

The following lyrical composition of the poet Burns is omitted in several editions of his works—it is elegant, and full of pathos, strongly indicative of a pure and tender love. It is one of those poems that really will bear subsequent perusals.]

MARY MORISON.

O, Mary, at thy window, by,
It is the wisest, the truest hour,
Those smiles and glances let me see,
That make the miser's treasure poor:
How blithely would I bide the stour,
A weary slave frae sun to sun;
Could I the rich reward secure,
The lovely Mary Morison.

Yestreen went to the trembling string,
The dance was thro' the lighthad ha',
To thee my fancy took its wing,
I sat, but never heard nor saw:
Tho' this was fate, and that was brow,
And yon the toast of a' the town,
I sigh'd and said among them a',
"Ye are na' Mary Morison."

O, Mary, canst thou wreck his peace,
Wha for thy sake would gladly die,
Or canst thou break that heart of his,
Whose only fault is loving thee?
If love for love thou wilt not gie,
At least be pity to me shown!
A thought ungentle canna be,
The thought of Mary Morison.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.
At the meeting on Wednesday, in Clayton Square, at which Lord Sefton presided, the following petition was carried amid loud acclamations.

**TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,
"May it please your Royal Highness,**

The undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness for the purpose of earnestly soliciting your Royal Highness to direct your most vigilant attention to the transactions which have taken place at Manchester, on & subsequent to the 15th of August last; transactions which, in the view of your petitioners, have a character of violence and outrage unknown to the modern periods of British history, and with respect to which they believe, from the answer which your Royal Highness was lately advised to give to the Common Council of London, that the full truth has not yet been suffered to reach the throne.

Of the expediency of holding a public meeting constituted like that which took place at Manchester on the 13th of August, many of your petitioners entertain doubts; but that it was legally convened they are all convinced; and in this opinion they are confirmed by the fact, that a meeting intended previously to be held in that town, having been declared illegal by the magistrates, was therefore abandoned; but no such declaration was made by the constituted authorities as to the meeting of the 13th.

And yet the meeting in question was dispersed by an armed force, who fell upon an unsuspecting multitude, and indiscriminately killed and wounded the special constables and the populace, man, woman and child.

This armed force was sent into the assembled multitude, for the avowed purpose of executing a warrant against certain individuals. Your petitioners would humbly submit as an important subject for your Royal Highness's consideration, that previously to this obviously perfidious measure, no trial was made whether the civil power was competent to the arrest of the accused; that blood was drawn before the cavalry penetrated the crowd; and that when the parties accused had quietly surrendered themselves, the onset was continued on the meeting; and the consequence of which has been, that nearly four hundred of his Majesty's people have been wounded, many of them severely, and that six have died of the wounds which were then inflicted on them.

Atrocious as these proceedings appear to your Royal Highness, to be they humbly beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness, that their feelings of sorrow and indignation on this occasion are aggravated by the systematic opposition to inquiry into the cause, which seems to have been entered into by certain of the constituted authorities in this country. Your petitioners take this method of informing your Royal Highness that inquiries on the dead have been excluded from the public from the corner's court; that when witnesses have attended to bear testimony to the share which individuals had had in the proceedings of the 16th of August, an unjust has been twice afforded, to the great hindrance of justice; and that the magistrates of Manchester have refused to take depositions against persons accused of feloniously cutting and stabbing, and that the grand jury of the county had, as your petitioners have been informed, thrown out several bills preferred against certain of the Manchester Yeomanry, when supported by the oaths of the wounded and other witnesses.

With these facts before them, your petitioners cannot but feel indignant at the conduct of your Royal Highness's Ministers, who, upon the mere report of parties deeply implicated in those transactions, and without instituting any inquiry, profess to have proceeded from your Royal Highness an approval of this transaction, which, we are persuaded, when fully developed, will be found to be abhorrent to the feelings of every illustrious descendant of the illustrious house of Brinswick.

Impressed by these considerations, your petitioners humbly but earnestly implore your Royal Highness, either by summoning your Parliament for the purpose of immediate investigation, or by any other such measures as may suggest themselves to your Royal Highness's wisdom, speedily to institute a strict and efficient inquiry into the occurrences which took place at Manchester, on and subsequent to the 16th of August last; and this inquiry, they are persuaded, can alone sooth the resentment and allay the agitation which now unhappily pervade this country.

The loyalty of Englishmen consists in a rational attachment to their Sovereign and to the laws of their country; and your petitioners anxiously hope that your Royal Highness, by graciously interfering on this solemn occasion to promote an appeal to those laws, will obtain for yourself the blessings of a grateful people."

LONDON, September 29.

Paisley, Glasgow, and all the commercial towns, necessarily shared in the commercial prosperity induced by the late war. For the first fifteen years, they supplied America, who furnished the whole world. In the concluding four or five years, they immediately supplied all Europe, too much engaged in war to work for herself, and, therefore, seeking all she wanted from that ally who could supply her. The resumption of their own manufacturing establishments by all the continental nations, has cut off a proportionate demand from the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. During the war, by the natural effect of abundance upon population, the inhabitants of Paisley, Glasgow, &c. grew up to the demand for labour; and these hands and mouths remain, and the demand for labour, in all these hands and mouths remain, and the mouths remain where the hands are not wanted, and, hence, in Scotland as in England, the mother of them all, is dead. She has left them as a boon to the mother of them all, a step mother, and thinks that they might as well provide for themselves.

The Monthly Agricultural Report, dated Middlesex, Sept. 20th says—With respect to aggregate products, the present is the most plentiful season which has occurred for many years, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, in most of the corn countries of which it is a considerable stock of old wheat. Our last year's wheat excels in quality the growth of the present; and, in course, fetches more money in the market.—Rain is greatly wanted in the north, and water for the cattle, which have been driven miles for that necessary; the pastures are burnt up, and stubbles bare. In other parts, a far more favorable report; but, in all, rain is much wanted. Hops a great and fine crop, with a prospect of a still greater reduction of price. In Scotland, most of the crops a full average.

London Stocks, Oct. 2.—Three per cent Cons. 60 5/8 7 3/4—Cons. for Acc. 70 6/8 5 4/10—5 per cent Navy 102 7/8 5 4/10—Omnium 1 5/8 premium.

LONDON, October 2.

The late Election in France.—The Paris papers of Friday reached us yesterday. The Gazette de France and the Journal des Debats, give loose to the most gloomy forebodings with respect to the future state of France. The former expresses an opinion, that "if the spirit which presided at the late elections, passes into the Chamber, there is no doubt but the municipal system, to be discussed this year, will have for its object to overthrow Royal authority and property, and to place power in the hands of Provincial Revolutionists. We shall see at the head of the Police, persons who will endeavour to gain the good will of their constituents, by attacks upon the Throne and Priest-hood, and by taking vengeance on the men of 1815." The Journal des Debats continues in the same strain, and says, "While the present law continues, elections will become more and more hostile to the House of Bourbon."

OHIO CANAL.

We extract the following from an interesting essay in a late number of the Kentucky Gazette. The writer takes a comprehensive view of the situation and prospects of the western country, and advocates the participation of Kentucky in the noble enterprise of cutting a canal through the state of Ohio, by which we should obtain the advantage of the New-York market for our productions. We fear his speculations will not soon be realized, but we deem them worthy of attention, and regret that we have not room enough for the whole essay.

As the position is undeniable that our reliance, for future prosperity, must be on our own productions, it is incumbent on us to discover, if possible, another market equally easy of access,

where every negotiation for the disposal of our commodities, may be made with advantage and promptitude. This rival market is likely to be at New-York, one of the richest cities in the United States, and the greatest seaports in America—is not the prospect of this connexion so distant as to be discouraging.

It appears that a bill was actually introduced last winter, into the Ohio legislature, to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting a canal between Lake Erie, and the river Ohio. The association was composed of some of the richest individuals in that state; all obedient for the enterprise. We understand the project failed in the assembly, in consequence of the novelty of the subject to most of the members. The magnitude of the design, and its mighty consequences, caused them to pause; and a majority thought that to charter a company, with privileges so considerable as those demanded, without more light and information would be acting with unjustifiable precipitancy. A renewal of the application is expected at the next session, but no hopes are entertained that the state will take the work under its own direction. The progress made, and making by the state of New-York, in the formation of her grand canal holds out a prospect, not very remote, of an internal communication by water, between the Ohio and their great city; which communication will draw to that emporium the largest portion of the agricultural products, exported from the rich soil of one half of Kentucky. The subject is of sufficient interest to attract the attention of every thinking man in the community; and a comparative sketch of the export trade with each place, with some calculations, will be acceptable; remembering always that every saving is undoubtedly clear gain to individuals and to the country.

The canal in New-York is about 560 miles in length; one from the Ohio's Sandusky, will be, probably, 200. Suspending boats to pass at the rate of 25 miles per diem; and taking the N. York estimate as our guide for the charges of transportation, the account would stand nearly as follows:

Time	Freight per ton
From Ohio to Sandusky, 10 days	D6 66
Sandusky to Buffalo, 1 day	4 00
Buffalo to Albany, 15	12 00
Albany to New-York, 2	4 00
Allowance for loading, unloading, and other detention, } 7.	D26 66
Days 25.	

If Maysville be the starting point on a voyage to New-Orleans, 35 days would be a tolerable good run to the latter, as flat-bottomed boats; but admitting that half the merchandise should be carried in barges and steam boats, less than 25 days on an average, would be insufficient. On arriving at New-Orleans, the first cargo must be either freighted, sold or stored. Whether the first cargo be adopted will depend on the number of vessels that may be in port, and the price of the article. When the view of the Kentucky canals, and the prospect of their situation and limited correspondence, are presented to the mind, they have commonly found their best account in sending their produce to some port on our Atlantic seaboard, where they find acquaintance and mercantile connexions. This voyage may be computed to consume an average of 28 days. Then adjusting the terms of freight, setting the charter party, loading and other delays might require a week; how then will stand the account of this voyage?

Time	Freight per ton
Voyage down, 25 days	D15 00
Delays at N. Orleans, 7	
Voyage to E. or W., 28	20 00
W. India port, 2	
Days 60	D26 66

Nor can this lapse of time, previous to realizing, be prevented by selling at New-Orleans. As before observed there is too little commercial capital in that city for its exporting merchants to pay down for all we should often have there for sale. They must give bills on their consignees, at long terms, otherwise you must make heavy allowance for prompt payment, in the form of discounts or in the difference of price. But as wanting to estimate the intermediate expenses; but the known extravagance of the charges at New-Orleans justify the belief, that the comparison will be in favor of the northern route; which, as we have seen, is preferable by twenty-five days in time and D8 66 per ton in freight.—The quantity forwarded this season is unknown to the writer, but judging from a statement of the produce that arrived at New-Orleans from the interior, for several years immediately preceding, staple productions, principally provisions and tobacco, besides many other articles not taken into the account, on their way down 40 and 50,000 tons must have passed, besides the tobacco, was furnished Kentucky. How much of this, besides the tobacco, was furnished Kentucky, it is difficult to say, —50,000 tons at D8 66 per ton, amounts to D437,000—a great sum to be saved in one year's crop, probably equal to the lamentable difference now existing between the exports and imports of the northern half of this state, and just equivalent to an enhancement of price to that amount.

No act could be imagined more glorious and magnificent for the young state of Ohio, than the undertaking and completing a navigable canal through her territory; no act more beneficial in a commercial or political point of view. That, and the New-York canal once finished, in vain might factions plot to dismember the union. Whether her disposable means be equal to the completion, can only be determined after a view of the state of individual enterprise, Kentucky and her citizens ought to feel too much interest to suffer the operation to languish for want of any aid they can prudently afford.

WEST INDIES.

Effects of the Hurricane of 21st September last.
At Tortola, of five sets of sugar works not more than six are standing, and four-fifths of the town laid in ruins. The Hon. Andrew Anderson, and the hon. A. C. Hill members of the council, are among the killed; also, Mrs. Hetherington, the lady of the President of the Island. The President himself was taken out of the ruins of his house, on the morning of the 22d, in such a mutilated state, that his life is despaired of. Twelve other white inhabitants were killed, and total number of lives lost, 148.

At St. Martin's the town of Simpson's Bay, was inundated by the swell of the sea, the houses carried away and many lives lost. The town at Marigot suffered partially the same fate, and the houses nearly the sea washed away. The town of Phillipsburg on the Great Bay side of the Island, was torn to pieces by the sea and wind; very few buildings left standing. Governor Cambazard's house, General d'Arnaud's, Mr. Cuthbert's Mr. Vanthylar's store, General d'Arnaud's, Mr. Artz's Mr. J. S. Richardson's and other equally strong buildings, some of which were of stone, are demolished, and the sea forced a passage through the town, so that no communication with the salt pond, which was back of the town.

The walls of the English Church were of the best workmanship and too feet thick, yet the building demolished to its foundation. Mrs. Barlow was crushed in the ruins of her house, about two hundred lives lost on the Island.

In the country every estate has suffered heavily, and some of the finest completely destroyed, particularly at Cul de Sac and Little Bay.—The growing crop entirely destroyed and but three boiling houses left standing on the Island.

St. Thomas, 21st Oct.—In Tortola there are but 10 houses standing in St. Barts all the vessels are ashore. St. Martin's has suffered dreadfully—St. Croix felt but little. St. Kitts and Nevis suffered much. The governor of St. Kitts has opened the island for flour, bread stuffs, and all kinds of provision and lumber, cattle, horses, &c. for many months. Porto Rico has suffered much. It is supposed that the brig Joseph S. Lewis, of your port, coming from St. Barts, to this place, was lost during the storm; having left St. Barts on the 21st in the evening.

ALBANY, NOV. 19.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. BARRETT SANDERSON, of this City, for the following particulars of a most destructive fire which yesterday took place in the city of Schenectady, and at which he was present.

The fire commenced in a carrier's shop, in Front alley or Water-street, near the store of John Moyston, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and before it was got under, destroyed the following property:

In State Street—John Moyston's dwelling house and store, Widow Vrooman's dwelling house, John Brown's dwelling house, William Lyman's store house—and here the fire was arrested in this direction. Hugh and Daniel Martin's dwelling house and store, Jane De Graff's dwelling house.

In Church Street—John Prouty's dwelling house, a frame building, Frame academy.

In Union Street—The dwelling house of the widow of Wm. J. Teller, dwelling house owned by the heirs of James Duane, deceased. John De Graff and Co's store, formerly James Murdoch's, corner of Washington and Union-streets.

In Washington Street—Cornelius V. Van Santvoort's dwelling house, Widow Murdoch's dwelling house and store, Gen. Abraham Oothout's dwelling house, stores, &c. Widow Clute's dwelling house, James V. S. Riley's dwelling house, Dorsey, Joyce's dwelling house, Andrew N. Van Paer's dwelling house, Mynder Van Gynsing's store, Samuel Cooper's dwelling house, David Hussey's dwelling house and store, John B. Van Eps' four dwelling houses, James Carley's dwelling house, Toli and Brook's store, dwelling house owned by the heirs of John S. Glen, Eri Lusher's new dwelling house, Widow Peter's dwelling house, dwelling house and store occupied by Richard M. Michael, and owned by S. Lush, Esq. of this city, Dwelling house occupied by the widow of Jacob Beckman and owned by his heirs, Jellis A. Fonda's dwelling house, Jacob Fonda's dwelling house, occupied by Richard Freeman, Dwelling house occupied by the widow of Peter F. Veeder, all the stores and buildings on the river, from the forwarding stores of Jacob S. Glen and Eri Lusher, burnt. These two stores were saved and the goods removed into boats for safety.

In Front Street—John S. Ten Eyck's dwelling house, Dr. Toll's dwelling house, Dwelling house lately occupied by Henry Glen, deceased, James Teller's dwelling house, Dwelling house

occupied by Peter Brewer, and owned by Joseph C. Yates, Esq.—The Bridge over the Mohawk was saved by the greatest exertion, having been on fire at every pier.

SINGULAR.

The rain which fell in this village and vicinity during the storm on Saturday last, was deeply tinged with some black substance, somewhat resembling soot, so as to discolor the windows, fences, &c. almost as much as if sprinkled with ink. We have heard no reason assigned for this phenomenon.—*Buffalo Journal.*

From New Orleans.—Capt. Lyle, of the Big Commodore Battery, who arrived this morning in 16 days from the Balize, and 25 from New Orleans, has favoured us with the Louisiana Gazette of the 21st and 22d of October. We understand, that the New-Orleans Gazette of the 21st brought by the same arrival, (but which we have not seen,) mentions, that a large number of Spanish troops, supposed about two thousand, have landed at Pensacola. If this be true, the troops are doubtless those mentioned in the extract of a letter from Amelia Island.

NEW YORK, November 11.

Our atmosphere has been filled with haze and smoke for several days, but yesterday it was so thick that no vessel could find the way into the harbour, and none attempted to go out. The Liverpool packet ship Albion was among the vessels detained, and it is the first time a failure has occurred in getting out of this port on the appointed day since the establishment of the line.

WHITE-HALL, N. V. 25d Oct.

"Dear Sir—I have but just time to inform you, that our friends Ramsey and Jilson, have sustained a severe loss—no less than the destruction of their store; books, papers, goods and all have perished, together with Mrs. Holdridge's house burnt to ashes, and part of Chapman's. The fire broke out in Ramsey's store, about ten at night."

FRANDBURG, Oct. 1.—I am sorry to tell you that it has been uncommonly sickly here lately. We have lost Col. Elson, Prin-apt, commonly known here lately. We have lost Col. Elson, Prin-apt, commonly known here lately. We have lost Col. Elson, Prin-apt, commonly known here lately. We have lost Col. Elson, Prin-apt, commonly known here lately. We have lost Col. Elson, Prin-apt, commonly known here lately.

UTICA, Nov. 9.—*Butler*—Mrs. Mary Jenkins, wife of Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of Newport, Herkimer county, made during the last season, from three cows, six hundred and seventy pounds of butter, of the first quality. It was purchased by Mr. Wm. Davies of this village, for the New York market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—A correspondent desires us to state, that the smoky atmosphere with which this city was yesterday surrounded, is only preparatory to the ensuing session of congress; there will then be, he remarks, smoky orators, smoky patriots, smoky resolutions, smoky committees, smoky reports, and a smoky termination of the business of legislation. Congress he continues, is the political chimney of the United States, and requires much sweeping.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Lt. Charles Mellen of the U. S. corps of Artillery, without ought lightly harking soldiers under his command, left this place yesterday morning to perform a tour of duty on the military road leading to Ohio.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) Nov. 12.

On Saturday about three o'clock in the afternoon, a heavy mass of clouds arose from the south-west, which speedily overpread the heavens, and, involved us in unusual darkness. The approach of the cloud was grand and imposing, and the stillness of the spectacle was heightened by occasional flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. It soon passed over without much rain, and was succeeded by a gale of wind which continued for several hours with great violence.

On Monday evening the haze returned with redoubled density, and on the next morning had so effectually interposed the bright beams of the sun, as to render the air of candles necessary throughout the day.—Many of our citizens declared that they have not witnessed so great obscurity at noon-day since the dark Sunday on 16th October 1755.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, 23d NOVEMBER, 1819.

The New-York papers to the 16th inst. received yesterday, contain no further European news.

It is reported from two different sources, that from 1500 to 2000 Spanish troops had arrived in the Floridas.

On Tuesday last, the 25d inst. the first snow of any consequence, this season, fell in this City; but it is not yet sufficient to admit of good travelling with winter carriages, and the weather is again set in mild.

TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

The popular agitation at present existing in England, probably surpasses every thing of the kind which has occurred since the period of the Revolution in 1688.

This agitation is chiefly connected with the question of a reform in the Constitution of the House of Commons; a question which has been the topic of political discussion for upwards of half a century, and has been more or less strongly contended for, according to times and circumstances.

At the close of the American war the celebrated minister William Pitt, was one of its advocates; but afterwards abandoned it. Mr. Fox supposed it worthy, but when he also became a minister there was nothing done by him or his colleagues, during that short administration, to effect reform.

Among the mass of the people, parliamentary reform has always had warm partisans. At the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, it was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Grey, now Earl Grey, but rejected by a large majority. The popular agitations of the day were also connected with this question; but they were put a stop to by the war and by the excesses of the French revolution, with which the overhaired reformers in Great Britain were associated in the public mind. The events which grew out of the war and the revolution, and the influence of the reformers; and although reform has been occasionally moved in Parliament, and always thrown out by great majorities, it produced very little sensation throughout the Country, till after the second downfall of Bonaparte, and the distresses which followed the establishment of general peace in Europe.

The opinions of the body of the people in all countries, are, happily, guided more by the manner in which they feel themselves affected by the laws and public authorities than by any political theories. In Great Britain and Ireland the people are exposed to unnumbered difficulties and hardships, amidst these difficulties they are called upon for heavy taxes and poor rates, which they can ill afford to pay; they are told of the extravagance of the public expenditure, of the want of a sufficient check on that expenditure, on the part of the House of Commons; and hence the astounding accession of force, which the old partisans of a reform in the constitution of that House, have lately acquired.

It is admitted on all hands that the House of Commons is very imperfectly constituted, as representative of the people at large. In England the population of the counties is extremely unequal and the number of members is likewise disproportioned to the population; the county members are indeed chosen by the freeholders possessing lands to the annual value of 40s. sterling; but many of the lands in England are not freeholds. The towns and boroughs in the interior which send representatives to the House of Commons have dwindled away to comparative nothingness, from the increase of foreign trade, which has brought the population to the sea ports and manufacturing towns, many of which are not represented. In Scotland the number of persons entitled to vote in each county does not average above 100. In the towns the electors are altogether in the hands of corporations appointing their successors, or a few incorporated trades. Generally throughout Great Britain the right of voting has also been diminished by the immense accumulation of wealth in a few hands, which has enabled them to acquire a great many of the small freeholds which formerly existed. It has been asserted, and never contradicted, that the majority of the House of Commons is elected by less than fifteen thousand persons, while the number of householders paying taxes is little less than two millions.

It is however maintained by those whose object is to reform, that the ends of government have been better attained in England, with the present state of the representation, than in any other country; that there exists in that country greater liberty and security of property than anywhere else; that under these circumstances a change so materially affecting one of the three branches of the legislature, might destroy the balance of the constitution, hazard all the existing advantages, and eventually produce revolution and general confusion.

Such seems to be the state of the question respecting Parliamentary reform, between those who are sincere on both sides. There are however evidently among those who side with one party or the other, some that are not sincere. They consist of persons who profit by any abuses which may exist under the present order of things, and of those who have nothing to lose and a chance of considerable private gain by revolution and confusion.

It is only from the efforts of the two last description of persons, that the present agitations in England are accompanied with any danger. Men who have disinterested views for the public good, are never violent or wish for violence. It is only those who have views of private interest, that become violent themselves, or approve it in others.

We may be the number of the two description of persons that we have mentioned is very uncertain. As far as our own observation goes, we should think that they are but a small proportion of the people, who wish for nothing but what, in their opinion, may tend to the future quiet and welfare of the nation; and we trust that the present agitations will have the effect of making them more active in promoting it.

It is evidently impossible that the present state of things can continue much longer without violence, or a dangerous arraignment of that public liberty, which is the vivifying principle of the British Constitution.

The enemies of England do not doubt rejoice in her present difficulties. But they know very little of that country, who suppose it is about to become less powerful than formerly.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS SOLD in the Markets of QUEBEC.

s. d. s. d.				s. d. s. d.			
Beef per lb in the	5	0	6	Geese per couple	6	0	9
Butchers Stalls, 0	5	0	6	Eggs per dozen, 1	1	1	5
Mutton, -	0	9	0	Made Sugar lbs. 0	6	0	7
Veal, -	0	9	0	Tallow per lb. 0	6	0	7
Pork, -	0	10	0	Potatoes most 2	1	1	5
Dx. in the Markets 5	0	8	0	Oats -	2	3	0
Mutton (whole) 8	0	15	0	Flour pr Cvt. 13	4	2	9
Mutton per lb. 2	0	2	0	Hay 100 bds. 30	0	4	8
Fowls per couple 1	5	2	6	Straw do. 30	0	4	0
Turkeys do. 8	0	10	0	Wood per cord 17	4	1	6

THE PRICE OF BREAD THIS WEEK.—
4 lbs. White Loaf, 8d—6 lbs. Brown Loaf, 10d.
Quebec, 23d November 1819.

To all who take pleasure in doing good, the following statement is respectfully submitted.

TWELVE years ago, the subscriber came to Canada with a view of promoting moral and religious institutions, and preaching the Gospel to such as were destitute. Under the patronage, and by the kind assistance of several Societies and benevolent individuals, he has been enabled to assist in erecting a number of schools-houses, and furnishing elementary books and tracts to thousands of destitute children. He has travelled in the course of the twelve years, for the purpose of collecting and distributing charity, upwards of thirty thousand miles. And through fear of being burdensome to his fellow men, and being unwilling to expend what was entrusted to him for public charity, a considerable part of his travelling expenses has been detracted from his private property.

Believing it to be highly important that Sunday Schools and Bible Classes be organized in every part of our country, which is yet destitute of these invaluable institutions, the subscriber has again set out with a view of spending five or six months in making a tour through the provinces of Canada, to assist others in making up the attention of the public, and if possible induce the wealthy and benevolent of all denominations to lend their aid in the accomplishment of this interesting object.

The subscriber being now indebted for printing and imposing books and tracts, and finding his own small patrimony inadequate to the accomplishment of the object in view, he respectfully solicits the assistance of the friends of religion and humanity.

With sentiments of gratitude for past favours, and confidence in the promise of God for future success, he subscribes himself to the public's most devoted servant.

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

In St. John's Chapel, in this City, on Sabbath evening next, at half-past six o'clock, a Sermon will be preached by T. Osgood, after which the above design will be explained, and a collection taken up in aid of the plan proposed.

And should any of the Ladies or Gentlemen in this City, have in their possession suitable books to be given to the children, as prizes or rewards of merit for their exertions in good behavior in school, and are disposed to send such to Mr. Nathan's bookstore, they will be thankfully accepted, and forwarded to such places, and to the care of such persons, as, it is believed, will faithfully employ them in promoting Sunday Schools and School Libraries, in places yet destitute of these blessings.

FRESH SUPPLIES FINE PASTRY FLOUR
and MIDDLING, just received and For Sale by
WURTELE & FRASER.

24th Novr. 1819. 6p1819d

JUST RECEIVED, and For Sale by the Subscriber, 172 tinsets of most excellent CAMORASKA BUTTER. **FREDERICK LIMPP.** No. 3, Cul-de-Sac Street. Quebec, 18th November, 1819.

FOR SALE, by GERRARD, FINLAY & Co. Jamaica Spirits, Lowland Rum, Brandy, Gin, Old Port, Madeira, Spanish, Terronito, Malaga, Sherry and Sicilian Wines, Copper Rods and Spikes; Tin plates, Cordage, &c.; also Flour of all qualities, several mill standard Staves. Quebec, 10th November, 1819. 6p1819d4

SALES BY AUCTION.

At the Subscribers Auction Room, on SATURDAY next, 27th Instant, at ONE o'clock—
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, consisting of Rose and Red Point Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Bedticks, Dories, Linens, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Silk Wares, Silk Gloves, Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c. **WURTELE & FRASER A. & B.** 21st Novr. 1819.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st December, at MELVIN & BELANGER'S Auction Room, at ONE o'clock precisely
5 PIPES and 1 Ullage prime Port Wine, 5 do. old L. P. Terronito, 2 Puncheons Grenada Rum, 1 Hd. Laine Juice, 4 Puncheons rich Montreal Cyder, 90 Barrels Apples of different qualities, 1 do. Cheese, 5 Casks Rice, 10 Boxes Martinique Nouveau, 4 Casks Cat Tobaccos, 1 Bale Ozambagoes, 2 do. Flushing of assorted colours. **And immediately afterwards.**

Twelve Black and Blue Coats of superior make and quality, one Bale Pelisse and Superfine Cloths, Flannels, Hosiery, Playing Cards, and a variety of other articles.

N. B. Samples of the above Wines may be tasted at the Bookers' Office, the day previous to the Sale. 23th Novr. 1819.

On TUESDAY the 7th December next, on the premises at ONE o'clock,
WHAT GOOD HOUSE situated in Champlain Street, Pres-de-Ville, being 28 feet in front, with a good Wharf, bounded on one side by Mr. J. Moisen, and on the other by Mr. Jos. Young, undisturbed titles will be given to the purchaser, by Mr. Jean Denoyer, proprietor. **QUIROUPE, CHINIC & Co.** Quebec, 25th Nov. 1819.

MRS. TIERNEY respectfully informs her Friends, and such of the Genteel Inhabitants of Quebec as she has not the honor of being known to, that her Evening School on a plan nearly similar

