Quebec Exchange Reading Room.

Montreal Herald.

[VOL. XIII] WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1824. [No. 71.]

THOMAS MACDONALD, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store in the GROCERY and SPIRIT line, in the New Market.—Where he will always have on hand, an Assortment of WINES, BRANDY, GIN, JAMAICA SPIRITS, and other Liquors and Groceries of the very best qualities.

Those Families who may favour him with their custom, may depend upon being served with the best of articles at the lowest prices.

Montreal, 26th June, 1824. —2s w & s—

FREIGHT and PASSAGE for LIVERPOOL.—The well known regular and favorite Brig CARRICKS, Capt. Busbby, for Liverpool, now in Port, and discharged, and ready to take in her outward Cargo, is a most desirable Vessel for Ashes, or other valuable Goods; a considerable part of her Cargo being already engaged, she will soon be dispatched. For freight or passage, having neat and comfortable accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Subscribers.

HORATIO GATES & Co.

Montreal, 3d June 1824.

FOR GREENOCK.

THE Brig MARGARET, James Boyd Master, 180 Tons Register, expected in Port to day with the Tow-Boat, will be dispatched immediately.—For freight of a few hundred barrels Ashes, apply to

PETER McGILL & Co.

Montreal, 3rd July 1824. 2 ins.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Fine new BRIG INDIAN, David Matthias Master, about 276 Tons measurement is now ready to receive her cargo, and will be dispatched early in June. Her Cabin is fitted up for passengers in a style of comfort and convenience, equal to any vessel in the trade. For terms and other particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to

JAMES MILLAR.

Montreal, 24th May, 1824. 3w.

FOR LONDON.—The Brig MARYS, John Jacobson Master, Burthen per Register 317 Tons, will be ready to take in her outward Cargo in a few days, and having the greater part already engaged, she will meet with early dispatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

HANDYSIDE, BROTHERS & Co

19th June, 1824.

FOR LONDON.

THE First Class, copper fastened Brig HUNTCLIFF, Mark Sprague Master, Burthen per Register 187 Tons, has the greater part of her Cargo already engaged, and will be dispatched in a few days.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on Board, or to

HANDYSIDE, BROTHERS & Co.

Montreal, 26th June 1824. 3 wks.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

The well known first class Brig KELSICK WOOD, Joseph Porteous, Master, will take 5 a 600 Bbls. Ashes, or other Goods, and having the remainder of her Cargo ready will meet with early dispatch. For terms of Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

19th June, 1824.

Consignees of the inward Cargo of the Kelsick Wood, who have not yet done so, are requested to make their Entries at the Custom House this morning to prevent delay in discharging.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Coppered, and Copper fastened Brig MARQUIS WELLINGTON, 233 tons register, Samuel Baxter, Master, will be ready to take in her outward Cargo in a few days, and will be despatched without delay. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on Board, or to the Subscriber at Messrs. J. Wragg & Co's.

JAMES BRECKANRIDGE.

19th June, 1824.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

100 PUNS. Strong Leeward Island RUM.

by PETER McGILL & Co.

Montreal, 3rd July 1824. 2ins.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT MR. CHARLES WILSON, was admited on the 1st November 1822, a Partner in the Business carried on in this City as Apothecaries, Chemists and Druggists, under the firm of

JOSEPH BECKETT & Co.

June 29, 1824. 4wks.

WANTED.—A well Educated Youth (of respectable Connexions,) who thoroughly understands the French Language, as an Apprentice to an Apothecary and Chemist. For particulars apply to the Editor of this Paper.

3rd July. tf

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Public Examination of the Scholars attending this School will be on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th Inst. and will commence at ELEVEN o'clock forenoon.

AL. SKAKEL.

3rd July. 2ins.

PINKS. The Montreal Horticultural Society will hold their annual Show of Pink Flowers, on FRIDAY next, at 3 o'clock, afternoon, at the usual place. R. CLEGHORN, Secty.

3rd July. s&w

CHINA, EARTHEN & GLASS WARE.—F. LEONARD & Co have the pleasure to advise their customers and the public generally, that a part of their Goods, by the Fisher, (forming an excellent assortment,) have arrived in Quebec, and are expected up by the next trip of the Tow Boat.

3rd July.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

15 Pipes Holland Gin,
10 Do Cognac Brandy,
30 Puns. Leeward Island Rum,
10 Do Old Jamaica Spirits,
9 Pipes Madeira Wine,
2 Hhds ditto ditto,
5 Do Champaigne ditto,
5 Do Claret ditto,
Muscovado Sugar,
Sweet Almonds, Walnuts and Spanish Nuts,
Imperial French Plums and Prunes,
Paints of all Colours,
Double Boiled Linseed Oil in 2 & 3 gallon Jars,
Mustard in Kegs and Cases,
Nails from 4d to 30d,
Ox and Timber Chains,
German Sheer, Crawley and Blistered Steel,
Crown Glass and Glassware,
Anchors of all sizes,
Cordage of all sizes,
Tar and Pitch in Kegs and Barrels,
Decklights,
Mackerel and Codfish,
Indian Meal in Barrels and Puncheons,
Malt and Grain Whiskey,

HANDYSIDE BROTHERS & Co.

Montreal, 19th June, 1824. 2maftw

ROYAL MONTREAL CAVALRY.—The Officers and Members composing the Montreal Cavalry are requested, punctually to attend parade at the usual rendezvous, at Six o'clock in the Evening of FRIDAY next, the 9th Inst. in order that a correct return of the Strength of the Troop may be forwarded without delay to the Adjutant General of Militia; and such young Gentlemen as have a desire to become Members of the Troops are hereby invited and requested to come forward and enroll, that their names may likewise be entered upon the Muster Roll.—By order of the officer Commanding. Signed, CHARLES PENNER, Lieut. and Adjutant.—3rd July.

NEW FANCY GOODS.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of Montreal and its vicinity, that she has received, a large assortment of the following Goods, which have been carefully selected, and will be disposed of on moderate terms, viz:—

Straw Bonnets,	Figured Sarsnets,
Satin do.	Satins,
Ribbons,	Lutestrings,
Plumes,	Muslins,
Wreaths,	Crapes,
Feathers,	Lace,
Flowers,	Plush Satin, Crape,
Cotton and Silk Ornaments,	Steel and Bugal Trimmings,

ELIZA GRAHAM,
No. 132 Saint Paul Street.

Montreal, 16th June, 1824.

N. B.—Millinary, Fancy Dress Making, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered as formerly.

FRUIT.—A few Boxes of Fresh ORANGES and LEMONS, just Received and for Sale by JOHN PORTEOUS, No. 19, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 9th June 1824.

THE subscribers have just received on Consignments from New-York and Albany, the following Goods of superior quality, which they offer on the most reasonable terms for Cash or short credit.

253 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
30 Hhds Leaf ditto,
20 Tierces new Rice.

and an additional assortment of Sole and Upper Leather: Also from Rochester, 200 Barrels of the most approved brand, Superfine Flour.

HORATIO GATES, & Co.

12th June, 1824. 6wks.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that a considerable portion of his SPRING GOODS has arrived per the Cherub, the Rebecca, and the Corsair, which he expects to have ready for inspection early in the next week. His assortment consists, as usual, of almost every article in the SMALL WARE line, also Muslins, Black and green Crapes, Silk Trimmings, Plumes, Wreaths and Flowers, Parasols, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

WILLIAM KERR.

Montreal, 5th June, 1824. 6kwd.

G. SAVAGE—WATCH MAKER,

FEELS grateful to a generous public, for the many favours conferred upon him, since his commencement in business; having now removed to No. 129 St. Paul Street, at which place the business will in future be carried on, in the name of, G. SAVAGE, & SON, they trust by their assiduity combined with a thorough knowledge in all the Manufacturing department, to merit the approbation of the public.—Montreal, May, 22d 1824. s&w tf.

M'PHERSON & CUTHBERTSON,

Have received per the late arrivals from London and Glasgow, a choice assortment of Linen, Cotton and Woollen Goods, suitable to the Season, and daily expect to hand per Carricks, a few Cases fine Hats, Barragons, Hardware &c. which they offer on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved Credit. 4wks. s&w.

St. Paul Street, Montreal, 12th June, 1844.

C. BROOKE AND BROTHERS

HAVE Received per the Alexander and other Arrivals from Liverpool, their usual assortment of Wollens, Cottons, Hosiery, &c. &c which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms.

Montreal, 5th June 1824. 1 m. w. & s.

Fresh Superfine Genesee Flour.

THE Subscribers have just received 100 Barrels of the most superior quality of fresh Genesee Superfine pastry Flour, manufactured expressly for family use, also 300 Barrels fine middlings, and have on the way down a few hundred Barrels of Upper Canada Superfine and fine Flour. In store a few hundred Barrels of last Fall's brand superfine Flour, Corn meal in Hogsheads and Barrels, Mess and Prime Pork, Mess and Prime Beef, Butter, Lard, Pitch, Tar, Pot and Pearl ashes, Salmon in Tierces and Barrels, Mackerel, Herrings.

All which are offered on terms as accommodating as possible, by the single Barrel or in any large quantities. Drafts on any of the large commercial Towns in the United States, or on England bought and sold, as also foreign Bank notes, Gold and such kinds of Silver as bear a premium.—Cash advanced liberally as usual on receipt of Consignments.

HORATIO GATES, & Co.

Montreal, 8th May 1824. 3mokw.

HOUSE AND GARDEN For SALE, on easy terms of Payment, situate on the North Side of Papineau Road. Apply to William McGillivray St Andrew Street, Recollet Suburb, to Alex. Hart Esq. or of the Subscriber DONALD ROSS.

June 23d, 1824. tf.

Poetry.

THE NURSERY MAID.

A SKETCH, AFTER THE MANNER OF CRABBE.

She was a girl endow'd with every charm
Could touch the heart, or Poet's fancy warm;—
So lovely and so innocent she seem'd,
Such tender feeling from her eye there beam'd,
Oh! one kind glance from that soft pale blue eye
Would make you turn and gaze when she pass'd by,
And fondly fix your soul on it alone,
It spoke so sweet a language of its own.
And she by Fate's decree was humbly placed
Far 'neath that rank her beauty would have graced;
But she was happy, nor had learn'd to feel
One thought or wish her breast would dare conceal;—
Spotless and pure, she knew and fear'd no ill,
Content her lowly duties to fulfill.
Her life was placid as a summer stream,
Without one care to spoil so sweet a dream.

I was a stripling then,—a bash'ful lad,
Untainted by the world, or aught was bad;
(But I am sadly chang'd, I know not how,
And few who knew me then would know me now,)
Yet I was all romance; and o'er my soul
The charm of Women's loveliness had stole
In all its soft seduction; and a kiss
From rosy lips was more to me than bliss,—
I speak not lightly, for I mean to show
The being I was sixteen years ago.

She used to pass our dwelling every day,
And I from schoolmates and their sports would stay;
And, anxious lingering, there for hours would watch
To see her pass, and one slight glimpse to catch
Of features—but I must not, dare not, dwell
Upon a theme my heart once lov'd so well.
I will be brief: I left my peaceful home
In my youth's halcyon season; doom'd to roam
A needy wand'rer o'er life's stormy sea
To earn a pittance But such things must be.
I struggled on, and the sure course of Time
Saw me reach manhood in a distant clime:
And years flew by;—And once again I trod
My native plains; and prest the verdant sod
Which freshly grew before my father's door;
And then methought I ne'er would leave it more.
And friends were there, affectionately kind,
Who waked each thought with them I left behind.
I ask'd for her, whom in my wayward lot
I never for a moment once forgot;
The tale was told me—Oh! I wish I ne'er
Had reach'd my home that tale of woe to hear.

Poor Lucy Hall!—A libertine came by
Titled and wealthy; Lucy caught his eye;
He mark'd her for a victim Gold has pow'r
As well as Love o'er Woman's weaker hour;
At least it had on her's, and she became
That lost and wretched thing I will not name.
She liv'd in splendour, but her guilty day
Pass'd quickly by, and she was cast away
By him who was her ruin; basely hurl'd
To meet the taunts of an unfeeling world—
She could not bear to hear it scoff and chide,
But wept in silence; broken-hearted died!

The moon was shining, and the hour was late
In which I ope'd the little church-yard gate,
And thro' the rank wet-grass I made my way
To where the head-stone told poor Lucy lay.
Oh! as beside that humble grave I stood,
Where she who once was beautiful and good,
Lay cold and dismal in that narrow bed,
Keen memory like a flash of light'ning sped
Across my burning brain,—Each hope that slept
From youth till then came o'er me, and I wept
As tho' my very soul would melt away
In tears upon that hallow'd piece of clay.

You ask'd me yesterday the reason why
I left my home, and came so far to die;
I could not bear to live where I must find
So much would bring poor Lucy to my mind—
I left it.—Now each bitter pang is past,
And welcome is that hour will be my last.

A RED CROSS KNIGHT.

June 29th, 1824.

Miscellaneous.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—We stated some time ago that the Chess Club at Paris, called *Le Circle de Philidor*, challenged the London Chess Club, to play a match at Chess for any sum which the latter Club might name, the moves to be transmitted either by post, or by extraordinary couriers. The London Chess Club accepted the challenge, appointed a committee of its own members to conduct the moves, and proposed that the stakes should be 50 guineas a game. An answer was returned by M. Labourdonnaye, the first Chess-player in Paris, who sent the challenge on the part of the French Club, declining the match, on the ground that the *Circle de Philidor* was on the point of dissolution. Some time after, the Edinburgh Chess Club challenged the London Chess Club to play a match of three games. The London Chess Club accepted the challenge: the chess-players of the North, with a characteristic firmness of purpose, adhered to their own proposition, and the match has actually commenced. Two games are played at the same time; Edinburgh having the move in one, and London in the other; the second move was transmitted from London to Edinburgh some days since. The stake, at the suggestion of the Edinburgh Club, is a Silver Cup, of the value of 25 guineas. The moves, for obvious reasons, will not be allowed to transpire until the match is concluded. The following are the names of the London Committee, which comprehend the most distinguished players in England:—Mr. Brande, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Keen, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Mercier, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Samoda, Mr. Tomalin, Mr. Wiltshire, Mr. Wood.

INGENIOUS EXCUSE.—A woman taken to Lambeth-street Office on Wednesday, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, stated in defence that she had only that morning been discharged from the tread-mill, where she had been kept moving for two months; and she solemnly protested it was neither whiskey nor gin that caused the change in her, but the motion of the wheel, which kept floating in her imagination, and gave her the appearance of being in liquor! The excuse did not avail.

There is now exhibiting in London, a female of the name of Crachami, a Sicilian by birth, and now within a few months of being ten years old. A tolerably sized doll, acting and talking, would not astonish us so much; for nature is, in this instance, far more wonderful than art could be. Only imagine a creature about half as large as a new-born infant, perfect in all parts and lineaments, uttering words in a strange unearthly voice, understanding what you say, and replying to your questions; imagine this figure of about nineteen inches in height, and five pounds in weight, and you have some idea of this most extraordinary phenomenon; and the more you look, the more you reflect, the more incredible it appears that this can be real—but true it is; here is the fairy of your superstition in actual life! here is the pigmy of ancient mythology brought down to your own day. The expression of her countenance varies with whatever affects her mind (for there is a mind and soul in this little diminutive frame): her beautiful tiny hand (for the forefinger of which the ring of a very small shirt-button would be much too wide around) has all the motions and graces which are found in the same member of a lovely woman; she laughs, she threatens, she displays her fondness for finery, she likes her drop of wine, she shews her displeasure, she chooses, and rejects; in fine, she is as perfect as a common child of the same age. Her walk is rather tottering; and her voice very remarkable. Her general appearance is not unpleasing, though there is a little of the simia in the form of the features; her health is good, and her body, limbs, &c. are complete. I took her up, caressed and saluted her; and it was most laughable to see her resent the latter freedom, wiping her cheek, and expressing her dislike of the rough chin; but her great antipathy is to doctors, these have offended her by examining her too minutely, and whenever they are mentioned, she doubles her filbert of a fist, and manifests her decided displeasure. Of her trinkets she seems very proud, taking off her ring to shew it, and pointing to her ear rings, with the joyous exclamation of "very pretty," for she has already learnt a little English.—*Literary Gazette.*

In the beginning of the reign of George III., the Peruke makers presented a petition to his Majesty, setting forth the distress to themselves, and a vast number of persons dependent on them, since all persons had adopted the new fashion of wearing their own hair. In ridicule of this grievance and supplication, a petition from the Carpenters was ludicrously framed, praying his Majesty himself to give the mode of wearing a wooden leg, and to enjoin his servants and subjects, to appear in his presence with a similar badge of honour.

Some years ago Mrs. Morris discovered, that liquor obtained in the process of making potatoe starch, would clean silk, woollen, or cotton goods, without damaging the texture or colour; it is also good for cleaning painted wainscots; and the white fecula substance of which potatoe starch is made, she says, will answer the purpose of tapioca; and will make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk.

In the Economical Journal of France, the following method of guarding cabbages from the depredations of caterpillars, is stated to be infallible, and may perhaps be equally serviceable against those which infest other vegetables:—"Sow a belt of hempseed round the borders of the ground where the cabbages are planted, and although the neighbourhood be infested with caterpillars, the space enclosed by the hemp will be perfectly free, and not one of these vermin will approach it."

Foreign Intelligence.

PORTUGAL.

Extract from a private letter.

TARIDA (Portugal,) May 14.—His Majesty, highly displeased with the Infant's conduct since the 30th of April, came to the determination of manifesting his sentiments; and that he might do so with the less risk of compromising the public tranquillity, he on the 9th inst went, on board a British ship of war in the Tagus, whether he was followed by the Foreign Ambassadors, and, there, issued a Decree by which he took the command of the army from the Infante, and strictly enjoined the Authorities to disregard his orders, or any that might be given in his name. At the same time he caused a Proclamation to the Portuguese to be circulated, in which he related his son's arbitrary proceedings and their origin, and pointed out the result they might be attended with. He also ordered the individuals to be set at liberty who had been confined since the 30th of last month, and lastly wrote a letter to his son, desiring him to come on board. H. R. H. immediately obeyed the summons, and was subsequently removed to a frigate, it is said as a prisoner. These are, in substance, the news brought by this days mail, which you will read at greater length when you receive the newspapers. In this place, some individuals had already been arrested, and vindictive men were improving the opportunity; but thanks be given to his Majesty, who has put an end to this tragedy!

Our latest intelligence is in the same paper of May 23d, as follows:—

"By the William & Mary, in 6 days from Lisbon, we learn, that his Majesty had landed tranquillity being completely restored; and that the Infante Don Miguel had sailed in the Perola frigate, according to some for London, and according to others, for Havre de Grace, whence he was to set out on a tour through some of the principal states of Europe."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres newspapers to the 5th of May, and letters from Montevideo to the 6th, both inclusive, have been received in this city. An English brig had arrived at Montevideo, which had proceeded as far south as lat. 71, 10, where she found an open sea and discolored water, land supposed to be near. In consequence of the lateness of the season, the vessel was obliged to return.

The Gaceta Mercantile of Buenos Ayres of the 8th, contains the Message of the Executive department of the government to the Legislative Body, at the opening of their session, giving a detail of the state of public affairs. It commences by announcing in terms of exultation the arrival of the first Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the United States, and the appointment of a Representative of Buenos Ayres of equal rank, to reside at Washington, who is charged to intimate to that Republic the propriety of adopting another great principle in addition to the two already recommended, the abolition of privateering, and the prohibition of European colonization, namely, that none of the new Government of this Continent shall forcibly alter their limits as acknowledged at the period of their emancipation. The arrival of the Consul General of his Britannic Majesty is also noticed, and the appointment by the government of B. A. of a similar officer to reside at London. The Government had been exerting itself with the neighbouring Provinces for the re-establishment of a National Congress, and with such success that they had hopes that their wishes would speedily be realized.—The Court of Brazil still refused to restore the Province of Montevideo. After touching on their relations with Colombia, Mexico, and the other new Governments of America, the Message states the refusal of Ferdinand to ratify the Treaty of Independence negotiated with the Constitutional Government of Spain, and that it was to be apprehended that the work of Independence was yet to be completed by the sword.—*New York Com. Adv.*

UNITED STATES.

From the National Gazette, of June 21.

Attention is due to the account of the meeting held at New-York, respecting colonization in Hayti. The objections of Gen. Mercer to the plan, as reported, are of the most visionary nature. The colonization of all the free coloured people of the United States is but "a waking dream." Hayti will be found abundantly large for all who will consent to emigrate. Allowance should be made for the number that will obstinately prefer their country's smoke before any "outlandish fire."

The size of the Island must have been forgotten when it was observed that it would not afford room for the whole of that description of persons among us. It contains thirty thousand square miles, and its present inhabitants do not reach in number half a million. England and Wales contain only 58,335 square miles. Were all our coloured people, free and bond, added to the Haytiens, the population of Hayti would not then amount to one third of that of England, of whose thirty two millions of acres, seven or eight millions were said, not long since, to remain uncultivated.

The soil of Hayti is eminently fertile, and exuberantly various in its vegetable productions. According to Bryan Edwards, the plains alone in the former Spanish part of the island, are capable of producing more sugar and other valuable commodities than the British West Indies collectively. That writer remarks of the French possessions before the expulsion of the whites, that "for beautiful scenery, richness of soil, salubrity and variety of climate, they might justly be deemed *the paradise of the new world.*" The climate is indeed often fatal to strangers on the coast, but it is acknowledged to be healthy and temperate in the interior. As for the declaration ascribed to General Mercer, that the country and climate of the Western Coast of Africa, are "the most fruitful and *delightful* in the world," we receive it as one of those hyperbolical superlatives which frequently escape from rhetoricians in the ardour of declamation. Many strange fancies, however, but in the mind of an enthusiast, in relation to the favourite pursuit.

If the free coloured people be deemed, in the slave-holding States, oppressive on account of their improvidence and vices, and dangerous in their intercourse with the slaves, they will be much less inconvenient and formidable any where abroad. Every opportunity, therefore, tempting and beneficial to themselves, of getting them off should be embraced, whether offered by President Boyer or the government of France. Admitting that they might become enemies, in Hayti or French Guiana, it should still be remembered that precautions could be more easily and effectually taken against an external than a domestic foe. The present exoneration would be a certain good—the future hostility a contingent and resistible evil.

Counterfeit five dollar notes, purporting to be on the Bank of Canada, at Montreal, have made their appearance in some parts of this state.—They are in imitation of Reed & Stiles' engraving, payable to S. Armour, dated 11th June, 1823, signed H. Mackenzie, President, and S. Armour, Cashier. The vignette is a vessel, upon the stocks, and a seated female figure, under whose left arm is seen the word "*five*," in capital letters, much crowded, and otherwise badly executed.—*N. York Com. Advertiser.*

England,

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Last week the great general meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the large hall in the Freemason's Tavern. At a very early hour the hall was filled by Clergymen, and a number of the most eminent individuals in the metropolis; and in all no less than 1,800 were present.

Lord TEIGNMOUTH was unanimously called to the chair.

The Secretary read the Report, which was exceedingly voluminous, and gave a detailed account of the great progress of the society in every part of the globe. The issue of Bibles in new dialects had been greater during the last year than on any former occasion.

The Earl of HARROWBY, in an eloquent speech, moved that the report should be agreed to.

The Earl of RODEN said, that the Noble Lord who had just sat down had so ably touched on some parts of the report, that he had left him little to say, except to second the resolution that the report in question, to an extract of which they had with so much gratification attended, should be printed under the direction of the Committee. But he could not help expressing his gratitude that he was now permitted, with the meeting to witness the twentieth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society (Cheers.) It would ill become him to take up the time of the meeting in entering into the details of the progress of the Society, and of the blessings to be derived from it; but there was one simple fact which he could not omit stating to the assembly. I will not, said the Noble Lord, say how many years since, I knew a man, who was involved in all the scenes of fashionable dissipation which the Irish metropolis doth most abundantly supply. It was his chief object to look for pleasure, and to stifle the thoughts of futurity. He had no care for heavenly things, but in this world's worldliness he took especial pleasure. It happened to this individual to whom I allude to be present at one of the meetings of your Society in Dublin; he was led there from idle curiosity; and, ashamed to be detected in such a place, he retired to a corner of the room. While that man stood there so secretly, and so concealed, he heard opinions delivered which were indeed new to him, and which penetrated his soul, for he then felt that, if those sentiments were correct, his eternal misery was well nigh accomplished. He was not an old man, but years flew space,—so thought the individual to whom I am alluding—and what then was to become of his immortal soul? So he was accordingly sorrowful, but it pleased God in that society to inform his mind with right principles, for a good man was there, and he spoke of the power of God unto salvation, and he cautioned that meeting, and every soul there, to build their faith upon the Bible, and not upon the words of man (hear); and he told them that to all who sought the assistance of the Holy Spirit, that assistance would not be denied, for that God had promised "to open to them who knocked" and that by prayer and supplication the word of God would be made manifest to all. This individual, therefore, retired to his closet—poured forth his wishes to the God of mercy, and it pleased that God to listen to his prayers, and to lead him in the way amid the truth and the life; and tho' I cannot describe to you the joy and peace of mind which that man experienced, yet will I say, that in all his griefs, and God hath given him his share, he has never despaired since that day of the blessing and protection of heaven. There, in the Bible, he has found a protection from the storm which few have felt more keenly, but I trust few with more perfect resignation. (Applause.) That individual is permitted this day to have the honour of addressing you (loud applause); he is permitted now to declare the obligations which he owes to an Anniversary Meeting of your Society. The Noble Lord, in concluding, expressed his gratitude to the Society for their efforts in Ireland, and gave to the resolution his most cordial support.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY addressed the Meeting, and expressed his satisfaction at the rapid march of the Society. He concluded by moving the thanks of the Meeting to the President.

The motion was seconded by Lord BARHAM, who expressed his pleasure at finding that all sects were united as if to resist invasion of infidelity, which now made the most dreadful assaults on the souls of their brethren.

The motion of thanks was carried unanimously.

The President, Lord TEIGNMOUTH, returned thanks in an able congratulatory speech.

The French Admiral Count VERHUEL was introduced from the Parisian Bible Society. He addressed the meeting, and expressed in elegant terms, the thanks of the Society of which he was a member, for the aid which they received from the parent institution.

The Rev. Dr. MORRISON who warmly received as the first representative from China, and said that the difficulties in that immense country were great, but not insurmountable. The hearts of the Chinese were not harder than ours were. If the Bible could affect the heart of, and convert to the truth, a British Nobleman, it could equally affect the hearts of the chinese. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The Rev. Gentleman exhibited to the Society a copy of the Scriptures in the Chinese language, the completion of which, he said, had occupied him 17 years. He said it was already made the text-book in several of the Chinese institutions, and there could be no doubt of its progress. He returned thanks from the Anglo-Chinese to the Society.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Right Hon. C. GRANT then appeared, and he was received with considerable approbation. He took the liberty of moving a resolution of thanks to the Vice-Presidents; he moved it with much gratification, for he was satisfied it would be received by the meeting with much satisfaction. But he could not content himself with merely moving that resolution. Indeed it was impossible to restrain some sentiments of admiration, some expressions of delight, and even exultation, at the progress of the Society. If any man had stated a century ago that in the course of twenty years such a Society as the present should rise and flourish—that it should arise, not as a tower of growth, without advantages except its own innate excellence, and except the assistance which it gradually collected in its rise from, he might now say, the great and the noble of the land,—it would indeed appear wonderful how such a Society could have been thus established, so contrary was it to the common progress of nature, all whose operations were slow, and seemed only to proceed to eminence by a patient continuance in well-doing—so did it mock all other attempts, and baffle all human speculation—

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem—

was the poet's exclamation in contemplating the foundation of a city, but here was an achievement whose "builder and maker was God;" thus at once silencing our wonder when we attribute to him the guidance, formation, and government of this institution. (Cheers.)

Scotland,

On Wednesday, at meeting of the Town Council, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, &c. resolved to petition Parliament against any alteration in the present system of poor's laws in this county.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

The Synod of Lothain and Tweeddale on Tuesday last agreed to petition the House of Commons against Mr. Kennedy's bill, for regulating the relief to the poor in Scotland.—*Ibid.*

FUNDAL ANNALS OF 1781.—Lord Cornwallis was giving orders to charge, when a soldier of the 76th rushed forward, and placing himself before Lieutenant Simon Macdonald of Morar, (afterwards Major of the 22d Regt.) Lieutenant Macdonald asked "what brought him there?" the soldier answered, "You know that when I engaged to be a soldier, I promised to be faithful to the King and to you; the French are coming, and while I stand here, neither bullet nor bayonet shall touch you, except through my body."—*Colonel Stewart's Sketches of the Highland Character.*

We learn, from good authority, that several droves who purchased cattle lately for the Amulree Market, disposed of their purchases at a profit of 20 per cent.

In the South of Scotland, cattle have advanced in price, chiefly in consequence of an increase of grass; no want of rain having been felt there, while the grazing grounds in the northern districts have been greatly injured by a long drought and the prevalence of sharp easterly winds.—*Carlisle Journal.*

Some friends to religion, we understand, in Edinburgh and Leith, are collecting subscriptions to assist our countrymen in Van Dieman's Land to build a Presbyterian church, of which they stand much in need. Money has also been raised in the colony, and the Governor has granted a piece of Ground in Hobart Town for the site. £200 have been already sent out; the clergymen who superintend the subscription expect to remit another sum by the next ship dispatched by the Australian Company.

A survey has recently been made by Mr. Telford, of a new line of road from Greta Bridge, through Cumberland and Northumberland, to Hawick, which will shorten the distance between London and the northern metropolis about 30 miles. This line will pass Hermitage Castle, and through the Duke of Buccleuch's property in Liddesdale, and continue on through Sir William Elliot's property, pass within view of the woods and pleasure grounds around Stobs Castle, till it reaches Hawick.

From an article in the last number of the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, just published, we learn that the number of steam vessels now employed in Great Britain is 160. The largest in size are the packets which ply between Leith and London, and next to those are the packets which sail between Liverpool and Greenock, and between Liverpool and Dublin.

Domestic Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Early on Saturday last, Mr. Elijah Lyons was unfortunately shot by Mr. John Lowe, a young gentleman in the employ of C. A. Hagerman, Esqr. Collector of the Customs at this Port. The circumstances attending this unhappy affair are briefly as follows:—Mr. Hagerman and two of his students, Messrs. Lowe and Kirkpatrick, went out in search of Smugglers. In a short time, Mr. Lowe, who had parted from his companions, encountered Lyons, while in the act of carrying a Chest of Tea from the river side, and commanded him, in the King's name, to surrender it. The latter refused, and immediately struck Lowe in the face. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which a Pistol was discharged, and the ball passed thro' Lyons' body, a little above the heart. Every attention has been paid to the unfortunate sufferer, who now lies in a dangerous state, some hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Kingston Herald.*

LOWER CANADA.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS.

The rains from the 24th to the 27th instant, appear to have fallen heavily in the upper parts of the River Gouffre, which passes through the Parish of St. Paul's Bay on the North Shore, and that, it is said, adding to the melting of snow, even at this late season, bear its source, caused the River to rise very rapidly and to an unprecedented height. A Branch of it, called the *Bras* was turned from its ordinary course, and fell into the Gouffre, at another point, destroying land, and carried away houses along its new channel. The bridge on this arm was carried away, and the large Bridge on the River Gouffre also carried off; a destruction of property amounting to £2500. The number of houses that has been destroyed, we are informed by persons from that quarter, is twelve; twenty other buildings, large and small, have received injury, and about forty saw-mills were swept off, or materially injured. The small Bridges on the highways on either side of the River, are to a great measure destroyed. The loss of Timber is also very great. We are happy to learn that no lives were lost, principally owing to the exertions of three Indian families, who were quartered there with their canoes.

We have been favored with the following Extract of a Letter from Murray Bay, from an intelligent gentleman residing there, which shews that the destruction on that river which is about 25 miles lower down on the same side of the St. Laurence has been equally great and melancholy

"I have just lost at least one hundred pounds by a terrible Inundation, which had nigh destroyed one hundred lives, and which has ruined about twenty individuals.—Nine houses have been swept away, all the bridges are gone; one of them alone exceeds £1000 in value. There is not a single Saw-Mill at this moment which can work, the greater part of them are carried off, many removed from their foundations, and others have been buried in sand; in fine, I consider that the place has suffered a loss in property exceeding in value Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

We understand that the vacant space of ground on St. Stanislaus Street, formerly the property of Mr. Reinhart, has been purchased to erect the new Chapel of Ease, for the English Cathedral. The building is immediately to be commenced. It is to front on St. Stanislaus Street, to be covered in this fall and when completed will contain eight hundred persons.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Port of Quebec,

ARRIVED.

—June 30th.—Brig Fisher, Ditchburn, 22nd May from Liverpool, to Chinic & Co. general cargo.

—July 2nd.—Bark Harriett, Curtis, 29th May from Portsmouth, to W. Newton, in ballast, passenger Mr. W. Newton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

St. John's N. B. June 8.—In addition to the long list of disasters published to-day, the following vessels are reported to have been abandoned at sea:—Providence, from Dartmouth; Matthew and Thomas, Shields; Prince William, Shields; Margery, London; Cumberland, Liverpool; Fredericton, Shields; Jean, Irvine; Liberality, Whitby; Dowson, Aberdeen; Cundalos, London.

The Fancy (at Halifax) spoke lat. 45, 54, long. 36, 4, James Dunlop, of Shields—had been two days in co. with the Margery of Shields, from London to Montreal, with goods and passengers; dismasted in a heavy gale April 29, and foundered May 10—crew and passengers taken on board the Dunlop. The Manchester from London, (at St. John's N. F.) spoke lat. 47, long. 38, brig Jarvis from London for Quebec, with the loss of her boats and bulwarks, stern stove in, and most of her sails blown away.

The Nimrod, store ship, for Quebec, was seen dismasted in April, and supplied with some canvas and two coils of rope.

The Ship General Kempt of St. John's N. B. from Liverpool, was totally lost on the 15th May in the Bay of Fundy.

The Hyperion of Hull to Miramichie, has been abandoned at sea water logged, crew saved.

The Aurora, Hollot to and for Halifax, with a general cargo had been abandoned. The mate and five men lost overboard.

Spoken 15th May, long. 30, Bark Arethusa, from London to Quebec, with loss of fore and main mast, had been in that condition 17 days.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1824.

THE subduing of a vast wilderness, and filling it with men of a civilized race, being an event of much importance, not only in the history of mankind, but especially in that of such a country as this, whose improvement solely depends upon the speedy and proper cultivation of the soil, we cannot refrain from adverting this publicly to a suggestion lately made to us in private, by a gentleman well acquainted with this country, and with those schemes of political economy which are best calculated for the promotion of its ultimate prosperity. He says, that were the British government to organize some measures for the public disposal, or sale, of the waste lands of the Crown, instead of partitioning them away to emigrants who possess neither capital nor skill for bringing them into a state of cultivation, nothing could give greater facility to the cultivation, improvement, and moral character of the country. We think the suggestion one of infinite consequence, and could wish that it excited in the proper quarter that consideration which it so highly deserves. Year after year we see hundreds of miserable families landing in this country from the United Kingdom without a single fraction of money in their pockets to enable them to pursue agricultural pursuits with that activity which is absolutely necessary for their future independence, or one definite perception as to the only course which can be pursued in order to attain speedy and permanent relief from these miseries from which, with such gross ignorance of their future proceedings, they have fled from home. If Government, contrary to the custom of the ancient states of Greece and Rome, and the practice adopted by themselves in the present day with regard to the Cape of Good Hope and Van Dieman's land, do not find it proper or convenient to extend to this country those measures which are best calculated to secure at once the success of the emigrant and the proper settlement of the country, surely they ought to listen to such suggestions as would enable them, not only to settle the country free of expence, but in the course of a few years, to raise such a sum as would be of the utmost consequence to the country in defraying its civil and military burthens; and that is, as we have already said, by disposing to a monied population the waste lands of the Crown. Our views upon this subject cannot be better explained than by referring to the conduct of the United States upon this important subject.

At the end of the Revolution, the waste lands, which amounted to more than four fifths of the American Empire, were found to belong to different States, which, as sovereigns, now inherited this property from the sovereignty of the Crown of Great Britain. It soon became necessary for these states to sell the waste lands, to afford encouragement to their growing population, to present a bait to foreign emigration, and to liquidate the debts resulting from the war, without burthening the people with new taxes, which at that time they were little able to bear. To bring these lands to sale, the states opened land offices, where persons who went to purchase received warrants to have the lands they pointed out surveyed, possession being delayed till payment of the price or fulfillment of some part of the conditions of the transference. Great Speculations immediately began, land being purchasesble of all the States at a very low price. The most considerable of these, we believe, was the purchase in 1791 in London of all that part of the District of Genesee which was then unsold, from Mr. Morriss for 1s. per acre. He had bought it from Mr. Phelps for 5d per acre. The contract was concluded on the supposition that this tract of land contained *one million* of acres, but upon surveying it a surplus was discovered of no less than one hundred and twenty thousand acres. No difficulty, however, was made in the transfer, because the whole was intended to be sold without any reservation. After making the necessary settlements, the result was, that these lands, which at first sold in smaller parcels at one dollar per acre, in two years sold for *three* dollars. The produce of about eight hundred thousand acres disposed of in this way, not only refunded the purchase money, and the whole amount of the other expences incurred, but is also understood to have yielded a nett profit of £50,000 sterling!

Thus we see from a bare recital of plain facts how important it would be for the Canadas if the same line of conduct were pursued with regard to the waste lands of the Crown, provided Government will not be at the trouble of adopting some more complete system of emigration which will have the effect of settling this country to greater advantage than has hitherto been done. By these means the cultivators of the land would necessarily be men of some capital, less or more; and there would be no chance of their wandering from place to place in search of labour and sustenance as is done by so many at present, instead of pursuing with ardour the only means by which they can become independent and happy. It is a question worthy of more serious consideration and more ample developement than we are able to give it; and we sincerely trust that some abler individual may undertake a complete exposition of what may be the means of securing the best interests of these provinces.

The *neutral* ground which we have occupied for some time back with regard to all *local* questions of policy, and especially with regard to those useless and insipid *personal* discussions which so much disgrace the periodical press of this Country, led us to believe, that we should have experienced no molestation from the *crusade* waged in the last BRITISH AMERICAN against some of our contemporaries. If this paper really supposes, as it insinuates, that we have "*retracted our ground*," for the purpose of giving consistency to a *change* of opinion with regard to its conductor, we can assure him with earnestness, that, in doing so, he has been no less unjust to us than to the sentiments by which we have always understood himself to have been generally actuated. Our opinion of the colonization of St. Domingo, as well as of the BRITISH AMERICAN, is *still* unaltered, and if; for the purpose of involving us in some petty dispute beneath our notice, he has been so ill advised as to resort to a misconstruction of a mode of expression so general in the discussion of public topics as we have made use of, we can only tell him that he has gone too far out of the lists to parry a thrust which was never intended to be aimed at him. The BRITISH AMERICAN is now a veteran in political warfare, if he is not one of its most renowned champions; but in its future incursions, we would take the liberty of recommending to him to beware of acting the part of a young and unexperienced soldier, by opposing "every rush an officer," ready to spring upon him with the offensive weapons of political combat. As for us, he will never find us untrue to our principles, nor the propagators of those malignant feelings which, we fear, is gaining so much ground in the Newspaper Controversies of this Country; but he and others may be assured, that, when, as in the present case, we are assailed from a quarter which we may esteem on a footing with ourselves, as men and writers, we shall never shrink from a devorous defence of our opinions and our feelings.

THE PATRIOTS OF CANADA.

No. 2.

Not long ago we had the pleasure of announcing the rapid and cheering progress which the cause of patriotism and rational freedom had made in this country. Since then we have been gratified, beyond measure, with the perusal of the following most interesting letters giving a more lively and particular account than we have yet met with of what every honest and independent mind must be disposed to consider itself deeply and seriously interested in; and as we have been most obligingly permitted to give it insertion, we hasten to lay it before our readers as a document of no mean importance to the future glory of this part of the British Dominions.

June, 1824.

My dear Pepperum,

My last would have informed you of the complete organization in this remote corner of the world of the legitimate rights and interests of mankind. I have now to congratulate, not you alone and myself, but the whole world on the success which has already attended, and is still more likely to attend, the progress of free thought and independent action in a spot where, I freely admit to you I at first cherished but poor hopes of the speedy spread of political emancipation;—but let me proceed to more particulars.

You are already aware, that the little band of patriots who have joined with me in devoting themselves, with their fortunes and private interests to the purpose of emancipating the ignorant and deluded people of this country from the yoke of despotic slavery which, with such unparalleled meekness and patience, they have so long borne, amount to no more than *six*. Small as the number be, however, the individuals who compose it may, without the smallest jot of egotism or arrogance, be looked upon as men of the *first* rank in civil society for purity of parentage and birth—liberality of education—nobleness of sentiment—freedom of mind—intrepidity of conduct—perseverence of purpose—disinterested contempt for private views—and thorough disregard of individual ease or comfort. With such singular qualifications, no wonder if any cause, but more especially that which they have undertaken, and for which they are, one and all of them, so nobly qualified, should prosper. But being unfortunately so few in number, it was deemed prudent to scatter ourselves abroad in this extensive country as the best means for spreading with effect the sentiments and principles which we entertain; for it was considered, that while all assembled together in one place it would be impossible to expect such *general* prosperity to our cause as when separated in detached bodies through the country, whatever might be the sum of our success in one particular place. We have therefore separated for the present and taken up our stations as follows:—two of the brethren have commenced their arduous labours at Quebec—two in Montreal—one in Kingston—one in York—and the remaining one on some *terra incognita* in Upper Canada, the geographical description of which I have not yet been able to ascertain. A great deal of the most trying difficulties are from day to day experienced by our friends in Upper Canada; but the great field and burthen of our labours are situated with inveterate malignity in this province, where we daily experience, but with the temper and resignation which should ever characterize true patriotism, a series of gross and insulting treatment which would drive *ordinary* mortals from the field with utter despair. The most seriously ignorant and those who have been more completely overwhelmed by the tide of despotism which prevails so much in this country, are indeed on all occasions most willing to shew their contempt for the principles and doctrine which we promulgate, and to assert an occasional abhorrence for what we term political independence; but our most inveterate, and, perhaps, our most formidable opponents are "those" factious minions"—those heartless, overbearing, selfish, ignorant, and ignoble wretches whom private interest, cruel oppression, and wilfull disregard of all liberal feeling have unfortunately born the means of putting at the head of the periodical press of this benighted country. It is from those parricides of their country, I say we experience most trouble and opposition—not because there is any power in the miserable talents which they possess—but because, having been so long accustomed to guide the public opinion they still by some fatality, like the Druidical saints of old, retain an immutable sway over the political opinions of the people; though from what we have already seen, it is easy to perceive that some considerable movements will soon take place on the part of some of them to throw off the yoke to which they have so long been accustomed. These oracles of despotism finding of late that we, the stern opponents to their measures and their principles, have been rather gaining ground than otherwise, have resorted to the most pityful of all pityful alternatives of abusing us by epithets the most gross and unseemly—such as *Firebrands, Mountebank politicians, Upsetters of the most vile and profligate principles in civil government*, RADICAL REFORMERS, and such like. But how little do these worthless and envenomed Scribblers know of that fire of patriotism which burns so purely in our breasts, and our love of moral freedom which is one of the noblest passions that can warm and animate the human soul! How little do they know of those *patriotic* feelings which *forced* us to leave our native land, and cross seas to endure the scoffs and revilings of a politically barbarous and deluded people in order to convince them of their errors, and to lead them to that path by which alone they can *ever* arrive at distinction and honour as a nation. Between ourselves, you know, however, it must be admitted, that the appellation *Radical* is not altogether misapplied by those demagogues; for as *that* was the cause that first brought us into notice as patriots, so it shall be the cause in which we shall pass our days and utter our last breath in spreading and defending. One principle of that cause, and perhaps the best, if we except the great utility which should result to mankind from a complete overthrow of the present political principles which governs most of the world, nature has already effected in this country for that *Agrarian law* which we so arduously fought for in another country is here in full force, for any person who chuses can have a few hundred acres of land for the mere asking: but *still* some individuals get more than others, and we, you know, do not want property in that easy common way, for it has on all occasions been our determination not to accept possessions until, like our emblem the *blind* mole, we have *wrought* our way into them, overturning as we go mountains of tyranny, oppression, and despotism.

I find that I have left myself no room to continue my letter, but you may soon expect to hear from me again with a "full and particular account" of our proceedings in this country; and I am sure that information cannot be better bestowed than upon you who have so nobly fought and bled in the cause of political emancipation. Oh! the ever memorable, but ever unfortunate day of *Peterloo!* How many champions of freedom were that day scattered abroad in the wide world without rudder or sustenance to maintain them but the consolousness of having been *unfortunate for once* in the *best* of causes, and the hope of once more in some distant land to raise the standard of *Liberal Reform* against the black ensigns of misrule and despotism! I sincerely trust my dear fellow, that you are not idle in the good cause; and that, though you are at present an involuntary sojourner in a land of slavery and crime, you are not inattentive to the grand principle of our life and profession—that of facing with manly fortitude every barrier which the despotism of the age has brought against us, and of pulling down the strong-holds of tyranny wherever they may be found. In twelve months your term of C——n——t will have expired; and I trust when that comes, you will not fail to join your compatriots here, where, believe me, there is a wide and noble field for our exertions, and where I one day hope to experience the satisfaction of having given eyes to the blind and liberty to the political captives of this land of ignorance and barbarism.

In my next I shall detail at full length the first fruits of our patriotic exertion, as being the means, under Providence, of putting a stop to the high hand with which the *chief* tyrant of this province endeavoured to wrest their privileges from a body of most respectable men in the country, and the patriotic determination with which they united to resist so foul a blot upon their honor and dignity. But I cannot conclude without doing myself the pleasure of informing you that I believe there is now no doubt of our having lately made a deep impression, by the promulgation of our enlightened sentiments, upon one of the periodical political oracles of this Province, who has on several late occasions exhibited marked symptoms of discontent at the principles of his compeers, an utter aversion to any measures but those which have a tendency to promote his own views in a fair and honest way, and every willingness to assist in a few of our *late* struggles for justice and reason. The only thing that can damp my hopes on this subject, is that I understand from private sources, that this individual has already on several occasions expressed *different* opinions on one question, and that, though he seems at present ready to join us, he is *naturally* prone to take such narrow and contracted views of things as his *interest* and not the public weal, prompt him to. However, once fairly embarked with us, it will require a pretty strong current to force him back to his old station against our will.

Adieu, my dear fellow, and believe me to be, your most true and faithful compatriot.

Peter Pepperum, Esq.
B——y B——y.

Court of Weekly Sessions,
TUESDAY, 6th July, 1824.

LOUIS BOUCHER. Convicted this day of forestalling on the New Market of the City of Montreal, before the hour of Ten in the forenoon, her fine set at five pounds currency and pay the Costs of the prosecution.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE, a few Handsome blue printed dinner Sets, 50 Crates of Earthenware assorted,
Which may be had at reduced Prices.
STUART, CALCOFF & Co.
Exks.
7th July.

Sales at Auction.

BY STUART, CALCOFF & Co.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

AT the Stores of Messrs. ROBERT AFROSTE & Co, this day WEDNESDAY, in Lots to Suit Purchasers, and on a Credit of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 months, on furnishing Good endorsed Notes:—

295 Casks Nails—3d x 30d,
184 Dozen Spades & Shovels—No. 1 to 4,
58 Dozen Long Handled Pans,
220 Boxes Window Glass, (assorted,)
40 Boxes TD Pipes,
90 Dozen Sickles,
140 Barrels FX and FFX Gun-powder,
20 Quarter do. Cannister do. do.
25 Bags Pimento,
23 Cases Bright Muscovado Sugar,
10 Hhds. Single Refined do.
10 Pipes Best Rotterdam Gin,
75 Casks Best Vinegar,
13 Cases Superior Port Wine. (3 doz. each,)
8 Cases Old Madeira ditto (6 do. do.)
20 Casks Prunes,
300 Boxes ditto,
10 Casks Sun Raisins,
100 Boxes Muscatel ditto,
100 Boxes Bloom ditto,
5 Barrels Best Green Coffee.

The above goods are intended to be Sold absolutely without Reserve, and form an assortment well worthy the attention of Town and Country Buyers.
Conditions made known on the morning of Sale
To Commence at TEN o'Clock.
STUART, CALCOFF & Co.
7th July, 1824. Auctioneers.

AND on THURSDAY the 8th Instant, Will be Sold, at the Subscribers Stores:—
A very general assortment of DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Cloths and Cassimeres, Drills, Fustians Grandrills, Steam Loom and Cotton Shirtings, Striped Cotton, Checks, Prints, Bedtick, Nankeens, Shirtings, Dowlas, Muslins, Cotton Hose, Hats, Bombazettes, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.
Sale to Commence at ONE o'Clock,
STUART, CALCOFF & Co.
7th July 1824. Auctioneers.

BY S. & W. SPRAGG,

THIS day WEDNESDAY, 7th JULY, at their Stores, Will be Sold, Without Reserve, to close Consignments:—

25 Pieces Velveteens,
60 ditto Brown Hollands,
30 ditto Bengals,
60 ditto Medium Shirting Stripe,
62 ditto Britannias,
54 ditto Turkey Red Handkerchiefs,
90 ditto India Romals,
22 ditto India Twilled Sarsnets,
32 ditto Imitation Cambrics,
30 ditto Tartan Plaid,
32 ditto Cloths,
27 ends fine Valencia and Quiltings,
45 dozen fine Imitation Merino Shawls,
120 ditto Cotton Shawls,
60 ditto Color'd Worsted Hose,
95 ditto Assorted Gloves,
45 ditto Webb Braces,
23 ditto Cotton Umbrellas.
—AND,—
26 Reams Writing Paper.
Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.
7th July.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

BY AUCTION,

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) will be Sold, at the Subscribers Auction Room.

1 Bale Superfine and Common Cloths,
2 do. do do do Cassimeres,
1 do. Beaverteens,
2 do. Nankeens,
4 cases Striped Cottons,
2 do. Turkey Stripes,
3 do. Blue and White Ginghams,
1 do. Blue and Red Derries,
40 do. Pieces Black Twilled Bombazettes,
35 do. Plain and Colored ditto.
60 do. Flannels assorted Colours,
127 do. Steam Loom Shirtings
43 do. Lilac and Buff Shawls.
—ALSO.—
Positively Without Reserve:
30 Pieces Lutestrings,
27 do Black Levantines,
29 do do and Color'd Sarsnets,
12 do Figur'd Satins,
200 Dozen Cotton Hosiery,
100 do Worsted and Cotton Braces,
100 do Pins, Nos. 6 and 7.
Sale to Commence at ONE o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
7th July, 1824. A. & B.

ON SATURDAY, 17th Instant, to Close Consignments.—
300 LOTS Choice Seasonable DRY GOODS, ex Betty and Warner.
Sale to commence precisely at TEN o'clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
7th July, 1824. A. & B.

BY HENRY & BETHUNE.

LOT SALE.

ON THURSDAY the 15th Inst. at the Office of the Subscribers, Will be Sold by Catalogue, Upwards of
150 LOTS of WOOLEN, LINEN and COTTON GOODS, included in which is 200 Dozen Cotton, Lamb's Wool, and Worsted Hose.
Conditions—60 and 90 days for approved endorsed Notes.
Sale at ONE o'Clock.
HENRY & BETHUNE,
7th July, 1824. *Auctioneers.*

PROTESTANT BURYING GROUNDS.

THE Trustees hereby give notice, that they have purchased a piece of Ground adjoining the Old Burying Ground in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, which is about to be laid out in Lots, and will be disposed of to such families as may require them. Application to be made to the subscriber, Superintendant of the Grounds.
JOSHUA PELTON,
St. Lawrence Street.
7th July, 1824. 4w&s

THE Subscriber has received per the Elen, the following, viz:—
Gentlemen's Best Water Proof Beaver Hats.
Men's and Youths' ditto ditto.
Ladies and Girls' Beaver Hats, Elegantly Trimmed,
ditto ditto ditto plated ditto.
Plumes, Feathers and various ornaments for ditto,
Men's Youths and Boys' Wool Hats,
Newfnd and Seal Skins dyed, &c.—A variety of other Materials for making Hats—For Sale by the Package.
BENJAMIN HART.
Montreal, 6th July, 1824.—tf— St. Laurent Street.

WANTED—By an English Family resident in a desirable part of Upper Canada, a GOVERNESS capable of instructing in French and Music, together with the other usual branches of Female Education. Letters addressed to L. T. and left at this Office, will be attended to.
Montreal, July 3d, 1824. 3w

Sales at Auction.

BY A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT.

ON THURSDAY next, the 8th July, at the Subscribers Stores:—

20 Casks Glassware,
10 Crates well assorted Crockery,
10 Boxes Window Glass,
2 Cases E. I. Soap,
50 Boxes Candles,
20 Boxes Soap,
100 Boxes Prunes,
5 Large Casks Currants,
20 Kegs Raisins,
20 Boxes Muscatel ditto,
25 Barrels U. C. Fine and Superfine Flour,
5 Barrels Coffee,
20 Kegs Mustard,
7 Kegs Cut Shingle Nails.
AND.
For Account of the Underwriters:
2 Chests Twankey Tea, damaged on Board the Wm. M'Gillivray, from London.
Immediately after Which,
A Large Assortment of DRY GOODS, including One Bale White Cottons, for Account of the Underwriters, also damaged on board the Wm. M'Gillivray.
Sale to Commence at ONE o'Clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAMES SCOTT.
7th July, 1824. A. & B.

ON THURSDAY next, the 8th Inst. at their Stores.—
An Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the Season.
Sale to Commence at ONE o'Clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAMES SCOTT.
7th July, 1824. A & B.

CIRCUS.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY Evenings, 7th and 8th of July—TIMOUR THE TARTAR for Two Nights more.

By particular desire of several Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and its vicinity, the above Equestrian Melo Drama, (which was written expressly for the purpose of introducing the Horses upon the Stage, and performed upwards of 100 nights at Covent Garden Theatre, with unbounded applause,) will be performed on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, 7th and 8th July, with new Scenery, Dresses and Decorations. The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. HUNTER. The whole piece got up in a superior style under the immediate direction of Mr. WEST.

Previous to the Drama, will be a variety of Ring Performances.—Consisting of HORSEMANSHIP,—STILL VAULTING,—TIGHT ROPE, &c.

In the course of the Evening, Mr. West will introduce for the first time, the MANAGED HORSE ROMEO, who will sit up and lay down, fetch and carry like a Spaniel Dog, leap thro' Balloons, ungirth his Saddle and make a surprising leap over TWO HORSES.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Equestrian Melo Drama of TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

The Public are respectfully informed that owing to the politeness of Col. McGregor, the BAND attached to the 70th Regiment will attend at the Circus on THURSDAY Evening, when they will play a number of favorite airs.

For further particulars see Bills of the Day. Doors open at 7, and Performance to Commence at 8 o'Clock precisely.—Tickets to be had at the Box Office of the Circus, at the Book Stores of Mr. Jos. Nichless and Mr. James Brown, and at Mr. Bennet's Lottery Office, St. Paul's Street—Box, 2s 6d, Pit, 1s 3d.—Children to the Boxes half price.
Montreal, 7th July 1824.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, St. Francois-Xavier Street,

300 Reams	Imperial Printing Paper,	(Newspaper size,)
100 ditto	Medium ditto	ditto
200 ditto	Foolscap,	
200 ditto	Post,	
300 ditto	Pot.	

—LIKEWISE,—
Diapers and Russia Ducks, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Wrapping Paper, Paper Hangings, Leather (for the use of Bookbinders,) Millboards, Gold Leaf, &c &c.
CHARLES CUMMING.
7th July, 1824. —tf.—

FOUND—On the 5th inst. by a Lady, in one of the Streets in town, a sum of MONEY. Whoever can identify the same may have it, upon paying the expence of this advertisement.
7th July, 1824.

BOARD AND LODGING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with the above, in a highly respectable English Family. The Bed Rooms are airy, and every attention paid to their comfort. For further information, enquire at the Office of this Paper.
July 6th, 1824.

NOTICE.—A List of the Assessment payable in advance for the present year, by virtue of an Act of the 86th year of his late Majesty, George the Third, Chap. 9, and of the 39th George the Third, Chap. 5, commonly called, the Road Act, and the Act of the 3rd year of his Majesty Geo. IV. Chap 5, has been filed in the Office of the Peace, in the Court House at Montreal, and which will be open every day, Sundays excepted, in the said Office, from Nine of the Clock in the Morning, until Three in the afternoon, till the 19th day of July instant, for public inspection; in order that those who shall find themselves aggrieved by the said assessment, such as fixed by the Assessors for the present year, may appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions, which will begin on the Tenth day of the present month, after which Sessions none can be heard.
By Order,
JNo. DELISLE, Rd. Tr.
Montreal, 6th July, 1824. 3w.

ASSESSMENT.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Road Treasurer of the City of Montreal, will attend at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in the said City, from nine o'clock in the forenoon, till three in the afternoon, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July instant, till the 31st of the same month, to receive the Assessment for the present year, on Horses, Emplacements, and other Property, subject to be assessed, as well as the Tax on Horses, Spring-Carriages and Dogs, and Composition for Statute Labour.

All Persons concerned are requested to attend to this Notice, as after the period above mentioned, those persons who shall be found in default, will be prosecuted without distinction, as the Law directs.
By Order,
JNo. DELISLE, Rd. Tr.
Montreal, 6th July, 1824. 3w.

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