was perceived by the poor wretch, and he rushed towards the boat: he reached it: and pushing it off just as he was preparing to jump into it, he was seized by his enemies, who dragged him through the underwood. Chance most probably produced by this struggle the means of their detection—for, by some means, his blue 'kerchief was caught, and became entangled by a lofty branch, which their struggling had pressed to the ground—and when their weight was withdrawn, its reaction bore it fortunately unnoticed aloft: there it hung unregarded, because unsuspected. They then dragged the victim of their cruelty into the centre of the Island—and, unregardless of his prayers and cries of mercy, sacrificed him to their cupidity.—I cannot dwell upon the horrid atrocities of which they were guilty. To me, and to you, the reflection that they had cruelly put him to death, "full of bread," and his mind labouring under the excitation of ardent spirits, will present a spectacle too full of horror to be contemplated for a moment. His mangled and mutilated form, after they had cleared every pocket, they threw into a little chasm half filled with water: and then—will it be believed?—they sate down to finish their repast—as was proved by the bloody finger marks which were found upon the bottle, and the remainder of their loaf of bread.

"But let me no longer dwell upon their awful guilt—let me rather hasten to its detection. Impelled by some peculiar feeling, which in life we often find to be the attendant and betrayer of atrocious crime—some recklessness of conduct—some unguarded expression—some most glaring apparent oversight—that will often bring home the charge of murder—for it is a crime

"Which though it have no tongue, will speak
With most miraculous organ."—

thereby proving that there is a special providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may. What powerful influence chained them to that spot has never been known—but it is certain that there they remained till late in the next morning.—The first beams of the sun, which gilded the bright horizon on the morning after the dreadful act, found the Indian and his brother, (a warrior of the Tribe,) who had joined him, with the first grey tint which indicated the near approach of day, and the little laughing blue-eyed maid, whose sunny locks hung glittering over a brow fair as Italian marble. Already pushing forward on their voyage, they glided along, skimming the smooth surface of the glassy water lightly and rapidly as the swallow darts across the level tide at summer's eve.—As they approached the fatal Island, the little innocent beheld the well-known handkerchief of her beloved and only parent, floating lazily upon the scarcely breathing air: she pointed it out to her wondering guides; who instantly, and in silence, directed their bark into the little recess. There they found the other canoe. They rushed forward with all the caution which characterizes their race—but not so much so as not to disturb the sleepers—if sleepers they were—and they found them prepared to dispute their progress.

"The warrior struck the foremost to the ground; but was struck down in return by the other murderer who passed on to the shore. Instantly recovering, he proceeded to complete the victim of his avenging arm, whilst his brother attacked the other. The warrior found that his enemy was wary and powerful, for he had recovered from the effects of the first blow: at length the murderer fell lifeless at his feet;—and the warrior turned to observe the situation of his brother, who was vainly endeavouring to overcome the other villain. At this moment a piercing shriek rent the air; he hurried forward, and perceived the little child mourning over her father's lifeless body.—The other wretch was too powerful for the Indian—he reached the canoe, and as he stooped to push her off, gathering all his strength for the occasion, the Indian smote him with the club end of his paddle, and his brains were washed away by the tide of the Richelieu.

"The Indians raised the poor traveller's mangled body, and putting it into the canoe, with his little daughter, they proceeded to the Isle-aux-Noix, where they delivered up the body to his friend.—The poor little infant was struck dumb with terror; but by writing her evidence corroborated the testimony of the faithful Indians, whose honesty in restoring the money, the fatal course of these dire events, scarcely needed any other evidence."

Such was the story as I have heard it when a child. It may not be correct in its details, for I have heard them variously reported; but our old nurse, who first recited this traditionary tale to me, has seen or known something of the young lady, who never recovered her speech. Such was the origin of the name it bears. You, she adding, turning to me, may perhaps find in the legend of BLOODY ISLAND, an illustration of the proverb—that BLOOD WILL HAVE BLOOD!

Isle-aux-Noix, L.

BIRTH.

On the 8th instant, the Lady of John Fisher, Esq. of a daughter.

At Cornwall, on the 8th inst., the Lady of the Rev. H. Urquhart, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. Robert Cook to Miss Ann Hoop, both of this city.

At Kingston, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Wm. R. Payne, Chaplain of H. M. Dockyard, Mr. Wm. P. Cook, of the Ordnance Department, to Mrs. Bridget Lindsay.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. John Bethune, Lawrence Castle, Esq., Pay Master late De Meuron's Regt., to Matilda, second daughter of Mr. Cornelius Peck, both of this City.

DIED,

In this city, on the 15th inst., Barthelemi Quintin, aged 70 years.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Charles Turgeon, Esq., land surveyor, aged 59 years. He served in the corps of Voltigeurs, and rendered great services to his commander, both as a lieutenant and as a surveyor.

At St. John's, on Wednesday evening the 13th instant, the youngest child of Louis Marchand, Esq. P.M.

At Long Point, on the 16th inst., Madame Benjamin Trudeau, aged 45 years.

At Contrecœur, on the 16th inst., after a long illness, Jean D. Poulin, Esq. aged 55 years.

At Bath, on the 8th inst., George Macaulay, Esq., Barrister at Law, deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Green Point, near Kingston, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Clowes, wife of Mr. Samuel Clowes, Civil Engineer, aged 63 years.

Lately at Halifax, aged 62 years, Mr. John Earle, of H. M. Dockyard.

MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.—THE WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES to be delivered at this Institution, will commence on MONDAY the 10th of November next.

Montreal, Aug. 20, 1828.

STEAMBOAT RICHELIEU.

THE STEAM-BOAT RICHELIEU will leave QUEBEC on SATURDAY MORNING next the 23d inst., for a TRIP to KAMOURASKA, will remain there during Sunday, and return to Quebec, on Monday Morning the 25th.

Montreal, August 20, 1828.

MONTREAL RACES.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Masonic Hall Hotel, on Saturday last, it was resolved, that the FALL MEETING shall take place on the 15th SETTEMBER next.

All Horses for the first day's running to be entered on the Saturday preceding the Race Week.

All disputes to be settled by the Stewards.

Particulars of the Plates and Sweepstakes to be seen at the Tredsurer's or the Clerk of the Course.

None but Subscribers' Horses permitted to run.

A Subscription List to be immediately sent round, and the following Gentlemen appointed Stewards.

MAJOR GREGORY,
CAPTAIN PIPER, R. E.
CHARLES LAMONTAGNE, Esq.
W. FORSYTH, Esq., *Clerk of the Course.*

Montreal, Aug. 20, 1828.

A STRAY MARE was brought to MRS. GILLESPIE'S, *King's Arms Inn*, New Market, on Friday last. The owner may have her by proving property, and paying expenses.

Montreal, Aug. 20, 1828.

TO LET—The OFFICE presently occupied by C. SWEENY, Esq. Jr., opposite the Congregation. Possession given immediately. For particulars enquire at the premises, or at this Office.

Montreal, August 20, 1828.—z.sw.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 10 per Centum on the Capital Stock of the BANK OF MONTREAL, is required to be paid into the Office of the Institution, in this City, on or before the 1st day of October next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

BENJ. HOLMES, CASHIER.

Montreal, 9th August, 1828.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH RUSSELL BRONSDON and GEORGE CLIFF, CARPENTERS and JOINERS, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st of July last: an act of Dissolution thereof has been passed before N. B. Doucet, on the day of the date hereof. Those who have any accounts or other matters to settle with the said late Partnership, are requested to apply to the said J. R. BRONSDON, who continues the said business in his own name, and who is authorised to make such settlement.

J. R. BRONSDON.
GEORGE CLIFF.

Montreal, 20th August, 1828. d.

TO FARMERS.—WILL BE LET, AT AUCTION, on the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER next, at FOUR o'Clock in the Afternoon, at GRIFFIN & STARK'S River Hotel—the well known FARM belonging to H. SEAVER, Esquire, at the Foot of Current St. Mary, with HOUSES, BARNS, SHEDS, &c., as now occupied by Mr. Thomas Eastman; the whole to be rented for five or eight years, to the highest bidder. Rents payable half-yearly: good security will be required. The Farm contains good HOP YARDS—is highly cultivated—and worthy the attention of enterprising Farmers.

S. F. HOLCOMB, AGENT.

August 6th, 1828. hr.

WANTS A SITUATION, in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Store, a young Man, who speaks and writes the English and French Languages. Salary is not so much an object as the acquirement of knowledge in business. He would have no objection to engage for a term of years.—Satisfactory references will be given if required. Apply at this Office.

Montreal, 15th August, 1828.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS CLERK,—a young man who has a good knowledge of business, having been two years in one of the most respectable Auctioneer and Commission Merchants Stores in Town, and in business in the Country these three last years; would have no objection to go to Upper Canada or the interior of the Country. For further information apply to JAMES FERRIER, Esq.

Montreal, 28th July, 1828.

WANTED, immediately, from 100 to 150 able QUARRY-MEN, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Apply to

PETER RUTHERFORD.

Montreal, July 30, 1828.

WANTED—A MALTMAN.—References as to ability and character will be required. Apply at this Office.

Montreal, July 26, 1828.—z sw.

WANTED.—THREE APPRENTICES to the MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING BUSINESS. Apply to

MISS GRAHAM, No. 133, St. Paul Street.

May 10.

TO CATTLE-FEEDERS, FARMERS & DAIRY-MEN.—A constant supply of DREG may be had at the MONTREAL DISTILLERY, during the Summer—which will be found a most excellent FOOD for MILCH COWS, as also for HOGS.

Pointe-à-Callière, July 2.

At the above Distillery, the Subscriber will give the Market Price for WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE and CORN.

z.ws DAVID HANDYSIDE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, till TUESDAY the 9th SEPTEMBER, 1828, at TWELVE o'clock, for the supply of the under-mentioned quantities of FIREWOOD, viz:

At Montreal, 1,200 Cords,
At St. Helens, 150 do.

The Wood to be delivered in French measure, of the best quality, to consist of equal proportions of MAPLE and BLACK BIRCH, each piece to be three feet long, and to be delivered in Stacks of One Cord high, and afterwards re-piled Four Cords high. To be delivered in the above-mentioned proportions between the 1st MAY and 30th NOVEMBER, 1829, into the KING'S FUEL YARDS at MONTREAL and ST. HELENS. TENDERS to express the rate Sterling per Cord at which it will be delivered, and the amount which may be due on the Contract will be paid either in Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange at the rate of L.100 for every L.101 10s. at the option of the COMMISSARIAT.

Two competent securities will be required for the performance of the Contract, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders.

DEPY. COMY. GENL. OFFICE,
Montreal, 13th August, 1828.

THE Subscriber having imported some SHEEP of the LEICESTER BREED, offers to Sell, by private Sale, SIX RAMS and SIX EWES of that description. These Sheep were exhibited at the Montreal District Show the two last years, and obtained the first premium. If not disposed of before the 10th September, they will be Sold at the County Cattle Show, at St. Rose, on that day

WM. P. S. STEPHENS.

St. Martins, 11th August, 1828.

Sales by Auction.

BY ADAM L. MACNIDER.

LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.—On THURSDAY next, the 21st inst., at the Subscriber's Stores:—

16 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
11 pipes Cognac Brandy,
5 do. Holland Gin,
10 do. Spanish Wine,
5 do. Port do.
2 do. Teneriffe do.
20 casks Bristol Vinegar,
8 tierces Rice,
20 kegs Plug Tobacco,
3 casks and 11 cases Glassware, assorted,
100 kegs white and black Paints,
72 boxes Glass for hot bed frames,
50 boxes best yellow Soap,
5 barrels Coppers—also, Steel, Shovels, Shot, &c.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

ADAM L. MACNIDER.

Montreal, 16th Aug. 1828.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY next, the 22d inst., at the House occupied by the Rev. Mr. CHRISTMAS, *William Street*, back of the College Garden, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Sofa, Bureau, Wash-Stands, Stoves and Pipes and Kitchen Utensils.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

ADAM L. MACNIDER.

August 20.

DRY GOODS.—On SATURDAY & MONDAY the 23d and 25th inst.:—The STOCK IN TRADE belonging to Mr. EUSTACHE PREVOST, being a quantity of cut and uncut GOODS, comprising fine and common Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Flushings, Baizes, Serges, Flannels, Calicoes, striped Cottons, apron Checks, Turkey Checks, two blue Stripes and Checks, Derries, Nankeens, Fustians, Drills, Cotton Shirtings, Cambrics, Muslins, Threads, Combs, Needles, Pins, &c.

The whole without reserve.

Conditions liberal, to be made known at time of Sale, which will commence each day at TEN o'Clock.

ADAM L. MACNIDER.

15th August.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The Subscriber offers at Private Sale:—

60 Reams Imperial News-Paper,
40 do. Royal do.
30 do. Demy do.

ADAM L. MACNIDER.

14th June, 1828.

BY ROBERT FROSTE & Co.

SALE OF LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.—On SATURDAY the 23d AUGUST, at the Stores of ROBERT FROSTE & Co., will be Sold, without reserve, to close various consignments:—

24 puns. Jamaica Spirits,
36 do. Leeward Island Rum,
13 pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 do. Rotterdam Gin,
15 do. & hhds. Old Port Wine,
13 do. do. Madeira,
24 do. do. Teneriffe,
25 cases Medoc Claret,
10 do. fine Champagne,
7 do. Vidonia,
8 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
40 bbls. do.
5 casks, } Coffee,
20 bags, }
50 bags Pimento,
20 casks Carolina Rice,
5 Tierces English Hams and Bacon,
50 bbls. Pickled Herrings,
12 boxes T. D. Pipes.
And various other articles.

Terms Liberal, to be made known at the time of Sale.

☞ To commence at TEN o'clock forenoon.

ROBERT FROSTE & Co.

July 9, 1828.

BY SCOTT, MONTGOMERIE & CO.

THE Subscribers will have PUBLIC SALES of DRY GOODS, at their Auction Rooms, *Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday,* during the Season, commencing each day at ONE o'Clock.

SCOTT, MONTGOMERIE & CO.

Montreal, July 12, 1828.

SEPTEMBER TEA SALES, 1828.

THE AGENTS to the Honorable EAST INDIA COMPANY IN CANADA give notice, that there will be put up to PUBLIC SALE, at their Warehouses in QUEBEC, on SATURDAY the 13th SEPTEMBER, a quantity of TEAS, equal to about 1500 Chests and Boxes; and at MONTREAL, on SATURDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER, a quantity equal to about 3000 CHESTS.—Catalogues will be ready for delivery and Shew-chests open for inspection, at each place for six days previous to the Sale, which will commence at ELEVEN o'Clock in the Forenoon.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.

Montreal, August 20, 1828.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, to take place at the Residence of HENRY JESSUP, Esq., formerly the residence of the late CHARLES FREMONT, Esq., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT the 26th and 27th inst.

Montreal, August 20, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I will expose to Sale by Public Auction, at POINT NEPEAN, in the District of BATHURST, on SATURDAY the 30th day of AUGUST next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at FIRTH'S INN, LICENCES to cut Timber on the waste or ungranted Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, on the Tract of Land bordering on the Grand or Ottawa Riven, above the CHAUDIERE FALLS.

P. ROBINSON.

York, July 20, 1828.—i (84)

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be Sold and adjudged, by authority of Justice, to the highest and last bidder, at the Door of the Parish Church of this City, after Divine Service on Sunday the 31st inst.—TWO contiguous EMPLACEMENTS, containing each 40 feet in front by 80 feet in depth, bounded in front by the King's highway leading along the River St. Lawrence, in depth by the representative of Mr. Hubert, on one side by St. Amable street, and on the other side by the heirs of the Honorable Panet, on which are erected a HOUSE, and other expenses, (*Impenses.*)

The Conditions may be known on the day of Sale; they may be known before that time by applying to Mr. Gabriel Girard, Quebec Suburbs, or to the undersigned No. 23, St James Street.

F. A. LABADIE, N. P.

Montreal, 16th Augnst, 1828.

BY AUCTION.—Will be Sold by the Undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at TEN o'Clock in the morning, at the residence of Mr. JOSEPH BOGG, Butcher, in the St. Ann Suburbs, corner of Prince and Water Streets, opposite the Wind-mills—the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY KEMPLEY, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Matrasses, Table and Bed Linen, Earthen and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, 2 new Dung Carts, Trains, 400 Boards, &c.

—ALSO,—

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, at 7 o'Clock, and at the same place, a valuable collection of JOINERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, to be disposed of by lots to suit purchasers.

A. JOBIN, N. P.

Montreal, August 16th, 1828.—i.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC SALE, at ST. LAWRENCE GROVE, LOWER LACHINE, on THURSDAY the 25th SEPTEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'Clock, the whole stock of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP and IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, &c. belonging to

THOMAS STEPHENSON.

Montreal, 13th August, 1828.

BOARD.—One or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD in a respectable house in St. Louis Street. For terms apply at this Office.

Montreal, July 30.

MONTREAL, } A SESSION OF OYER
TO WIT: } AND TERMINER AND

GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY for the said District, will be holden at the Court-House in the City of Montreal, in the said District, on WEDNESDAY the TWENTIETH DAY of AUGUST instant. I do therefore hereby give notice, to all those who will Prosecute against any Prisoners in the Common Gaol for the said District, that they be then and there present, to prosecute against them as shall be just. And I do also give Notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and to all Chief Constables and Bailiffs in and for the District aforesaid, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

L. GUGY, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, 5th August, 1828.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Two valuable FARMS are offered for Sale immediately, in the Parish of ST. LAURENT, Côte St. François, about three leagues and a half from Montreal. One of these Farms contains five arpents and forty-six feet in front, by 28 arpents in depth; the other, (situate just opposite the former,) contains two arpents and 36 feet in front, by 21 arpents in depth. There are Houses, Barns, and other Buildings erected on the Premises; there are also on the same a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, MAPLE TREES, and FIRE WOOD. Application to be made to the undersigned.

GABRIEL RIVARD DIT LANOUETTE.

St. Laurent, August 16, 1828. h.

THE fast sailing first class BRIG JANET IZAT, Captain CROCKET, now on her first voyage, is at present in Port loading for LIVERPOOL, and will be dispatched without delay. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or to

WILLIAM PEDDIE & CO.

Montreal, 16th August, 1828. n.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of Two Shillings in the Pound, is ready to be paid to the Creditors of the Estate of STUART, CALCOFF & Co., whose claims have been adjusted with the undersigned; and who shall become parties to the Deed of Assignment to him, passed before Henry Griffin, Esq., Notary Public, on the twenty-seventh day of October last.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, TRUSTEE.

Montreal, 16th August, 1828.

THE Subscriber will take away STABLE DUNG and good MANURE from any Yard, where he shall be requested, during the Season, provided it can be conveniently got to by a cart.

G. BARNARD.

Montreal, 16th August, 1828.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, and now ready for inspection at his Stores, the late invented HAND GRINDING MILL, which can be well applied to Grist Mills in general, and in some can be applied at very little expence. It will grind Oats, sheilling Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye and Pease into meal; hash Oats for Horses, &c. &c. The Flour from Wheat ground by this Mill makes much superior bread to that by the common mode of grinding

ALSO,

A complete hand mill for breaking and skutching Flax which can be turned by one or two persons. The above are well worthy the attention of Farmers others.

JAMES YOUNG.

July 26, 1828.

FOR SALE, at the Old Market—1000 North West BUFFALO ROBES; a quantity of DEER SKINS, dressed; PARCHMENT; a quantity of MACKAREL and HERRINGS.

LOUIS BOYER.

July 16.

FOR SALE, at the Old Market—200 North-West BUFFALO ROBES; 500 dressed DEER SKINS.

—ALSO—

MACKAREL and HERRINGS; 500 bbls. PORK, of different qualities.

JOSEPH VALLEE.

July 16.

TO CONTRACTORS.—CONTRACT for the WOOD WORK of the FIRST STORY of the SEMINARY of NICOLET.—Tenders for this Contract will be received till the 15th September next, by Mr. ANTOINE PARENT, Ste. Famille Street, Quebec; by OLIVIER BERTHELET, St. François Xavier Street, Montreal; and at the Parsonage, Nicolet.

Proper Securities will be required of the Contractors that the Materials be delivered where te Seminary is to be erected, by the Fall or by the 1st May next.

Description of Wood required to build the 1st Story of the Nicolet Seminary.

I.—JOISTS.	Length. Feet,	In.	Height. In.	Thickness. In.
74	34	0	12	5
150	39	0	12	5
6	45	6	12	8
26	18	0	13	5
20	26	0	12	5
2	28	0	10	4
48	9	6	12	5
30	22	0	12	5
2	39	0	12	10
10	29	0	12	5
II.—PILLARS.				
4	12	3	10	10
60	12	3	7	7
III.—BEAMS for the Ground Floor,				
5	37	0	6	6
2	26	0	6	6
2	38	0	8	8
7	28	0	6	6
4	34	0	6	6
2	25	0	6	6
VI.—BEAMS for the Ground Floor to be placed on the walls.				
8	34	10	3	6
16	28	10	3	6
4	38	10	3	6
2	46	10	3	6
V.—PIECES to support the Joists				
11	28	10	8	8
4	26	0	10	4
2	36	0	10	8
8	36	0	10	8
2	38	10	8	8
1	37	0	10	8
1	30	0	10	8

Montreal, Aug. 13, 1828

THE Subscribers having by Deed passed before J. M. Mondelêt, Esq., and his Colleague, Notaries, on the 19th July last, been appointed Trustees to the Bankrupt Estate of MR. EUSTACHE PREVOST, late a Merchant in this City, hereby give notice to all those who may be in whatsoever manner indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment to Mr. F. A. LaRocque, one of the undersigned Trustees, who alone is authorised to receive payment and grant discharges; and all those who may have claims on the said Estate, are requested to send in their accounts to him forthwith, for adjustment.

ADAM L. MACNIDER,
JOSEPH MASSON,
FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE.

Montreal, 11th August, 1828.

NEW WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER'S SHOP.—The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop No. 7, St. François Xavier Street, nearly opposite the late Canada Bank, where he will keep a general assortment of JEWELLRY, &c. &c.; and he flatters himself from the experience he has had in that line with Messrs. Kurczyn & Haldimand, and from strict attention to his duty, to merit a share of public patronage.

P. TELFER.

Montreal, May 10. 1828.—im.s

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber—10,000 pieces of seasoned PINE BOARDS, (best quality) on the Premises lately occupied by Mr. BARNETT, St. Urbain Street.

JOHN CLIFF.

Montreal, Dec. 1, 1827.—s.z.w.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—An excellent four wheel'd *CARRIAGE.*

—ALSO,—

A BILLIARD TABLE, Complete.

SAMUEL S. BRIDGE.

May 24.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The LECTURES will commence as usual on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER, and be continued till MARCH.

The arrangement of the Branches is as follows:—

ANATOMY,——— { P. S. PHYSICK, M. D.
{ W. E. HARNER, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA,
JNO. REDMAN COXE, M. D
PRACTICE OF MEDICICE,
NATH. CHAPMAN, M. D.
MIDWIFERY,——— { THOS. C. JAMES, M. D.
{ W. P. DEWEES, M. D.
CHEMISTRY,———ROBT. HARE, M. D.
SURGERY,———WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICbNE,
SAM. JACKSON, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES on the Practice of MEDICINE and on SURGERY, will be delivered on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* by Drs. CHAPMAN and GIBSON, at the Alms House Infirmary.

W. E. HARNER, DEAN.

263, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 6th, 1828. (82)

CANADA COMPANY.—Persons intending to SETTLE on the LAKE HURON TRACT and bringing testimonials of good character to EBENEZER JOHNSTON, Esq. Buffalo, will be conveyed by him, at the Company's expense, to the new SETTLEMENT of GODERICH, at the mouth of the MAITLAND, heretofore called the RED RIVER. It is to be particularly understood that the Company will defray none of the expences of the Settlers to Buffalo, and that the assistance now offered is the conveyance before mentioned only.

By order of JOHN GALT, Esq., Superintendant,

HART LOGAN & Co. AGENTS
Of the Canada Company, Montreal,

Montreal, July 26, 1828.

CANADA COMPANY.—TO EMIGRANTS ARRIVING FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Notice is hereby given that the CANADA COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the Settlement of that extensive Tract of Country which lies between the Districts of Gore and London, and the Shore of Lake Huron; a road is being opened from the Township of Wilmot to the mouth of the Red River, hereafter to be called the MAITLAND.

This Road is in continuation of one leading through Waterloo from Guelph, and Government is now opening another from Dundas to Guelph; by which route the journey from the Head of Lake Ontario to Lake Huron may be performed in four or five days.

At the mouth of the MAITLAND, a Town to be called GODERICH, will be founded in the course of the summer, as soon as the necessary surveys can be completed.

Along the Road from Wilmot to Goderich, the Land, which is all of the best quality, will be sold in Lots of one Hundred Acres each, for which, at the option of the Purchasers, payment, at the rate of 7s 6d. per acre, will be taken in Cash, Provisions, or Labour on the Roads, from the first two hundred Heads of Families who offer themselves as Settlers, and supplies of Provisions and Medical assistance will be provided by the Company. SAW AND GRIST MILLS are building near the proposed site of Goderich.

EMIGRANTS or other persons, desirous to embrace this advantageous opportunity of locating themselves, will please apply to the Agents of the Company in the following form, by whom they will be furnished with Tickets addressed to the Company's Office at Guelph, where the applications will be registered according to the date of the presentation of the Tickets.

JOHN GALT,
Superintendant.

Canada Company's Office, }
Guelph, May 28, 1828, }

No. TO THE CANADA COMPANY.

I am desirous of locating myself under the Company in their Huron Tract by purchasing Acres—one hundred to be immediately abutting on the line of road leading from the Township of Wilmot to the mouth of the River Maitland—and I will pay for the same as follows:—

(*Here state whether in Cash and how—or in Provisions and Teaming—or in Labour.*)

My family consists of persons: my eldest Child is years of age, and my youngest

I am a native of in

by trade a in my religion I am a

and I am known to residing at

N. B. The applications are to be delivered in person open to the Agents, viz:—

At Quebec, JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq.
At Montreal, Messrs. HART LOGAN & Co.
At New York, J. C. BUCHANAN, Esq.
At Geneva, in the State of New York, } A. M'NABB, Esq. Pultney Land Office.

Or within this Province, to JOHN GALT, *Esq., Superintendant for the Canada Company—York or Guelph.* 64

CANADA COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given to persons settled in this Province, who may be in the expectation of friends coming from the United Kingdom, that the Canada Company have appointed the following Agents at the outports, to afford information to persons intending to emigrate—viz:—

At *Liverpool*, Hugh Matthie, Esq.
" *Bristol*, Mess. W. D. W. & W. E. Acraman,
" *Plymouth*, Messrs. Hawker and Sons,
" *Hull*, Richard Tottie,
" *Swansea*, J. C. Morgan, Esq.
" *Oundle*, Thomas Bell, Esq.
" *Edinburgh*, James Adem, Esq.
" *Leith*, Messrs. James Duncan and Co.
" *Glasgow*, Alexander G. Gilkison. Esq.
" *Greenock*, Messrs. Robert Ewing & Co.
" *Aberdeen*, Messrs. John Catto, Son, & Co.
" *Haddington*, John Haldane, Esq.
" *Dublin*, John Astle, Esq.
" *Cork*, Sexton Baylie, Esq.
" *Belfast*, William Gray, Esq
" *Ross & Waterford*, Messrs. Watson & Graves,
" *Limerick*, John Carroll, Esq.
" *Londonderry*, George Buchanan, Esq.

The Company at their Office, St. Helen's Place, London, will receive any money which emigrants may wish to deposit in order to be at their disposal in America; and bills will be given for the same, in sums not less than £10, which will be current at Quebec, Montreal, New-York; and York, in Upper Canada, at the highest rate of exchange. The Agents will instruct parties applying to them, as to the manner of obtaining these Bills.

The Agents are furnished with Maps of Upper Canada, and Diagrams of every township in which any of the Lands assigned to the Company, are situated—to be shown to all persons intending to emigrate. The Company's Agents at Quebec, Montreal, and New York, (whose names are subjoined) will give them, on arrival, every information and assistance. Contracts have also been made under which, those who are provided with recommendations from the Company's Office in London, or from their Agents at the outports, will obtain from the Agents at Quebec, Montreal, or New York, tickets or waybills of the route and mode of conve to Upper Canada, by means of which, at the e of five dollars for grown persons, or half tha for children, they will be enabled to go forw without delay or difficulty.

JOHN GALT,
Superintendant.

At Quebec, John Davidson, Esq.
" *Montreal*, Messrs. Hart Logan & Co.
" *New York*, J. C. Buchanan, Esq.

Canada Company's Office, }
York, 28th May, 1828. } (75)

R. MILLER respectfully announces, he has THIS DAY received the following NEW WORKS, which he lets out by the day or otherwise.

Salathiel, 2 vols.
Kuzzilbash, 2 vols.
Fashionables Abroad, 2 vols.
Tales of the West, 2 vols.
Englishman's Sketch Book, 1 vol.
Posthumous Papers, &c. 1 vol.
Scott's Discourses, 1 vol.
Arthur Clenning, 2 vols.
De Lisle, 2 vols.

He has also received some POPULAR SONGS, as sung by MRS. KNIGHT, MISS GEORGE, MR. HORN, &c. &c.

LIBRARY, NOTRE-DAME STREET, }
August 6, 1828. } i.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

AUGUST.

Angus Shaw, executor of the last will of *Alexander M'Dougall*, vs. *Angus Cameron*.—A farm, with large two story stone house, barn, stables, &c. thereon, in the parish of Lachine, consisting of two lots, the first 4 acres in front by 20 on the east side, and 35 on the west, on the St. Lawrence, and bounded by H. Heney, and by ——— Mottes; the second containing 1 acre by 20, bounded by and adjoining to the above lot, with which it now makes one farm—with the reservation thereout of burial place of 40 feet square. Sale at the Church door the 25th August at 10 o'clock.

Raphael Brosseau, vs. *Pierre Jolivette*, curator to *Joseph Jolivette*. A lot in the village of Laprairie, in St. Lambert street, 44 feet by 96, bounded by J. Suprenant, with a wooden house, (partly of stone) tannery, &c. thereon erected. Sale at the Church door the 25th August at 10 o'clock.

SEPTEMBER.

J. B. R. H. de Rouville vs. Gabriel Salieres.—*A lot of land, parish St. Jean Baptiste, Seigniory of Rouville, half an arpent in front by 1 in depth. 2. A lot of land, same place, 1 arpent in front by 23 in depth. 3d. A lot of land same place, 1 arpent in front by about 2 in depth. Sale at the Church door on Tuesday 9th September at 10 o'clock.*

Henriette Guichaud vs. John Fay.—*A piece of land in the Seigniory of St. Armand, 104 superficial acres, more or less. Sale on Tuesday 9th September, at 10 o'clock.*

Wm. S. Plenderleath vs. Henry M'Kenzie.—1. *The Seigniory of Terrebonne, County of Effingham, 2 leagues in front by 6 in depth. 2. The Island called Isle St. Jean, about 300 acres in superficies. 3. A lot of ground in the village of Terrebonne, 54 feet in front by 180 in depth. 4. A lot of ground same place, 86 feet in front, depth unknown. 5. A lot of land same place, 220 feet S. W. direction, and 219 N. E. direction, in depth, and 34 feet in front. The Seigniory of Terrebonne at the Sheriff's Office on Tuesday 16th September, at 10 o'clock, the other lots at the Church door on Wednesday 17th September, at 10 o'clock.*

Pierre D. Debartzch vs. Michel Challou.—*A land in the Seigniory of Debartzch, parish La Presentation, about 3 arpents in front by 22 in depth Sale at the Church door on Tuesday 16th September, at 11 o'clock.*

Joseph Cartier vs. Ignace Ledoux.—*A lot of land in the Seigniory of Debartzch, parish La Presentation, about 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth. Sale at the Church door on Tuesday 16th September, at 10 o'clock.*

Charles Christian Johnson vs Robert Simpson.—*A land in the Seigniory of Argenteuil, 3 arpents in front by 15 in depth. Sale at the Church door in the village of St. Andrews, Seigniory of Argenteuil, on Tuesday 16th September, at 10 o'clock.*

Benjamin Hall and others vs. John Christian Steeb.—*A lot of ground in the St. Antoine Suburbs, 40 feet in front by 69 in depth upon the line which separates it from the land of Agathe Nowlan, by 72½ feet in depth along St. Radegonde-street; bounded in front by the street east of the Creek, on one side by St. Radegonde street, and on the other by Agathe Nowlan, and in the rear by M. O'Mara; with a two story brick house, stables, &c.—2. A lot of ground in Vitre-street, 40 feet by 60; bounded by said street, L. Chantal, H. Derome, widow Dessent and Perry; with a wooden house and other buildings thereon erected. Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Tuesday the 30th September, at 10 o'clock.*

Henriette Guichaud and others, vs. *Jesse Scofield*.—A piece of land of about 60 acres, forming the eastern part of lot No. 2, of the Seigniory of St. Armand, with a barn and other appurtenances.—2. The half of the eastern part of No 12 of the said seigniory, being about 500 arpents in superficies.—Sale at the church door of St. Armand, on Thursday the 11th September, at 11 o'clock.

David Thompson of Williamstown, U. C., vs. *Abner Bagg*, Montreal.—A lot of ground in the village of Terrebonne, comprising all the ground between the Street leading from the main Street to the Church and Mill, by which it is bounded in front, and the ground in the rear late the property of C. Chaboillez, and between the house and premises late the property of the said C. Chaboillez, and now belonging to the widow Johnson or her representative to the north, and the property to the south lately belonging to I. Robitaille, or his representatives, with a stone house, stables, and other buildings thereon erected.—Sale at the Church door of the parish of Terrebonne, on Tuesday the 30th September, at 10 o'clock.

Thomas Buckley, vs. *Jean Baptiste Gareau* dit *St. Onge*.—A farm in the parish of St. Jude, in the seigniory of F. X. Malhiot, Esq., 2 arpents by 30, bounded in front by the river Yamaska, and in depth by the lands of the concession called *le rang St. Amable*, on one side by F. X. Malhiot Esq., Seignior, on the other side to the road leading from the said river to the *Rang St. Amable*; with a house, a barn covered with shingles, and other buildings theon erected.—Sale at the Church door of the parish of St. Jude, on Thursday, 30th September, at 10 o'clock.

Dame Marie Anne Boucher de Niverville, vs. *Jacques Terroux*, Curator to the vacant estate of the late Major General John Robertson.—1. Lot No. 22, in the 5th range of the township of Chatham, containing 200 acres, bounded in front by the 3d range, in rear by the 6th range, on the east side by lot No. 21, and on the west by lot No. 23.—2. The easterly half of said lot No. 23, in the said township, containing 100 acres, bounded in front and rear as the preceding, on the east by lot No. 22, and on the west by the westerly half of said lot No. 23.—3. Lot 24, in the 6th range of said township, containing 200 acres, bounded in front by the 6th range and in rear by the 7th range, on the east by lot 23, and on the west by lot 25, in 6th range.—4. Lot 25, in 6th range of said township, containing 200 acres, bounded in front and rear as the preceding, on the east side by lot 24, and on the west by lot 26 in the 6th range.—5. Lot 26, in the said 6th range of said township, containing 200 acres, bounded in front and rear as the two preceding lots, on the east side by lot 25, and on the west by lot 27, in the same range.—6. Lot 28, in the said 6th range of the said township, containing 200 acres, bounded in front and rear as the three preceding, on the east side by lot 27, and on the west side by the line of the township of Grenville.—7. Lot 17, in the 6th range of said township, containing 200 acres, bounded in front and rear as the four preceding lots, on the east side by lot 16, and on the west side by lot 18, in the said 6th range. 8. The easterly half of said lot 18, in the 6th range of said township, containing 100 acres in superficies, bounded in front and rear as the five preceding lots, on the east side by No. 17, and on the west side by the remaining or westerly half of said lot 18, in the said 6th range in said Township.—Sale at the door of the church where divine Service is usually performed in the said Township, on Tuesday the 30th September, at 10 o'clock.

Etienne Bertrand and *Wife* vs. *Peter Devins*, curator to the *delaissement* of Alexis Demers.—A lot of land in the parish of St. Mathias, of 3½ arpents by 54, bounded in front by the Huron river, with a house, barn, stables, &c.—Sale at the church door of St. Mathias, on Tuesday 23d September, at 10 o'clock.

Baroness of Longueuil, vs. *Peter Devins*, curator to Gabriel Charland, absent.—A lot of land in the parish of Belœil, of 2 arpents 7 perches, by 30 arpents, bounded in front by the river Richelieu, with a house and other buildings thereon erected.—Sale at the church door of Belœil, on Tuesday the 23d September, at 10 o'clock.

Baroness of Longueuil, vs. *J.-B. Lafontaine* dit *Bienvenu*.—An emplacement in the parish of Longueuil, 50 feet by 100, with a wooden house—Sale at the Church door of Longueuil, on Tues[illegible] September, at 11 o'clock.

[illegible]s of Longueuil vs. Joseph Vaillancourt.—[illegible] south half of an emplacement in the town of [illegible]chester, forming in all 1033 feet in superficies, on the front street, with a house thereon erected.—Sale at the door of the church of Dorchester, on Wednesday 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock.

DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS.

SEPTEMBER.

Joseph Badeaux vs. *Joseph Tellier* dit *Lafortune*.—A lot of ground in Plaisance-street, Three-Rivers, 60 feet in front by an undivided depth, with a house and other dependencies.—Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Monday 8th September, at 10 o'clock.

Jean Marie Belanger vs. *Alexis Masse*.—No. 15, of the township of Upton, 1 arpent, 5 perches and 3 feet by 22 arpents and 3 perches.—Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Monday 8th September, at 11 o'clock.

J. B. Héroux vs. *Joseph Laurent*.—A lot of land in the parish of Maskinongé, in fief Carufel, 3 arpents in front by an undivided depth.—Sale at the Church door of the said parish, on Monday 8th September, at 11 o'clock.

Joseph Badeaux vs. *Charles Lefebvre Decôteau*. A lot of land in the Baie du Febvre, in the Fief Courval, 2 arpents by 38; with a house, barn and other buildings.—Sale at the Church door of the said parish, on Tuesday 9th September, at 10 o'clock.

Sir Robert Shore Milnes vs. *Chs. Hy. T. Goodhue*.—1. No. 3 in the 2d range of the township of Dudswell, containing 200 acres.—2. No. 11 of the same township, in the 3d range, containing 200 acres.—3. No. 13 in the 3d range of the said township, containing 200 acres.—Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Wednesday 10th September, at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Chas. W. Grant vs. Pierre Junaux.—*A lot of land in the township of Upton, 6 arpents in front by 18 arpents 6½ perches in depth, French measure. Sale at the Sheriff's Office on Wednesday 17th September, at 1 o'clock.*

Hon. C. W. Grant vs. François Lemieux, Sen.—*A lot of land in the township of Upton, 1½ arpents in front by 17 arpents 9 perches in depth, French measures. Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Wednesday 17th September, at 12 o'clock at noon.*

Kenelm C. Chandler vs. Pierre Allard and others.—*A land in the Seigniory of Nicolet, 1 arpent in front by about 20 in depth. Sale at the Church door on Thursday 18th September, at 11 o'clock.*

Hon. C. W. Grant vs. François Lemieux, Sen.—*A land in the township of Upton, 3 arpents in front by 18 arpents 2 perches in depth. Sale at the Sheriff's Office on Wednesday 17th September, at 10 o'clock.*

Hon. C. W. Grant vs. Edward Lemieux.—*A lot of land in the township of Upton, 2 arpents in front by 20 arpents 6 perches in depth, French measure.—Sale at the Sheriff's Office on Wednesday 17th September, at 11 o'clock.*

Marie S. Voyer vs. *Robert Honison*.—Lot No. 10 in the third range of Kingsey, containing 110 acres.—Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Wednesday 10th September, at 10 o'clock.

Benjamin Hart vs. *Edward Gallup*.—Lot 8 in the 7th range of the township of Melbourne, with the exception of 60 acres to the south-west, making about 140 acres in superficies; with a brick house, barn and other buildings.—Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Wednesday 10th September, at twelve o'clock.

Adelaide Lupien vs. *B. R. Laglanderie*.—1. A lot of land in the parish of St. Leon, on the Chacowras, 4 arpents by 30; with a house, barn and other dependencies—2 A meadow in the parish of St. Anne d'Yamachiche, of 7 perches by an undivided depth.—Sale of No. 1, at the Church door of St. Leon, on Thursday 11th September, at 1 o'clock: No. 2, at the Church door of Yamachiche, the same day, at 10 o'clock.

P. B. Dumoulin vs. *J. B. Heroux*.—A lot of land at the Pointe-du Lac, in the concession of Petite l'Acadie, 1½ arpent by 20; with a house, barn, stable, &c.—Sale at the Church door of said parish, on Friday 12th September, at 10 o'clock

Charles W. Grant vs. *Francois Lemery*.—Lot No. 4, in the township of Upton, containing 54 arpents in superfices.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Wednesday 17th September, at 10 o'clock.

James H. Kerr vs. *D'Elenor Setgrave*.—Two lots of ground contiguous, in Notre-Dame-Street, Three-Rivers, 60 by 120 feet, with a house thereon.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Wednesday 10th September, at 1 o'clock.

Chas. W. Grant vs. *Francois Lemery*.—Lot No. 3 of the township of Upton, containing 26 arpents in superficies.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Wednesday 17th September, at 10 o'clock.

Charles W. Grant vs. *Pierre Terriaux*.—Lot No. 5, in the Township of Upton, 112 arpents in superficies—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Wednesday the 17th September, at 1 o'clock.

The King vs. *John Craigie*.—1. All that extent of land to the north-east of the River Batiscan, 8 arpents by 54, with a house and other buildings.—2. Another lot of land in the same place, 14 arpents by 40.—3. A lot of land at the *Chutes*, 9 arpents 3 perches, by 21 arpents.—4. A lot to the south of the *Riviere des Chutes*, 2 arpents by 30.—5. A lot between the *Riviere à la Lime* and the *Riviere des Chutes*.—6. A lot to the south-west of the *Portage*.—7. A piece of Land between the *Rivière à Veillet* and the River Batiscan.—8. Another lot bounded by the River St. Lawrence.—9. A lot in the seigniory of St. Anne, at Côte St. Charles, 6 arpents by 10.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, at the church door of Batiscan, on Saturday 20th September, at 12 o'clock; No. 9, at the Church door of St. Anne, the same day at 3 o'clock.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

AUGUST.

Andrew Paterson and others vs. *John M'Callum*.—Nos. 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, in the 4th range; 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, in the 5th range; and 1, 2, 4, in the 6th range of the township of Tring, making altogether 4000 acres of land.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on Monday the 25th August, at 10 o'clock.

Joseph Painchaud vs. *Magdeleine Turcot*.—1. A lot of ground in Craig-street, St. Roch Suburbs, 45 by 60, bounded in front by Craig-street, in rear by lot 2, and by C. Constantineau, and Mr. J. Leblond, with a two story wooden house on a stone foundation. 2. A lot of ground, in St. Roch Suburbs, 55 feet by 60, taking from in at the end of the hereinbefore described lot and to the west by the lots of ground of I. Trepanier, & L. Mathieu, on the south side by the lot of C. Constaneau, and on the north side by that of B. Plante.—Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Monday the 25th August, at 10 o'clock.

SEPTEMBER.

Charlotte Fréreau vs. *Louis Morin and others*.—Two arpents of land, forming part of a lot of land, 3 arpents by 30, in the parish of St. Henry, bounded on the river Etchemin; with a house, barn and stable.—Sale at the Church door of St. Henry, on Tuesday 2d September, at 10 o'clock.

John Nevill vs. *George Potts*.—A lot of land in the Seigniory of Beaurivage, in the parish of St. Giles, at a place called *l'Embarras*, containing 8 arpents in front, bounded by the river Beaurivage; with a house, &c—Sale at the Church door of the parish of St. Nicolas, on Tuesday the 9th September, at 10 o'clock.

René Tanguny vs. *Simon Talbot dit Gervais*.—1½ arpents of land, by 40 in depth, in the 2d range of the parish of St. Gervais, with buildings, &c.—Sale at the Church door of said parish, on Tuesday the 16th September, at 10 o'clock.

Bryan Crayne and others vs. *Peter O'Hara and his wife*.—A new wooden house, of two stories, situated at Près-de-ville, Champlain-street, 22 feet by 25—Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Tuesday 23d September, at 10 o'clock.

Charles Bossé and others vs. *Jean Baptiste Caillouette*.—A lot of ground in St. Roch suburbs, 42 feet by 55; being No. 4, bounded in front by St. François street, in rear by J. Lebel, on the north-east side by A. Morisette, and St. Anne street; with a wooden house, &c.—Sale at the Sheriff's Office, on Tuesday 30th September, at 10 o'clock.

Jean Bte. J. Duchesnay vs. Gabriel Huot.—*A land in the parish of St. Rock, Seigniory of St. Dennis, 2 arpents 1 perch in front by about 42 arpents in depth. Sale at the Church on Tuesday 23d September, at 10 o'clock.*

Thomas Levallee vs. Joseph Dupil.—1. *A lot of ground 54 feet in front by about 30 in depth, near St. Foy Church. 2. A lot of ground about 50 feet square. Sale at the Church door of the parish of Cap Rouge on Tuesday 23d September, at 10 o'clock.*

The Quebec Bank vs. Jane Black.—1 *A lot of land Fief St. Roch, 180 feet in front by 324 in depth S. W. side, and 335 N. E. side. 2. A lot of land same place, with a steam saw mill and other buildings thereon erected. 3. A lot of land 60 feet in front by 80 in depth. 5. A lot of land running N. W. about 1[illegible]7 feet, thence E. about 250 feet, thence S. E. 294 feet, along King's street 162 feet. 6. A lot of land 36 feet in front by 150 in depth. 7. A lot of land 33 feet in front by 150 in depth. 8. A lot of land 38 feet in front by 107 in depth. 9. A lot of land 37 feet in front by about 107 in depth. The above lots are in St. Rock's Suburbs, and to be sold at the Sheriff's Office on Monday the 22d September, at 10 o'clock. 10. A lot of land in the parish of St. Ambroise of New Lorette, 3 arpents 85 perches superficies. Sale at the Church door on Tuesday the 23d September, at 10 o'clock.*

Charles Maranda vs. François Drolet.—1. *A land in l'Ancienne Lorette, 1 arpent in front by 19½ in depth. 2. 1 arpent in front by 19 in depth. 3. Breadth unknown, about 9 arpents in depth. 4. ½ arpent in front by 30 in depth. The 3 last mentioned lots are in l'Ancienne Lorette: to be sold at the Church door on Tuesday 23d September, at 10 o'clock.*

George Arnold vs. Francis Coulson.—1. *Seven arpents of land, 30 arpents in front by 30 in depth, parish of Pointe aux Trembles. 2. 1½ arpent in front by 40 in depth, parish of Cap Santé. Sale at the Church door on Tuesday the 23d September, at 10 o'clock.*

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described Property, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the Sheriff of the District where the Property is situated, according to law. And further, that no opposition, afin d'annuller, or afin de distraire, the whole or any part thereof, or enfin de charge, or servitude, on the same, will be received by the Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

HOUSES AND PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET, and possession given on the first of May—A three story BRICK HOUSE, adjoining Mr. Nahum Hall's, St. Anne Suburbs. It is well adapted for two families. For particulars apply to FRANCES ROLLO, at Mr. Fournier's, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, 12th April, 1828. s.w.

FOR SALE—An excellent FARM, in the Seigniory of Lacole, containing 112 acres, having 40 or 50 acres cleared, with a neat DWELLING HOUSE, newly built, and some offices. It is No. 21, and lies the fourth lot from Lacole bridge to the north, and on the main road from Laprairie and Napierville to Champlain. A good title will be given. Application to be made to

SAMUEL SHAW,
No. 63, *St. Paul Street.*

Another FARM in the Seigniory Mascouche, joining new Glasgow, containing about 120 acres, having upwards of 20 cleared, with 2 barns thereon. Apply as above.

May 31, 1828.—z. sw.

STOREAGE.—The extensive and convenient STORES, CELLARS, & COUNTING-HOUSES, in St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by the late firm of MAITLAND, GARDEN & AULDJO, will be LET, together or separately, as may be required. *Storeage* may also be had for *Goods* and *Liquors* of every description; and *Produce* from the Upper Province, will be received, stored, and disposed of, on the most reasonable terms, by

GEORGE GARDEN.

Montreal, 2d April, 1828. w.s. z.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, as to price and credit, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in UPPER CANADA, for which indisputable Titles will be given, viz:—

TWO DWELLING HOUSES in the flourishing Village of Mille Roche, one of which has been occupied as a Merchant's Shop, and is well calculated for that purpose, or for an Inn; the other is well adapted to the residence of a small family.

ALSO—A large BUILDING consisting of 12 Rooms, at present occupied by Mechanics, in the said Village; these buildings are nearly new, and are well pointed, and in point of situation are exceeded by no Lots in the Village.

These Lots being on the front part of the River St. Lawrence, and surrounded by settlers, are particularly recommended to the notice of Emigrants or others wishing to purchase good lands.

200 Acres No. 1, 4th Con. Winchester, } Eastern
200 do. No. 13, 12th do. Mountain, } District
200 do. No. 19, 9th do. Cambridge, Ottawa Dis.
200 do. No. 21, 6th do. Cartwright, Newcastle.
200 do. No. 3, 7th do. Montague, Johnston.

For terms apply to the Subscriber at Montreal; ARCH'D. M'LEAN, Esq., of Cornwall, Upper Canada.

ARCH'D. FERGUSON,
No. 15, Notre-Dame-Street.

Montreal, December 30, 1826. z. ws

TO LET,—That Large Commodious Three Story Stone HOUSE, and Dependencies, with extensive Orchard, situated in *St. Antoine Street*, the Property of the Heirs of the late ROBERT MCKENZIE, Esquire,—and lately occupied by A. N. MCLEOD and HENRY MCKENZIE, Esquires,—possession on the *first of May* next.

—ALSO,—

The One Story HOUSE, adjoining the above belonging to the same—possession of which can be given immediately.

Apply to ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Esquire, at the Mansion House, or to Mr MACNIDER.

Montreal, 9th January, 1828 — z w.s.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.—That large and convenient STORE, on Pointe-à-Callière, fronting the Port, belonging to the Subscribers.—A Sheriff's Title, and easy terms of payment, with immediate Possession, will be given.

ALSO, TO LET,

A large GROUND FLOOR ROOM, in their Premises on St. Paul street, very suitable for a Counting House or Retail Shop.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.

30th January, 1828. z. ws

FOUR SUPERIOR FARMS, FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The Subscribers having become the purchasers of the four following described FARMS at Sheriff's Sale on the 31st ultimo, now offer them for sale separately or collectively; and when it is taken into consideration, that the soil is excellent, that a sufficiency of each is under a high state of cultivation to produce enough of the good things of the earth to support a large family and a surplus to spare; that they are well watered, well fenced, well wooded, with comfortable Houses and Out-Buildings, delightfully situated on the bank of the Grand or Ottawa River, within a short day's ride of the city of Montreal, and navigable water either up or down, for an immense distance, it is presumed that they only need to be seen and examined when the crops are in growth to be admired and sought after by those who wish to purchase Farms in this vicinity. The said Farms are situated in the town of Chatham, near the outlet of the Grenville Canal, and contain one hundred acres each, and are bounded as follows, to wit:—

1st, Lot No. 12.—Containing One Hundred superficial acres more or less, bounded in front by the Grand or Ottawa River, in the rear by the line of division between the first and second range of lots in the said Concession, on the west by the lot hereinafter described under No. 2, and on the east by the representatives of one Peter Dewar, deceased, with a Log House thereon erected.

2d, Lot No. 13 in the said Concession, bounded in front by the Grand or Ottawa River, in the rear by the line of division between the first and second range of lots in the said Concession, on the west by the lot hereinafter described under No 3, and on the east by the lot herein before described under No. 1, containing one hundred arpents in superficies, more or less, with Wooden House and Barn thereon erected.

3d, Lot No. 14, in the said Concession, bounded in front by the Grand or Ottawa River, in the rear by the line of division between the first and second range of lots in the said Concession, on the west by the lot hereinafter described under No. 4, and on the east by the lot herein above described under No, 2, containing One Hundred Acres in superficies, more or less, with a Wooden House and Barn thereon erected.

4th, Lot No. 15, in the said Concession, bounded in front by the Grand or Ottawa River, in the rear by the line of division between the first and second range of lots in the said Concession, on the west by a road which runs between the said lot and the land of one Johnson Smith, and on the east by the lot hereinbefore described under No. 3, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less in superficies, with a framed House and Barn thereon erected, with the exception of one superficial acre of land to be taken in the northerly side of the King's Highway, which runs across the land above described near the Ottawa River, which said acre of land is run out and the bounds thereof fixed by posts, and on which is erected a School House on the royal foundation, the said lots of land and premises subject to certain annual rents to the heirs, representatives, or assigns, of the late Richard Bradford, in his lifetime of Chatham aforesaid, Clerk, that is to say, the lot No. 12, subject to an annual ground rent of three pounds current money of Lower Canada, payable in each and every year on the first day of May; the Lot No. 13 subject to an annual ground rent of three pounds and ten shillings said current money, payable in each and every year on the first day of November; the lot No. 14, subject to an annual ground rent of three pounds and ten shillings, said current money, payable in each and every year, on the first day of April; the Lot No. 15 subject to an annual ground rent of five pounds said current money, payable in each and every year, on the first day of April.

Application for price and terms of payment, may be made to MOSES DAVIS, Esq. of St. Andrews, or to the Subscribers, and if not sold by the 15th or 20th inst., they will be leased for one year, in which latter case application to be made to the said Davies solely.

HORATIO GATES & Co.

Montreal, April 9, 1828. u.m.

FOR SALE at this OFFICE,—ROGERS' POEMS—Price SEVEN SHILLINGS.

HOUSES AND PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET, for one or more years, from the first day of May next, that commodious and well finished STORE, situated at the corner of St. François Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets, No. 25, presently possessed by Mr. C. Cumming. For further particulars apply at the Premises.

Montreal, April 4, 1827.—z. w.s.

A MOST DESIREABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE TO LET, for one or more years, combining the advantages of Town & Country, and and possession given immediately or at any time between this period and the first of May next, as may be agreed upon:—

That large, handsome, and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with spacious Yard, newly erected Coach-house, Stables, Ice house, Shed, and other appendages, two very extensive GARDENS, in high cultivation, and planted with a choice variety of VINES and FRUIT TREES; the whole enclosed within a new and painted board fence, ten feet high, delightfully situated in the St. Mary or Quebec Suburb, adjoining the residence of the Hon. Chief Justice Reid. The whole premises are admirably adapted to the comfortable residence of a respectable family; to be viewed, and conditions known by application to

WILLIAM MOLSON.

Montreal, July 30, 1828.

MILLS AT PETERBOROUGH.—The GRIST MILL and SAW MILL which have been lately erected by the GOVERNMENT at PETERBOROUGH, in the District of NEWCASTLE, will be exposed to Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at PETERBOROUGH, on the 10th day of SEPTEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock, A.M. The terms of payment will be one third of the purchase money to be paid within one month after the Sale, one third at the expiration of one year, and the remaining one third at the expiration of two years from the day of Sale, with interest.

The Mill site is most valuable; comprehending a Tract of about 86 acres; the Grist Mill has two Runs of Stones in operation, and is well fitted for Merchant work; having manufactured more than 1200 barrels of Flour this summer. The Saw Mill is also in operation. From the peculiar situation of these Mills, being at the head of the Navigation of the OTANABEE River, and in the midst of a very flourishing settlement, the establishment will be most valuable to any person possessing capital. It cannot be disposed of for a lessum than £2000 currency, but will go to the highest bidder above that sum, without reserve.

A plan exhibiting the situation of the Mills and the Land appropriated for their use, can be seen at the Counting House of Messrs. PETER M'GILL & Co. in MONTREAL, and every information obtained by writing to the

HON. P. ROBINSON, YORK.

Upper Canada, York, July 3, 1828. (74)

FOR SALE, ON THE CHATEAUGUAY RIVER, about forty five miles from Montreal, at the place commonly called the PORTAGE;—A SAW-MILL with two gang of Saws. Likewise, a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, STORE & BARN, all on a LOT of upwards of TWENTY ACRES of LAND.

The above premises will be sold low: and terms of payment made easy. For particulars apply to

JOHN DAVIDSON, *Dundee, L. C.*

N. B.—An indisputable title will be given.

April 30, 1828.—z.ws.

TO BE SOLD—A FARM situated within two miles of Chambly, comprising 76½ Arpents of a square Form, bounded in the front & rear by small Rivers.—There is a large Frame House on the Farm, built only seven years since, with a Barn, Stable, &c.—About a quarter of the Farm is in excellent Meadow, a quarter in Wood, and the remainder Arable. One half the Purchase Money will be required to be paid down. An unexceptionable Title will be given, and Possession when wished. For further Particulars enquire at this Office.

May 31, 1828. z.sw.

TO BE SOLD, and possession given immediately, a HOUSE and LOT, situate in Papineau Road, nearly opposite the Burial Ground; with Stables, Shed, and other conveniences. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, 126 St. Paul Street.

NELSON WALKER.

Montreal, June 23, 1827.—s.w. z.

LANDS FOR SALE.—800 ACRES of LAND, situate on the RICE LAKE, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of New-Castle, and Province of Upper-Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant JOHN JENKINS, of the Royal Navy. They Land is of a good qualit possesses some valuable Timber, which, from its proximity to the River Trent, can easily be got to Market. The Land is also well watered, and is in an improving Settlement. The Lots are Nos. 16, in 1st concession, and 13, 14, and 15, in 2d concession, and South-west quarter of 17, in 3d concession.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Berthier, Lower-Canada, or to George S. Boulton, Esq., Cobourg, Upper-Canada.

JAMES CUTHBERT, Junior.

Montreal, 13th October, 1827.—z.sw.

TO LET, and Possession given 1st May next, that HOUSE, with TWO SHOPS, and extensive BACK STORES, in St. Paul Street, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. JACOB HALL; at present occupied by Misses Young & Henry, and Mr. Robert Graham.—The Shops will be Let separately, if required.

Apply to ARCHIBALD FERGUSON.

Montreal, 2d February, 1828.

TO LET, and Possession given 1st May next, the HOUSE No. 1, Hospital Street, at present occupied by J. T. Barret, Esq.

Apply to GEORGE GARDEN

Montreal, 4th 2January, 1828. s. w. z.

TO LET, and possession given immediately.—That well known ESTABLISHMENT, the property of the late MR. JOHN SEYBOLD, in the Main Street St. Lawrence Suburbs, and for seven years past occupied by Mr. J. C. STEEB as a TAVERN and GROCERY. These Premises contain a number of advantages, having spacious accommodations for Travellers and Boarders; Stabling for Thirty Horses; with a two story fire proof STORE in the rear, a large YARD; Well of Water, &c. &c. Being so contiguous to the centre of the City, and being in the most popular street in the Suburbs gives it a preference to any other in the neighbourhood.—Apply to Mr. J. C. STEEB, on the Premises.

Montreal, Feb. 6, 1828.—z. w.s.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES in the house formerly occupied by the late F. W. Ermatinger, Esquire, St. Vincent street.—Apply to

SERAFINO GIRALDI,
Innkeeper, New-Market

Montreal, May 7, 1828. z.ws.

TO LET, from the 1st MAY next,—A LOT of GROUND, situated in St. Lawrence Suburbs, near the Creek, containing 70 feet in front, by the 110 feet in depth, bounded in front by Craig Street, on one side by Bleury Street, on the other side by the undersigned, without any buildings thereon erected

For particulars enquire of

HUGUET LATOUR,
In St. Antoine Suburbs.

Montreal, 20th March, 1827.—z.ws

AGENCY AND BROKERAGE.—The Subscriber announces to his Friends and the Public, that from the 1st day of May next, he will be enabled to attend to any Mercantile business entrusted to his care as an AGENT.

He will also act as a BROKER in Buying or Selling Goods, either by Public Sale or by Private Contract: but he will not hold himself responsible for Debts.

NORMAN BETHUNE.

Montreal, 9th February, 1828.—z.sw.

FOR SALE,—The Large and Commodious HOUSE, with GARDEN and DEPENDENCIES, No. 1, Notre Dame Street, belonging to the Honourable T. POTHIER, and at present occupied by SAMUEL GERRARD, Esq. The Terms of Payment will be made easy; or if desired, accepted on redeemable annuity *à Constitut*. Application to be made to the Proprietor.

202 LOTS situated in Fief La Gauchetière, St. Laurent Suburbs, remain yet to be conceded, on redeemable annuity. Apply as above.

Montreal, 22d Nov. 37.w

HOUSES AND PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET.—The following PROPERTY of the Hon. JAMES STUART, viz:—A Three Story Stone HOUSE and extensive Premises, St. Mary-street, Quebec Suburbs; a three story Stone Store, St. Thérese-street; and two OFFICES, St. Vincent-street, with immediate possession.—Apply to

BENJAMIN HALL,
St. Lawrence-street.

Montreal, 3d May, 1828.

TO LET, and possession given 8th June—first class PEW, No. 209, in the ENGLISH CHURCH, now occupied by Capt. BOLTON, R. E. Apply to BENJAMIN HALL,

April 30, 1828. zw. *St. Lawrence Street.*

FOR SALE—THE EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT, belonging to the Honorable T. POTHIER, on the RIVER MASKINONGE' (which River discharges itself into Lake St. Peter,) viz.—

Valuable GRIST & BARLEY MILLS, SAW MILL; CARDING, FULLING and DRESSING MILLS; with HOUSES, STORES, BLACKSMITH'S FORGE, STABLES, and all other suitable Dependencies; Also, a WHEAT STORE, at the outlet of the above River.

About three hundred and fifty Arpents of LAND, partly laid out in Tillage, and in a high state of cultivation; with a large and commodious two story DWELLING HOUSE, and all the requisite Dependencies for a Gentleman's residence, and also a FARM HOUSE, and complete range of FARM BUILDINGS on an extensive scale.

If the purchaser were desirous of purchasing or leasing the FIEF MARIE ANNE, whereon the above Establishment lies, the Proprietor will either sell or lease it for a term of years; and were the extent of Land an object, would agree also to dispose of the adjoining SEIGNIORY DE LANAUDIERE, on similar conditions.

Fief Marie Anne lies in the District of Three-Rivers, and consists of that part of Carufel situated on the north east side of the River Maskinongé, with the right of *Bannalité* throughout the Seigniory Carufel; it is bounded in depth by the Seigniory De Lanaudière; this latter Seigniory lies partly in the District of Montreal and partly in that of Three Rivers; the concessions already made are comparatively few in proportion to its extent: the soil is rich and well wooded, both in Timber and other wood of the best qualities. It is watered by the River Maskinongé, which, taking its source in a fine Lake of the same name, of oval form and of about nine miles circuit within the precincts of the Seigniory, runs through the Property diagonally and discharges itself into Lake St. Peter; The Lake Maskinongé abounds in Fish and especially in the fine species so named. There are several MILL SEATS along the River, particularly at the Falls near the front boundary of the Seigniory, where a distance of about twelve arpents of Rapids and Cascades, successively presents most favorable scites for situating Mills; the vicinity of the Falls also offers several IRON MINES, affording the practicability of establishing Forges at a moderate expence.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor at Montreal, who will only exact the payment of part of the purchase money and leave the residue on terms, or if desirable, on redeemable annuity.

Montreal, 29th March, 1826 [33]

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the following immoveable property to which an indisputable title will be immediately given.—An Island situate and lying in the River St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Berthier, commonly called Isle du Milieu, bounded on one side by Isle Rondin, and on the other side by Isle au Castor, the said Island containing between three and four hundred superficial acres of an excellent quality.—Persons desirous of purchasing, will please make their proposals in writing (post paid) to

C. R. OGDEN,

Notre-Dame Street,
Montreal, June 16, 1826.

LE Soussigné offre à vendre, la Propriété Immeuble suivante, à laquelle un titre incontestable sera donné immédiatement:—Une ILE sise situé et étant dans la rivière St. Laurent, dans le environs de Berthier, communément appellée *Ile du Milieu*, bornée d'un coté par l'ile Rondin, et de l'autre coté par l'ile au Castor; la dite Ile contenant entre trois et quatre cents arpens superficies, d'une excellente qualité.

Les personnes qui désireraient acheter, voudront bien faire leurs propositions, en écrit, (franches de port,) à

C. R. OGDEN,
Rue NotreDame.

Montréal, 16 Juin. 1826.—z.

TO LET, and possession given 1st May—the following PROPERTY, of the Honorable JAMES STUART, viz.:—A Three Story STONE HOUSE, St. Vincent street, suitable for 2 families—part now occupied by K. Cammeron, Esq.—A Three Story STONE HOUSE and Extensive Premises, St. Mary Street, (Quebec Suburb.) now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Le Clerc.—A Two Story STONE HOUSE, Notre Dame Street, now occupied by Doctor Keegan.

—ALSO,—

An Extensive Three Story STONE STORE, St. Thérèse Street, and OFFICE, St. Vincent Street, with immediate possession. Apply to

BENJAMIN HALL, St. Lawrence Suburb.

Montreal, 13th Feb., 1828.—z. w.

TO LET, for one or more years, and possession given on the 1st May.—A STONE STORE, for the last year occupied by Henderson and Hook.

W. GORDON.

Lachine, March 19. z w.

TO BE SOLD.—The HOUSE and GARDEN belonging to the Corporation of the House of Industry, situated in Campeau-street, St. Louis Suburb. The premises will be shewn by the tenant in possession, and further particulars may be known by applying to George Moffatt, Esq., president of the House of Industry, or to the undersigned

May 20. D. SOULIGNY. Tres. M. Ind.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENT.—The Subscriber begs leave to offer his services to his Friends and the Public as GENERAL AGENT. He will act in that capacity as Buyer or Seller, Lessor or Lessee, of Real Property, in Town or its Vicinity; and undertake the management of Property for Absentees and Minors, &c. &c.—From the knowledge he has of Real Estate and the value of its locality, he has no doubt he can render himself very useful to those who may employ him. He will also make Tenders to Government for the supply of every description of Produce, &c that may be required for the Public Service; and having been himself a Contractor for many years, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the mode of doing business with the Public Offices. It frequently happens that considerable advantage may arise to the parties by having the business done through an Agent. And the subscriber will likewise receive and sell all kinds of Produce, or buy for a moderate Commission. Exchange bought and sold to order. Satisfactory security and references will be given if required.

ABNER BAGG.

July 9, 1828.

MONTREAL AND ALBANY MAIL STAGE, THROUGH IN THREE DAYS.—By the way of Laprairie, Champlain, Plattsburgh, Chester, Lake George, Sandy-Hill and Troy, to Albany.

The route is through a pleasant and well settled country; and, in point of accommodation, the stages that run on this line are equal, if not superior, to those of any other line between this and Albany. The Proprietors have spared no expense in procuring the best of Teams and Carriages, and have selected careful Drivers; they are confident, therefore, that they will be able to render general satisfaction.

Leave Montreal every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY MORNINGS*, and arrive in Albany the third day.

Returning.—Leave Albany every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY* and *FRIDAY MORNINGS*, and arrive in Montreal in the same order.

For Seats apply at the Office in front of the Exchange Coffee House, next door to Mr. H. Dickinson's Stage Office; and E. Cushing's Stage House, No. 7 M'Gill Street, Montreal. In Albany, at Rice and Baker's General Stage Office, No. 526 South Market Street, opposite the Eagle Tavern. All Baggage at the risk of the owner.

E. CUSHING, Montreal, }
J. THOMPSON, Plattsburgh, }
CLEAVELAND & TAYLOR, Sandy-Hill. } Proprietors.
RICE & BAKER, Albany. }

Montreal, December 19, 1827.—z w.s.

HOTELS, &c.

NEW CONFECTIONARY SALLOON, No. NOTRE DAME STREET, *(next door to the Messrs. Gibb.)*—BAPTISTE JACCONELLI most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has dissolved Partnership and relinquished all concern in the establishment No. St. Paul Street, and that in future he will conduct business solely on his own account at the House in Notre Dame Street, lately occupied by Mr. Durino.—From his long experience in the business, and an anxious desire to please, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction to such kind patrons as may favour him with their support.—His SALLOON & BAR shall be at all times furnished with the choisest WINES & LIQUORS—ICES, JELLIES, plain and ornamental PASTRY, &c. &c.

Montreal, May 10, 1828.

THE Subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the vicinity of Montreal and the Public in general, for the Liberal encouragement he has received for these twelve years past; and begs leave to inform them that he has RETAKEN the ESTABLISHMENT, and shall continue to carry on the House in the usual stile of comfort and accommodation. The Subscriber hopes from his long standing and particular attention, to share the favours of the public in general.

BENJAMIN CLAMP.

Montreal, April 19, 1828.—sw.z.

MANSION-HOUSE, *opposite the College St. Paul-Street, and next door to the Upper Canada* STAGE-OFFICE.—P. MARTINANT returns his warmest thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and vicinity, and begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he intends RE-OPENING the above Establishment on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. It is his intention to place the Mansion-House upon the footing of a genteel and respectable BOARDING-HOUSE, and at the same time to afford every accommodation to his friends from the country.

Good Waiters and Servants shall always be provided, and the House supplied with the best of every thing the Market will permit.—N. B. No Banoe Shop is attached to the Mansion-House, that can in any way disturb or annoy the inmates of the Hotel, after retiring to rest.

Montreal, 26th May, 1827.

CANAL HOTEL.—JAMES HUDDELL, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends, the Public in general, and the Traders of Upper Canada, that he has taken the House, the property of Mr. NAHUM HALL, pleasantly situated on the Banks of the Canal, where he intends Establishing an HOTEL, on the first of May.—From his long experience in that Public line, hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with their Custom, to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

The beauty of the Scenery—the extensive View of the River St. Lawrence—the advantage of a pleasant Promenade on the Banks of the Canal, and being contiguous to the Port, makes it a desirable situation for business or pleasure. The LARDER shall be furnished with the best that the Markets will afford, and intends that his WINES and SPIRITOUS LIQUORS shall be of superior quality.

PARTIES accomodated on the shortest notice and moderate Terms.

Pastry, Jellies, Ice Creams, &c. &c., in their Season.

Montreal, 19th April, 1828. z.sw

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED to the SHOP lately occupied by Mrs. METZLER, at the corner of *St. Paul* and *St. Joseph Streets*, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of STAPLE and FINE GOODS, and to which he expects a large addition by the first Spring vessels.

JAMES RODGERS.

Montreal, May 21st 1828.

NOTICE.—The COPARTNERSHIP which has existed between the Subscribers for upwards of six years, under the Firm of GIBB & HENDERSON, expires on the 15th Instant, and will then be dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against the said Firm, are requested to present the same for adjustment and liquidation; and those indebted are required to pay their respective accounts without delay.

JOHN GIBB,
JOHN HENDERSON.

Montreal, April 5. z.sw.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber being duly appointed Trustee to the estate of JAMES FRASER, Auctioneer, of this city, by deed of assignment passed 13th inst., before J. B. Lindsay, Esq., Notary Public, requests all those indebted to him by Book debt or otherwise, to pay to the undersigned the amount of their respective accounts without delay.

WILLIAM BRADBURY, Trustee,
St. Joseph Street.

Montreal, Feb. 20. 1827. z.ws

NOTICE!—The beautiful imported BULL *CHERUB*, which was given by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to the Subscriber, for the benefit of the Public, will Stand this Season at his Stables, in the rear of the Masonic Hall Hotel.

CHERUB is of the celebrated Ayrshire breed; and to him was awarded the first Prize at the last Cattle Show in this City.

The only charge is 7s. 6d.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Montreal, 5th April. z sw.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late HENRY DYER, in his life time, TOBACCONIST, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any claims against the said Estate present them without delay duly authenticated, to ABRAM DYER, Tobacconist, who is authorised to settle all accounts relating to the said estate, at No. 106, St. Paul Street.

ABRAM DYER, CURATOR.

Montreal, April 9, 1828.—ws z.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late JABEZ D. DEWITT, in his life time of the City of Montreal, Hatter, hereby requires all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same, duly authenticated, at the Store of the Undersigned, in St. Paul Street; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested, without delay, to pay their respective debts to the Undersigned, at the same place.

JACOB DEWITT, CURATOR.

Montreal, 9th June, 1827 .z. s.w.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN BLAND, in his life-time of Montreal, Master Blacksmith, are hereby notified to pay, without delay, the amount of their respective accounts into the hands of the Undersigned, duly appointed Tutor to the Minor Children, and the management of the said Estate; otherwise, their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ROBERT NOXON, TUTOR.

Montreal, March 26. z.ws.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the Estate of STUART, CALCOFF & Co., who have not hitherto lodged their Accounts with the Undersigned, are requested to do so, to enable him to declare a Dividend; and all persons who are still indebted to that Estate are requested to pay their respective Accounts to the Undersigned without delay, to prevent the application of an Attorney for their recovery.

FRANCIS BADGLEY,

Montreal, March 29. TRUSTEE.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having been appointed the Agent at Montreal, for a FORWARDING ESTABLISHMENT in UPPER CANADA, informs his friends and the public that he will be enabled to forward GOODS, &c. &c. by Return Boats to Kingston, or to any intermediate place, at lower rates than hitherto demanded.

He is in daily expectation of the arrival of the first Durham Boat at the Canal Bason.

NORMAN BETHUNE, *Agent.*

Montreal, 16th April, 1828. z ws.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of YOUNG AND HENRY, was this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons to whom the said Firm may be indebted, are requested to present their claims for liquidation; and those who may be indebted to it, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, who are authorised to grant acquittances.

MARGARET YOUNG
SUSAN HENRY.

Montreal, 16th May, 1828.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

EAGLE
Life Assurance Association,

CORNHILL & WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON,
Established by Act of Parliament, 1807.

THE Funds and business of the *United Empire Life Assurance Association* being joined with those of the above Establishment, the Agents for the Canadas are authorised to negotiate Policies of Life Insurance to the extent of £5000 on a single life. The Eagle Life Assurance Association is empowered by Act of Parliament—The public is secured by an ample subscribed capital. At the end of every seven years, a strict investigation is made into the funds, the full value of every existing claim determined, its amount retained, and the surplus apportioned. Four-fifths of the profits of these periodical divisions are then allotted to the assured, and may at the option of the party either be added to the Policy or applied in reduction of the future annual payments. So that a person insuring his own Life, or the Life of another, in this office, without incurring the responsibility of mutual assurance, may justly calculate upon a gradual annihilation of the annual premium.

Prospectuses containing the *Rates of Insurance*, the mode of effecting the same or any other information on the subject may be obtained by Letter, or personal application, to the undersigned Agent at Montreal, to Messrs. THOMAS STOTT & Co. Quebec, or HENRY SMITH, Esq. Kingston U. Canada.

D. C. NAPIER.

Montreal, 19th March, 1828.—z. ws.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The Subscribers having been appointed, jointly and each of them separately, Agents in the Canadas, of the Phœnix Fire Assurance Company of London, beg leave to announce the same to the public, and solicit a continuance of the patronage so long and extensively enjoyed by the Company in these Provinces.

Policies issued by the late Agents, in all cases where the risk remains unchanged, may be renewed as they severally expire, by paying to the subscribers the premium for the ensuing year.

The usual risks, including Vessels building or harbour, will continue to be taken at this Office, at moderate rates, and the Agents are authorised to cover sums to the extent of 20,000 in one risk.

Applications for Insurance at Quebec are requested to be made to Messrs. Gillespie, Finlay & Co.

GEORGE MOFFATT, }
JOHN JAMIESON, } AGENTS.
R. GILLESPIE, Jun., }

Phœnix Fire Office, Montreal, 5th June, 1827.

FLOUR INSPECTION.—The Subscriber begs leave to notify to the Merchants and Public in general, that he is appointed INSPECTOR OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the District of Montreal; and, from his knowledge and experience in the quality of these Articles, he respectfully solicits and hopes to have a share of the public Custom.

WILLIAM MILLER,
At Mr. John Armour's, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, April 5. z.sw

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of EYDAM & BIGELOW, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th June last, and WM. EYDAM was and is hereby fully authorised to settle all accounts.

Signed WM. EYDAM,
J. BIGELOW.

Montreal, 12th Sept., 1827.—z.sw.

WHITE GERMAN LINENS, ack[illegible]ged to be the most economical for [illegible] purposes.—A few cases of this excellent art[illegible] assorted qualities, and warranted grass ble[illegible] just opened, and for sale by MILLER, FISHER & [illegible]

Montreal, 1st September, 1827.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned NEW [illegible] OFFICES have been established in CANADA by the Deputy Post Master General, into operation from the 6th of next month, viz

MAITLAND, (between *Prescott* and *Brock*[illegible]
SAML. THOMAS, P. M.
GUELPH, (25 miles N.W from *Dundas* via *Galt*) D. GILKISON, P.M.

General Post Office, }
Quebec, June 25. }

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber has REMOVED to the Stores and Premises in Notre Dame Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Stewart and Wm. Spragg.

SAM. S. BRIDGE.

Montreal, 12th April, 1828. s.wz.

FOR SALE.—A "Royal Patent equal tension," PIANO FORTE, made by Hornung; one of the best in the country; with some MUSIC BOOKS, by the first Composers, cheap for cash.—Apply at this Office.

Montreal, 16th July, 1828.—z.ws

LONDON PACKETS.

SHIP BRIGHTON, WILLIAM E. SEBOR, Master; to sail on the 1st Sept.

SHIP COLUMBIA, J. S. DELANO, Master; to sail on the 1st of October.

SHIP CORINTHIAN, D. CHADWICK, Master, to sail on the 1st Nov.

SHIP LEEDS, BENJ. SPRAGUE, Master; to sail on the 1st of Dec.

With a view of offering to the public greater facilities in the intercourse between New-York and London, the subscribers have established the above ships as a Line of Packets, to sail from New-York on the first, and London on the 25th of each month in the year. They are ships of the first class, about 400 tons burthen, copper fastened and coppered; commanded by men experienced in the trade; and no expense will be spared in making their accommodations convenient and comfortable for passengers. Beds, bedding, wines and stores of the first quality, are furnished. For freight or passage, apply to the masters on board, or to

FISH, GRINNEL & Co.
136 Front-street, New York.

N. B.—The ships of the above line are intended to touch at Cowes each way, for the purpose of landing and receiving passengers. Steam boats run constantly from that place to the Continent and to different parts of England. xvi44

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscribers have established the following Ships as a Line of Packets between New York and Liverpool; to leave New York on the 8th, and Liverpool on the 24th of each month in the Year,

—viz.—

SHIP YORK, NASH DE COST, Master, to sail 8th of September,

SHIP GEORGE CANNING, FRS. ALLYN, Master, to sail on the 8th of October.

SHIP NAPOLEON, JOHN P. SMITH, Master, to sail on the 8th Nov.

SHIP SILAS RICHARDS, HENRY HOLDREDGE, Master, to sail 8th Dec.

These Ships are about 500 Tons each, built of the best materials, copper-fastened and coppered, commanded by men experienced in this trade, and no expence will be spared in making their accommodations convenient and comfortable for passengers.—Beds, bedding, wines, and stores, of the first quality are furnished.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captains on board, to *FISH and GRINNELL*, 136, *Front Street, New-York*, or to

JAMES MILLAR, MONTREAL.

We have received several Communications of late which we have declined inserting, in consequence of the writers not communicating their names and addresses. We now inform them that unless this be done no communication whatever will be published.

It is requested that all communications for insertion in this Paper, be directed to the Editor, and that all advertisements be delivered into the Office, by 6 o'clock the evening before publication.

Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues

CARDS, HAND & POSTING BILLS,

Executed at the HERALD OFFICE with superior neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.