

# THE CANADIAN TIMES

## And Weekly Literary and Political Recorder.

"TO SHOW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, THEIR FORM AND PRESSURE."

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1823.

No. 1.

PUBLISHED BY BOWMAN & SPARHAWK,  
the Bookstore of A. BOWMAN, St. François  
Xavier Street.

### PROSPECTUS.

THE Subscribers, in introducing the proposed Journal to the consideration of the Canadian Public, are deterred from any great latitude of comment upon their design and motives, from the universal practice on such occasions, of making great promises, with too little regard to the ultimate performance of these incipient engagements.

It is, however, necessary that the principles by which THE CANADIAN TIMES will be conducted, be explained to those whose patronage is solicited—and as far as possible nothing will be professed, that will not be realized in the columns of the work. It is not the object of the subscribers to decoy the public into the support of a publication which will ultimately disappoint them in its character and qualities. On the contrary, it is their determination that nothing shall be spared to render it equal, in the eyes of their patrons, to the idea which may have been formed of it, and to the character which its conductors would claim for it.

At the present juncture of affairs in these provinces, perhaps no declaration is so requisite, as to what particular party a public print is adherent. The entire division of the people of the Canadas in their views, interests, and desires, and the total disposition of the public mind, renders an avowal of political principles as necessary as a statement whether a paper is to be printed in French or English. The great question with regard to the UNION, has with reason excited so much the feelings and interests of the adherents to either side of the argument, that to declare for neutrality in the contest would be to expose to certain failure the infant establishment which looks forward to a share of the public support.

The present time is one in which there should be no ambiguity on the part of those who wish to be considered the true friends of the country: when to hesitate is to desert the post of duty; and when to doubt is to become an enemy to the cause which every loyal subject of the government is bound in conscience to uphold. The present condition of the country is no riddle of difficult solution; it is no abstruse problem requiring research to fathom it. The true and unquestionable state of things is written in the past and passing events, in characters so legible that he who runs may read: and there is little chance of their being misunderstood by those who will not shut out from their minds a proper conception of daily indications and occurrences.

Plainly then—the opinions and observations of the subscribers prompt them to use their endeavours to advance the happy measure of an UNION of the discovered provinces. The support of that cause will be a leading object, among other subjects of local importance to the provinces, of the present efforts of the conductors of THE CANADIAN TIMES, embracing the frequent consideration of the existing condition of that neglected portion of this province, the Eastern Townships. The calls of that section of the country, for succour from grievances which it has so long endured, need often to be reiterated, that some application may be made at this late hour, to evils which have grown and strengthened with its gradual increase of population and importance. The subjects embraced by a consideration of the two prominent points of interest to the British Canadian inhabitants of these provinces—the UNION—and the improvement of the condition of the Townships—will meet with frequent discussion, while that degree of respect and veneration for the Laws, Constitution, and establishments of the MOTHER COUNTRY, arising from an experience of their enlightened and liberal influence, will be a conspicuous characteristic of THE TIMES.

The design of the subscribers is, not only to admit into the columns of their journal articles of political interest: they will in a very considerable degree, be devoted to LITERATURE and the BELLE LETTRES; and every exertion will be made by the conductors to render the work interesting to the POLITICIAN, the MAN OF BUSINESS, and the LOVER OF LITERATURE; and it is hoped that, as such, it may merit the attention of each. This expectation may appear more likely to be realized, since, in the commencement of the establishment, it can hardly be expected that they will be favored to a great extent with Advertisements; and, as these increase, the size of the paper will be enlarged, in order that the primary object of making it interesting to the READING PUBLIC may not be counteracted.

AGRICULTURAL Essays will find a ready insertion in the columns of their paper, and every thing which can tend to an increase of knowledge or improvement in that useful department, will meet with the attention of the conductors. EDUCATION also, a subject of great importance, will come within the scope of their design; and on either of these subjects, communication will at all times be particularly acceptable.

THE CANADIAN TIMES will be edited by Mr. EDWARD VERNON SPARHAWK, late Editor of the CANADIAN COURANT, whose whole attention will be applied in endeavouring to render it worthy the patronage of an enlightened public; and (as its appellation denotes) to convey to them, through its columns,

"The very shape and body of the times,  
Their form and pressure."

And no assiduity will be wanting on the part of the subscribers to deserve the support of the Canadian community, to whose service as an impartial and independent journal, the Times will be devoted.

BOWMAN & SPARHAWK.

Montreal, 2d Dec. 1822.

### CONDITIONS OF THE TIMES.

Three Dollars per Annum (exclusive of Postage) payable semi-annually in advance.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

SIX LINES and under, first insertion, 2s. 6d. and each after insertion 7d.

TELE LINES and under, first insertion 3s. 4d. and each after insertion 10d.

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### ARTS AND SCIENCES.

#### PRINTING BY STEAM.

We may well range this article under the head of Arts and Sciences, for it relates to a prodigious improvement and application of ingenious and powerful agency to that which is the matrix and preserver of all arts and sciences—PRINTING. It would be a waste of time and of these very means were we to expatiate on the subject. The process by which our Gazette and many other works are printed by Mr. B. Bensley, is one of the most remarkable signs that can be witnessed; and we have endeavoured to convey to the public an idea of it by the following Description and Print of the Engine.

The Cylindrical mode of printing, which, in contradistinction to the old process by the press, is called *Machine Printing*, was invented by the late Mr. Nicholson, well known in the scientific and literary world, who took out a patent in the year 1790, though it does not appear that his plans and experiments ended in any actually practical result. Whether M. König, who at a later period more successfully attempted to print by machinery, was indebted to Mr. Nicholson for his elementary principles, or whether almost the same ideas spontaneously occurred to each individual, is a question that can only be satisfactorily solved by the former.—Thus much is certain, that M. König's labours were the first which produced any fruit; and surely more is due to him who, after years of persevering toil, succeeds in the application of hitherto unapplied principles, than to one of whom we can only say that he was simply the first to suggest ideas—since no evidence is offered of their ever having been acted upon.

M. König, by birth a Saxon, and by occupation a printer, many years ago conceived it possible to print by steam, though he then expected no more than to be able to give accelerated speed to the common press, to which and his first efforts were bent. As from the nature of such an undertaking, considering the state of scientific pursuits in his native land, he could calculate on little success, aided by others, and failing in his application for encouragement and support at the hands of the most eminent Printers in several of the continental Capitals, he turned his eyes towards England. Arriving in London about 1804, he submitted his scheme to several Printers of repute, who, not being disposed to incur the risk of property which a series of experiments were sure to entail, and perhaps placing little confidence in a successful issue, received his overtures very coolly; and it is probable his applications in his country would have shared the fate of similar attempts abroad, had he not finally been introduced to Mr. Bensley, senior, who attracted by M. K.'s plans, speedily entered into an arrangement with him. After a short course of experiments on the fabrication of a press which should have accelerated motion, at the same time rendered the work of the man who *inks* the type unnecessary, the above gentlemen were joined by Mr. G. Woodfall and Mr. R. Taylor, the former of whom, however, soon retired; the remaining three, in no wise discouraged by the tediousness and expense which all who are conversant with the progress of any invention in machinery well know to be unavoidable, persevered amidst unforeseen perplexities, which were doubtless not diminished by the parties' deficiency in practical mechanical knowledge. It was at length discovered that the intended improvement of the common press could not be brought to bear—and that much labour and prodigious expense would be thrown away, unless material alterations were invented. Cylindrical printing was now thought of, and after some two or three years of renewed exertion a small machine was brought forth, the characteristic of which was, that instead of the printing being produced by a flat impression, (similar to the press,) the sheet passed between a large roller and the types still flat; and in lieu of the old fashioned balls, used by hand to beat over the types, and so to communicate the ink to their surface, skins were strained round small rollers, on which it was contrived to spread the ink, and under which the form, *i. e.*, the frame in which the types are fixed, passed in its way to the printing cylinder. Considerable promise of success attended this production; and after continued experiments it was deemed practicable to extend the general principles to a more powerful machine. To print a newspaper was considered highly desirable—and on exhibiting to Mr. Walters, proprietor of the Times newspaper, the machine already erected, and showing what further improvements were contemplated, an agreement was entered into with that gentleman for the erection of two large machines for printing his journal. So secret had been the operations of the patentees, that the first public intimation of their invention was given to the reader of *The Times* on Monday, the 28th of November, 1814, who was told that he then held in his hand one of many thousand impressions thrown off by steam. At this time but few persons knew of any attempt going on for the attainment of the above object; whilst among those

connected with printing, it had often been talked of, but treated as chimerical. The machines at the Times office, cumbersome and complicated as subsequent improvements have made them appear, are yet in many respects admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were erected, and it is believed will outlast many contrivances for printing which have been since brought out. The next advance in improvement was the manufacture of a machine for Messrs. Bensley, distinguished from those before mentioned by the mode of *perfecting*, (or printing on both sides;) so that the sheet of white paper is placed in the feeder and delivered from the machine printed on both sides! In addition to the essential difference between this machine and those previously made, it came forth with many obvious improvements, though still unquestionably complex; and for the first attempt at effecting register (causing the pages to fall precisely on the back of one another) a greater degree of success than might have been expected was attained, subsequent experience showing the many difficulties to be surmounted in the accomplishment of this object. Deficiencies were now detected in the *inking*; the strained skins were found uneven in their surface; and attempts were made to clothe the rollers with an elastic preparation of glue, treacle, &c. which has at length attained perfection. By this time the invention had attracted the attention of various individuals, who thought the manufacture of printing machines an easier task than they afterwards found it to be; and for the greater number of attempts, we believe, failed almost as soon as undertaken. A machine, however, similar in its capacities to that last mentioned, but much more simple in its construction, has been brought out, under the direction of some English engineers. It was not long before these gentlemen were requested to apply their *inking* apparatus to Messrs. Bensley's machine; and at one stroke, as it were, *fifty wheels* were removed—so great was the simplification; and at the same time the defects of the former system, of communicating the ink to the types, were most effectually remedied. Massive and complicated as it was, yet as an immense expense had been incurred in its erection, Messrs. Bensley went on using their machine until the destruction of their establishment by fire in 1819. And even after the rebuilding of the premises, the machinery, which had been only partially damaged, was reinstated, and worked for some time;—it has now, however, given place to two large and admirable machines built on the improved plan, which, when inspected by a judicious eye can only create wonder at the heretofore circuitous manner adopted to attain ends so apparently within easy reach. The writer has no hesitation in stating that the original machine, contained upwards of *one hundred wheels*; whereas the new machine, with about *ten wheels*, accomplishes, in point of *quantity*, exactly the same object, with a marked advantage in regard to the *quality* of the printing. Another important point respecting the new machine is, that it occupies scarcely half the space of the original one.

The Printing Machine in its present state appears susceptible of little improvement. It produces excellent work, and its movements are attended with certainty and despatch.—The double or perfecting machine throwing off 800 to 1000 sheets, printed on both sides, within the hour—and the single machine delivering 1500 or 1600 done on one side; which in cases, where one form of the types (as in newspapers) is ready to be worked off while the last side is preparing is attended with the greatest advantage, since the rate of delivery thereby becomes doubled. The first is that by which our Gazette is printed, and the last described is that by which Mr. B. Bensley is now (and has for a considerable time been) printing the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper.

Other leading daily newspapers are also wrought off by steam, as well as several publications of extensive circulation. Like almost every ingenious invention, this has had no small portion of prejudice to encounter, and perhaps has been longer in forcing its way than any other scheme of real utility. The various advantages, however, which it holds forth, have attracted the attention of several proprietors of the most extensive printing concerns, who have introduced it with benefit to the public—to whom, by means of this great reduction of labour, the productions of the press may be furnished at a reduced rate of charge.—*Literary Gazette.*

So sanguine were the patentees of having now arrived at the *me plus ultra* of their labours that they issued a Prospectus, dated March 15, 1817—offering three different sorts of machines a high scale of prices, and besides demanding a large sum to be paid as purchase money, further requiring a considerable annual premium, calculated upon a principle most effectually to prevent any one from venturing to erect a machine. This prospectus presented a *Table of Expenses and Savings*, which, upon being now perused by those who have had some experience of the value of the printing machines, can only create a *smile*, or perhaps a *wink* that they could realize all the advantages so confidently held forth! It need scarcely be added that after the issuing of this prospectus the original patentees never sold a single machine.

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The London papers on the contrary, the Times, surmises that Madame Montmorency whose departure from Paris, to meet her husband, had been announced, would continue her journey to Verona, and it adds "as in the actual state of parties in France, it is natural to assign a political motive to a journey, at this season of the year across the Alps. It is said the minister's wife is the depository of secrets, which could not be confided to a less confidential agent."

The Austrian and Portuguese Ambassadors had a long audience on the 14th of Nov. with Mr. Canning, and an order was subsequently issued to suspend the sailing of the Brazil packet.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, have resolved to change interest on cash account credits, at the rate of four per cent only. A terrible hurricane visited the city of Genoa and its environs on the 25th of October. Bridges, trees and houses were swept away by the torrents that descended from the mountains, and the flood even entered the shops of Genoa. The Lazaretto, a fine and masonry building, containing a large quantity of merchandise, was borne away by the violence of the waters. The environs of the city possessed at noon a terrible but novel appearance. There was to be seen an immense lake of muddy water, with here and there the tops of trees, and about an hundred houses immersed up to the second story. A great number of persons and of cattle, are supposed to have perished.

James Wedderburne, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, lately died suddenly while on a visit to his sister the Countess of Selkirk.

Madrid Nov. 2.—A plot is said to have been discovered in this city. It was the Marks again who were its instigators. Many arms were found in the Convents of Atocha and Lien Retiro. Another plot has also been detected at Grenada, where four priests, a colonel and several members of the tribunal, were arrested.

Extract of a private letter published in the Constitutionnel.

The actual situation of the Peninsula, its dangers, internal and external, have given a most imposing solemnity to the actual discussions of the Cortes. The merit of the speakers is the greater, as they all speak on the spur of the occasion, and have no written discourses. The galleries are always filled, and sometimes turbulent. On one occasion, when a deputy had given an unpopular vote, the galleries broke out into violent murmurs, whereupon the Gen. Alava rose and sustained the pure Spanish character, by requiring proudly, that silence should be re-established. "No Spanish deputy," said he, "should for a moment suffer that he could be supposed to yield to fear, in voting according to his conscience. This would be allowing to our enemies, the pretext of saying that we are not free, while in fact we enjoy perfect freedom." The most complete silence reigned in the assembly, after these remarks; and then General Alava pronounced his vote loudly in favor of the popular side.

Genoa, Oct. 29.—News from Constantinople, of the 12th inst. announce that the grand Turkish fleet has repaired the Dardanelles, in a very bad condition.

Luxemburg, Nov. 18.—The last despatches received by our government from Verona, were of the 5th inst. At that time nothing was decided.—*Courier.*

City, 10 o'clock.—The intelligence this morning received from Paris, is very important. A despatch has been received from Verona, and a cabinet council was immediately assembled at Paris. It was looked upon as certain, that the actual situation of Europe would undergo no change. Indeed, if we can judge from the rise in the French funds, this news appears extremely probable.—*ib.*

A letter from Verona, of the 13th ult. has the following intelligence:—"The Emperor of Russia is dying of cancer; the prince of Sweden (son of Bernadotte) has been well received by the sovereigns, particularly by the Emperor of Austria. He has been as much noticed as though his legitimacy extended to Odin, or his genealogical tree covered with its branches half the thrones of Europe. The young Prince had an interview with the Duke of Wellington, and left him, it is said, without being particularly struck with admiration, at his conversation."—*Times.*

London, Nov. 12.—A great rise has occurred in the French funds, and it is confidently said that France has accepted the same resolution with regard to the affairs of Spain as England. This news created a rise in our stocks, which rose from 84 to 81 7-8 and Spanish bonds from 53 to 60.

Nov. 12.—We have just seen a letter from Paris, containing the following: "I can state positively upon the best authority, that one of the most distinguished members of the French Government, M. M. de Villele, declared two hours ago that there is no truth in the assertion that the Allies had determined in the Congress to assist a Spanish Regency with troops." Our own private information corresponds with this statement.—*Courier.*

Romano, Nov.—The Army of the Faith is in the greatest disorder; its hands are every where put to flight, Bayona is full of Spanish emigrants, and numbers are arriving, but chiefly priests and monks, and a few proprietors.

Paris, Nov. 16.—M. La Fayette is re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Maux, although opposed most vehemently by the Royalists who to make the thing more sure dropped their own candidate and adopted M. Metager, who belongs to the phylaxiology of the French Parliament to "the left centre," and whom under other circumstances they would have rejected with as much abhorrence as M. La Fayette himself. M. La Fayette, however, triumphed (as he ought,) over all obstacles. Benjamin Constant has lost his election; and in him the Chamber has lost one of its most distinguished men, and humanity one of its purest and firmest advocates.

The death of the Madame de Villette, at the age of 64 years, is announced. She was the warm friend of Voltaire; who always spoke of her as "la belle and bonney, la beautiful and good."

Madrid, Nov. 6.—The Gen. Diego, (whom the papers had stated to have been shot by Zaldívar) has appeared and taken his seat, and the oath, in the Extraordinary Cortes.

The Duke de Infantado, whose arrest had been ordered, has escaped.

Should the Congress of Verona attempt to interfere with Spain even by giving advice, the sole answer, it is said, will be the prompt levy of 100,000 men.

### CONGRESS OF VERONA.

HAVRE, Nov. 21. We have news from Verona of the 14th inst. from which it would appear that the allied powers have prepared their manifesto relative to Spain, but delay publishing it, until the arrival of more information from Madrid. All is therefore uncertainty, but still the probability of war is very real, and we do not think it can be safely calculated upon.

Verona, Nov. 7.—The arrival and departure of Couriers from the different capitals of London, Paris, Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, continues without interruption. The Austrian, Russian and Prussian Chancellors are busily engaged.

The Ministers of the great powers continue their labours without interruption. They hold their conferences every other day. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, presides at the deliberations, and the Councillor Gentz acts as Secretary. It has been remarked that since the arrival of a Courier eight or ten days ago from London, Lord Wellington has assisted at all the conferences.

It is believed that the Emperor of Russia will remain here, but a short time, but it is asserted that prior to his return to St. Petersburg, he will stop some time at Warsaw.

Preparations are making for receiving a new English Plenipotentiary, who is daily expected to take part, in the name of his government, in the definitive resolutions of Congress relative to the affairs of the East and of Spain.

The King of Naples continues indisposed, he appears to have suffered from the voyage he has just made.

The King of Bavaria, attended by Count Reichenberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is daily expected.

Extract of a private letter.

Nov. 6.—The political thermometer, has for several days appeared more pacific. Certain persons, urged on by an excess of zeal, against what they call political intermed-

ments, have presented memorials to prove the sending an armed force into Spain, to break down the Constitution of the Cortes. But the Sovereigns who by the elevation of their character, are placed above the passions which enter into the spirit of party, have judged that there would not be sufficient time to weigh with mature deliberation, the means that should be used to maintain the tranquillity of Europe in case it might be asserted that it would be disturbed by the existing state of things in the Peninsula. On the other hand, it appears to enter into the policy of the Court of St. James, to disprove the system of an army of intervention to arrange the affairs of Spain; we may then conclude that Congress will support by a declaration or manifesto, the overtures that have been already made to that government, by the preliminary conferences which took place at Vienna, between the ministers of Austria, Russia, France and Prussia.

An English Courier arrived yesterday with despatches for Lord Wellington, who immediately had an interview with Prince Metternich and Count Nesselrode.

We are assured that a favourable decision has taken place on an application to admit two deputies from Greece.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 15.—We have received letters from Verona up to the 11th inst: they only contain the names of the distinguished personages assembled in that city, and an account of their dinners and diplomatic visits. The plenipotentiaries of the different Courts met on the 31st of October, Prince Metternich presiding. England was represented by the Duke of Wellington; Austria by Prince Metternich and Baron Lebelzton; Russia by Count Nesselrode, Count Lieven, General Porzio di Borgo, and Prince Tatischeff; France by Viscount Montmorency and Chateaubriand, the Marquis de Caraceni and Count Fofonays; Prussia by Count de Bernstorff. Mr. Gaetz performed the duties of Secretary General of the Congress.

It is stated that the affairs of Spain were discussed at the first sitting, and that the Duke of Wellington, seconded by other members, reproached the intervention of any military force, which gave rise to considerable discussion; and further instructions must be had from the French Government before any decision can be taken on the subject. The second sitting was occupied in subjects of minor importance. At the third sitting, on the 5th, they had come to no decision.

Spain made his formal entry into London, Nov. 10th, with a cavalcade of 10,000 horsemen, chariots, banners, inscriptions, &c.

#### SPAIN.

General Morillo arrived at Madrid on the 4th of November, under a strong escort, and was immediately conducted to prison.

Advices from Burgos, state, that the insurgent Gen. Mariano, had been defeated at Roa, on the 31st October with the loss of 313 taken prisoners.

They write from Bayona, under date of the 12th Nov. that several couriers had passed through that place for Spain, which gave rise to various conjectures. The reported intervention of the continental powers in the affairs of the Peninsula, appears to be confirmed. It is even declared that England will occupy Portugal for five years, and we have just learnt that five regiments of Spanish infantry and cavalry are daily expected to arrive on the frontiers of Spain, which induce a belief that our neighbors are about to take precautionary measures.

#### THE GREEKS.

Letters from Trieste, announce that a considerable number of Grecian Troops had penetrated from Livadia, into the southern part of Thessaly, and attacked and entirely defeated, the troops which Caourand Pacha had collected together from different quarters. The young Bogazaris, having skillfully manoeuvred at the foot of the mountains, the Pacha was compelled to fight on the retreat, in order to gain Macedonia. We expect circumstantial details of this event, which is of the highest importance to the Greeks.

A letter from Corin, of the 27th of October, states that the Greek Prince Maurocordato, had completely routed the Pacha of Arta, whose troops had been cut to pieces.

#### QUEBEC, 13th January.

The proceedings of the legislative council and assembly have gone no further than the appointment of Committees to prepare addresses, in answer to his Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech of Saturday last. The attention of both Houses will be early directed to the consideration of the measure for an Union, which has already been made the subject of representation by the people. We look forward to a dispassionate discussion of its merits.—The more closely we enquire into the state of affairs in this province, the more we are convinced of the absolute necessity of some measures to relieve the Executive, which is now, and has been, for a considerable period of time, placed in a situation of extraordinary and unmerited hardship, and in which the public interests demand that some one course be followed. We anxiously hope that the mother country will consider our circumstances, and provide a remedy to those ills which tend to excite and confirm political animosities, retard the progress of improvement, and distress the public functionaries.

#### [GAZETTE.]

Translated from the Quebec Gazette.

At 10 o'clock, on Saturday last, the Hon. Col. De Staberry, accompanied by Judge Bowen and the Hon. Col. Taschereau and the other members of the Committee of the inhabitants of this District, who petition against the Bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament, to unite the Legislatures of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, went up to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, on behalf of the said Committee, and of the Committees of the other District of this Province, with the petition of the inhabitants of Lower-Canada, against the said Bill; and prayed his Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same to the foot of the throne, to which his Excellency was pleased to consent, and informed the Committee that he had caused to be prepared a dispatch of the same tenor as that which accompanied the petitions in favor of the Bill; and that a copy of the said dispatch should be delivered to the Committee.

This day Mr. Neilson, one of the Petitioners' Agents, went off from this city with the Petitions, to join the other Agents, to proceed with them to England, via New-York.

We are informed that the number of Petitioners against the Union, in this province, amounts to about sixty thousand, of all classes of his Majesty's subjects. It appears that the same Agents are also charged with the Petitions of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, against the Bill.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

#### OF

#### LOWER-CANADA:

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Quebec, 10th January, 1825.

This day at 10 o'clock His Excellency the Administrator of the Government came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency; and the members being come up, the honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council signified His Excellency's pleasure that they should return to the usual place of their sittings, and there choose a fit person to be their Speaker, and present him for his Excellency's approbation on Saturday at two o'clock.

SATURDAY, 11th January, 1825.

His Excellency the Administrator having again come down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne and the Members of Assembly, with Mr. Valliere de St. Real their Speaker elect being in attendance below the Bar, the honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council expressed his Excellency's allowance of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then his Excellency opened

the third Session of the Eleventh Provincial Parliament, and was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH.—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Since I last met you here, the whole system of the Navigation laws with the general circumstances of British and Colonial Commerce have been brought under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, and two Acts have in consequence been passed materially affecting the Trade of the Province by Sea.

Another Act has also been passed regulating our Trade with the United States of America and our intercourse with Upper Canada, and providing for an adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two Provinces. I have ordered copies of these three Acts to be laid before you.

I am commanded to inform you that His Majesty's Ministers proposed to Parliament certain alterations in the Act 31st Geo. III. Cap. 81, principally with a view to unite into one, the two Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, but this measure was withdrawn and postponed to the next Session, in order to afford an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of these Provinces upon it.

I have no doubt you will give your early attention to a subject of such general importance, and I have only to express my hope that your deliberations upon it will be marked by that moderation which is best calculated to give weight and effect to such representations as you may see fit to make.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY,

No Bill of appropriation having passed the last Session to enable me to meet the expenses of the Civil Government, you must be aware of the difficulties and embarrassments thereby thrown upon me. I have endeavored as much as I could to avert the great inconveniences to the public, which I stated in my Message to you on the 6th February last, by paying up the usual established expenses for the half year then current, but I have not felt myself justified in doing so beyond that period, and there consequently remains a very considerable arrear due to several of the public servants.

I shall direct a full statement of the course I have adopted, together with accounts of the receipt and expenditure for the year, to be laid before you, and I shall submit to you by Committee the probable expense in this year of those local establishments and objects of public charge, of which, according to the principles stated to you in that message, it is my duty to call upon you to provide.

I trust that in the course of this Session you will take into consideration the whole financial accounts which have been furnished at your request during the last two years; I have given, and am still disposed to give every facility in my power to enable you to examine and bring these long standing accounts to a clear and final arrangement; and I must say that I see little difficulty in accomplishing the task.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am convinced that every Member of this Legislature must regret that the progress of the public interests for some years past, has been so materially interrupted. I will not therefore, on this occasion, dwell upon past events; the remedy lies in your hands, and to you I leave it with my most earnest recommendation, that you will seriously consider the incalculable injuries, which have been, and must continue to be accumulated in this Province, while the Executive Branch of the Constitution remains disabled from exercising its just and legitimate and indisputable powers.

Many subjects of the greatest moment demand your consideration, and I shall communicate with you upon them in detail, most anxiously hoping to find you assembled in that spirit of moderation and honorable zeal which alone can lead to a full and faithful discharge of your duties to your sovereign and your country.

The Assembly upon retiring to the House, after several divisions on the Elections of Messrs. Bourdages, Viger, Taschereau and Vallieres de St. Real as Speakers respectively, unanimously elected Remy Vallieres de St. Real, Esq.

The Members of the Assembly present were: Messrs. Taschereau, Taché, Robitaille, Paré, Davidson, Louis Lagueux, Bourdages, Proulx, Dessaulles, Franchère, D. B. Viger, Lambert Dumont, Augustin Perrault, Joseph Perrault, Hébert, Rochon, Dégligny, Orden, Arcand, Langevin, Neilson, Clouet, Valieres de St. Réal, Stuart, Belanger, McCallum, Etienne C. Lagueux, Panet and Quirout.

Messrs. Clouet, Arcand and Franchère are new members, and have been returned since the last session, for the counties of Quebec, Hampshire and Bedford respectively.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 10th Jan. 1825.

The House being met, the clerk acquainted the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Speaker, stating the reasons why he should not be in Quebec during the present Session.

The Clerk then informed the House that according to Warrants issued by Mr. Speaker, Joseph Franchère, Esq. had been elected for the County of Bedford, in the room of John Jones, Esq. whose election had been declared null; Jean Olivier Arcand, Esq. had been elected for the County of Hampshire, in the room of François Huot, deceased; and Michel Clouet, Esq. had been elected for the County of Quebec, in the room of Louis Gauvreau, deceased, and that the said gentlemen had taken the oath prescribed by law.

A message was then received by the Black Rod, from his Excellency the Governor in Chief, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Upper House of the Legislature.

And the House having gone up accordingly, the Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Council, informed the House, by command of his Excellency the Governor in Chief, that being apprized of M. Papineau's absence, by which he had rendered himself unable to attend the service of the Assembly as Speaker, and being desirous that the public affairs may receive no delay, he gave them leave to choose a new Speaker, to be presented for approbation tomorrow, at two o'clock.

And the House being returned, Louis Bourdages, Esq. was proposed as Speaker, and upon the question being put, it passed in the negative.

Then Denis Benjamin Viger, Esq. Thos. Taschereau, Esq. and Joseph Remy Vallieres de St. Réal, Esqs. were successively proposed as Speaker; and the question being separately put upon the two first gentlemen, it passed in the negative; and the House then calling unanimously on Mr. Vallieres de St. Réal, to take the Chair, he was conducted thereto, when he expressed himself truly sensible of the high honor the house had conferred upon him.

After which the House adjourned.

JANUARY 11.

The House being met, a Message from his Excellency the Governor in Chief was received by the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker elect, and the House, went up to the Legislative Council Chamber, where he was presented to his Excellency for his approbation.

And his Excellency the Governor in Chief signified, through the Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Council, his approbation of the choice the Assembly had made, and allowed and confirmed him to be their Speaker.

And the House being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had been in the Legislative Council Chamber, where his Excellency had been pleased to approve the choice they had made of him to be their Speaker; and that his Excellency had been pleased to say he

would put the most favorable construction upon his words and actions.

A Bill for the better regulation of the Fisheries in the inferior District of Gaspé, was presented to the House, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Then Mr. Speaker reported that when the House did attend his Excellency the Governor in Chief this day, his Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, of which to prevent mistakes, Mr. Speaker had obtained a copy which he read to the House:

After which a Committee of seven Members was appointed to prepare the draft of an Address in answer to the Governor's Speech delivered this day to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament.

Then the following Committees were appointed viz:

A Committee of Privileges.  
A grand Committee of Agriculture and Commerce to sit every Wednesday in the House.

A Committee of good correspondence between the two Houses, with an order to communicate the said Resolution, by message, to the Legislative Council.

The Journals of the House were then ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

A motion being then made to reduce the quorum to fifteen Members present in the House, the consideration of the said motion was postponed to Tuesday next.

It was ordered that Mr. Neilson have leave of absence from Monday next, until the end of this Session, upon urgent business.

A Petition from George W. Allsop and others, praying for a prolongation of time, in the building of a Bridge over the Jacques Cartier River, was presented to the House, and referred to a Special Committee.

After which the House adjourned.

#### THE CANADIAN TIMES.

MONTREAL,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1825.

Foreign news of considerable interest will be found in our columns; but want of room in our inner form, prevents us from making any comment upon it. Many articles we are under the necessity of postponing until our next.

We present our prospectus once more to the notice of our readers; and in doing so, incur almost of necessity, the task of saying a few words further upon the subject of our principles, and motive: Altho' by standing the side of the Union question, which our opinions and observations tend to adapt, as that which promises beneficial ends to the country, we identify ourselves with what is called the "Union Party," yet, we wish it understood that while the espousal of the cause is dictated by our consciences; we are by no means the instruments of any body of men. Whatever we may do, we wish our enemies (for such we conceive meeting with) to consider that the unbiased will which dictates our conduct is *deus in nobis*, and we ask no lenity at their hands; we are too firm in our opinions, especially with regard to the present state of this country, to be by any means in danger of being made the vehicle of the ideas of others unless they are similar to our own.

There is always a degree of deference due to public opinions upon all subjects; and this will be observed as far as may be consistent with that independent ground which we feel it necessary to take. But we cannot be expected to compromise to this cause our honest sentiments on whatever subject. To those who realize the sentiment of Shakspeare:

"Thy plainness moves me more than Eloquence."

this cannot but be a commendation. The utterance of the plain truth in political matters, ought not to move the mind of anger; but we cannot but expect to experience it, for the honesty with which we shall endeavor to soothe the public through the medium of these columns. But the sense of duty, will, we trust, sustain us, however arduous the task may be which we have undertaken.

Much might be said with regard to the mutual forbearance, with which it were well that Editor and Reader were duly induced towards each other; but, as long preliminaries to a steady, or a rich feast, are equally ill timed, leaving our readers to exercise or withhold forbearance, as they may think best; we give up to them the consideration of the merits or demerits of our journal.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The opening of the Provincial Parliament by the address of his Excellency the Governor in Chief, will be found in our news columns. The style of this document is concise and comprehensive. It includes all the points to which his particular direction could be applied in his communication to Parliament. The animadversions to the state of fiscal affairs, although they are brief and of general import, show plainly the state to which the conduct of parliament has brought the affairs of the country. The embarrassments to which the Administration of the government must be subjected, might even have been expressed in fewer words, for to all they must be obvious, who observe events, and their consequences.

What is said with regard to the Union, considered as it is, carries with it no decided import of his Excellency's feelings upon the subject. He recommends to the consideration of the Parliament, as an interesting subject, but as becomes the dignity of his situation, takes no part in the struggle which is making by the several parties, by speaking for or against it, as a measure. The opinion of his Excellency we believe, is however generally known, indeed it would not be difficult to decide which side of the cause he would espouse, would his situation admit at this moment, of a public expression of his sentiment.

We hope that a more peaceful, and more reasonable course will be taken in the House of Assembly this session than was last. But we fear a stormy one will be followed.

#### "THE PETITIONS."

It may seem somewhat out of place that we should now say any thing further than what has been already, and so well said, upon the departure of the Petitions of the Unionists to the Mother Country. But though we must in a measure repeat the words of others, yet we cannot but offer our sincere congratulations to the friends of the cause, upon the prosperous appearance of affairs, if their exertions can be considered to have any weight in determining the proceedings, or in forming the opinions of the branches of home government. The petitions from the Townships, are an important part of the documents carried by Mr. Stuart, as they are the prayers of people who have long aspired to the privileges and laws which govern Britain, and have strove by every means which came within their reach to testify their desire to perpetuate amongst them the features and aspect of that nation from which they spring, and to which this country is, and should be subordinate. The members also, of the Signatures appended to the petitions of this neglected people, shew plainly their title to attention, if on account of number any greater degree of notice be taken of their wants, and who can doubt it? But it may be said, on the other side, that the numbers of those who sign the petitions of the Anti-Union party, will far outweigh all that the Unionists have obtained. But more particularly when we take into consideration the affairs of the Townships, we are inclined to believe that Great Britain will consider the merits of the case, as all thinking men, who think honestly, consider them. The facts that, while that part of the population who are so strenuous against the measure, are in no danger of suffering from its adoption, in any branch of their rights, the people of the Eastern Townships have suffered for many years, ever since their establishment, every privation which could have a tendency to delay the advancement of the country from its state of wretchedness; to embarrass the inhabitants; to prevent increase by emigration; to depress enterprise, and to paralyze their exertings for the improvement of their condition, are incontrovertible, and cannot but have their due weight. These ills they have suffered—similar ones have not been experienced during the same period by the people who compose the

other party, nor does the contemplated Union threaten them with any such evils.—On the contrary, it promises them in common with the country, benefits which they are determined not to perceive.

The case appears to stand thus—the friends of the Union are petitioning to be cleared from burthens, and the Anti-Unionists, from unaccountable blindness and perverseness, seem determined shall still fetter the resources of the country if their influence can effect that end. The Union is not to place the grievances which it takes from the Eastern portion of the inhabitants, upon their opponents—and the latter oppose with furious zeal the measure which promises the amelioration of the condition of the former. They would have all things their own way, and exclude entirely the fellow-citizens from their share of the benefits which flow from a wise and beneficent government.—This cannot be perceived by the Imperial Legislature, and while the number of those who claim their protection by calling upon them for the Union, will be of sufficient magnitude to claim attention, the statement of their wants, and the conviction which the history of the country bears on its pages, of the truth of their reasoning, will, we are convinced, be sufficient to prevail upon the minds of those who are to deliberate upon the questions these representations involve, to produce the passing of the Bill for which so many voices are raised, and to induce the Canada must look for happiness and prosperity, notwithstanding the numerical power which its enemies may avail against it.

There never was a mission from Canada to the Mother Country which involved such important considerations as that which is confided to the management of Mr. Stuart, and perhaps there never was a person better fitted for the fulfillment of the duty which he has taken upon himself to perform.—With such an advocate, who feels deeply interested in the cause to which he lends his aid; whose knowledge is perfect in the various subjects which his representations will embrace; whose skill, and experience, and talents, are fitted for taking advantage of every argument which the facts present—with such an advocate, and in such a cause, a failure is hardly possible.

New Steam Boat Company.—A company has been formed in this City within a few weeks, for the building of a Tow-Boat, to run between this place and Quebec, but more particularly from the Cross through the Current St. Mary to the Harbour, for the purpose of towing up such vessels as may arrive on the passage from Quebec, and for lighting their freight. The engine of the projected vessel is to be of 100 horse power, and we are informed, is to be planned and erected by Mr. Ward—this is highly pleasing to us, for while we have men of the skill which Mr. W. can certainly lay claim to, among us, it seems absurd that their talents should be forgotten, and the money and encouragement which such a work would afford, be sent out of the country.

There are about 250 shares, and nearly all of them are already taken up by our merchants,—so that there can be no doubt of the success of the undertaking, which we think contemplates much real benefit, not only to the mercantile part of the community, but to all classes. The greatest difficulty in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, is, in the passage of the short portion of the channel betwixt the Island St. Helens and the shore on this side—vessels are often detained below for many weeks, when no fair wind occurs, strong enough to enable them to stem the force of the stream; occasioning the most serious inconvenience to importers, whose busiest season is on the arrival of their Spring supplies. The new Boat will entirely obviate this difficulty.

A writer upon the Canal last winter, urged as a reason for it being necessary to carry that work to the Cross, "that it would ensure a facility and quick dispatch in delivering the cargoes of vessels coming from sea, which they could not enjoy at the same expense were it to go by any other route. Whenever this was known, vessels could be obtained to charter for Montreal at a much cheaper rate than could be done heretofore, because they would be exempted from the delay of waiting for a wind to bring them up the Current St. Mary. This would produce a reduction in freight of 25 Cts. per ton, which sum would produce an annual saving of \$1,227, or the interest of \$9,000." The advantages contemplated in this project, with regard to the canal, will, as far as the concerns of importing merchants are involved, be effected by this regular application of the Tow-Boat, and no time is to be lost in fitting it up for the next season.

There is but one other obstacle to overcome in the navigation of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, it is the difficulty of the channel through Lake St. Eustace, nearly that so great as to require the expenditure of such exertion upon it. By the assistance of art the difficulties of nature are overcome; her resources developed; and her bounties applied to the necessities and comforts of mankind. And we are happy to perceive that spirit and discernment in the application of public improvements are fast increasing in this country.

On the 22d of December, a gang consisting of nine men was discovered in Stanstead to have uttered counterfeit bills of Spanish Mill Dollars, and were consequently apprehended by order of a magistrate. On the ensuing day they were examined at the house of Samuel Brooks, juror, and after the hearing of necessary evidence was gone through with, two of the suspected persons were found sufficiently implicated by it, to render them worthy of commitment to the Gaol of this city. The remaining seven, for want of evidence of a positive nature, were released. The two against whom the evidence was most conclusive, and who were considered deserving imprisonment until they could have a trial, were forthwith sent to town, and we perceive by the Canadian Courant, were lodged in "durance" on the 3d. The people of Stanstead behaved with much spirit upon the occasion, as they have often done in similar cases, to very little purpose—probably the apprehension, examination, and commitment of these villains cost the Township from fifty to one hundred pounds, at the hazard of their being again let loose to prey upon the honest portion of the community. They evinced that no effort would be found wanting to clear their country from that pestiferous crew, which the neglect of government has suffered to plant itself fearlessly, and in almost perfect security, in the Township portion of Lower Canada, to the great annoyance of the honest inhabitants.

The dollars were extremely well imitated; those which we have seen would have deceived, we think, almost any one who was not on his guard for deception. We have been informed, that the first whence this money found its way to the light, is in the Township of Brome, not far from the public road, where the manufacturers have conveyed several counter stiffs, which by a process not quite so difficult, nor connected with a science so abstruse, as was that which led in ancient times to the transmutation of metals, produce money of the best quality in profusion; which is sent into circulation by the faithful commissaries of the association.

On the night of the 21th of last month, the remains of the Steam-Boat Car of Commerce were raised from the spot on which she ran aground last summer, by the anchor ice floating in the river, and moved down the stream. The progress of the bulk was impeded off Point au Tremble, and was again moored near shore in the ice.

What is somewhat remarkable, is that she stopped directly opposite the dwelling of Capt. Brush, who has sailed her for the last three or four years, and the first object which met his eye on the following morning, was the relic of the vessel he had so long commanded paraded before him, as it were to wish him a Merry Christmas.

It is not in our power to give in this number, a regular catalogue of our Agents in distant places, as we have not been able to receive returns from many of our country correspondents; we therefore postponed the publication of the list of Agents until our next.

Having employed a person to circulate our paper in the Western part of the Eastern Townships including in the route the Seigneurie of St. Armands, and the Townships of Dunham, Farnham, Shelburn, Stukely, the western parts of Hatley and Stanstead, Bedford and Brome, subscribers in that quarter of the country will, by application, to Mr. Joseph Wilson of Brome, be punctually supplied with the TIMES.

The public are also respectfully informed that letters will reach that vicinity from Montreal, as directly, as they could were a mail route established through the country, if sent by mail to Missisquoi Bay, where the papers meet the Post. The distribution of papers on the route will commence about the first of February.

We understand a petition will be presented to the Provincial Legislature, from the District of Montreal, by the Farmers and others interested, praying for leave to establish a market for livestock, as also the establishment of fairs in various parts of the District.—*Ureid.*

**THE M'GILL REQUEST.**

The opinion of the cause which has been so long under discussion, cannot but give the most sincere pleasure to the population of this province. To the English and French Canadian part which they now are endeavoring to obtain, we cannot suppose that they are ignorant of the character of the decision. They have with discrimination to the learning the English language, and it can be expected that they should wish to have any thing which is qualified by the term English. We believe that there is a class of men among them who are prejudiced, and they it is to be hoped think different...

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

"Whoever hopes a fruitless work to see, 'Hopes what never was, nor is, nor e'er will be." It is not an auspicious circumstance, that in making our first appearance we should trouble our readers with apologies or excuses—but we choose rather to anticipate the expectations of our patrons than to disappoint them in any particular. Although we have in the present sheet fulfilled the promises contained in our Prospectus, yet, circumstances will not at the present moment allow us to come up to our wishes with regard to the appearance of our paper. The design which we always entertained, was, to make this Journal as far as the circumstances of the country would admit, an imitation of the British News-papers: as soon as possible, this will be effected, but at present, our situation will not admit, as until the materials for establishing a new printing office can be ordered and received, we are under the necessity of employing a printer to perform the work, with stock not precisely adapted to our design. The unfitness of the season for obtaining the necessary apparatus, is now the only cause for the deficiencies which we regret, since the only one which could have otherwise operated upon us—want of encouragement—has been obtained by the liberal patronage which we have received from an enlightened public.

The difficulties attendant on an infant establishment of this nature, especially under the present circumstances, cannot but be appreciated by our friends—but we are happy to know that their generous countenance will enable us to effect the extension and improvement of our present work in the ensuing spring, when nothing will be neglected that can tend to the advantage of our readers, to whom for their encouragement we tender our sincere thanks.

The Sheriff's Sales in the District of Montreal will be published in an abridged form in our next, and at regular periods subsequently. Also those in the Township part of the District of Three Rivers.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

The Poetical effusion of Clio, will perceive in our last page. The author has assumed our character, in addressing those to whom his strains are directed, and as he has expressed very nearly what we should have dictated, had we been at his elbow when he wrote, we cannot but return him our thanks for his communication—and express a wish to receive further favors from his pen.

**BIRTH.**

On the 10th inst. Mrs. T. BARRINGTON of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**

In Frost Village in the Township of Shefford, by the Hon and Rev. Charles Stuart, on the 4th November last, the Rev. RICHARD WHITWELL, Rector of the Episcopal Church in Shefford, to Miss MARY O'CONNOR, daughter of Gen. Roswell O'Leary of the Township of Brimme.

**DIED.**

On Sunday morning the 11th inst. Mr. SAMUEL FROSTE, Cabinet Maker of this City, aged 44 years.



On SATURDAY next, 18th inst.

Will be sold at the Subscribers' Auction Room: A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Bonnets, Cotton Shirtings, Striped Cottons, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Bengals, Calicoes, Shawls, Bannana Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Worsted Hosiery, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c. &c. With a variety of other articles.

Sale at ONE o'Clock. SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Jan. 17, 1822.

Will be sold at the Stores of Messrs. FROSTE & PORTER, On MONDAY the 20th Jan. 1823.

- 60 PUNS. Strong Leeward Island Rum, 5 Hhds. } Bright Muscovado 78 Barrels. } SUGAR. 6 Puns. Molasses, 10 Pipes Holland Gin, 11 Pipes, } Madeira WINE, 4 Qr. Casks } 114 Crates well assorted Earthenware, 80 Barrels Rosin, 12 Cases Coppers, 50 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 10 do. Mustard, 20 Kegs Salt Petre, 50 Barrels Vinegar, 2 Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine, four Years in the Country, 2 Hhds. Canary, do.

Conditions made known at the time of Sale. Sale at TEN o'Clock. SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Jan. 17, 1823.

**FURNITURE SALE.**

Will be sold at the Stores of Z. THAYER, Esq. On WEDNESDAY, 22d Inst. AN Elegant Collection of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of elegant Side Boards, large Dining Tables, Card and Pembroke Tables and Chairs, Mahogany Sofas, Grecian Couches, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Book Cases, Ladies' Work Tables, Bagatelle Boards, elegant Window Curtains complete, Looking Glasses, Mahogany Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Bedding, Wash hand Stands, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c.

2 Elegant Piano Fortes, With a variety of other Furniture—Conditions made known at the time of SALE. Sale precisely at TEN o'Clock. SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Jan. 17, 1823.

**ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,**

THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE EVER PREPARED For COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the Lungs leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. It certifies from persons of the highest respectability for the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof to its good effects, it is proved scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Every genuine bottle has "Anderson's Cough Drops" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed by JAMES M'ELLEN.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal:

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

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Salisbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1818.

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

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN.

Hudson, Columbia County, State of New-York, May 4, 1819.

**NEW CERTIFICATE.**

In the year 1816, I was seized with an inflammation of the liver, which caused an adhesion that placed me in a very critical situation. Almost all kinds of exercise caused pain in my side and breast. In this situation I continued until April 1819, when my cough and pain in my breast increased through the summer; my sleep was wasted, I grew weak and bowed down and lost all hope of ever being better. About the first of last October, my son purchased at Balls-town Springs a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, from which I found almost immediate relief, and from the use of two bottles only, my lungs are restored to perfect soundness; and I once more can walk erect.

STEPHEN SEAMAN.

Greenfield, July 14, 1820.

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

MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.

This I certify to those whom it may concern that I have been extremely afflicted with the Asthma, which has lasted me nearly forty years, and a great part of that time to such a degree that I could not get in bed, or sit in meeting without coughing, notwithstanding I had tried many good physicians and various kinds of Medicines, till I procured a phial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of three bottles of them I can sleep comfortably, and sit in meeting without coughing, and attend to my business.

And I do further certify, that my neighbour Benjamin Holloway, had become unable to labor, on account of an affection of the lungs, attended with a cough, who has received much benefit from the same kind of Medicine, so as to be able to labour again, and I can cheerfully recommend the same kind of Medicine to those who labour under such complaints.

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

CHRISTOPHER COOK.

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

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, N. H. Oct. 1st, 1821.

Be particular that each genuine bottle has "ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS" stamped on the bottle; and that each of the directions are signed writing by JAMES M'ELLEN, no others are genuine.

**Directions for the use of Anderson's Cough Drops.**

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

Directions for taking the drops to be had in both French and English.

Sold by HEDGE & LYMAN (Wholesale and Retail) Montreal, L. SARTELL & Co. (retail), Quebec, DAVID SEE, Three-rivers, Dr. E. W. ARMSTRONG, Kingston.

Montreal, 30th Nov. 1822.

**AND FOR SALE BY H. H. CUNNINGHAM,**

A Statistical Account of Upper-Canada; compiled with a view to a GRAND SYSTEM OF EMIGRATION: in three volumes. BY ROBERT GOURLAY.

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1823.

R. SPOONER, SURGEON DENTIST.

REMOVED to No. 81 St. Gabriel Street, nearly opposite the buildings formerly occupied as the North West Stores. January 16, 1823.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of goods in their line well adapted for the Winter trade amongst which

**WILL BE FOUND THE FOLLOWING.**

- Brass-Battery, and cast Brass Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Preertering Pans and Coal Hods, Common cast iron Tea Kettles, sauce pans and skillets, Tin'd Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Stew-Pans, Fish Kettles, Round and oval Irons, Boilers with cocks, Digesters, Polished steel, and common Fire Irons, Fine Polished Box Irons, with levers, Sad-irons and stands, Tailors Irons, Italian Irons, Chaffing dishes, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Gridirons, Brass Japan'd and bright iron Candlesticks, Brass and Jap. Lamps, and Lampstands, Baker's cast iron Lamps, Stage House Lamps, Tea Trays, Waiters, Bread, Knife and smaller Trays, Polished steel, and cast iron Stuffers, Plated, Britannia metal, tin'd and iron Spoons, Britannia metal, tin'd and common iron Ladles, Britannia metal and pewter Tea Pots, Snuffer Trays, Pewter Basons, pint and quart Mugs, Iron brooms, corn Brooms, scrubbing and shoe Brushes, Brass and iron Wire, and hair Seives, Hearth, Barnister, Horse, Paint, Stove and Whitewash Brushes.

- Shaving, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Crumb Brushes, Waterlo, Dukes and common Curry Combs, Mane Combs, Ivory Combs, plain horn and device Combs, Plated, Brass, Tin'd, and Iron Harness Furniture, Harness and riding saddle Trees, Girth, Roller, Straining and draper Webbing, White and striped linen Boot Webb, Whips and whip Thongs, in great variety, White metal, open mouth, and round Horse Bells, Brass, open mouth and round Horse Bells, Table Bells, House Bells, Cow Bells, Plated and brass Gig Furniture, such as Joints, Lamps, Handles, Wheel Bands, Loading, open knobs, &c. &c. Plowton, Currie, and Gig Springs, Steps, Bolts, &c. Common Gig Joints, Bronz, seaming and pasteing coach Lace, An extensive assortment of Moulding Planes, Beach do. Braces and bits, Gauges, Bevels, squares, Rules Chisels Goggles, &c. &c.

A general assortment of light and heavy Edge Tools, Coopers, Saddlers and Shoemaker's Tools, Mortise and Brass Case Locks, with rich cut glass and other Knobs.

An extensive assortment of fine and common Locks, Hinges, wood Screws, Thumb Latches, Window Bolts, flat and necked Springs, and round Bolts.

A general assortment of Files, Rasps and Rubbers, Cast German and common steel Saws all kinds, Table, desert and carving Knives and Forks, a variety of patterns,

- Common steel and cast iron Knives and Forks, Cook's knives, butcher's knives, carrier's knives, steels, &c. Pen knives, pocket knives, Razors, Scissors, Fleams, &c. Firming & Son's superior, silver-eyed Needles, Common Needles—Fins, Bodkies, Thinblades, Nutcrackers, Pocket Compasses, measuring Tapes, Guns, Pistols, Ball Moulds, Gun Locks, Flints, Patent and Common Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts, Brass Staircase Rods and Eyes, Pulleys, Rollers, Green Tape and Cord for Window Blinds, Ink Powder, Ink Pots, Slate and Black Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments, Microscopes, Scales, Dividers, Cost and Vest Buttons, Brace Buttons, Bone Moulds, Buck Shot, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Steel, Bar and Sheet Copper, Sheet Brass, Grain Tin, Copper Scales and Weights, Slate Beams, Steelyards, A very extensive assortment Brass, Foundry and Stamped Brass Goods, Copper and Brass Wire, bright and annealed Iron Wire, Flour and Corn Emery, Lamp Black, Coppers, English Glue,

- Dry Red Lead, very superior Black Lead, Chalk, Rosin, Pitch, Sand and Glass Paper, Oil Stone, Water Stone, Gilt, Lacquer'd and White Coffin Furniture, Lacquer'd, white and composition Breast Plates, separate. Brass and white Metal, Corbs, large Hacking Corbs, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Screw Plates, &c. &c. Tinned and Black Rivets, Clout and Flemish Tacks, Coopers' Rivets, Cut Tacks, Cut and Wrought Brads, Copper Shoe Brads.

- 150 Casks Nails and Sikes, all sizes, 60 Yonkie and Single Stoves, 5 Cooking Stoves, on an approved plan, 15 Ton Swedish Iron, 20 do English do flat, square, and round, Jabbing Iron, Nail Rods, Round Rods, Hoop Iron, Crowley, German, Blister, Shear, and Cast Steel, Shovels, Spades, Fry Pans, Trace Chains, Ox Chains, Train Chains, Back Bands, Window Glass and Entry, Grind Stones, Potash Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Best secured Cart and Wagon Boxes, Cordage, Lines and Twines, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

JA COB DE WITT & Co. Montreal, 19th Jan. 1823. 1tf.

J. M. FROTHINGHAM, Old Market Place, offers for SALE, 12 TONS old Sable Russia Iron, 10 Tons assorted Swedes do. 20 Tons Flat, Square and Round English do. 30 Bundles best blistered and Crowley Steel, 10 Boxes I X. Tin.

Window Glass large sizes, large Sheet Iron, Nail Plates, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Frying Pans, Nails, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, together with a complete assortment of Hardware Shelf Goods. Montreal, 17th Jan. 1823. 4-w.

WARE & GIBB, 102 SAINT PAUL STREET, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN TEAS, GROCERIES, CHANDLERY, &c. &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Have on hand an extensive assortment of Articles in the above line, for Sale on reasonable terms.

30 PUNCHEONS Molasses, 3500 Minots coarse St. Ubes Salt, 4500 Minots Fine Liverpool do. 600 Quantals Dried Codfish, uncommonly well cured and of excellent quality, 150 Quantals Pickled do do. Superior North Shore Salmon, in Tierces, Barrels, and Half Barrels, Mackerel and Salmon Trout, 150 Barrels Pickled and Smoked Herrings, 10 Barrels Cod's Sounds, and Tongues, Spermuceti Whale, Seal, and Cod Oil, in Hhds. and Barrels.—&c. &c.

15 Chadrans Liverpool Grate Coals, A large quantity of Paper from the Jaques Cartier Manufactory, near Quebec, consisting of Royal Printing, Writing, Wrapping and Sheathing Paper, Mill and Bonnet Boards, Carriage Paper, &c. &c.

Orders for any quantity of the above enumerated qualities of Paper, to be supplied in the ensuing Spring, are respectfully solicited by W. & G. who will purchase at the Market prices, Paper Stock, say Dry Clean Linen and Cotton Lugs, in quantity. Montreal, 16th January, 1823. 1-tf.

T. BURT, No. 74 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, N. B.—Clocks and Watches carefully repaired on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Jan. 16, 1823. 1tf.

**HART LOGAN & Co.**

HAVE NOW ON HAND THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

**OR ON SHORT CREDIT:—**

- 7 PILES Cognac Brandy, 2 do Rotterdam Geneva, 3 Pipes Mountain Sweet Wine, 5 do Malaga Sherry do, 13 do Corgo Teneriffe do, 4 do Port Wine, superior quality, 12 Pipes and Hhds. L. P. O. Madeira Wine, 9 Cases East India Madeira Wine, 7 doz. each, 20 dozen Hlibert's London Porter, in casks of 5, 4 and 7 dozens, 6 Hhds. London Stout Porter, 9 do Loaf Sugar, 30 Bags East India Sugar, 20 Hags and Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 3 Tierces Coffee, 60 Chests Twankay, Hyson, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 50 Bales hard and soft Shell Almonds, 5 do Bitter and Jordan Almond, 2 Cwt. Caraway Seeds, 5 Butts Zante Currants, 10 Kegs Refined Salt Petre, 10 Boxes Wax and Spermuceti Candles, 1 Case Common Indigo, 1 do very fine do, Starch, Fig Blue, Flour of Sulphur, Refined Brimstone, Alum, Coppers, Putty, 100 Kegs White, Black, and Green, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown Paints, 70 Jars Boiled Linseed Oil, Hunters Pipes, German Seythes, Shear Steel, Canister Gunpowder, 100 Boxes assorted Window Glass, 5 Bales Common Wrapping Paper, Writing Paper, Quills, Sealing Wax, Black Lead Pencils, Assorted Iron Wire, Tins, Patent Shot, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 92 Double, Single, and Chamber Shaves, 20 Bales Salempores and Bafas, India Black Silk Handkerchiefs, and Taffeties. Montreal, January 16th, 1823. 1-tf.

**FOR SALE,**

IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL,

A HOUSE and dependencies, No. 4, Notre Dame-street, A HOUSE and Dependencies, No. 12, St. Vincent Street; a HOUSE, &c. in Papineau Square, with the two adjoining Lots or Emplacements on each side.

**A. I. S. O.**

A FARM at the foot of the Current Ste. Marie, near Montreal, and adjoining to the Land of the Honorable JONAS RICHARDSON, with a House, Barn, &c. erected thereon;—A FARM at the River St. Pierre, near Montreal, with three Houses, three Barns, &c.

**—ALSO—**

The following Lots in Shipton, viz:—No. 25 in the 1st, 21 in the 2th, 21 in the 9th, 23 in the 10th, and 15 in the 14th ranges; and one undivided thirteenth part of the Township of Bolton.

All or any of the above mentioned Property will be Sold either for immediate payment, or on a liberal Credit, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser.—Application to be made to

S. GALE.

**—ALSO—**

For Sale, but for ready money only, two other FARMS, at the foot of Current Ste. Marie, heretofore the respective properties of St. George Dupry, Esq. and F. Poirier, both now in the occupation of Mr. White.—Application to be made as above. Montreal, 17th January, 1823. 1-tf.

**LEWIS M. POMEROY,**

CITY HOTEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that his WINTER ESTABLISHMENT is conducted in the most comfortable style, and is recommended to Travellers as offering superior advantages.

He returns many thanks to those who have so generously encouraged him during the past year, and solicits a repetition of their favors. Montreal, 16th Jan. 1823. 1-tf.

**THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND**

AND FOR SALE,

A FEW MINOTS OF LIVERPOOL

SALT,

AND A FEW QUANTALS OF

Dry Cod Fish.

R. B. PAGE,

Near the Hay-Market, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1823. 1-tf.

**HUGGINS & PATTEE**

RETURN their acknowledgments to their Friends for their liberal support, and inform them that they conduct their business of

INN-KEEPERS,

At their old stand, No. 81 St. Paul Street, where they have very convenient accommodations for travellers; also good stabling with excellent water in their yard for Horses.

No efforts will be spared by them to render every attention which can add to the comfort of their customers. Montreal, Jan. 16, 1823. 1tf.

**W. T. RICHARDSON,**

No. 105 St. Paul Street, offers for Sale,

3000

Minots St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt.

Montreal, Jan. 16th, 1823.

**JUSTUS SMITH**

RESPECTFULLY offers his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their generous support, and informs them that he continues his business as

INN KEEPER,

at the convenient stand, No. 76, St. Paul Street, where he has extensive Stables and yard room for the accommodation of Travellers, with excellent water in the yard.

Every attention will be paid as usual to the comfort and convenience of those who may honor him with their patronage. Montreal, Jan. 16, 1823. 1 tf.

**S. BURNHAM,**

BLACKSMITH,

DEGS leave to inform the public, that he manufactures, and has constantly on hand, at the shop in St. Peter's Street, lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Aiger, every article in the above line of the best quality. FELT and other Axes, warranted superior, which are recommended to those who are particular in the choice of such articles. All orders observed with the utmost promptness and punctuality. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1823. 1tf.

**FASHIONS FOR THE WINTER OF 1823.**

Ladies' Beaver Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a most complete assortment of Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Hats, and Trimmings, of the newest and most approved fashions. JABEZ DE WITT.

Montreal, Jan. 16th, 1823. 1-tf.

FOR THE TIMES.

When through these lands, rude, free and uncontrolled  
The Savage wandered—desperate and bold;  
The lowly wigwam and the bark canoe,  
His well strung bow and arrows deadly true,  
With ample food dread hunger to appease,  
His wiles crowned and placed his mind at ease;

The Ladies first claim our respect and care,  
For can he prosper who neglects the fair?  
Assured they may be, that the Times shall teem  
With Ladies' news, to insure us their esteem,  
Some pretty sonnet fill'd by Poets' art  
With tender thoughts, to captivate the heart;

Each crooked case, which shows the great effect  
Produced in Courts by Richard Roe and Co.,  
Those mighty men, whose Law is surely known,  
Such as delight in deaths, and warlike strife,  
Whom nothing pleases but the loss of life;  
Whose patience ne'er will suffer them to read  
A paragraph, which leaves not some odd dead,  
May certain feel, of happiness complete,  
So long as Turks and Greeks in battle meet;

As they draw near the French coast, a Cockney  
Miss says, "la, ma, what's that funny thing?"  
O it's whorery, my dear." "That's werry funny," says  
Quibble." The old gentleman now lost patience,  
and swore that Dr. Johnson spoke God's truth in  
saying that a man who would make a pun would  
pick a pocket.

As anxious parents with unceasing care  
Their cherished offspring for the world prepare,  
From every ill protect their tender age,  
And form their minds with counsel firm and sage;  
The child when grown with warm affection burns;  
His grateful heart paternal love returns.  
It's full reward, they find the nurtured boy,  
Of pride their glory, and of age their joy.

La Chine, Jan. 1st, 1828.

MISCELLANY.

MR. MATHEWS.

From the Albion.

We have received letters from some of our coun-  
try subscribers, requesting us to give more detailed  
reports of Mr. Mathews' imitable performances.  
Perhaps our correspondents are not aware how diffi-  
cult a task it is to do this, from the peculiar nature  
of the entertainment, and to preserve any part of  
the spirit of the representation. It must be quite  
obvious to all who have seen Mr. Mathews, that  
the principal part of the amusement is derived from  
the facetious manner and the admirable mimicry  
of this extraordinary actor; consequently many of  
his most laughable passages appear but to little ad-  
vantage upon paper. However, we have attempted  
a short sketch of the Trip to Paris, though we fear  
we are doing Mr. Mathews injustice by its great,  
though unavoidable, imperfections. This celebrated  
piece is literally what its name implies—a trip made  
by Mr. Mathews to Paris, in which he describes all  
the remarkable incidents and singular characters he  
meets with on his journey.

Mr. Mathews says, that one day passing along  
Piccadilly, he saw Mrs. Dory, the fishmonger's  
wife, who informed him that her husband had got  
mide a Night in, and had, in common with all other  
great men, "gone to Paris." Calling on his tailor,  
to know why his Cossack trousers had not been  
sent home, he was informed that Mr. Ship had also  
gone to Paris: "all great men goes to Paris now  
sir," said the shopman. At length Mr. M. meets a  
friend, who assures him that unless he goes to Paris,  
"no body will speak to him." Just at this moment  
his attention is attracted by the following song,  
which Mr. M. gave in two voices, one dead flat, and  
the other murderously sharp, to the tune of Yankee  
Doodle in a style of mimicry that defies description;  
suffice it to say that it brought down peals of laugh-  
ter and applause from all part of the house.

City daries have raging flames,  
They know not how to time it;  
Mrs. Sims is full of whims,  
And hates our foggy climate!

Mrs. Grill is very ill,  
Nothing can improve her;  
Unless she sees the Thulleries,  
And waddles through the Louvre.

London now is out of town,  
None at home now carries;  
Who can bear to linger here,  
While all the world's at Paris.

Soon after passing Exeter Change, Mr. M. found  
in the Strand, even the beef-eater, that used to say,  
"Walk up ladies and gentlemen, and see the beastesses,"  
had gone to Paris, and some of the beastesses, with  
him. At last Mr. Mathews, reading in an advertise-  
ment that the steam-boat Blow-up, Capt. Scabbell,  
would, on such a day, sail for Calais, and that stray  
legs and arms would be landed immediately after  
baggage, sets out to Paris himself. We must pass

over many laughable incidents upon the road, and  
hasten to the Calais packet, with the exception of the  
following conversation, which took place in the  
Dover mail:—

At last I was accosted by an old gentleman, who  
rubbing his eyes in the opposite corner of the  
couch, [imitation here of the passengers.] good  
morning, Sir—going to Paris? Yes, Sir. So are we  
Sir; wife and darter; this is wife, and this is dar-  
ter; talk to the gentleman, Polly, darter speaks  
French. Is it possible? Yes, sir, she learnt it of a  
Jarman, that learnt it at Dunkirk—talk, Polly, talk:  
as the gentleman if he is going to France. La, pa,  
how can you be so disagreeable! Talk, I insists on  
it. La, pa, I wish you would not be so foolish.  
As the gentleman directly, I say; what's the use of  
my laying out sich a sight of money on your hedica-  
tion, and you won't talk. Holley woo poor Paris,  
Mon-sir. There, Sir, that's what I Call French;  
that will do, Sir, I think. No doubt of it. Tip  
him another bit, Polly. La, Pa, how disagreeable  
you are. I think, Sir, she will astonish the natives.  
I think so too, Sir.

As soon as the packet got under weigh, a terrible  
sea sickness commenced, sparing neither men—  
women or children, which Mr. M. imitated so exactly,  
that our own stomachs almost began to heave, but  
we were ever and anon relieved by some keen joke,  
queer expression, or characteristic prejudice of the  
different members of Ball family on board. The  
two principal characters who figured among the  
passengers were Mr. Quibble, a punster and a dandy,  
and an old gentleman who had an inveterate anti-  
pathy to punning and punsters. "Stand bye," says  
the Captain, "I am going to make a tack." "I  
hope," says Quibble, "you will make no attack on  
the ladies." "What have we got a fool of a punster  
on board? I wish I hadnt come." "I say Capt."  
exclaims a drunken passenger, "how far are we  
from Calais." "Five leagues." But you will be  
there sooner than any of us says Quibble, "for you  
are half seas over already." "Do you hear that  
fellow again?" says the old Cynic.

As they draw near the French coast, a Cockney  
Miss says, "la, ma, what's that funny thing?"  
O it's whorery, my dear." "That's werry funny," says  
Quibble." The old gentleman now lost patience,  
and swore that Dr. Johnson spoke God's truth in  
saying that a man who would make a pun would  
pick a pocket.

The gentleman's very ill. See what he's done,  
said the Captain, he has knocked out one of the  
dead lights. That's very horrid, so it is. What is  
the dead light, I wonder? Oh, Sir, said Frizz,  
a man must have a stomach of iron to bear it. Molly!  
Molly!—where is my servant?—I am dying! So  
an I, marm, and can't come. How dare you be  
sick, when I want you? Mr. Phipps, how are you  
by this time? You seem to be hard at it. I am  
going down every moment, can I bring up anything  
for you? Mary bring me the brandy bottle—I am  
going to go. Whose for a fat mutton chop? Pray  
captain, was any body ever lost here? No only my  
father and brother, but they were soon found float-  
ing afterwards. I have lost my hat. Never mind  
your hat, sir. I shouldnt, but my wig is in it.  
There's a whale! Where? where? I would give a  
hundred guineas to see a whale. No, Sir, it's a mis-  
pronunciation, it's my wife's vale. O, is that all;  
then

It's only like crossing at Twickenham ferry,  
So smooth and so pleasant the passage, I vow!

Full six hours we were sailing from Dover  
In sight of the harbour at Calais at last;  
I wish, said Pippis, our mistries were over,  
And we were laughing at our sufferings past,  
Dear Captain Scaddwell, oh! you alarm me so;  
Pray make the Pier good! I'm frighten'd alack!  
Such horrid fellows I see in the water now—  
Shocking to be carried by them pick-a-back.

Tell me, Captain, can't you make the Pier of Cal-  
lais? Yes; and I can run foul of the bar too. No,  
by Jesus, exclaims an Hibernian, I bar that.  
Where is the bar? Where you see the breakers.  
Dear me, I thought it was an iron pole. And I  
thought it was like Temple Bar. How are we to  
go on shore? You must go over that board. La,  
pa, its not broader than a twopenny ribard. Oh,  
dear, I'm as giddy as a goose. Take care you don't  
make a duck of it; says Quibble. Dye hear that  
damnd fellow again, says the old gentleman. I  
should like to go on shore in a boat. That's im-  
possible, marm. What must I go upon that fel-  
low's shoulders? O la! I don't know whether I  
am on my heels or my head. You are right sides  
upwards now, marm, depend upon it. O dear, I'm  
black and blue already, these horrid fellows are  
pinching and pulling me about so. I say, Bob, do  
you twig that lady's leg, on the two fellows' carrying  
her through the water? Mill posts you mean. Well,  
never mind, she don't stand upon trifles. I say,  
Pippis do you see those women in the water? I sup-  
poses they are a specimen of the French belles. Yes,  
sir, the diving bells. Come, I like that. Well,  
then,

It's only like crossing at Twickenham ferry,  
Is the voyage from Dover to Calais, I vow!

On Mr. Mathew's arrival in Paris, he met with  
a multitude of his countrymen going the rounds to  
see all the sights, and many odd characters are a-  
mong them. One is drinking Champagne for break-  
fast, because he is only coming for a week; another  
is cursing his own folly and quarrelling with every  
body else for coming among such a damnd set as  
the French; another, a fat old gentleman, says he  
can get nothing to eat, is absolutely starved, and  
fallen away to a skeleton; another is remarkable for  
using constantly a favourite expression, "Dye catch  
the idea," which he uses on all occasions, and an-  
other says, equally often "Very annoying, so it is,"  
which he express with great emphasis, upon receiv-  
ing any mandate from his rib.

The evening's amusement was finished with La  
Diligence, in which a great many embark for Cal-  
lais, on their return to England. In this piece, Mr.  
Mathews again displayed powers which it would be  
useless for us to attempt to describe, and in vain to  
praise; those only who saw his acting can justly  
estimate its excellence. His ventiloquism was ad-  
mirable. For four hours did Mr. Mathews continue  
to personate these different characters, not an indi-  
vidual appeared on the stage but himself.

We really cannot close this article without apolo-  
gising to M. Mathews for its imperfect representa-  
tion of his wonderful talents. In some instances our  
memory may not have been accurate, (though a  
part of the proceeding is from the printed copy of

this piece,) and we should not have undertaken it  
but to oblige our distant readers.

SKETCH OF THE ART OF FRESCO PAINTING.

Of all the modes of art made use of by painters,  
that species of wall painting called *al Fresco* is the  
most masterly and beautiful; for by it may be ac-  
complished in a single day, more than can be ef-  
fected during several by any other method. It was  
much in use among the ancients, and the *old mo-  
dems* (*i vecchi moderni*) also followed it at an ear-  
ly period. It is done by working upon the fresh  
mortar, so that whatever is commenced must be  
continued and completed on the same day; because  
by delaying it ever so little, the mortar forms a  
slight external crust, upon which mouldy spots are  
thrown out to the destruction of the work. The  
wall upon which the painter is employed requires to  
be continually moistened, and the colours must be  
of an earthy, not of a mineral nature, and the  
white of bora; tiburtine. No style of art demands  
so resolute and swift a hand, or such a calculating  
and difficult judgment; because, while the ground  
continues soft and moist, the colours exhibit an ap-  
pearance entirely different from that which they  
present when it is dry. Perfection in this branch  
of art is of most rare and difficult attainment, and  
requires an extraordinary degree of practice; for  
many of our painters who have succeeded wonder-  
fully in oil and tempered colours, have almost en-  
tirely failed in Fresco. It is the most manly, the  
boldest, and most durable of all the modes of  
painting; and if preserved from violent accidents,  
and the inclemencies of the weather, so far from  
decaying through the mere lapse of time, it seems  
thereby to gain a continued increase of harmony  
and beauty. It becomes clearer by exposure to the  
air, defends itself from water, and even withstands  
the effects of strong percussion. But especial care  
must be taken to avoid retouching with colours  
which contain glue, gum, dragant, or other tem-  
pering mixtures, because, besides that they prevent  
the wall cement from exhibiting its accustomed  
clearness, the colours are clouded by that retouch-  
ing, and in a short space of time become almost  
entirely black. However, those who seek to excel  
in fresco painting, must work boldly while the plas-  
ter is fresh, and without any retouching a *secco*,  
that is, after it is dry; which, besides being a weak  
and un-artist-like thing in itself, renders the paint-  
ings worthless and perishable.

It is customary with artists before beginning a  
fresco painting to make accurate drawings of the  
subject upon strong card or paste-board, which are  
called cartoons; and when the work is commenced  
in fresco, a single figure or piece of the cartoon is  
cut out and placed upon the newly plastered wall,  
and its outline marked out on the place which the  
painted figure is intended to occupy, and thus the  
painter advances from day to day, and is able to  
judge of the proper relative position of all his  
figures without fear of error. The leading lines are  
also designed, by tracing the cartoon with a sharp  
pointed iron instrument, which leaves a correspond-  
ing trace beneath on the moist plaster; and the  
pasteboard being then removed, the work of col-  
ouring is immediately commenced, and a certain  
extent completed *at a heat*. The same method of  
tracing is used by some of our painters on wood  
and canvass, only the cartoons are never cut out in  
outline, but composed of entire portions or divi-  
sions, which are rubbed on the back with charcoal  
or black powder, and being traced in front with the  
iron instrument, the subject is thereby designed on  
the wood or canvass. Yet many of our old oil  
painters never have recourse to this system; which,  
however, is reckoned indispensable in fresco paint-  
ing. He who hit upon this invention showed an  
ingenious fancy, for in these previous cartoons the  
artist is enabled to judge of the effect of the whole  
together, and thus to alter and attend at will, a  
thing impossible after the commencement of the  
work in fresco.

We shall next say a few words regarding that  
mode of art which the Italians call painting *a tem-  
pera*. This was chiefly in use among the painters  
of the Greek school, prior to, and for some time  
after, the age of Cimabue. These old masters, to  
remedy the inconvenience arising from the disjunc-  
ing of the wood on which they are generally paint-  
ed, used to glue over its surface linen cloth or can-  
vass, upon which they thinned out their drawings,  
and afterwards finished them with colours tempered  
after the following fashion: After beating up the  
yolk of an egg, they bruised in it the tender branch-  
es of the fig tree, so as to press out the milky juice  
with which they abound, and with this simple mix-  
ture they qualified or tempered the colours with  
which they were in use to paint. For this process  
mineral colours are chiefly employed, and these are  
partly composed by the chemists, and partly found  
in cases. Every colour is proper for this kind of  
work, except that species of wall-white made from  
lime, which is too strong. I may add, that the  
azure colours are tempered with gum or glue, be-  
cause the yellow tone of the egg has a tendency to  
turn them green.

\*From the Italian of Giorgio Vasari, a contemporary of  
the great Fresco painters.

THE ARCTIC OVERLAND EXPEDITION.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival at  
Yarmouth, on Wednesday last, of Capt. Franklin,  
Dr. Richardson, and Lieut. Back, gentlemen em-  
ployed on the land expedition into the Arctic Re-  
gions; and we are favoured with the following par-  
ticulars from an authentic source:—

Capt. Franklin has succeeded in surveying the  
northern coast of North America, from the mouth  
of Copper Mine River, for more than 600 miles to  
the eastward. He found the mouth of that river in  
lat. 67 deg; 48 min. which is 4 degrees less than  
what Hearne made it; and no point of the coast to  
the eastward exceeded 68 deg. 20 min.; in one  
place it came down to 66 deg. 30 min. to the Arctic  
Circle. The sea was studded with innumerable is-  
lands, between which and the main land was an  
open channel of water 4 or 5 miles wide, and from  
10 to 40 fathoms deep; no ice whatever but some  
small masses here and there adhering to some rock  
or promontory, all of which is highly favourable to  
the success of Capt. Parry, who, however, could  
not have arrived on the part of the coast to which  
Capt. Franklin proceeded, until the latter had left  
it on his return, which was on the 25th of Aug. and  
at which early period the winter set in, and contin-  
ued with great severity, though, as every body  
will remember, we had no winter at all in England.  
On the 5th of Sept. on their return by land, a  
snow storm occurred, which covered the earth with

two feet deep of snow; this was all of all the  
misfortunes that befel the party, as the oxen,  
the reindeer, the buffaloes, and the flights of  
birds, immediately hastened away southward.  
Their provisions were all expended, and firewood  
was to be had; the fatigue of their baggage  
through the snow induced them to leave their  
canoes behind. With great difficulty in the  
utmost distress from cold and want, they  
reached the Copper Mine River, where they  
then and Fort Enterprise, where they passed  
the previous winter, and where they could find  
a supply of provisions. There was no time to  
construct a canoe, or even a raft; and the  
only fine weather during the whole sea-son, lost  
in fruitless attempts to cross the river, at  
length effected by a sort of boat or raft, at  
which, with the utmost difficulty and ex-  
ertion over the party, one by one, filling  
with water.

From this moment the Canadians began  
and, before they reached their destination,  
than eight of them perished from cold, the  
whole party having subsisted almost  
a species of lichen which grew on the rocks,  
knowing pieces of their skin cloaks. With exactly  
the same hard fare, and sometimes without even  
that for two days together, the five Englishmen,  
Capt. Franklin, Lt. Hood and Back, Dr. Richard-  
son, and an English seaman, supported themselves  
by their buoyant spirits, and did all they could to  
cheer up the desponding Canadian hunters, but in  
vain; they became insubordinate, refused even to  
go out in search of game or firewood, straggled  
away from the rest of the party, and frequently laid  
themselves down on the snow, indifferent as to what  
might befall them. With the most anxious desire to  
preserve their lives, Dr. Richardson and Lieutenant  
Hood consented to remain behind to attend to three  
of these infatuated people, who were unable, from  
weakness, to proceed. Two of them died, and the  
remaining one, a good marksman, and more vigor-  
ous than any of the party, became so savage and  
so ungovernable, that he refused to endeavour  
to shoot anything towards their subsistence, or even  
to fetch a little firewood, which Dr. Richardson and  
the English sailor were obliged to do; and while  
this savage was left alone in the tent with Lieuten-  
ant Hood, the latter being indisposed and sitting  
over a little fire, he shot him with his musket through  
the head, and killed him on the spot. After this  
he became more violent than ever; his looks were  
wild and he muttered threats that could not be mis-  
taken, so that Dr. Richardson, for his own safety,  
and that of the sailor, who had been a most faith-  
ful companion, found it necessary to get rid of the  
monster, by shooting him through the head. Thus,  
of twenty persons which composed the expedition,  
ten have perished: eight through cold, fatigue, and  
famine, and two by violent deaths; but the rest of  
the party, after almost unparalleled sufferings, have  
returned to their friends and their country. It must  
be highly gratifying to the naval officers, that, in  
their absence, they were not forgotten; but that  
each has received a step of promotion in the service.  
Lieut. Hood was considered as an excellent officer  
and an accomplished young man, who, among other  
acquisitions, was an admirable draftsman. The  
interesting account of the expedition, which will  
undoubtedly be published, will be looked for with  
great anxiety.

FATAL DUEL.—Extract of a letter from the Is-  
land of Nevis, Aug. 1.

A fatal Duel was lately  
fought in this island between Walter Maynard, Esq.  
the President, and John Huggins, Esq. youngest  
son of one of our principal planters. Some misun-  
derstanding having taken place between the Presi-  
dent and the elder Mr. Huggins, on their meeting  
in the street, warm words passed between them,  
and the former applied to the latter some very se-  
vere epithets. In consequence, his son, Mr. John  
Huggins, addressed a remonstrance to the Presi-  
dent, couched, it is understood, in very temperate  
language. The President in reply, refused to re-  
tract the offensive epithets he had applied to the  
father, but offered to give the son a meeting. The  
consequence was a duel; the parties fired together,  
and the President's shot unhappily took effect; the  
ball entered above the right hip, passed through the  
body, and came out at the upper part of the left  
thigh. Mr. Huggins lived about an hour and a  
half after receiving the fatal wound; he was a young  
man of a most amiable character, and was married  
only about seven months.

FRANCE.—New Publications.—A new edition of  
the Arabian Nights, with the addition of several  
tales, now for the first time translated. A learned  
preface, prefixed to the first volume, which is the  
only one yet published, contains an interesting in-  
vestigation of the origin of these celebrated Tales,  
and a view of the various translations that have been  
made of them. This edition, the first in 8vo, pub-  
lished in French, will consist of seven volumes.  
A new translation of the complete works of Cor-  
vantes, by M. Bouchon Douhourial, is now pub-  
lishing in 12 volumes.

PERTSHIRE RECOLLECTIONS:

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,  
They were two bonny lassies;  
They built a bower on yon burn brae;  
And thatched it o'er wi' rushes.

During the mortal plague which raged in Scot-  
land about the middle of the 15th century, these  
"two bonnie lassies," in a mingled spirit, perhaps  
of romance and prudent caution, retired to a plea-  
sant "burn side" on the estate of Lord—, in  
Perthshire, where they built them a little house of  
the shrubs and bushes which waved in sweet luxu-  
riance around them; and providing a supply of such  
comforts of nature as they should direct, designed  
to remain in their happy seclusion till the terrors of  
the pestilence were overpast. A lover of one of the  
fair friends, however, impelled by affection, made a  
visit to their asylum, and unfortunately bore with  
him the mortal infection in his clothing. The dear  
object of his soul's regard fell the first victim. The  
dear companion of her retirement shortly followed;  
and the same moss-grown grave which wraps their  
common clay, is still pointed out to the passing tra-  
veller, and is still hallowed by a thousand tender  
sentiments.

MACBETH.—The prostrated ruins of the castle of  
this bold usurper are situated about fifty miles from  
Edinburg. Macbeth's castle still remains in the  
vicinity, a few miles from it; but not so much dilap-  
idated as that of Macbeth, having been formerly  
dismantled and demolished.