



HENCEFORTH LET IT BE "CANADA AND IRELAND," Die, in amicitiam coeant,

THE NATIONS HAVE FALLEN, AND THOU STILL ART YOUNG, THY SUN IS BUT RISING, WHEN OTHERS ARE SET: AND THY SLAVERY'S CLOUD 'ER THY MORNING HATH HUNG, THE FULL NOON OF FREEDOM SHALL BEAM ROUND THEE YET.

"IRELAND AND CANADA."—MR. PAPINAC'S SPEECH ON THE HEMISPHERE. et fadera jungant.—VIRGIL.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1829.

NO. 54.

Poetry.

NORWEGIAN WAR SONG.

(From Constant's "Journey through Norway.") Sons of the mountain, sons of the lake, Sons of the forest, old Norway, awake!

Small Old Norway cease to be Norway, see how Each face to a Swede, and each luck to a tree,

Then down from the mountain, and up from the lake! And out from the forest! Norwegians awake!

NORWEGIAN LOVE SONG.

(From the same.) MEET me, maid, by the pine-fringed lake, When the woods are asleep, and the stars are awake;

By the dusky lake, I will tell thee more Than ever was told in thine ear before;

Thou see't the mantle of snow that spread Since the days of old on the mountain's head;

Then came to me, maid; already the day Has fled to the hills that are far away;

Miscellaneous Articles.

VISIT TO A NUNNERY.

A writer in the Richmond Visitor, gives the following interesting account of the Catholic Monastery in Georgetown, near Washington city, where he recently visited.

The site of this Monastery is in the northwest part of the town. It stands on the borders of the "heights," and overlooks the body of the town below. This enclosure embraces about one acre.

The Academy or high school for ladies, is the most interesting appendage of the convent. It contains a boarding school of upwards of one hundred pupils—and a free or charity school of a much larger number of day scholars.

We first entered a long passage, here were fixtures prepared for the cloaks, bonnets, &c. of the pupils, each numbered from one to one hundred and fifty; and each pupil has her particular number.

The Seminary is divided into four classes. The hall of the first class contains an extensive cabinet of minerals, to which many rare and valuable specimens have been presented by the Officers of our Navy, and by Catholics of the Eastern world.

After visiting the other rooms, my conductresses led me to the domestic apartment, where the culinary operations of the great family are performed. This is kept with great care; every thing was neat, bright and clean; and for the implements of housewifery, carefully arranged about the room, one might have mistaken it for a drawing room.

One feature in the training of these young ladies I was wonderfully pleased with, It is this: two of them are taken

every week by rotation, and placed in the parlour kitchen, where, under the instruction of one of the sisterhood, they perform all the operations of housewifery, for the week. They make the bread and bake it—the puddings, tarts, pies, cakes, &c. They roast the beef and fowls, and in short, perform the whole labour of house-keeping, except the drudgery. At the end of the week they return to their study, and two others take their places. This is as it should be. Domestic education is almost wholly overlooked with us. Young ladies are trained up as if to charm and please and grace the drawing room were to be the sole business of their lives.

The Chapel in this convent will not vie in wealth with those of the older Convents in Catholic countries. Its architecture and furniture are not splendid. It is supplied, of course, with the usual furniture of vases, altars, candlesticks, images, statues, and pictures. Every thing is ordered for effect. The imposing forms of worship, heightened by the numerous visible objects of sacred or superstitious regard, are well suited to captivate the imaginations of young and giddy school girls.

The number of nuns in this Convent at present is about sixty. Among them are descendants of many rich and powerful families. Their employment consists in confessions, vigils, fasts, penances, reading and religious exercises, in teaching, in domestic concerns, and in making fine needle-work for sale. The Charity School embraces about two hundred day pupils. For their humanity and benevolence in collecting and teaching these children, the Nuns deserve praise. In these employments they appeared happy; but the happiness of these devotees, if real, must be of the negative kind.

In one respect I was much disappointed. Instead of finding in the Convent a set of rigid, sour, austere female ascetics, I met with cheerfulness approaching to vivacity, with kindness the most engaging, and with politeness the most natural and unaffected.

(From the Providence Journal.)

LADIES FASHIONS.

Virgil says, "Varium et mutabile semper femina," women are always changing. What he says of the mind of women may be applied with equal truth to the persons of modern ladies. The dresses of ladies of the present age vary so often that it is impossible to trace one's own acquaintances through so many rapid and different changes.

"Creation sees them spin her utmost bounds, And panting time toils after them in vain."

I find that I have "sailed into the northward" of several fair ladies' displeasure, in consequence of my dull apprehensions, not keeping pace with the rapid marches and countermarches of fashion. In fact after encountering several miffs and poutings from sundry ladies who were indignant at finding their passing "how d'ye do's" thrown away upon one, who makes no responsive complimentary bow, I am compelled to walk with averted face and down-cast eyes and thus place myself on a kind of neutral ground. I think there is but one course left for any "Cœlebs in search of a wife," and that is, to establish a corresponding agent in every milliner's shop in town, who shall furnish an official account of all alterations in dress, that take place among the fair ones of "good society," which bulletin, after being duly sworn to, and subscribed before a justice of the peace, might be handed in with the morning paper, and thus "we beaux" could take the field, (i. e. the corner of Market square and the steps of the Arcade,) with

a vast deal more consequence, for though a gentleman may satisfy his own conscience by bowing to a lady after he has passed her and had time to recollect who she is, I have generally observed that ladies prefer being eye witnesses to all such civilities shown them by the other sex.—I have frequently "passed unheeding by" a lady of my acquaintance, who had "altered her rig" since I last had the felicity of seeing her, and whom, of course, it was impossible to recognize in her new dress, except after a more strict and persevering stare than I am impudent or fashionable enough to inflict.

Walking out on one of the few fine days that we have had this season, I saw at a little distance, what I supposed to be two quarter casks painted lead colour, a supposition in which I was confirmed by their being "located" near a grocer's shop door. I was aghast however on passing them, to hear two silvery, musical voices, of a most dulcet treble, bidding me good morning. So far from being "fixtures" to contain "blue ruin," they were two lively young ladies with whom I was intimately acquainted, and who were dressed in slate coloured French cloaks, which being stuffed and padded, hung without fold or wrinkle about the fair wearers, and being slightly inflated by a gentle breeze, gave them the rum puncheon appearance above alluded to.

But it is the bonnet that makes the woman, or rather that disguises her so often and so effectually. Well might Horace say—

"Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut nō sua Tam cari capitis."

What bounds are there to a fine lady's taste or to the modes in which she adorns her dear head, (dear to our heart, but dearer" &c.) Minerva, Vulcan and Neptune once had a dispute concerning each other's abilities. Vulcan hammered out a man to advocate his cause, Minerva built a house, and Neptune struck the earth with his trident, and a horse sprang from the ground. One would think that Venus had created a modern belle in much the same manner, that she struck the floor of a milliner's shop and as the lady ascended, the whole establishment of ribbons, and gauzes and feathers had stuck fast to her head. Bonnets have grown so monstrously large that it would be absurd to ask "what lady is that?" the correct form of interrogation is "what bonnet is that?" One might as well make use of the words "little finger" to designate a Daniel Lambert, as to hint at the existence of the lady who is ensconced within the circumference of the bonnet, like a monkey under a plantain leaf. Ladies need no longer be afraid of being stared out of countenance, it is the bonnet that attracts the eye, without any regard to the lady, who serves as a frame to support, and a vehicle to carry it from place to place, as naturalists admire the beauty of a shell without caring a cent for the freeholder of a fish that may chance to occupy it.

Many years ago, bonnets were in the form of a long tube or a steam-boat's funnel, placed horizontally, at the further extremity of which the face of the fair wearer might, in a clear day, be discerned, like a bumble bee in a punkin blossom, or rather like a cat at the bottom of a well. In those days a gentleman could not take a kiss if it was offered him, without crawling into the tube, as General Putnam did into the wolf's den, with a rope round his leg. Some "wicked wits" said that it was this osculatory inconvenience, that caused the anterior extremity of the bonnet to expand and assume the shape of a coal scuttle, or an inverted wheelbarrow with the arms sawed off. There were several interregna for winter, and gipsy hats and cottage bonnets for summer, but "the sow that was washed returned to her wallowing in the mire," the bonnet continued to expand till "Leghorn flats" and "Navarino bonnets" seem to have reached the ne plus ultra of diameter.—And now—a lady with her bonnet on may be safely worshipped without any breach of the second command. Cybele, the mother of the heathen gods, was crowned with turrets, modern ladies walk the streets crowned with huckleberry bushes and hopvines, blue, green and yellow roses. Amateurs no longer need go into the woods or mountains seeking for rare and curious plants, the proper place for botanizing is on the bonnets of the ladies, which afford floral specimens that would make the heart of Linnaeus dance for joy.

I have seen it announced in one of the papers, that sundry ladies have formed a society "for the encouragement of matri-

mony" by mutually recommending gentlemen to ladies of their acquaintance. This is a step towards grace.

A GOOD JOKE.—A few days since, a fellow from the land of steady habits, or somewhere else, came to New-York to seek employment. In answer to the question what business he could work at, said he "didn't understand no business, in particular, but he could work at any kind, in general." A young man, who never neglected an opportunity of making sport, hearing the fellow express his want of employment, and his comprehensive knowledge of it "in general" gravely enquired of him, if he could work at paper making. The fellow was unable to tell exactly, as he had never tried, but seemed to think he could, if any body would set him to work at it: His interrogator then told him that he was an agent for a paper manufactory in Troy, and was greatly in want of two or three good hands to work in it: "but," said he, "the owner of the establishment lives in Albany, and I cannot agree with you unless the owner gives consent. If you will go to Albany and see him, without doubt, he will send me word to engage you immediately." The fellow was elated at the prospect of such an introduction to business: and having taken the address of a person in Albany, as owner, and also the name of the agent, who sent him, departed, "nothing loath," in the first stage for that city. He soon found the person, to whom he was referred, and made known to him the object of his visit. The pretended owner of the paper mill, no sooner heard the name of his agent mentioned, than he discovered the hoax, and entered himself into the design of carrying it on. He told the fellow that it was true, that he had a paper mill at Troy, and that he was in want of more workmen; remarking that he could employ none but such as could do the finest work. "If I hire you," said he, "your business will be to prepare materials for bank bills. It is very difficult to do it, as the rags are very nice and fine, and must be chewed in the month."

The fellow thought this was certainly a money making business, and had no doubt that he could work as it well enough. The owner then gave him a selvage of a coarse silk handkerchief, and directed him to chew it until he got back to New York, and if the agent thought it would answer he would make a contract to employ him. The poor fellow stuffed his mouth full of the stock, and chewed it with writhings and contortions of the face, all the way back. More than once the passengers in the stage were unable to prevent themselves from breaking out in a roar of laughter, at the queer looks and gestures of the paper grinder, who kept his jaws zealously in motion, and once or twice came near swallowing the whole dose. When he met the agent, he showed him the fruit of his labour, saying "he'd be hang'd if he'd work any more at that business, for it made his jaws so lame that he couldn't eat." So the fellow refused to hire out at that occupation, and started off to make money some other way.

England.

From English papers to the 10th May, received by arrival at New-York.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

On Wednesday his Majesty held his first levee for the season. The attendance was numerous and splendid. It is supposed there were between 1300 and 1400, including the great majority of the nobility to their Sovereign. His Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, wore the Order of the Garter, and several Russian, French, and Prussian orders. The number of Noblemen and Members of Parliament who attended was very great, all the leaders of the Whig aristocracy being present, which is rather an unusual circumstance. Mr. O'Connell was among the earliest arrivals; and was very graciously received by his Majesty. The King is much thinner than he was, and seems to have been a good deal weakened by his late illness. His Majesty was seated in a chair of crimson velvet, his right leg resting upon an ottoman of crimson; and thus he received the homage of his subjects. The Duke of Wellington, who was believed to have suffered in health from his late senatorial campaign, appeared in the courtly circle in seeming good health and in high spirits.

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The Drawing Room.—Thursday being the day appointed for the holding of a Drawing-room, the vicinity of St. James's palace was from an early hour a scene of continual bustle. At one o'clock the carriages began to set down, and at half-past two they continued to do so in uninterrupted succession. The band, the military, in all the profusion of their finery, indeed the whole paraphernalia of regal attendance, were equal, if not of superior magnificence, to any former display on royal birth-days. The ministers of State, Foreign Ambassadors, and all the principal officers and attendants upon court, went to St. James's in state. The king entered his closet soon after two o'clock, dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and received the congratulations of his royal relatives, their royal highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Clarence, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold. Her royal highness the Princess Augusta wore over a rich white satin petticoat, a white crape dress, magnificently embroidered in gold, and tastefully ornamented at the bottom with gold tissue, over which fell a deep and elegant flounce of blond. The body made to corresponding style with the bottom of the dress, was ornamented with diamonds, and trimmed with blond and gold embroidery. Her royal highness's train consisted of a superb gold brocaded silk, edged with a chain of gold bullion, and finished round the waist with a rich gold band.—Head dress—splendid plume of ostrich feathers, intermixed with gold and diamonds. His Majesty afterwards received the congratulations of those entitled to the entrée, as well as those attending the general drawing-room. His majesty was attended by the Earl of Roden as lord in waiting, Sir Wm. Houston as groom in waiting, Sir Robert Bolton as equerry in waiting, and master Hudson as page of honor.

The elegance of the equipages, (says a London paper) the transcendent splendour of the dresses, and the beauty of the ladies, was a spectacle scarcely equalled by the imaginary descriptions of fiction." The following is an account of the dresses of some of the principal ladies:—

Duchess of Gloucester.—One of the richest dresses ever seen—the petticoat of white lisse, embroidered with gold and reliefs, two rich flounces to the lower part of the dress; the trimming of the sleeves was of Brussels net; train of golden tissue of English manufacture, anew pattern, with a golden torsade.

The Duchess of Clarence.—A splendid dress of silver lama over white satin; a blue velvet train richly embroidered in silver to correspond. Head-dress, feathers, and diamonds.

The Duchess of Kent.—A ponceau and came near swallowing the whole dose. When he met the agent, he showed him the fruit of his labour, saying "he'd be hang'd if he'd work any more at that business, for it made his jaws so lame that he couldn't eat." So the fellow refused to hire out at that occupation, and started off to make money some other way.

Marchioness of Salisbury.—A rich silver lama dress, over a white satin slip; train, chery coloured gros de Naples, trimmed with silver lama; sleeves of rich blonde called Seduisantes. Head-dress, white ostrich feathers, with a profusion of brilliants; blonde lappets.

Marchioness of Wellesley.—A costly robe of silver lama, a colonnes, over rich white satin slip; sleeves of white blonde, called Seduisantes; train of beautiful silver lama, lined with rich white satin. Head-dress, with ostrich feathers, and a profusion of brilliants; lappets of white blonde.

EMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Morning Dress.—A dress of fine India muslin, with a very deep flounce in festoons, elegantly embroidered, and the scallops edged by a double quilting of narrow lace. Over the flounce is worked on the dress, a superb pattern in embroidery. The body is embezzled, with a full ruche of thread tulle round the upper part of the bust. The sleeves à la Manteau, with a broad cuff, headed by a ruche, the same as the tucker. A similar ornament, used the hand; between these ruches, there is a bracelet on the left wrist formed of two rows of gold beads; on the right, a broad gold bracelet, on which are medallions in tortoise stones. The hat is of satin, the colour of the summer rose, with bows of the same, and a few black egret feathers; this ties under the chin, with ribbon the same colour as the hat, figured in delicate outlines of black. A necklace of rubies, set round with pearls à l'antique, encircles the neck just below the throat.

Private Concert Dress.—A dress of white crape, with a broad hem at the border, finished by a row of gold cordons, en bouton. The body is made en gerbe, with full short sleeves; and the wrist is encircled by a white satin belt, and a double falling full surrounds the tucker part of the bust, of crape, in points. The hair is arranged in the Chinese style, and is surmounted by a bouquet of full blown Provence roses; two rows of gold beads form an oblique band across the forehead, and complete the head-dress. The ear-pendants are of gold, exquisitely wrought.

Opera Dress.—A dress of cherry coloured satin, with a broad hem round the border of the skirt, headed by a cord of gold. The corsage à la Soubrette encircled round the waist by a gold cord, finished in chain work whence depend, just below the top of the broad hem, two gold tassels. The sleeves are short and full, of the same material as the dress; they are covered by Persian dapples of white blond, and surmounted by a full of blond on each shoulder. The collerette consists of a hat of black satin, with three short white feathers placed under the brim, on the right side; the other part of the hat is adorned with white plume, and puffs of black satin ribbon. The ear-pendants are of finely carved red coral.

RIOTS IN MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

State of Trade in Yorkshire.—A correspondent who travels through the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, in his communication of yesterday says, I am under the painful necessity of informing you, that I do not find the slightest improvement in trade of any description, except at Bradford. Several foreign merchants attended the market at that place on Thursday, and a great quantity of goods were sold. The weavers in that district are now all fully employed, but in consequence of a less quantity of worsted yarn being exported now than formerly, a number of woollens and combbers are still out of work.— Leeds Mercury.

Turn out of the Manchester Cotton Spinners.—We regret to state that the differences between the master cotton spinners in this town and their journeymen still remain unadjusted; nor does there appear any probability, we understand, of an early agreement between them.—We stated last week that the men had sent in the Masters' Association a regulated list of prices, saying at the same time that they could not work on any other terms. To this communication answer has been received within the last few days from the Secretary of the Association, stating that the prices proposed in the list are such as the masters cannot possibly entertain.

Riots at Macclesfield and Rochdale.—We regret to state, that, during the present week, there have been some riotous proceedings on the part of the workmen at Macclesfield and at Rochdale; which, however, it is some consolation to learn, have not possessed the serious character ascribed to them. At Macclesfield, a riotous assemblage, composed chiefly of boys, broke the windows of a factory belonging to Messrs. Brocklehurst & Co., silk manufacturers, on account, we believe, of some reduction which these gentlemen had made, or proposed to make in the wages of their weavers. On the following day, a number of the weavers paraded the streets, carrying flags hung with crape; and, as there was no military at that time stationed in the town, their proceedings created considerable alarm. On that evening, however, detachments of cavalry and infantry entered the town from Manchester and Stockport; and, since that time although the processions have been, to some extent continued, nothing of importance has taken place. At Rochdale a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the workmen has arisen, as we understand, out of the following circumstances: At the time of the last turn out at Rochdale, a general list of prices for weaving was agreed upon, and has, we believe, been pretty uniformly acted upon since that period. Recently, however, certain manufacturers in Rochdale made a contract with government for a quantity of uniforms; and as the price was low, they, as we are informed, did not choose to pay the full wages for weaving, and sought to reduce them by giving out the work as being of an inferior description to what it really was. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the general body of weavers, they assembled in considerable numbers and deprived of their shuttles the persons who were working at the reduced rate. On Thursday a large body of them forced their way into the factory of a Mr. Chadwick, where they took away the shuttles, and we believe did some damage to the looms also. When the disturbances commenced, we believe there were no military in Rochdale; but a company of the 67th regiment having marched in from Oldham, and a small detachment of cavalry from Manchester, tranquillity was speedily restored. Several persons we believe, have since been taken into custody; but we have not heard whether any of them have been committed for trial.—Manchester Guardian.

Weavers' Wages.—We are extremely sorry to state, that the manufacturers of this town reduced wages, on Saturday last, three pence per piece. The pieces for which 1s. 9d. were paid, are reduced to 1s. 6d. and other sorts of common calicoes are reduced in proportion. The prices now paid are as low as they were in 1826.—Blackburn Mail.

Hyde Turn out.—We are pleased to learn that the hands of the three factories who, we stated last week as having left their employment rather than sign the "Declaration," have returned to their work, and have consequently submitted to the wish of their employers by signing the document.—Stockport paper.

The Stockport turn out, we are sorry to say, without the least hope, even in the 17th week of its duration, of an adjustment.—Ibid.

From the Manchester Herald, May 6th.

RIOTS AT ROCHDALE.—We regret to state, that disturbances of a serious and highly aggravated character have, within these few days, taken place at Rochdale. It appears that a good deal of discontent has for some time prevailed amongst the persons employed in the woollen and flannel manufacture, in consequence of some of the masters paying a much lower rate of wages than others. After numerous unsuccessful attempts to obtain an "equitable adjustment" of the rate of wages, a number of the men assembled at different times on Cronkey Shaw Moor, a waste piece of land at a short distance from the town, for the purpose of concocting more desperate measures. With this view they appear to have come to the resolution of destroying the looms of those masters who did not pay up to the approved scale of prices—or at least of carrying off the shuttles, rollers, &c. by which the weavers would be effectually prevented from prosecuting their work. On Wednesday morning a most numerous body assembled at Cronkey Shaw Moor, from whence they proceeded to the premises of Mr. Saml. Lomas, woollen manufacturer, in Rochdale, whose loom shop they broke into, and destroyed his looms, cut the warps, carried off the shuttles, &c. They also shamefully maltreated his foreman, George Pearson. From thence they proceeded to the warehouse of Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Ashworth, and Mr. Robinson, where they committed similar damage. At Mr. Robinson's premises they broke his palisades, entrance gates, windows, &c. and also spoiled, amongst other articles, one piece of flannel of the value of £50; and which when finished would, it is supposed, have been one of the finest specimens of flannel in the kingdom.—We understand that it contained fifty beers in the yard, each beer containing thirty-four ends. When the mob came to Mr. Whitworth's, of Mount Pleasant, he requested them to ask any of his men whether he did not pay the statement prices (those agreed on betwixt the masters and the men.) Reason, however, was of no avail with the infuriated mob; and without returning any answer to his appeal, they proceeded to demolish his warps, and carry off his shuttles and rollers. After committing these outrages, they dispersed.

On Thursday the mob again assembled at the Moor from whence they proceeded to the factory of Mr. Chadwick. That gentleman expecting an attack, had barricaded the doors of his mill with large bales of wool. The mob however finding the doors fast entered through the windows. They here commenced the work of destruction as on the preceding day. They also abused all the persons employed in the establishment, including joiners, millwrights, laborers, &c. all of whom they drove into the street with their vengeance. Some of these they threw from the windows into the street; others they carried off by the hair of their head. A young man who remonstrated with the chief actors in this most barbarous proceeding, they threatened to throw into the river, which runs by. They also shamefully abused an old man about 70 years of age, whom they struck several times with a crowbar. On leaving Mr. Chadwick's mill they repaired again to the Moor; and in the mean time detachments of troops had arrived from Stockport, Oldham, and Manchester. A troop of the King's Guards had been despatched by Col. Shaw, from Manchester on Thursday morning, in consequence of the disturbances which had taken place on the preceding day; and he had also ordered part of the 67th foot, stationed at Stockport and Oldham to proceed to Rochdale. The troops on their arrival immediately proceeded, headed by Mr. Beswick the magistrate, to the rendezvous of the rioters at Cronkey Moor, whom they completely surrounded, and apprehended five of the most active. The military then proceeded to the Coach House, Blackwater, (the house where the committee of the Union were accustomed to meet,) where they arrested two of the committee, and took possession of a box which is supposed to belong to the Union, and which contained a variety of papers, together with nearly £150 in money. They next repaired to the Entwistle Arms, in Hamer Place, where they also seized a club box belonging to another district of the Union. They also took possession of a large cart load of shuttles, rollers, &c. which had been collected by the mob from different loom shops, and deposited in an empty house in that part of the town. Here also they took three more prisoners. At a house in Blackwater they found another cart load of shuttles, &c. In the course of the evening a variety of other persons were apprehended, on a charge of being concerned in the riots. The whole number of persons in custody on Thursday evening, was twenty-three. On Friday morning the whole of the town and neighbourhood was patrolled by the military, and no assemblage was attempted by the rioters. The persons who had been taken into custody, were taken before Mr. Beswick, at the Court House. Mr. Foulkes attended on behalf of the prisoners and at his request they were remanded until tomorrow, to await the presence of a second magistrate. Although two more persons were apprehended yesterday, we regret to say that none of the ringleaders have yet been taken.

It is a singular circumstance, that the rioters avoided interfering with any power loom machinery; under the idea, as some of them stated, that there was one law relating to power loom machinery, and another law as to other machinery.

On Saturday the prisoners captured, as mentioned in the preceding narrative, were again remanded by the magistrates until Tuesday. On that day, after a lengthened examination before J. Beswick, Esq. which lasted from the hour of twelve o'clock until seven in the evening, sixteen of the prisoners were committed to Lancaster Castle for trial at the assizes, and the remaining seven were discharged. At the close of the examination, the prisoners were placed under an escort of about 40 of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and conveyed back to the lockups, where they were lodged under the protection of five soldiers of the 67th foot. When the dragoons had retired, a mob collected around the lockups, and began to throw stones at the soldiers. There were among the crowd a number of women, who encouraged them to this outrage. One of the soldiers being struck on the head with a stone, by which he was severely cut, his comrades fired several blank cartridges

over the heads of the people which was done for the purpose of intimidating. While this was going forward a reinforcement of a sergeant and six soldiers arrived, making a force of 12 men. The mob still continuing to throw stones, the soldiers loaded their muskets, with ball, and fired over the heads of the people. By this discharge a boy, about six years old, son of Mr. S. Stott, corn dealer, was unfortunately shot. As the mob kept still rushing on, throwing stones, and expressing a determination to rescue the prisoners, the soldiers again loaded, and were compelled in their own defence, and for the protection of the prisoners, to continue firing amongst the crowd, until they had discharged 85 shots. By these, the following persons were killed on the spot:—Abraham Taylor, aged 55, (This man was killed in the act of throwing stones, and after his death a stone was found in each of his hands.) Thomas Buckley, and two men named Schofield and Walton. A party of the Dragoons hearing the discharge of musketry, hastened to the spot, and having made a charge upon the people, soon dispersed them. The remainder of the foot soldiers in the town also came to the assistance of their comrades, and charged the mob with the bayonet. Besides those who were killed, there were about 55 persons wounded, some with ball, and others with sabre and bayonet wounds. Several others have been under the necessity of having their limbs amputated, from injuries they received.

Silk Trade.—In the House of Commons on the 2d, a motion was made to finally postpone the Silk Trade Bill, which motion was lost and the bill ordered to be further considered on the 10th. Cobbett has addressed a long petition to Parliament humbly praying that the Protestant Church of England, as by Law established, may be by Law repealed, and utterly abrogated and abolished. We are sorry to say that the Duke of Clarence is again suffering under a severe and serious spasmodic attack. Capt. Parry, and Franklin, who have been engaged in discovery expeditions, and W. Campbell, Esq. chief justice of Upper Canada have had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them.

The liberal article in the last Quarterly, on the "State and Prospects of the Country," is reported to be the joint production of an ex Foreign Secretary and an ex Secretary for the Colonies. We understand that an order has been issued from the treasury for several returns connected with the clergy, and it is whispered that the Duke of Wellington intends to have a new valuation of all the church property, livings, &c. with a view to compel the payment of the full tithes which do not now amount on an average to a twentieth part of the proportion provided for by the statute.

The tax on British spirits last year amounted to four millions; on tea to three millions; and on candles to half a million. There is a duty chargeable on the importation of cats; if from any British possession in America, 3d. each; from other places 6d. each. A letter from Arizona says that the United States having failed in their effort to obtain from the Porte the cession of an island in the Mediterranean, had opened a negotiation with the Greek Government, for a similar object, with every prospect of success. Four ships of the line at Plymouth have been ordered to be got immediately ready for sea. A numerous meeting had been held in London, which it was resolved to open subscriptions for a monument, to be erected in Dublin, to the Duke of Wellington.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, May 9. Wines.—70 brls. pot and pearl sold at quotations. In naval stores 1300 lbs. American tar, and 600 lbs. copraive were changed hands, at 10s. 3d. for the former, and 9s. 9d. to 10s. 7 1/2d. the latter. CORN EXCHANGE. The transactions in wheat moderately extensive, and on all descriptions a rise of full 2d. per 70 lbs. on our quotations. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, May 8. The supplies of grain this week are moderate, except of oats, the quantity of which is again good.—The finest parcels of wheat being scarce, the factors are endeavoring to obtain more money for such, but with little success, so that the trade may be reported the same as Monday. Barley is rather dearer. Beans and Peas are unaltered. Oats meet a slack sale at the terms of Monday, each. The arrival of flour is good, and there is no alteration in this trade. City Markets, two o'clock.—This has been an interesting week in the Colonial and other markets than has occurred for some time past, the public sales of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. having been exceedingly large, but the general tendency has been downwards.

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR. By our last accounts, the campaign on the Danube was expected to open about the 20th of April, and our advices from that quarter do not yet come down to so late a date. While, however, the storm of war is gathering round the foot of the Balkan, promising to burst with the increasing fury, the campaign on the Asiatic side of the Euxine has opened briskly. We have given below official intelligence of a complete defeat of the Turks near Akhalzic. It appears that a Turkish army of 20,000 men was besieging the fortress. Neither the gallant defence of the garrison, nor the severe losses which the Turks suffered, abated the tenacity of the latter. They repeatedly attempted to storm, and two mines were on the point of being sprung preparatory to a general assault, when at day-break on the 16th, a Corps, sent to the relief of the place, arrived, and obliged the Turks to raise the siege, and retire in the utmost confusion. They were hotly pursued, and four pieces of artillery, one mortar, two standards, a quantity of military stores, and a large number of prisoners were the trophies of the Russian arms.

Letters from Odessa of April 5, mention that since the 1st of the month, five ships had arrived from Varna—one from Sibolbi, two from Theodosia, and two from Kavarna; all in ballast, except two laden with ammunition and provisions for Varna, which had been forced to put into Odessa by contrary winds. Heavy columns of Russian troops continue to arrive on the Danube. It is thought that the Russians have acquired more knowledge as well as advantage in the last campaign than the Turks. Varna is of vast importance, being half-way house to Constantinople, securing the ready advance of the Russians to the foot of the Balkan.

An article from Smolnia, dated the 9th April, announces that the Russian head-quarters had broken up from Jessy on the 20th March, and had arrived at Jassukitcha, on the bank of the Danube, where, in consequence of the overflowing of the river, they were obliged to halt. Advices from Peterwarzen state that hostilities had commenced on both sides of the Danube, but this appears to be premature.—The same accounts mention that the Sultan, to be revenged on the Russians for their interference in the affairs of Greece, had determined to interpose in the affairs of Poland, for the purpose of assisting that nation in the recovery of its independence. This report, as well as a manifesto of the Sultan to the same effect, are probably apocryphal, though should Russia persevere in her ambitious designs on the Ottoman Empire, some of the European Powers, in order to defeat them, might see the necessity of

pursuing that very course ascribed to the Porte.—In the meantime the Russians are likely to have to do with a new enemy in the ensuing campaign; it is positively stated that the Persians are going to enter the lists against them again; and should it be verified, it would put the Russians to incredible inconvenience, as well a great expense, by compelling them to send large reinforcements to General Paskevitch. Widdin, Silistria and Rudschuck, were considered as the first points of attack. While Gen. Diebitsch is preparing to strike a decisive blow on land, Admiral Heyden is endeavoring to detach the Pacha of Egypt, from the service of the Porte in the Mediterranean. He has already captured two vessels of war belonging to the Pacla, and hints that if he will abstain from helping the Turks, the ships will be retored by Russia. It is a very dexterous policy in him to attempt to weaken the Porte by causing the defection of Egypt, but it is very doubtful whether he will succeed.

A letter from Alexandria, March 14, says:—The Pacla's contingent of troops of 12,000 (some say of 18,000) is to march, according to the orders of the Sultan, to the frontiers of Erzeroum. But the march of this column will cost large sums; it will lose many men on the way, particularly in passing through the Desert to Palestine, and arrive very late (perhaps too late) at the place of its destination. Our troops, who have been long injured by the European military discipline, and have greatly improved in their military exercise, are now to be dressed in the European fashion; that is in good strong cloth, instead of the light flannel which they have hitherto worn. The uniform of the cavalry exactly resembles that of a French regiment of light horse, except that they wear the red cap.

An article from Berlin, April 19, says:—"Many of our politicians fear that the affairs of Europe will become still more complicated. While England, by granting the Emancipation of the Catholics, relieves herself from a long-continued disease and acquires additional strength to interfere in the concerns of Europe, France, by the new formation of people's minds, in consequence of the withdrawing of the proposed Commercial and Departmental Laws, hardly remains capable of increasing any efficacious influence abroad. This change in the situation of the two great European Powers may be of the most political powerful influence on the further turn not give affairs. It is firmly believed Russia can way; many think a general war in Europe by no means improbable. Prussia would hardly have reason to regret such an event—prepared against any attack, it can only gain by a mediation, as whatever side it took, it would turn the scale. We are here convinced that, in case of need it will know how to take advantage of the moment, and assert its rank among the Powers of Europe.

The Ship Montgomery, Captain Sise, has arrived at New-York, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 10th May. The news by this arrival, given below, will be found interesting. FRANCE. The Gazette de France of the 9th has an article of a gloomy character on the present state of the Kingdom. "Dangers," says the Gazette, "are approaching; internal order is interrupted in different parts of the realm; the seeds of dissolution sown by the revolution over all France develop themselves, and acquire strength by the weakness of the central power. Serious troubles have broken out at Chateauroux, at Blanc, at Chateaudun, at Laval, at Clarité, and Nevers. These troubles, occasioned by the want of provisions in the departments where corn is dear, are combined in the others with the avowed resistance to those employed to collect the excise on liquors, with the publications in the factious journals of Paris, the declamations of provincial prints, and the allusions of demagogues in the tribune. In Nièvre two towns have risen at the same time, to distract the public strength, indicating an actual plot. At Nevers well dressed men have been seen exciting the seditious and distributing money among the groups." The writer complains of the language of the liberal papers, as being intended to fan the excitement; and concludes by saying, "we are meanwhile without a minister, in a Chamber of which nearly half the members respond to these anarchical appeals; and a remedy for the public danger is already sought, by the re-organization of the National Guard of Paris; that is to say, by the triumph of armed rebellion; and this suggestion is made by a journal in the pay of men who are the king's counsellors, (the Journal des Debats;) and the Budget is taken up for discussion in the midst of seditious, imposts refusal, and incendiary declamations. Demands for the public service will be met by objections on account of the high price of bread; the people will be stirred up against the army, against the magistrates, against the salaried officers of the state, and the government itself. The danger of our situation is immense; the symptoms become so alarming that it has become a subject of enquiry whether it would not be prudent to prorogue the chamber until September, in order to remit the discussion of the Budget after the harvest, and not to leave the factious such terrible means of exciting masses to opposition."

The same journal says that the chamber of deputies presented an afflicting spectacle at the sitting on the 7th of May; when three men, who had solicited from strangers in 1815 the expulsion of the Bourbons, had appeared boldly applauding themselves for what they had done; the ministers remaining silent in their seats during the whole scene; while M. de Lafayette was eulogizing the Cortes and speaking abusively of a prince of the House of Bourbon. The assassination of M. Calenard Lafayette, which we have already announced, caused much sensation in Paris. He was the Deputy of the Upper Loire, and the assassination took place in the face of day, and in the middle of the Place Louis XVI. A. M. Plagniol, the assassin, lay in wait, it seems for the Honourable Deputy, and, going up to him, discharged a pistol at him, and the ball passed through his breast. The report of the pistol brought the guard to the spot, but the assassin blew out his own brains before he arrived, and died on the spot. The assassin, who wore the cross of the Legion of Honor, was a land-owner in the department of the Indre and Loire, aged 52 years. He was personally known to the Honourable Member, and it is generally supposed that he committed this to gratify private revenge, but the ground of his animosity is unknown. M. C. de Lafayette was a worthy, inoffensive man; his opinions as Deputy were known only by the place which he occupied on the right of the Chamber. It seems that Plagniol had premeditated his crime, and the suicide which followed it, with atrocious resolution. In the morning he put six letters in the post, and he was seen prowling about in the garden of the Tuilleries, and in the Place Louis XVI., watching undoubtedly, for an opportunity to strike his victim.

PORTUGAL. Most of the intelligence from Portugal is "written up" by the enemies of Miguel, and is very probably exaggerated. An article from Lisbon, dated the 10th ult., lustily tries to do away with the report of the ill-treatment sustained by Donna Isabella Maria from her brother Don Miguel. It states that so far from being placed in a state of personal restraint, as had been reported in most of the foreign papers, she figured as a principal personage in all the Court ceremonies which had recently taken place.

In a postscript to the article it is stated that the expedition to Terceira was just setting sail, amidst the cries of "Long live the King!" As to Miguel himself he is represented as employed in discharging the duties of King, not only without interruption, but without any apparent fear of danger either at home or from abroad. SPAIN. A private letter from Madrid, of the 25th ult., announces the departure of the King and Queen on that day for Aranjuez, in defiance of the remonstrances of Ferdinand's principal physician, who wished the journey to be postponed, in consequence of the alleged insalubrity of the air of Aranjuez at this season of the year, when it happens to be rainy.—The letter revives the report of an expedition to Mexico, with the addition that it was preparing with extraordinary activity, though with great secrecy. It is further stated that two Powers, whose names are not mentioned, had been pressing their mediation to Ferdinand, but that he had lent a deaf ear to their proposals.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN THE EAST. The St. Petersburg Journal of April 20, gives the following accounts of another brilliant victory gained by General Paskevitch over the Turks in Asiatic Turkey:—St. Petersburg, April 20.—By means of a report, dated March 15, Adjutant-General Count Paskevitch, of Erivun, has forwarded to his Majesty the following details of another victory gained over the Turks:—Major-General Hesse, who had received orders to concentrate his division in Gurief, received information that the Turks had shown themselves in considerable force on the boundary of Kablest, so as to keep the neighbouring villages of Gurief in a constant state of alarm. It had been ascertained that Kaya-Oglu, the Pacla of Trapezunt, had advanced at the head of 3,000 men, and had received further reinforcements to the extent of 5,000 men from Batum, Kablest, Tshanets, Tshakroy; that he had formed an entrenched camp on the banks of the lake situated between Kintirishi and the fortress of St. Nicholas; had erected other works upon the narrow pass between the forest and the lake, and had in contemplation to attack our division, and make himself master of Gurief, as soon as he should be joined by a reinforcement of 10,000 men, which was daily expected from Trapezunt. Major-General Hesse immediately resolved upon anticipating the enemy.

On the 5th of March, the General proceeded with a battalion of the Mingrelia regiment of infantry, three companies of the 41th rifle regiment, in all 1,216 men, with 4 light field pieces and two howitzers, together with 1,315 of the Gurief militia, across the river Natonebi, and advanced along the sea shore, directing the militia to take the upper through the forest. Three wrosts from the passage of the river, the Turks in possession of the work opened their fire, but being outflanked and attacked in the rear by the militia, they were seized with such a panic, that they abandoned that as well as the other works, and retired in confusion to the camp, situated between the sea and a marsh covered with wood.

This camp which occupied a space of three hundred fathoms, was defended by a deep ditch, and a wooden rampart filled with earth; the road leading to it being intersected by similar ditches. The enemy received our detachment with a dreadful fire, and maintained a sanguinary combat for the space of four hours. As soon as Major-General Hesse had erected a battery, the grenades and canister shot from which carried confusion into the ranks of the enemy, he gave orders for a general assault, which was executed in the most brilliant manner, as well by the regular infantry as by the militia. Driven from the trenches the enemy dispersed themselves in the forest, leaving 163 killed, a number of arms, and the whole of their baggage, upon the spot. Their whole loss in the battle amounts to 1,000 men killed and wounded.

Our loss consists of three princes, 1 officer, and 33 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed; and 8 officers, 112 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 9 militia-men, wounded. The booty taken in the camp was abandoned to the militia, whose zeal and bravery on this occasion were the more to be commended, as the greater part, in imitation of the example of the princes on whom they depended, had repeatedly fought against us in the course of the last year.

LATE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence of the 12th of April from Constantinople:—"A Tartar sent off from Teheran by the British Charge d'Affaires, has brought intelligence that the Russian Embassy, and all the Russians who were in Persia, have been massacred, and the Shah himself is in danger if he does not suspend the payment of the war contribution to Russia. All the foreigners at Teheran are in dread, and the English Charge d'Affaires has addressed to the Persian Government a note, in which he declares that he shall consider it responsible for any act of violence that may be exercised against British subjects; and at the same time demands the punishment of those persons who are guilty of the massacre of the Russians. The latter point it would be very difficult to accomplish, as the whole nation took part in the massacre. Operations have commenced on the Danube, and the Turks have assumed the offensive. Bloody actions have taken place between the Russians and the garrisons of Silistria and Gurgewo, which have issued in the loss of men on both sides. The Grand Seigneur is only waiting for the arrival of substances from Smyrna to set out for Adrianople. Ten thousand Asiatics recently passed through the capital on their way to Routschouk. The Grand Visier has arrived at Choumla.—Postscript. We this moment learn that a great quantity of substances arrived from Galipoli, is distributing to the different quarters."

According to private accounts from St. Petersburg, the lady of the Russian Ambassador in Persia was still at Tauris, with some officer of the Embassy, at the time the catastrophe took place at Teheran, by which means she fortunately escaped the carnage. [Tauris is situated at the north-east frontiers of Persia, several hundred miles distant from Teheran, which lies south-west of Tauris.] Turkish Frontiers April 8.—All the accounts from Constantinople speak of the dreadful state of alarm of the Christian inhabitants of the capital.—Day and night they fear some ebullition of Mahomedan fanaticism. When a Courier arrives the fears of the Christians are general; for, should any disaster befall the great Turkish army, the lives and property of the Christians would be in the greatest danger, notwithstanding the protection of the Government. The fine country houses on the banks of the Bosphorus are all deserted; the rich foreigners, and even the Jewish merchants, have, for the most part, returned to Smyrna. It is very seldom that a Christian ventures to go from Pera and the other suburbs to Constantinople, properly so called, where the Mollahs, Cadi, and Derwises, have so inflamed the fanaticism of the Mussulmans, that a trifling circumstance would be sufficient to lead to the murder of a Christian, no matter of what nation; and the increasing want of provisions naturally increases the exasperation of the Mussulmans.—Endeavors are made to encourage them with the hope of the caravans from Smyrna and a large supply of corn and rice from Egypt. The latter, it is said, will be brought here in part by English ships; but it will hardly escape the vigilance of the Russian blockading squadron. The Bairaam is looked for with impatience. To prevent any disturbances, the Sultan, as we hear, will not have it celebrated with the usual pomp, but only by extraordinary prayers.

Four days afterwards (April 11) he will go, it is further reported with the chief members of the Division to Adrianople, Redschid already encamped with 50,000 men. It seems that Shumla will be again the point of the union of the main force, and the most vigorous resistance may be expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Pera) April 2.—(Extracts from a Private Letter.) For three days we have been almost destitute of provisions. The Turks do not allow the Frank merchants to bring us any. The small quantity that reaches us we receive from Bujukdere. It seems there have been great disturbances at Galata amongst the storekeepers and Turkish sailors. It is said that the Grand Seigneur has ordered the principal mutineers to be executed.

It is supposed that the famous Sanjaek-Scheriff, or the Standard of Mahomed, will be carried to-morrow to the Imperial Mosque of Sultan Achmet, to announce to the faithful Mussulmans the day of the Grand Seigneur's departure for Adrianople, and it is thought that Mahomed will set out on the 10th, accompanied by the Imperial troops, and preceded, as well as followed, by a numerous body of fanatical volunteers, almost all of whom have made the campaign of 1809 and 1810 against the Russian army before Shumla. At Pera a report had been circulated that the Turks had experienced great losses in the vicinity of Yarna and Silistria. It was yesterday announced at Constantinople that the Turkish troops encamped near Rudsched towards Giurgevo. The best informed individuals think that the Russians will not attempt to take Shumla, but that, after investing that fortress on all sides, they will have a corps of reserve there, and that the main body of the army will march upon Constantinople. It is quite certain that the Russians will meet at the Balkan, the strongest, the most obstinate, and the most formidable resistance. The passages of these crazy mountains are intrusted to the Turkish cavalry called Spahis. A list of favours is published at Constantinople, which the Grand Seigneur promises to that already privileged cavalry after the victory. It is reported that these several corps amount to upwards of 30,000 men. It cannot be comprehended here why the Russians display no more activity in their military operations. Some say that the inundation of the Danube has counteracted their plans; and others that the Russian Ministry relies much on the scarcity of provisions which they expect to see soon in Turkey. If this be their calculation they are mistaken; for our English residents at Pera have assured us that supplies will not be wanting; and that if, for the present moment, some sufferings prevail in this respect, they will shortly arrive, both at Constantinople and amongst the army, an abundance of provisions, and of every necessary to preserve tranquillity.

The Constitutionnel says:—"Austria, foreseeing the conflagration that may arise in Europe out of the war in the East, is renewing her efforts to form a Holy League of Princes in Italy, of which she would be at the head, and by which that power would not only dispose of the Police and the Contingents of each Italian State, but also to prepare the Princes to undergo the fate which she designs for them in her views of aggrandisement in Italy. There will be, within a few months, a Congress of Italo-Austrian Princes at Rome, and it is expected that the Emperor Francis will be present."

GREAT BRITAIN. On the 4th of May, the Marquis of Anglesea brought forward his promised motion respecting his recall from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. He began by stating the impartial and conciliatory principles with which he entered upon the administration of that Government, which he confirmed by numerous extracts from his letters to the Ministers in England. He then proceeds to show, that his recall was not occasioned by his letter to Dr. Curtis, but had been determined on 6 weeks before, that is, as early as the 11th Nov. the Noble Marquis then read a letter of that date for the Duke of Wellington, in which the latter complains of the difficulties into which the King's government was thrown, in consequence of certain parts of the Lord Lieutenant's proceedings; particularly, the non removal of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steel from the commission of the Peace in the county of Clare, and the countenance given by His Excellency and by the Lord Chancellor to Lord Concurry. These and some other similar grounds of complaints are the subjects of discussion in a further correspondence of considerable length, which the noble Marquis pleads His Majesty's permission for making public.

At length on the 15th of Dec. he received information from the Duke of Wellington, that he would be immediately received from the government of Ireland. Upon the receipt of this intelligence, the Noble Marquis informs the house, that the excitement was so great in Dublin, that he could discover no other means of restoring public tranquillity than to consent to the publication of his letter to Dr. Curtis written a few days before, and which held out a prospect that Emancipation had not yet been lost sight of. The publication of this letter produced the desired effect: tranquillity was restored. The noble Marquis concludes by moving from a copy of a letter written to him by the House Secretary on the 10th Jan. with his answer. The Duke of Wellington observes in his answer, that, during the whole session, and especially, in the discussion on the Catholic question, he had abstained from throwing any blame on the noble Marquis's administration, he thought he might have been spared the pain of returning to it now. He observes that Parliament had no right to interfere between the King and the appointment of his servants, unless some public injury was sustained. He then justifies by various statements, his objections to the Marquis's conduct, as contained in the letters which had been read; expresses some doubt whether the King had consented to making a public use of these letters; and is sure if His Majesty had considered the subject in all its extent, he would not have consented. His grace comes to this conclusion, that it was impossible in these circumstances for the Marquis and himself to go on in their relative situations; the one as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the other as Minister of the Crown. He takes the responsibility of the dismissal wholly on himself; and passes a severe censure upon the Marquis's letter to Dr. Curtis, as serving to increase the agitations.

The Noble Marquis's motion was negatived without a division. Mr. O'CONNELL.—It was to be determined on Monday, or at farthest on Tuesday, whether Mr. O'CONNELL is to go for Clare or not, under the present return. If not for Clare, he will sit for some place, and be returned at once. He intends to take an active part in the discussion of the East India question, which will be glanced at, at all events before the expiration of the present Session.—Dub. Paper April 22.

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.—We have to announce the arrival of an English capitalist in Clare, who is about taking Mr. Gore's concerns at Clonroad for a lace-manufactory, the terms are understood, arranged; and on last Friday an application was made to the Very Rev. Dean O'Shaughnessy to ascertain whether he could procure for the factory four hundred females of from ten to sixteen years of age. The English projector has stated that should this undertaking succeed, he will establish another factory in a year hence, which will give employment to as many, or a greater number, of boys.—Limerick Era, Post.

KINGSTON, JUNE 10, 1829. DIED.—On Sunday last, Mrs. Willis from the United States. She had in the morning taken a large quantity of arsenic which caused her death. It appears that she was married at Rochester, York State, where she had carried on the business of a Milliner. Her husband found she was in debt, which, after the marriage, he was called upon to pay; to avoid this he removed to the upper part of this Province, where the parties mutually agreed to part.

Mr. W. came to Kingston and introduced himself as miniature painter, &c. On Friday last, Mrs. W. arrived in the Niagara Steam Boat, and went to her husband, who was informed, wished not to dissolve the arrangement that was made between them. This is supposed to have so powerfully operated upon the feelings of the unfortunate female, as to have induced her, in a fit of despair to have taken the deadly poison. U. C. Herald.

The week before last a most violent storm of wind, accompanied with hail, was felt in Pittsburgh, from twelve to fifteen miles from Kingston. The oldest persons about say they never saw so many trees blown down, and torn up by the roots, as are now to be seen in and about the Perth road, for several miles around. It being an unsettled part of the country, but little real damage was done, and we do not hear of any person being injured by the falling of the trees. Mr. Russell's house was greatly injured, and it is said that twelve hailstones were gathered, weighing a pound.—In Kingston the storm was not very violent.—Id.

Last week the weather was very hot for the season the thermometer standing as high as 85 degrees in the shade. On Sunday evening we had a refreshing shower, since that time the air has been quite cool, the thermometer falling to 60 degrees in the day time.—Upon the whole, the season has been highly favourable both for the fall and spring grain, as well as the grass crops.—We have conversed with several farmers from above who all agree in the very promising appearance of the wheat crops, this information cannot fail but to be highly gratifying, after the distress, and high price of grain owing to the failure of the crops last year.—Id.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, 10th June, 1829. His Excellency the Administrator in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:— Charles Paphus Anquet Honcher, Gent. to practise Physic and Surgery in this Province. Pierre Picte, Gent. a Public Notary, in this Province. Michel Roneau, Culler and Measurer of Square Timber, Plank, Boards and Deals.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

- June 9.—Brig Nelly, Steel, 21st May, from St. Johns Newfoundland, to Frost, and co. salmon and skins. Brig Dundal, Hayton, 26th April from Belfast, to Sheppard and Campbell, ballast. Brig Nancy, Bailey, from 42 days from London, to L. S. Levy, ballast. 10.—Ship John Stockburn, 22d May from Hull, to W. Price, and co. ballast. Ship Marmon, Wright, 12th May from Antwerp, to J. Dyke, ballast. Ship Lady Ridley, 4th do from Dublin, to do, 196 settlers. Bark Justinian, Ray, 28th do. from Halifax to C. Noyes and Co. run and sugar, 5 settlers. Bark Don, Hall, 3d do. from Newcastle, to Peniston and McGill, ballast. Brig John and Mary Potts, 3d do. do. ballast. Brig Margery, Wheatley, 5 weeks from do to M. Bell, ballast. Bark Wm. Pitt, Wedridge, 26th April from Hull, to L. S. Levy, ballast, 63 settlers. Ship Maidia, Beckett, 15th do. from do. to W. Price and Co. goods, 151 settlers. Brig Earl Moira, Allison, from London, to do. ballast. Ship Diadem, Smith, 7th May from do. to H. Lanesurrier and Co. ballast. Brig Hibernia, Boyle, 10th do. from Liverpool, to H. Gowen, and Co. salt. Brig Hope, Turner, 29th April from Dublin, to Heath and Moir, ballast.

CLEARED.

- June 8.—Bark Kingston, Ayres, Belfast, Pemberton and brothers.—Brig Bonito, Cockburn, London, W. Patton.—Bark Briston, Pearson, Cork, H. Gowen and do.—Bark Margaret, Boyle, Smith, do.—Brig Albion, Isaac, do. Pemberton, and brothers.—Brig Elizabeth, Shively, Padstow, James Thompson.—9th Bark St. John, Nicol, Port Glasgow, A. Gilmore and co.—Brig Marys, Jacobson, Colchester, Pemberton and brothers.—Brig Intent, Edwards, Youghall, J. S. Campbell.—Brig Zephyr, Evans, Belfast, H. Gowen and co.—Brig Belfast, Swan, Demerara, Tucker and Stewart.—Brig Catherine, Carnegie, Barbadoes, J. Ross, and co.—Schr. Mary-Ann, Smith, Pieton and New-York, Cringan and co.—10th Brig Earl of Aberdeen, D. Mearne, Belfast, James Hamilton, and co.—Bark Cottingham, C. Lhoit, Dublin, L. S. Levy.—Bark Trie, W. Thompson, Cork, J. S. Campbell.—Brig Neva, E. Pitche, London, C. Noyes and co.—Brig Sprightly, A. Johnson, Dundee, H. G. Forsyth and co.—Brig Hampton, D. Miner, Pieton and New-York, Cringan and co.—Brig Thetis, D. Gorman, Limerick, Wm. Prince, and co.—Ship Clarkson, R. Ward, Hull H. Methley.—11th Brig Charlotte, Sloan, Liverpool, J. Leather, and co.—Brig St. George, Thompson, Cardigan, Pemberton and brothers.—Brig Experiment, Bruce, Hull, Geo. Symes and Son.—Brig Diana, Millet, Belfast, H. G. Forsyth and co.—Bark Lord Nelson, Angus, Hull, L. S. Levy.—Bark Volunteer, Patterson, Cork J. S. Campbell.—Schr. Mitis Packet, Chaplin, Trinidad, C. A. Holt, Ship Ocean, Hearn, Waterford, W. Price and co.—12th Bark Hudson, Donaldson, Dundee, H. G. Forsyth and co.—Brig Fawcett, Pratt, Carmarthen, Pemberton and Brothers.—Bark Facide, M'Arthur, Port Glasgow, A. Gilmore and co.—Bark Bolivar, Belford, Waterford, W. Price and co.—Bark Caroline, Greig, London, Patton.—Bark Town of Ross Key, New Ross, J. S. Black.—Bark Tottenham, Evans, do.—Brig Tom Bowline, Hunter, Belfast, H. G. Forsyth and co.—Brig Harrington, Halliday, Whitehaven, J. Leather and co.—Ship Ottawa, Douglas, London, W. Price and co.—Ship Princess Charlotte, H. Reed, Newry, H. Gowen, and co.—Brig Erato, Mossop, Jamaica, Irvine, & co.—Brig Henry Brougham, Reigh, New-Ross, Wm. Price and co.

PASSENGERS.

In the Sophia, for London, sailed on Thursday, Mrs. Charles Grant and two daughters, and Mr. Wilson of Upper Canada.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Gulnare, for Quebec was spoken off St. Paul's, by the Hibernia on Saturday last. The Fingal, sailed from Liverpool for Quebec the same day as the Hibernian. Upwards of 20 sail are reported in the river bound up. A number of vessels from Ireland with settlers are daily expected. A letter from Miramichi, states, that up to the 19th inst 90 vessels from Europe had arrived there.

The Irish Vindicator.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1829.

The eyes of all nations are turned to the East and the fields in which war has displayed his bloody banners. The Russian army is already making that progress to be expected, from one so well acquainted with the science of destruction and which

consists of men capable of enduring all the fatigues of the military life. The powers of Europe whose influence or authority should be exerted to check the aggrandizement of this ambitious empire are either lulled in the profoundest sleep or so occupied with domestic disagreements, financial embarrassments and the endeavour to please and satisfy a half-finished people that it will undoubtedly be too late when they will think of rubbing the colwch's off their eyes, only to gaze with astonishment on the extended dominions of the Russian Autocrat. It is hardly to be doubted that Nicolas is throwing before the negotiations if any are set on foot, every delay which an able and dexterous statesman could devise, while he is making the most of the time and endeavouring to anticipate any prohibition from France and England, which, if these powers had not their senses steeped in total forgetfulness, should have been issued forth before now. The inhabitants of Canada might look forward with some pleasure to the announcement of a Russian war; it would profit this country, perhaps more than any other in existence at present.

Influence of Emancipation on Emigration from Ireland.—A vessel sailing from the port of Dublin for America, with between two and three hundred passengers on board, was met in the bay, by the Holyhead Steam Packet, the Captain of which, threw on board some English papers, containing accounts of the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. The greater number of the Emigrants hearing this news, and overjoyed with the prospect of living in their renovated country, obliged the captain to put them ashore, and willingly forfeiting their passage money, returned to the scenes of their former life, and the expected happiness to be derived from the liberation of their native land.

Unfortunate accident and brutal treatment.—On Saturday morning last a person by name DEMERS, of this city had his hand dreadfully fractured by the bursting of his gun, while Pigeon-shooting. The different bones, tendons and muscles were completely torn up and so mangled and shattered as to present a most frightful appearance. While in this state, in the most excruciating torture and nearly exhausted from loss of blood, he applied at the house of a reputed gentleman on the Tammer road contiguous to the place where the injury was received, for a drink of water. But what was his astonishment, when in this miserable condition, a condition sufficient to excite the commiseration of the most insensible, his application was met by insult and abuse and with evident reluctance was he permitted to obtain the humblest favour that even charity can bestow. The proprietor of the mansion, applied every epithet that could wound the feelings and insult the condition to which the unfortunate man was reduced. Obligated to depart from this scene of inhumanity agonized both in mind and in body, with difficulty and by the assistance of a friend, who accompanied him, he was enabled to reach the road, where he was taken up by a vehicle passing by and conveyed to town. His hand and a portion of his arm were amputated in a short time after.

We are sorry, in a country like this, where the courtesies of civilized life are or at least should be known, that a circumstance of a nature so contrary to humanity should have happened. To pour upon a suffering individual the torrent of abuse which we understand Mr. Demers, who is sufficiently respectable to ensure him exemption from such, received, is far from being allowable and deserves the severest censure. How a human being could be so destitute of the better feelings of our nature, under such circumstances we know not and how a man high in rank and bearing the dignified appellation of a soldier, should so far forget one of the best and most approved qualities of a soldier's character, is, in a manner, beyond our comprehension. Pity for the person so acting, prevents us of giving his name to the public and we would be almost assumed were another circumstance of the kind to occur to put it on record, lest strangers might think the province of Lower Canada became again the habitation of the ferocious animals of the woods and the desert. This country, thanks to providence, is not cursed with those baneful laws, termed game laws, by means of which so many are yearly consigned to a premature fate, in England. If any person think he can introduce high aristocratic notions into this country, we are disposed to believe, he will find himself disappointed of his object. The voice of the public, however discordant it may be on other matters, will be pretty much of the same tone on this, and ill-treatment such as now complained of, and which can have its origin from no other cause, will, we are confident meet with general indignation and reproof. As for us, we will ever strive to discountenance such, the credit of the country and the character of the people requires that insults of this kind, and which might have been offered to a stranger, equally well as to the person concerned, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The untutored Indian would blush to be guilty of such conduct. Let the civilized Englishman be not ashamed to imitate him.

A woman by name McCLECKRY, was committed to the goal in this city last week, under strong suspicion of attempting the life of her own child by drowning. It is said she endeavoured to execute her purpose two or three times, and had the child immersed in the water but was prevented by persons who mistaking her intentions, watched her, she is committed for breach of the peace.

MONTREAL IMPORTERS.

- Brig DRYAD, Swinburn, from London.—F. A. Laroque, William Budden, W. Bradbury & Co. W. Coit, M'Donnell and Homes, Gillespie, Moffatt and Co. G. Seebold, William Smith and Co. Shuter and Wilkins, Peter McGill and Co. John Torrance and Co. Thomas Ammer, Miller Watkins and Co. Miller, Fisher and Co. B. Ansell, John Fisher. Ship THAMES, Stodd, from London. Gillespie, Moffatt and Co. M'Donnell and Homes, W. Stephens, John Torrance & Co. Ship NAILER, M'Coll from Greenock.—Simpson, Macintyre and Co. Brig MARGARET BALFOUR, Gellatly, from Dundee.—Gillespie, Moffatt and Co. Miller, Fisher and Co. Brig JNO. Russel, from Nassau (New Providence) Irvine, Leslie and Co. Brigantine ENTERPRISE, Shepard, from New-York.—S. F. Holcomb. Brig KINGFISHER, Rayside from London. J. T. Barrett, W. Smith and Co. Scott, Montgomerie and Co. Walter M. Peddie, John Carter, Simpson, Macintyre and Co. James Connell and Co. Peter McGill and Co. Joseph Beckett, Kenneth Walker, Nelson Walker, Hart Logan and Co. Wm. Guld, Junr. and Co. Shuter and Wilkins, J. A. Perkins, Gibbs and Co. William Budden, William Peddie and Co. Ship LADY GORDON, Harmer, from Liverpool.—Smith and Lindsay, W. L. Coit, P. H. Teulon, J. & J. M. Frothingham, James Miller, Andrew Doyle, J. T. Barrett, Shuter and Wilkins, W. T. Richardson, Benjamin Ansell, John Wragg and Co. Wm. Peddie and Co. Robert Froste and Co. William Budden, William Farquhar, George Savage and Co. Peter McGill and Co. William Ritchie and Co. Charles Brooke and Brother Wm.

Smith and Co. Hector Russell and Co. John MacPherson and Co. Jones and Smith.

Brig MARY, Dick, from Greenock.—James Miller. Ship MANFIELD, Stainback, from London.—Wm. Ritchie and Co. J. Domegani, Adam Ferrie and Co. Carter Begley and Co. Forsyth, Richardson and Co.

Bark ENDEAVOUR, Collinson, from London.—Robert Kirkwood, Benjamin Ansell, Hedge and Lyman, Edward Cheney, P. H. Teulon, John M'Pherson and Co. Gillespie Moffatt and Co. Forsyth Richardson and Co. William Farquhar.

Brig RITSON, Dillon from Liverpool.—John Wragg and Co. Charles Try, C. Brooke and Brothers, J. and D. P. Ross, Gibbs and Co. Shuter and Wilkins, Gillespie, Moffatt and Co. Edward Cleavey, Forsyth, Richardson and Co. J. G. Mackenzie, William Smith and Co. Irvine Leslie and Co. A. Ferrie and Co. Robertson, Masson and Co. J. Connell and Co. Nelson Walker, W. L. Coit, John Fisher, Robert Froste and Co. W. T. Richardson, J. A. Perkins, Allan and Bain, Nicholas P. M. Kurzyn, Jules Quesnel.

Brig EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Boyd from Liverpool.—Simpson, Macintyre and Co. William Budden, J. Douglal, junr. C. Brooke and Brothers W. L. Coit, Benjamin Hart, Andrew Shaw, John Fisher, Cornack and M'Kay, J. Torrance and Co. Alexander Gray, William Smith and Co. Miller Fisher and Co. Peter McGill and Co. Thomas Ammer, Shuter and Wilkins, J. & J. M. Frothingham, James Miller.

Brig HOPE, Hall, from Newcastle.—William BRUSSEL, Whiteway, from Bristol.—J. Beckett, Irvine, Leslie and Co. Brig ALEXANDER, Errington, from London.—Horatio Gates and Benjamin Hart, E. Muir, J. Fisher, Smith and Lindsay.

Brig CHEVROT, Mawson, from Newport.—Smith and Lindsay.

Brig WESTOE, Marshall from London. Thomas Ammer.

Brig NEW FELIX SOULIGNY, Painchaud, from Liverpool.—John Torrance and Co.

Tuesday forenoon, we visited Mr. Lewis, at Mrs. Gillespie's, in the New Market, where he is now exhibiting the magnifying powers of his Solar Microscope, and rarely have we been so well entertained by any public exhibition. It is impossible for any person who has not seen them to have any idea of the wonders exhibited by this instrument, which magnifies minute objects to the most frightful size. In so much vinegar as merely wetted a small piece of glass, he shewed a creature resembling a snake, of about 13 feet in length which twisted and writhed under the heat of the sun, and consequent absorption of the liquor in which it was bred until it died. When so far weakened as to remain still enough for close inspection, it was easy to trace the motion of the blood and other fluids through the transparent skin of the tortured reptile until death put an end to its sufferings. One single drop of vinegar contained 20 to 30, and sometimes as many as 50, of these minute creatures. A piece of glass dipped into the dust of a Cheshire cheese, exhibited an immense number of animals of various sizes, from that of a rat, in a small pig, running about with the otherwise invisible pieces of cheese, in their claws, and skipping with velocity to avoid the heat occasioned by the rays of the sun, concentrated in the microscope. Some of the dust of a fig placed upon the point of a needle exhibited a number of animals, nearly, although not altogether similar, to those of the cheese. Besides these are the proboscis of a mesquite, and the legs, wings and eyes, of various insects, seemingly of most formidable magnitude. The crystallization of various salts are most beautiful, and nearly equal the variety of the Kaleidoscope. Upon the whole we are of opinion, that rarely have the citizens of Montreal had such a gratuitous entertainment offered to them. The curious observer will be much amused, the philosopher delighted, and the Christian while he surveys this comparatively unknown region of the Creator's works, be induced to repeat "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty!—In wisdom hast thou made them all!"—Herald.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines of H. W. are inadmissible. E. from Quebec, will be inserted in our next. As also, JAMES KEOGH'S Communication.

MARRIED.

On Sunday afternoon, after Divine Service, at Christ Church in this city, by the Rev. B. B. Stevens, A. M. Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. George Robert Field Groat, of Grimsby, Upper Canada, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Kenneth Walker of this city. At Corwall, U. C. on the 10th instant, by the Rev. S. J. Mountain, Mr. Angus Ferguson, to Mary, only daughter of Alexander McKenzie, Esq. of Williamstown. On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Elmore Debor, son of Mr. Roger Debor, of St. Armand, to Charlotte Mary, only daughter of the late Ensign William McKenzie, of His Majesty's late 4th Royal Veteran Batt. both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday night last, Mrs. Julie Dumont, wife of Edward Dumont, Esq. Advocate of Montreal. In this city, on the morning last, Mr. James P. Ashworth, a native of Lancashire, England, aged 52.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he carries on business under the firm of JOHN MACGRUER & Co. at the Corner Store, Notre Dame Street, Place d'Armes, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, adapted for the use of Town and Country Customers.

His present Stock consists of a select and general assortment of Fashionable New Goods, of almost every description in his line. In fine, as his object is, if possible, to establish a regular Retail Store, where customers can supply themselves with newly every article in the Dry Goods LINE, he hopes to be able to render every justice to those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom; and by unremitting attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has already so liberally experienced.

JOHN MACGRUER.

JUST OPENED.

A choice selection of MUSIC, comprising the most POPULAR Songs of the day—a great variety of AIRS with VARIATIONS, RONDOES, &c.—Cramer's Instructions for the Piano Forte, and Favonrite Airs arranged for the Flute.

—ALSO—

Will receive, in a few days— 2 cases Ladies' Fine Straw Bonnets, 1 case Children's ditto, 3 boxes Superfine and Fine Carpeting. Montreal, 12th June, 1829.

COTTEREL & COOK, Tailors, No. 20 St. Paul Street.

return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal support they have received since their commencement in business. They beg leave to say that they are now supplied with an elegant variety of Cloths of the best description, Waistcoating and every other article in their line, to suit their customers. Their moderate charges, the neat and fashionable manner in which their work shall be finished, together with despatch in the execution, will, they hope, give general satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour them with their orders. Montreal, June 5, 1829.

WANTED.—Two JOURNEYMEN

Cabinet Makers, who can undertake the general run of work Apply to H. BRADFORD. June 12th, 1829. 61, Notre Dame-street.

THE Subscriber has just received per late arrivals a fresh supply of GENTLEMEN'S LONDON BEAVER HATS of the very best Quality and of the latest fashion.

D. BRIDGE. 119 St. Paul Street. Montreal, June 2, 1829.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Concern carried on by the Subscribers, at QUEBEC, under the FIRM of ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co. was Dissolved on the 15th JULY last, by the expiry of the Contract.

All Debts due to or by the late Firm, will be settled by the Subscribers, PETER and DAVID BURNET, who continue to carry on the business at QUEBEC, in their own name, and on their own account.

Signed at Greenock, } JAMES HUNTER & Co. the 3d March, 1829. } Signed at London, } PETER BURNET. the 7th March, 1829. } Signed at Quebec, } DAVID BURNET. the 27th May, 1829. }

Montreal, Office of Surveyor of Roads, June 15, 1829.

THE undersigned will receive at his

Office, or at the Clerk of the Peace Office, to SATURDAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sealed Tenders, including the names of two good securities, for the construction of a common Sewer, to be made under that part of St. Lambert street, comprised between Notre Dame street (in town), and Craig street, (in St. Lawrence Suburbs.)

The said sewer will be either built of stone or brick, and in either case the contractor will give in his price according to the running foot, French measure, of the sewer completed, the digging and filling up of trenches included, as well as the carting away of the rubbish and superabundant earth, and depositing of the same as the subscriber shall direct.—The said sewer shall be at least seven feet deep.

DIMENSIONS OF THE SEWER.

If in Brick—18 or 24 inches diameter. If in Stone—Two feet wide by three feet high within work. The flooring of this sewer to be made of flags not less than six inches thick with an inverted arch of brick. The side walls one foot thick, the covering to be arched in stone. The masonry work must be of the best grey stone, the mortar being made of black stone lime and river sand.

Proposals will also be received for Iron Grates, to be constructed over said Sewer on a level with the Street, each Grate to be set in a cut stone frame in the usual manner. The conductor from the Grate to the sewer to be of the best hewn Stone, of ten inches thick.

By order, J. VIGER, Road Surveyor.

Two insertions in each paper in this City.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL anxious to encourage a spirit of research, and to excite a taste for scientific pursuits, have resolved upon offering FOUR SILVER MEDALS for Essays on scientific subjects, thereby endeavouring to rouse the dormant talent of the Province, by exciting a praiseworthy emulation.

For THREE of these Medals, the competition will be open to the public generally, and ONE only will be exclusively confined to the competition of the several classes of Members.

The Medals offered are as follows:— 1. A Silver Medal for the Essay descriptive of the QUADRUPEDS of BRITAIN NORTH AMERICA, their generic and specific characters, their modes of life and the uses to which they can be applied. This essay to be open to general competition.

2. A Silver Medal for the best Essay descriptive of the PLANTS indigenous to the CANADA, their generic and specific characters, their habits, and their uses, medical and economical. This essay to be open to the competition of the Honorary, Corresponding and Ordinary Members of the Society, resident in the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES, only.

3. A Silver Medal for the best Essay on any branch of general literature, the particular subjects thereof to be chosen by the respective authors. This essay to be open to general competition.

4. A Silver Medal for the best Essay on any branch of philosophy or science, other than Natural History, the particular subjects thereof to be chosen by the respective authors. This essay to be open to general competition.

The Society being anxious to encourage general talent imposes no restriction as to the qualification of competitors for the Medals, further than that they shall be resident or usually so, of some one of the British North American Provinces, nor to the language in which the Essays are to be written.

The Essays intended for the competition are to be transmitted to, and to be received by A. F. HOLMES, Esquire, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society, or before the 20th day of February 1830, accompanied by a sealed note containing the name of the author, and a motto similar to one to be inserted at the commencement of the essay. The Essays which do not obtain the prizes will, if required, be returned with their accompanying notes unopened to any designated reader. The Society also reserves to itself the right of retaining the successful Essays, as well as the power of refusing any of the Medals, should none of the essays be deemed, in the opinion of the Judges to be appointed, worthy of it.

The Committee of Judges to whom the Essays will be referred will be appointed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society in February 1830, and will be composed of Members of the Society and of other individuals residents of Montreal distinguished for their literary and scientific acquirements, and the Society would recommend competitors resident in Montreal, and whose handwriting might possibly be familiar to the Judges to be appointed to procure the assistance of some friend to copy the Essay intended for competition in order that not even the slightest grounds for supposed partiality may exist.

The Medals will be presented to the successful candidates, or to their authorized representatives at the Annual Meeting of the Society on the 18th May, 1830.

JOHN RICHARDSON, Secy. A. F. HOLMES, Corresponding Secretary. ROBERT ARMOUR, Jr. Recording Secretary. Society's Room, 5th June, 1829.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND.—THE NEW BRIG NEW FLEET, SOULIGNY, Capt. PAINEAUD, 225 tons register, will be ready to take in Cargo by the 20th inst. Apply to the Captain on Board, or to FELIX SOULIGNY. June 11th, 1829. 53—

JOHN KELLY,

Merchant Tailor; No. 4, St. Francois Xavier street, THANKFULL for past favours, respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, that he is constantly supplied with an elegant assortment of CLOTHES and WAISTCOATING of the best description, he hopes from his moderate charges and general knowledge in cutting to merit a share of public patronage as he is constantly supplied with the newest fashions from London and New-York. Montreal, June 9th, 1829.

WHEAT CRIBBLES, or FANNING MACHINES, new, and constructed on the latest, and most approved principles—for sale by F. ANT. LAROQUE, 22, St. Francois Xavier-st. (29 tier.) March 20th, 1829.

TO LET,

THE House and premises occupied by P. N. Rossier Esq. St. Louis Street (formerly situated as a Residence for a Military Gentleman); also fire proof cellars in Notre-Dame and St. Alexis streets, the whole or any part thereof on reasonable terms, Possession immediately Apply to the Printer.—Montreal 2nd June 1829

BURGANDY WINE, of superior quality, in Bottles for Sale by F. ANT. LAROQUE, No. 22, Saint Francois Xavier Street Montreal, December, 1828.

Poetry.

(From the London Magazine.)

HOMELIFESHOYS.

Not a man—or a boy,
But a little fellow—Old Song
If there is a time, a happy time,
When a boy is just half a man;

When a lady may kiss him without a crime,
And flirt with him like a fan;—
When mamma with their daughters will leave him
If he only will seem to fear them;

These, Lily!—these were the days when you
Were my boyhood's early flame,
When I thought it an honour to tie your shoe,
And trembled to hear your name;

When I thought to take a kiss,
That your lips would half to invite me,
But, Lily! I soon got over this,
When I kissed—and they did not bite me.

Oh! those were glad times, and merry times,
And our hearts were then in the spring;
When I passed my night in writing you rhymes,
And my days in hearing you sing;

And don't you remember your mother's dismay,
When she found in your drawer my sonnet;
And the beautiful verses I wrote one day,
On the ribbon that hung from your bonnet?

And the seat we made by the fountain's gush,
Where your task you were wont to say;—
And how I lay under the holy hush,
And your governess went away;

And how, when too long at your task you sat,
Or whenever a kiss I wanted,
I brayed like an ass—or mewed like a cat,
Till she deemed that the place was haunted?

And do not you, love, remember the days,
When I dressed you for the play;—
When I pinned your kerchief and loosed your stays
In the nearest and kindest way?

And do you forget the kiss you gave me,
When I tore my hands with your pin;—
And how you wondered men would not shave
The beads from their horrible chin?

And do you remember the garden wall
I climb'd up every night;—
And the racket we made in the servant's hall,
When the wind had put out the light;

When Sally got up in her petticoat,
And John came out in his shirt;—
And I said he'd had a guinea note,
And blinded him with a squirt?

And don't you remember the horrible bite
I got from the gardener's bitch;
When John let her out of the kennel for spite,
And she seized me crossing the ditch;

And how you wept when you saw my blood,
And numbered me with Love's martyrs;—
And how you helped me out of the mud,
By tying together your garters?

But, Lily! now I am grown a man,
And these days are all gone by,
And fortune may give me the best sea can,
And the brightest destiny;

But I would give every hope and joy
That my spirit may taste again,
That I once more were that gladtime boy,
And that you were as young as then.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The History of the Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower-Canada, for 1828—29.

BY S. H. WILCOCKE.
THE present Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower-Canada, is one of paramount and general interest, probably not equalled by any that has hitherto taken place since the first establishment of the Constitution, not only as regards this Province, but as connected with, and bearing upon, the general system of Legislation in the other British colonies in North America. It has likewise been the first, and only, session, of which the debates have been regularly reported and published in the daily papers.

By this, for the first time, not only has the public in Canada, but the people of England, and the administration at home, been enabled to judge of the motives, arguments and sentiments, which have actuated the Legislators of this Province in their proceedings. By this only, are the constituents of the people rendered capable of properly appreciating the merits of those in whom they repose their trust. By this publicity alone, are even the representatives themselves held in check, and become guarded in statements or assertion, which, though passing current in the warmth of debate, may not be equally warranted by public concurrence. By this, the administration is more enlightened as to the sentiments and feelings of the public, than by addresses, resolutions, and bills, that are officially presented. By this, the barren record of the Journals of the Legislature are illustrated:—those journals are the text—this is the commentary.

The compiler has enjoyed unequalled advantages for preparing and publishing the debates of the House of Assembly; and had, during the session, hitherto, been almost the sole person from whose reports, all the newspapers in this Province have derived their information. It has unavoidably and necessarily occurred that many mistakes and inaccuracies have taken place; yet he flatters himself, that upon the whole, his labours have been satisfactory to the country; at large, and to the members of the Legislature in particular, as containing, generally, a full and faithful account of the session. The collection and complement of the debates and proceedings in a volume, will give him an opportunity of correcting most of those errors which have unintentionally been made in the course of reporting; and the gentleness and consideration he has experienced from the members and officers of the Legislature, in facilitating him in his arduous undertaking, and affording every necessary information, will be a guarantee for the authenticity and accuracy of the work it is desired to present to the public.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leaves to call the attention of his friends and the public in general, to his General Assortment of HARDWARE, which has been selected from the first Manufacturing houses in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, &c. which consists of the following articles, viz:—Table and desert knives and forks; pocket, pen, shoe and butcher's knives; scissars; razors and razor straps; britania metal, iron and iron tinned ladles; iron and iron tinned tea kettles; sauce pans; stew pans; round and oval pots; tea boilers; fish kettles and glue pots; brass and iron weights; 4 lbs. to 4 oz. girls; roller and straining web; stamped brass curtain pins; commode knobs; cupboard knobs; bell pulls; door finger plates and knockers; Keys, latching and brass hammer; shoe pinners, punches and tacks; brass and plated chamber and card table candlesticks; japan'd tea, bread, and knife trays; wood screws, bit, strap, and butt hinges; nails, iron, iron, drawback, chest, cupboard, gill, trunk, ped and stock locks; carpenter and cooper axes, adzes, drawing knives, steel yards and files assorted; coffin furniture; shoe, paint, scrubbing, dusting, table, furniture, whitewash, horse, hearth, and sweeping brushes; mouse and rat traps; table, sledge, and cow bells; jappaned and tinned halter chains; iron, brass and copper wire; polished steel and brass fire irons; graters, brass and ornamented green feeders, assorted sizes; hamper lines twine assorted; hand, tenant, key hole, web and cut saws; plane irons; chisels; gouges; augurs, gimblets, &c.; gig and saddle whips; women and mens' saddle truss.

White rope, Glass, assorted sizes, Sheet iron, Nails, wrought and cut, Twine, Bar and sheet lead, Iron and steel, Spades and shovels, Grindstones, Frying pans.

ANDREW DOYLE, Montreal, December 12, 1828.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

L. LALANNE, Book Binder and Account Book Manufacturer, St. James street, in the range of brick buildings, directly opposite the dwelling house of John Frothingham, Esq. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having finished his engagement as apprentice with Mr. E. C. Tuttle, and having procured himself tools at a great expense, being very scarce and difficult to procure in this country, he is now ready to execute all kinds of work in the above line, and trusts from the long experience he has had during his stay with E. C. Tuttle, he will be able to execute orders to the satisfaction of the public in general, either in neatness, taste, strength and punctuality; having seen much dissatisfaction arising from disappointment, he assures the public that he will make a rule to engage no work but what will be executed with dispatch, & ready to meet its due time of engagement. He flatters himself that by a constant application to his business, it will ensure him a share of the public patronage. Maps pasted upon linen and neatly varnished. December 19, 1828.

JOHN TURNEY

BEGS to acknowledge the grateful sense of obligation he feels to his friends and the public, for the kind support he has experienced since his commencement in business. He has on hands, at his Store, corner of Place d'Armes, opposite Doctor Arnold's, a large and general assortment of every article in his line, including Cloths and Cassimers, Flannel, white and coloured, English and Scotch Blankets, Scotch Plaidings and Serges, Bombazettes and Tartans, Irish Linen and Sheetting, Cotton, of every description, Printed Calicoes and Ginghams, Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs of various kinds, &c. &c. A large assortment of best imitation Combs, &c. &c. Together with his usual supply of small wares, which he offers to the public at the most reduced prices. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS

THE Subscriber who has resided in this city for the last seven years, and who has been frequently solicited by some of the most respectable inhabitants, to procure for them servants of good moral character and industry, and having been applied to, often, by such servants, to provide appropriate situations for them, begs leave to inform the public, that by the advice and suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Phelan, he consents to open an office of intelligence for such servants as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good behaviour and moral conduct. To save trouble to both parties, none need apply but those who come under that denomination. The subscriber intending only the public advantage, begs leave to state, that under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Phelan, his attendance will be given without charge to either parties. N. B. Masters and mistresses are requested to see that the certificates be signed by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, or by the subscriber. PETER DUNN. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

AT THEIR PREMISES, Adjoining the Recollet Church JAMAICA Rum, Demerara & Leeward Island Rum, Muscovado Sugar, East India do. Loaf do. Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Coffee, Pimento, Black & White Pepper, Port, Tenerife, Sherry, Bucellas, Mountain and other Wines in Wood. Champagne, Stock, Burgundy and other Wines in Bottle, Figs, Olives, and Olive Oil.

—A L S O— Canada Nails, assorted sizes, English Iron do. do. Boiler Plate, Thompson's Screwed Augurs, A Cask Coffin Furniture, Spikes, Rivet Bolts, Cart & Plough-Chains, Cart Drawers, American Felling Axes, Ship Scrapers, Hinges, Iron Chests, Grates, Stationary, Plate Glass, Corkwood, Cement, &c. &c.—Mahogany and various kinds of Cabinet and Dye Woods.

IRVINE, LE-LIE & Co, Montreal, 12th December, 1828. 8w

INFORMATION WANTED.—PATRICK COGHLIN, from Cloghan, King's County Ireland, a Boat and shoe maker, supposed to be present in some part of the States, is requested to intimate (if living) to his sister Catherine Coghlan, who now resides in John's L. Canada, his place of residence, as she wishes to have intelligence of him, not having heard any account of him since her arrival in this country. New-York papers will be pleased to note this.

LA MINERVE.

HAVING an extensive circulation both in Town and Country, particularly amongst Canadian Merchants and others; it is believed that Merchants, Auctioneers &c. would find it profitable Advertiser. Office of La Minerve, No. 3, St. Jean Bte Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST Received and for sale by the subscriber St. Francois Xavier Street:— CROCKFORD, or Life in the West: PELHAM, or the Adventures of a Gentleman; NOTIONS OF THE AMERICANS, by a Travelling Bachelor; POLLOCK'S COURSE OF TIME, the revised Edition, with a Life of the Author, and Notes; RECORDS OF WOMEN, by Mrs. Hemans; FESSENDEN'S NEW AMERICAN GARDNER; DEATH'S DOING, with thirty Engravings; MORSE'S UNIVERSAL GAZETEER; AMERICAN CONSTITUTION; and an additional supply of Elementary & School Books of good Editions. The Subscriber has now on hand very general assortment of Miscellaneous, Classical, School and Juvenile BOOKS, which he offers for sale by wholesale or retail at very low prices, and also a general assortment of STATIONARY and BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS. Country Merchants and Teachers who will favour him with their orders, may rely on being supplied on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN CAMPBELL, N. B.—Those Gentlemen who favored J. C. with orders for Books, from New York, are respectfully informed that they have arrived and are now ready for delivery. Montreal, 19th December, 1828.

RECEIVED by the last shipping, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—

18 Double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheeses of superior quality, 30 boxes Poland Starch, 5 pipes excellent Cognac Brandy, 4 do. Holland Gin, 4 do. Fayal Madeira, 5 br. casks white Spanish Wine, recommended for family use, 20 bags Barcelona Nuts, 4 casks Nutmegs, 300 Newcastle Grindstones, 100 keys white Paint.

—A L S O— Whiskey, Pepper, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c. And a variety of FRENCH WINES—the titles his usual assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. Bills of Exchange on London. FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE, 22, St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal 12th December, 1828.

MILE END TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already received, and embraces the present opportunity of informing them that at great expense he has erected A new and elegant Bowling Alley, justly considered to be superior to any in the Province. He has also a large Assembly Room, prepared and suitable for the entertainment of Gentel Parties who may honour him with their commands. It is intended to keep the roads from his house to Town in good order the present winter; and the Subscriber hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a further share of public patronage. JOHN M'CURDY. Mile-End Tavern, Dec. 27 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE PAINT SHOP OF THE SUBSCRIBER, Head of St. Urbain-street, St. Lawrence suburbs: A general assortment of Warranted Fancy, Bush-bottomed, Bal-backed, Spring-backed & Windsor Chairs, Rush-bottomed and Wooden SEETTES—painted and tained in the neatest manner. P. MILER. N. B.—House Painting and Glazing, &c. &c. executed as usual. Montreal, March 24, 1829.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most grateful thanks to his Patrons, numerous friends and the Public, who have been kind enough to favour him since his commencement in business, for their very liberal support. He assures them, the will always have on hand, the choicest assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. PETER DUNN. No. 67, Notre Dame street. Montreal, December 13, 1828.

GENUINE IRISH WHISKEY.

* * * N. B. GENUINE IRISH WHISKEY, from Hague's Distillery, Dublin, for sale as above.

INFORMATION WANTED.—THE

wife of James Bricklin, late of Portarlington, arrived at Quebec last May, expecting to find her husband there, who sailed for that port in 1825, and was known to be there in the autumn of 1827. He is by trade a Tailor, and is supposed to have removed to some other city in Canada or the United States; she takes this means of making her situation known to him, and requests that Editors will be kind enough to insert this notice in their papers, in furtherance of her purpose. Woodfield, Quebec, 16th February, 1829.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Montreal and vicinity, that he has removed his COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT from his late residence, in St. Sacrament street, to the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN BLAND, Blacksmith, Hay Market; where he intends to continue the Coach-making business, in the most extensive manner. He will be constantly supplied with every article in his line, of the most fashionable kind, and on the newest and most approved plans. Carriages painted and repaired in the neatest manner. N. B.—Springs made and repaired not inferior any in this Province. MICHAEL O'MEARA. Montreal, February 5, 1829.

J. KELLY, Merchant Tailor, No. 4, St. Francois Xavier Street.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the Public of Montreal, and its vicinity, that he has in his full supply of Goods, of the most fashionable colors and the best quality.—He flatters himself from his experience in Cutting, to receive a part of public patronage, as he is constantly supplied with the newest fashions from London and New-York. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

THE UPPER CANADA COACHES will leave Montreal until further notice, Six Times per week, viz:—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. The Steam Boat St. Lawrence will leave Lachine on each of the above days, at One o'Clock, P. M., and also on Saturdays at Six o'Clock, A. M. June 6, 1829.

Oil-Cloth Manufactory.



THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and of the two Canadas, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of FLOOR-CLOTHS of every description, for Lobbies, Halls, Offices, &c. &c. at his establishment, Grey Nuns-st. St. Anne suburb. He begs leave to assure his customers, that he can supply their orders, on terms as reasonable as can be afforded by importers, and with patterns of the very handsome description. N. B.—He always has on hand, a considerable supply to meet immediate demands. J. B. CHAIFOUX. Montreal, February 22d, 1829.

P. REILLY AND CO.

TAILORS. BEG leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public of Montreal and its vicinity, that they have removed from their former place of residence, McGill street, to No. 145 St. Paul street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. KELLY, in front of the New Market, where they will continue to carry on business. All who may favour them with their orders, shall be punctually attended to. May 12th, 1829. (41)

NOTICE.—The Boats on Lake Champlain

having commenced running, the MAILS or the UNITED STATES will now leave Montreal on MONDAYS—for Swanton only. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, For Whitehall and New York. The above are all made up at HALF PAST TWO o'clock, P. M. ANDREW PORTEOUS, Post Office, Montreal, 25th April, 1829.

MRS. O'KEEFE begs leave to inform

her friends and the Public, that she has opened at Laprairie a BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL where she proposes to INSTRUCT YOUNG LADIES in the ordinary accomplishments of their sex including the French and English languages. As the village combines the advantages of the country with the means of easy and speedy communication with the city, she trusts that her establishment will be found not unworthy of attention. Laprairie, May 13, 1829.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

Arrangement for 1829. THE Proprietors of the principal Boats on the Lake having entered into an arrangement, the Boats will run in the following manner:—

The Franklin,

Captain R. W. SHERMAN, fitted up in an elegant style, will run for passengers and light freight, and leave Whitehall on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and St. Johns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at One o'clock, P. M. through the season.

The Congress,

Captain G. LATROPP, will take place in the line as soon as the towing of rafts is completed, and thereafter leave Whitehall on Mondays and Fridays, and St. Johns on Tuesday and Saturdays of each week, about One o'clock, P. M. through the season. She will run for passengers, and receive on board freight to be landed at all her usual stopping places. Should the public accommodation require, the WASHINGTON, Capt. S. H. SNOW, will be brought out, to run the trips of the CONGRESS, until the latter has completed the business of Towing. In case of the failure of the Franklin, the PHENIX is in readiness to take her place. So also, in case of the failure of Congress, the WASHINGTON, will be immediately brought out to supply her place. The public are thereby assured that no permanent interruption can happen. FARE—through the Lake \$5; Deck Passengers, \$2.50. Burlington, May, 1829.

UPPER CANADA COACHES.

Will leave MONTREAL, until further notice, six times per week, viz:—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at ELEVEN o'Clock, A. M.—THE STEAM-BOAT

St. Lawrence,

Will leave LACHINE on each of the above days, at ONE o'Clock P. M. and also on Saturdays at six o'Clock A. M. May, 1829.

OTTAWA LINE OF STAGES AND STEAM-BOATS.

FROM MONTREAL to By-Town and HULL, STAGES will leave E. Cushing's McGill-street, Montreal, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at FIVE o'Clock for Lachine; the Steam-Boat St. Andrews will leave immediately after the arrival of the stages, and proceed to the foot of the rapids at Corville the same day; the Steam-Boat William King will leave Grenville the following morning at Five o'Clock, and arrive at By-Town and Hull early each day. Returning of the William King, will leave By-Town and Hull Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Five o'Clock in the morning and arrive at Grenville in time for the stage to proceed to the foot of the rapids, where the St. Andrews will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays morning at Eight o'Clock for Lachine, where stages will be in readiness and will generally arrive in Montreal by three o'Clock in the afternoon.

FOR FREIGHT.

There will be a Canal Boat for transporting the Goods from the foot of the Canal to Lachine which will leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Two o'Clock. The subscribers have built a new boat well decked for the express purpose. Price of freight from that place to By-town and Hull, two shillings and ten pence per 112 pounds, to be weighed or measured at the option of the carriers.—Potash per barrel from By-Town and Hull to Montreal, eight shillings and six pence—from the foot of the rapids Carrillon and Point Fortune to Montreal, two shillings and six pence.—from Hawkesbury and Grenville to Montreal, seven shilling; the carriers hold themselves responsible for all damage done to Goods through their neglect only. For further information apply to E. Cushing, Montreal, where orders will be attended to; Theodore Davis, Point Fortune or Carrillon, Thomas Mears, Hawkesbury and Grenville, and the Clerk stationed at By-Town. EMERY CUSHING, Montreal. THEODORE DAVIS, Point Fortune & Carrillon. THOMAS MEARS, Hawkesbury and Grenville. Montreal, May, 1829. N. B. The price of freight will extend to those only, who give all their freight through the season to that line.

Montreal Prices, Current—June 16.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including ASHES, POT, Pearl, Pork, Prime Mess, Prime, Cargo, Fresh, BEEF, Prime mess, FLOUR, Superfine, Fine, Fish, Salmon, Shad, Mackarel, Herrings, Codfish, Tobacco, Plug, Upper-Canada Leaf, Wheat, Oats, Pease, Barley, Flaxseed, TIMBER, White Oak, Red pine, White Pine, Pipe Staves, Rum, amica, Icewafers, Brandy, Cognac, Gin, Hollands, Whiskey, Tea, Twankey, Hyson Skia, Hyson, Coffee, Sugar, Surovado, Leaf, Salt, Iron, English, Steel, Crawley, Hoop Ls, Sole Leather, Harness do, Seal-Skins, Seal-Skins, Upper Leather.

LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORY,

East Corner of Papineau Square, Quebec Suburbs) THE Subscriber's Linseed Oil Manufactory, being now in operation, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will constantly have on hand for sale, the best boiled and raw Linseed Oil also putty. All orders sent to him or left with Mr. Benjamin Stanes, New-Market, will be punctually attended to. 16th Dec. 1828. P. ROTTOT.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

From Montreal. BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened the house formerly occupied by C. B. Martin, as a tavern between Cornwell and Prescott, under the name of "Williamsburgh Stage House," where he trusts from the extensive additions and improvements recently made to the house, his long experience in the business, his unremitting exertions to render his guests comfortable, and his moderate charges, he will be able to render the Williamsburgh Stage House, "The Traveller's Home."

ROBERT BLACKISTON,

Sail-Maker, Quebec. RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since his commencement in business. He has now on hand, a general assortment of Patent and other CORDAGE, and every other article in his line, for cash or approved credit, at his store, No. 1 Saint Peter-street. R. B. is appointed agent for the North Country Clubs Quebec, April 3d, 1829. (35-3)

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his Nursery, Sanguinet Street, Saint Lawrence Suburbs, near Saint James' Church, a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, viz: Apricots, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries. —ALSO— Ornamental Trees & Shrubs; Greenhouse Plants, Bulbous and Herbaceous Plants &c. He likewise offers for sale, a fresh supply of GARDEN and FLOWER Seeds received from England last fall, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Gentlemen, who will favour him with orders, will be as punctually attended to as if present. JOHN DONNELLAN. Montreal, April 17, 1829.

PRINTING,

CARD, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, FUNERAL CARDS, and CATALOGUES, done at the office of this paper, on the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at moderate rate.

The Irish Vindicator,

Having an extensive circulation in this City Quebec, and the country districts of the Lower province, also in the towns and villages of the Upper Province, is respectfully offered to the public as an advantageous medium of advertising. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements continued for three months or upwards.

CONDITIONS.

The price of the IRISH VINDICATOR is Twenty Shillings a year when delivered in town, and Twenty-five Shillings when sent by Mail.—Payable half yearly in advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d.; every subsequent insertion 7d. From six to ten lines, first insertion 3s. 6d.; every subsequent insertion 10d. Above ten lines, first insertion 4d. per line; every subsequent insertion 1d. per line. Advertisements in both languages double the above prices. Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid and charged.

Agents.

Table listing agents for the Irish Vindicator in various locations: Quebec, Montreal, St. Lawrence, Bytown, Prescott, St. Jacques, Beauharnois, St. Denis, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean Baptiste, Niagara, New-York, Paterson, N. Jersey, U.S., Chamby, Baubyville, Lachine, Maskinonge, Williamstown, St. Charles, Chateauguy.