

The Canadian Times.

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

VOL. I.

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Selected Poetry.

SONG OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.

After the passage of the Red Sea.

(In imitation of Lord Byron's Downfall of Sennacherib.)

Our slavery is finish'd, our labor is done,
Our tasks are relinquish'd, our march is begun:
The arm of the Lord has divided the sea,
And Judah has conquer'd and Israel is free!

"Why stay ye the fast going chariots? and why
Is the far floating banner uplifted on high?
Quick, quick! let the corslet your bosoms embrace,
And harness the courser and hasten the chase."

Thus Pharaoh had spoke in the storm of his pride,
And roll'd on our footsteps his numberless tide;
The falchions are bright in the hands of the foe,
Their quivers are rattling, and bent is each bow.

As the clouds of the tempest which gloomily frown
That wide spreading land in the evening comes
down:

As the thunder cloud bursts at the Sun's piercing
ray,

The band on the morrow shall vanish away.

Proud boaster of Egypt! be silent and mourn;
Weep daughter of Memphis, thy banner is torn;
In the temples of Isis be wailing and woe,
For the mighty are fall'n, and the Princes laid low.

Their chieftans are fall'n though their bows were
still bent;

Their legion were sunk, though their shafts were
unsent;

The horse and his rider are whelm'd in the sea,
And Judah has conquer'd and Israel is free!

Miscellaneous.

REMARKS ON THE PERFORMANCES OF THE
SEASON AT ST. STEVENS.

(HOUSE OF COMMONS.)

III.

Mr. CROKER is no orator, but he is a witty, lively, clever maker of speeches. He once delivered a speech in favour of Catholic emancipation, which was full of close, pertinent reasoning, and his favourite argument. It was his nearest approach to oratory. But his favourite province, and certainly his most successful field, is that of pointed waggery and caustic ridicule. His display of this artillery against Mr. Hume was memorable and not ineffective. But his solitary performance of this kind in the last session was quite exquisite, as the venerable member from Corse Castle feelingly testified. No man living could so happily ridicule the Museum managers* as Mr. Croker did—the sparkling ranter, the aptly alliterated wonder, the solemn burlesque, and the humorous quotation, made every side of man ache who heard him, and filled the hearts of gravest senators with irresistible merriment. Then the look, the tone, the air, the accent gave such complete effect to this animated criticism. Mr. Croker is an admirable critic, for he will always be listened to or read with interest, whether his strictures are right or wrong.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL speaks correctly, sensibly, and often ingeniously. Nature has denied him the lungs, the animal elasticity, and it is to be feared, the health, which are indispensable for oratory. He possesses industry, taste, and one would willingly believe, genius; he is extensively acquainted with ancient and with English literature; he is a liberal, yet judicious senator, but he wants the fire, the force, the enthusiasm of an orator. If he were physically fit for the pursuit, his wisdom, his prudence, or that something in the mind which guards against egregious fallacy, would prevent his Lordship from ever rising to the region of oratory. Phœton presents a second warning to those who would aspire beyond their strength; yet Demosthenes and Cicero mounted the car, and grasped the reins with the same feelings of desperate daring. The good sense that measures one's efforts by his powers, is fatal to oratory, which no man ever attained to, but by the supernatural aspiring of a mind in which passion prevails over prudence. Lord John's essay upon Reform in the Representation was this year less remarkable for originality and soundness, only because his essay on the same subject the year before was particularly original in its views and sound in its arguments.

LORD PALMERSTON speaks well, and seems a polite scholar. He modestly limits his exertions to military questions and official explanations. The only signal failure, which is remembered by his opponents, was his reply to Sir Robert Wilson's vindication of his own conduct, in which his Lordship entirely lost sight of the delicacy due to degraded gallantry and of the gentlemanly tone

expected by the House. On that occasion Sir Robert made his only good speech, and Lord Palmerston certainly made his worst. Last Session nothing extraordinary was called for from his Lordship.

LORD ALTHORP is an active, sensible accomplished representative of the English Aristocracy in Parliament. He always understands his subject, and states his arguments unambitiously and forcibly. He made several motions in the course of the Session, and supported them by judicious and suitable speeches.

There are several speakers, official, commercial and practical in the House, who perform the task which they undertake very creditably to themselves and beneficially to the country; but it would be both unjust to them and foreign to the scope of these remarks, to offer any particular criticism upon their parliamentary exertions. To the economists therefore I come at once.

Mr. HUSKISSON is unrivalled in this department. He is profoundly conversant with the principles of political science, and never fails to apply them to particular emergencies or general legislation with equal wisdom and liberality. In the present state of political knowledge among the country gentlemen of England, it would perhaps, be too much to say, that their distrust and alarm respecting Mr. Huskisson's views are disgraceful to them. There is no royal road to astronomy, and no fox-hunting course to the knowledge of the intricate but fixed laws of national production. The very eminence of Mr. Huskisson's scientific accuracy is quite a sufficient reason why he is no orator! but he carries other disqualifications.—His manner, heavy, monotonous, and soporific, repels attention more effectually than any man who is not accustomed to hear him can imagine. This Session he has been laborious and useful in various departments; but his thorough knowledge and just views have been obstructed, and in some instances defeated by the ignorance, prejudices, or obstinacy of men more endowed with influence than wisdom.

Mr. RICARDO is perhaps as intimately acquainted with the doctrines of political economy as Mr. Huskisson; but he seems more disposed to forget the concessions which practicability demands. Mr. Ricardo has the advantage of delivering his opinions and arguments in a simple, clear and impressive manner. He is listened to with the utmost attention, but he cannot boast of his success in converting country gentlemen. Mr. Ricardo is a very able man, distinguished for the liberality of his opinions, and almost unequalled for the benevolence of his disposition, and the unaffected goodness of his heart. During the session he was constantly in his place, and never omitted a single opportunity of giving expression to his deliberate and philosophical opinions.

Mr. HUME, so celebrated, so useful, so indefatigable, so invincible, must not be passed over in silence, yet what is to be said of him? To philosophy, taste, or science, he has as little pretensions as to oratory, but he is a man of great sense, of unparalleled perseverance, and utterly unacquainted with imaginary pains and penalties. He deserves well of his country. He has of late, however, soared at higher game than clerks and annuitants, and made bold essays against the church in Ireland, and in favor of toleration in England. This is not to be commended. The objects are, perhaps, great and patriotic, but they are far beyond the reach of the member from Montrose, and can only be retarded, if not irretrievably defeated, by groping and pitiless efforts.

It is the council of true friendship, as well as of public duty, that would strenuously impress upon Mr. Hume never to meddle with matters which must be investigated and explained philosophically, authoritatively, and luminously; which must be brought to the standard of enlightened reason, and adapted to the right knowledge of human nature, and the real history of civilized society; which must be recommended to the attention, and enforced upon the understandings of men by eloquence at once logical and persuasive. If Mr. Hume attempt to go beyond brass and broad Scotch, his strength will go from him, and he will become weak, and be like any other man, and the Philistines will put out his eyes.

Mr. WESTERN is entitled to be mentioned for the industry and perseverance with which he has urged the reconsideration of Mr. Peel's Bill. He is not an orator any more than he is a philosopher or political economist—but he is, in appearance and in character, a very respectable country gentleman. (To be concluded.)

In an ancient statute of EDWARD III. there is a distinction taken—the *simple-homme* and the *gentil-homme*, which has led the ingenious Mr. BARRINGTON to conjecture, that the *simple-homme* is John or Thomas, who hath no surname, or family name (from the word *gens* which sometimes signifies family) is styled *gentil-homme*. Surnames are of no great antiquity in this country, the sons being formerly distinguished by their Christian joined to that of their father, as Thomas, the son of William; George, the son of John. Hence, Williamson, Johnson, &c. Many of the common people in Wales have no surnames to this day.

LORD NORBURY AND THE IRISH MIRACLE.—At the opening of the Queen's County Assizes, LORD NORBURY in charging the Grand Jury, alluded to the recent miracle of Prince HOHENLOHE, performed in that country. "If," said his Lordship, "a female has been brought to the recovery of her speech in this county, God be praised; but as great a miracle has been performed in another county (Carlow) where *Moll Doyle* has been made perfectly silent!" (Shouts of laughter.) He was glad to see even the humblest men in the community laugh when he talked of "the miracle!"

A laughable incident occurred while the Clerk of the Court was calling over the commission of the peace at the Bury Quarter Sessions. When he came to JOHN, Earl of STRADBROOK, a voice very unlike an Earl's answered "Here." It appeared it was a *John Earl*, of Stradbrook, who was attending on business, and thought he was called.—*Bury Gazette*

A few days since a large New Foundland Dog, having been duly levied upon in this place, was sold at constable's sale for twenty dollars. This is the first case of the kind we recollect to have heard of. Whether cats are not equally liable to execution, might perhaps be a legal question worthy of grave discussion. Those of the Whittington breed would probably sell well where rats were plenty, and many persons would gladly perhaps see even the rats themselves disposed of, by execution or otherwise.—*Augusta Chron.*

A GOOD MODE FOR TAKING RABBITS.

Take four or five apples, split them into four pieces each and place a piece of apple in the paths these animals generally make through a thicket that they frequent. Then cover one half of the piece of apple, on the side which is cut, with snuff. The rabbit in smelling the apple, of which they are remarkable fond, will inhale the snuff, and in sneezing will blow its brains out.

The Golden Discovery.—As some curiosity may have been excited by the discovery of a number of guineas in an old trunk, at a neighbouring gentleman's house, we beg leave to state the following particulars:—The trunk, which is supposed to have belonged to Mrs. C. Medley, was full of books belonging to her, as long as it remained in Sir G. Shuckburgh's town-house. Being afterwards removed (20 years ago) to Buxted, it was used for some time to hold garden seeds in a shed at the bottom of the garden; but upon the shed being repaired, and proper places for the seeds being made, it was brought back to the house. When the maids were getting the house ready for the reception of the family this spring (1823), it occurred to them that the trunk might be useful to contain some of the servants' clothes, and upon turning it bottom upwards to clean it out, some paper detached itself from the rabbit of each end of the trunk, on which rabbit the lid of the trunk fits down, and two secret draws, fitting into the thickness of the ends of the trunk, appeared, containing three hundred and sixty-eight guineas. During its continuance in the shed, when it contained garden seeds, the back of the trunk was gnawed thro' by the rats. The guineas are of the reign of Charles II. James II. William & Mary, and William III.; there are guineas coined in each year from 1663 to 1698, inclusive, except in the year 1693. Many of the guineas, particularly those of Charles II. and James II., are new (or nearly so) from the Mint. There are, of Charles II., 202; James II., 114; William and Mary, 14; William III., 38. *Sussex Adv.*

From the Buffalo Journal of Sept. 23.

"*Poor old Robinson Crusoe.*"—We learn that when the storm of the 7th inst. commenced, Maj. Keeler, formerly of Onandaga county, in this state, was passing with a daughter, 16 years of age, in an open boat, from one of the Put-in-Bay Islands, to Port Lawrence.—When about 20 miles on their

way, the boat was wrecked on the "Wes-tern Sister," a desolate island, of about 100 acres. With an old axe, the crew hollowed a log to serve for a boat—and when the gale was over, two persons were despatched in it for assistance. They returned in time to save the lives of the Major and his daughter, who had subsisted six days entirely on snakes and snails!

Agricultural.

From the New-England Farmer.

ON REARING AND FATTENING SWINE.

Notwithstanding their evil propensities, filthy and mischievous habits, and insatiable voracity, Swine are very profitable animals to a farmer. Indeed every family in which there is any cooking done, should keep at least one hog always confined in a proper pen in order to consume the washing of pots, dishes, refuse food, &c.

As much depends on the breed of swine as of any domestic animal, as relates to the profit of keeping. O. Fiske, Esq. of Worcester, an able, enlightened and patriotic cultivator, says, "my hogs are of the Bedford breed, so called in England; and experience has proved to my satisfaction, that this breed is far the best that has been introduced into our country. They are quiet in their nature, fat easy and with little expense or trouble. I have had some weigh at twelve months old, about 340 pounds, and considerable number of eighteen months old, 400 pounds."

In the county of Rensselaer N. York, some farmers assert that "March pigs" killed about Christmas, are the most profitable for pork." Others say, "Pigs ought never to come until June; for the cost of earlier pigs exceeds the profit." And further, we learn that "the methods proposed for fattening hogs by the different farmers in that county are very various. Gen. H. Moffit, H. Platt, Esq. Col. Worthington, Messrs. J. Phillips, A. Bush, and some others, recommend keeping hogs in pastures with some slops from the dairy, &c. till near the last of August—some say a little later. All agree that near this time they manifest a disrelish for grass. Small patches of peas, or even of corn, will then be convenient to turn them into for a few weeks. About the first of September begin with boiled potatoes and pumpkins, mashed together with a little Indian meal, ground oats and peas, or other grain, stirred into the mixture after it cools. From two to four weeks before killing time, the food should be dry Indian corn, and clean cold water. Mr. Yoghans fattens his hogs in a large yard or field, with a shelter in it to which they may retire to sleep.—But Elder Turner says, hogs should never know what liberty is, but should be kept close all their lives as inactive as possible. That with this method double the quantity of pork can be produced with the same expense of feed."

If one wishes to fatten hogs, and either from indolence, or too much occupation does not expect to give them a constant and regular attention, perhaps he may adopt to his advantage the following mode, pointed out by an English writer—"Mr. John Adams, of Cherington, near Newport, Shropshire, has fattened eight pigs in the following cheap and easy manner:—he places two troughs in the sty, one he fills with raw potatoes. The eight pigs were fattened so as to weigh from 16 to 20 score each, and on no more than 30 bushels of peas, and about 200 bushels of potatoes." No doubt dry Indian corn and potatoes might be fed out in this way with as good an effect as peas and potatoes.

Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, says, "In summer, my hogs chiefly run on clover.—Swine feeding on clover in the fields will thrive wonderfully; when those, (confined or not) fed on cut clover, will fall away." In Indian harvest, the unripe ears of corn should be picked out and given to the hogs as fast as they can eat them. Soft corn (as it is called) will do them much more good in a green than in a dried state, and it is very difficult to dry it without its turning mouldy.

There is a great advantage in boiling, steaming or baking almost all sorts of food given to swine. The American edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia informs that Mr. Timothy Kirk, of Yorktown, Penn. fed one pig with boiled potatoes and Indian corn, and another with the same articles unboiled. The two animals were weighed every week, and the difference between

*Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. pp. 39, 40.

them was 6 to 9. The experiment was continued several weeks, and the animals alternately fed upon boiled and unboiled food, with an uniformity of result, which sufficiently showed the very great profit arising from boiled food.

An English writer says "they fatten all their pork in the Island of Jersey with parsnips. They are much more saccharine than carrots, and it is well known that nothing fattens a hog faster, or makes finer pork than the sugar-cane;" and we are told that parsnips suffered to remain in the ground through the winter, and drawn in the spring, and boiled tops and bottoms, make most excellent food for swine, when other food was scarce.

Foreign.

LONDON, (Sunday,) Sept. 7.

The Funds.—The anticipations of a settlement of the affairs of Spain by negotiations, are much weakened by the accounts daily arriving from the scene of action.—The English Funds have in consequence exhibited a languid appearance, and consols may now be quoted 1-3 per cent below the prices in our last. The medium price of consols for the account is now 35 5-8.

Colombian Bonds ran down on Monday to 42, but have since been improving, and are now again at 53.

The new Spanish bonds, the proceeds of which are intended to be applied to the repayment of the holders of the bills drawn some months ago on Messrs. Bernales, have at length come into the market; but few bargains have yet been done at full 5 per cent below the prices of the other Spanish securities, which have been tolerably steady at about 36.

Extract of a private letter dated Port St. Mary, August 22.

"Reinforcements are continually arriving.—The presence of the commander in chief has electrified all hearts. This illustrious prince was desirous of consulting his generals, and a council of war was assembled. They were unanimously of opinion as to the probability of success, and the wisdom of the measures which had been taken to obtain it. One circumstance ought to be remarked here. At the moment when the prince generalissimo, who had put several questions, came to the following—"I know the hearts of my brave soldiers, but as commander in chief, I am required to ask you, gentlemen, what is the disposition (moral) of the army?" At this moment, I say, exclamations of Vive le Roi! Vive le duc d'Angouleme! were reiterated throughout the camp, with inconceivable energy. 'Prince,' observed General Bourdesoult, 'they have spoken what you have heard.'

"It was upon the result of this council that a parley was resorted to, and a flag of truce sent off. It was proposed, at first, to grant only the space of 14 hours for the answer of the Cortes; but the prince wished them to be allowed five days. 'I desire not said he to be reproached with having deprived the Cortes of the time necessary for considering my proposals, and to come to a decision, which, if favorable, may prevent the effusion of blood.'

"We await the answer of the Cortes with calmness. The instant we obtain it, and it is known, we shall either take possession of Cadiz, or fight for it. Our enemies know already what we are composed of.—They have tried us, but have not reappeared. They talk, you say, of the position of Cadiz. Buonaparte, as usual, is again cited. They talk of his genius and the bravery of his troops, for the purpose of shewing that we must miscarry where he could not succeed. These fears arise from a ridiculous parallel drawn between the present war and that under Buonaparte. All the circumstances are totally different in both. Buonaparte deprived the Spanish of their King; the object of the Bourbons is to restore him.

We received last night Brussels papers to the 3d inst. The following are extracts:—

Carlsruhe, Aug. 27.—Our Gazette contains the following article:—

"It results from reports of the Central Committee at Mayence, and from the late events at Leipzig, Basle, and Berlin, that secret associations among the students have not yet ceased, notwithstanding all the measures adopted by the Governments to hinder them. But as the Societies, which are entirely secret, are most intimately connected with those which are less so, and which are known in the Universities under various names, and as the instruction of the German youth can derive no advantages from the barbarous language which insulates them, or from a costume which is often very expensive, and lastly, as the advantage and profit of the inkeepers in Universities is essentially different from that of the country, there is reason to expect, very

shortly, the establishment of a surveillance over the private conduct of the students, which would be introduced at the same time in all the Universities, and from which the happiest influence might be expected."

Augsburg, Aug. 23.—A private letter from Breslau says, that the Supreme Tribunal of Breslau has condemned to six years solitary confinement in a fortress two young men who belonged to a secret society of a political nature.

The penalties and exclusion from public offices lately pronounced at Berlin against the Students who belonged to the Society called the Armenia, have been mitigated by his Majesty's orders.

Our readers remember that, in consequence of the massacre of the Greeks at Pergamo by the Turks, after a descent made by some of the islanders of Ipsara, the Sultan sent Ibrahim Pacha 2000 men to the spot. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says, under the head of Smyrna, July 18, "In consequence of the landing of the Greeks, the Asiatics have burnt and murdered all that came in their way in the environs of Pergamo; the Janissaries (according to a letter from Broupa,) who were sent from this place to restore order, have joined the Asiatic soldiery, and are likewise in complete insurrection. This news has been brought by couriers to the Pacha. All this adds to our alarm."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—The wise decree of His Majesty, of the 20th ult. presenting measures of retaliation against France for its prohibitory system, has excited great sensation in that kingdom—but the places where its effects will be most seriously felt are the countries along the Meuse and the Moselle, in Loraine, which produce vast quantities of wine, the greater part of which used to be exported by land, by way of Belgium. The decree has been received with gratitude in our manufacturing provinces. If this beneficial measure could be extended to the manufactures of another power, which refuses to admit ours, the wishes of our manufacturers would be accomplished. The detachment of troops which have lately marched to our frontiers have already occupied the posts assigned them. On the other hand we learn that France is going to draw close its triple line of custom-house officers on its northern frontier.

At the departure of the last courier from Rome it was asserted that the Emperor of Austria would stop but a few days at Milan, and would then visit the capital of the Christian world. This report has caused some sensation there.

The Antwerp Journal of Commerce has letters from Rio de Janeiro of 2d July, which state that the Emperor had just had a fall from his horse, and broke two ribs and dislocated his shoulder, but that his Majesty's life was not in danger.—*Brussels papers Sept. 2.*

ZANTE, July 16.—By June 31st, the President Maurocichale, accompanied by Maurocordatus, had passed the Isthmus of Corinth, with all the disposable troops of Peloponessus, and had taken up a position at Magara. Four days afterwards, Odysseus, having defeated the enemy at Thermopylae, rejoined Colocotroni and Nicetas, who directed their march with the troops of the Peloponessus towards the plains of St. Luc. At their arrival, the Greeks, less numerous than their opponents, encamped on the surrounding heights, and the two armies remained for five days within sight of each other, The Greeks, during this time, contented themselves by harassing the Turks by sham fights. On the 6th day they divided their force into three columns, commanded by Odysseus, Nicetas, and Colocotroni, the latter being in the centre, and Commander-in-Chief. The first shock was very violent, and the carnage very great on both sides: but after two hours' hard fighting, the Turks were repulsed and sought their safety in flight, leaving behind them 2000 killed, and 600 prisoners; their wounded amounted to 3000. The whole of their artillery and ammunition, their provisions, a number of camels and horses, remained in the hands of the conquerors.

The Greeks say they have never made so valuable a capture. Gen. Nicetas, surnamed Turcophagos, particularly distinguished himself; with his own hands he killed 12 Turks. Among the prisoners were Bekir Pacha, and 17 Beys of Romelia.

A young lady in Ireland, has recovered £325 of a man 60 years old, for breach of promise of marriage. He refused to fulfil his engagement at the very moment the ceremony was to commence.

At a hunting match near Fyzabad, a city of Hindoostan, in March last, which lasted 13 days, there were killed 17 tigers, 15 bears, 3 buffaloes, and deer, hogs, partridges &c. without number.

The French ship Gustave, from St Domingo for Havre, with a cargo valued at

£20,000, has been captured by a Spanish privateer.

The siege of Pampeluna was to commence on the 5th Sept. Gen. Gouchy, who commanded the blockade, died in the neighborhood of that place, of a disorder in his lungs.

When Algesiras surrendered, there were but 210 prisoners, and 5 month's provisions in that fortress.

An entire post of Constitutionalists are said to have crossed the canal of the Trocadero and united with the French.

The Paris Constitutional says, the Emperor of Austria has granted permission to one of the archdukes to marry a young and agreeable woman taken from the lowest class of his subjects.

The emperor of Russia was to leave Petersburg on the 27th Aug. on a grand tour through his vast empire. He was to visit Odessa on the Black sea, proceed to Bessarabia, and return to Brest Littursky, on the frontiers, and review the army stationed there which amounts to 80'000 men.

During the present year, 39,048 males and 38,483 female slaves, have been liberated from personal slavery in Russia.

The emperor has permitted the monks in Russia to leave their convents, and released them from their vows.

A German gentleman in Glasgow, has publicly renounced Judaism, and been baptised in Episcopal church.

The supreme tribunal of Breslaw, in Germany, has condemned to six years solitary confinement, two young men who belonged to secret society of a political nature.

The penalties pronounced at Berlin, against the students who belonged to the society called the Armenia, have been mitigated by his Majesty.

Ireland is more tranquil. The harvest, though backward, was promising.

Letters from Antioch state that calamitous earthquakes were daily felt.

The competition among Steam Boats on the Clyde in Scotland, is so great that some of them carry passengers 100 miles for half a dollar.

Domestic.

QUEBEC, Oct. 16.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 21st of July, 1823.—Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade between his Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies," certain articles enumerated in the schedule B. annexed to the Act, are permitted to be imported into certain parts of his said dominions; and whereas some of the said articles are subject, on importation into the said ports, to the payment of certain duties, according to the rates set forth in schedule C. annexed to the said Act; and whereas, by an Act, passed in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to authorise his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," his Majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, or by his Majesty's Order or Orders in Council, to be published from time to time in the *London Gazette*, whenever it shall be deemed expedient, to levy and charge any additional duty or duties of Customs, or to withhold the payment of any drawbacks, bounties, or allowances upon any goods, wares, or merchandize imported into or exported from the United Kingdom, or imported into or exported from any of his Majesty's dominions, in vessels belonging to any foreign country in which higher duties shall have been levied, or smaller drawbacks, bounties, or allowances granted upon goods, wares or merchandize when imported into or exported in vessels of such country, provided always that such additional or countervailing duties so to be imposed, and drawbacks, bounties or allowances so to be withheld as aforesaid, shall not be of greater amount than may be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty, drawback, bounty, or allowance paid or granted on goods, wares, or merchandize imported into or exported from such foreign country in British vessels, more or less than the duties, drawback, bounties, or allowances there charged or granted upon similar goods, wares, or merchandize imported into or exported from such foreign country in vessels of such country; and whereas British vessels entering the ports of the United States, from the ports of his Majesty's possessions in America, or the West Indies, with cargoes consisting of articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said possessions, are charged with a duty of one dollar per ton for tonnage duties and light money, and a discriminating duty

of ten per cent. is charged on the cargoes of such vessels, to which vessels of the United States, and cargoes of the same description, entering the ports of those States from the ports of the said dominions are not subject; His Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the said last recited Act, and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date of this Order there shall be charged on all vessels of the United States which shall enter any of the ports of his Majesty's possessions in America, or the West Indies, with articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said States, a duty of four shillings and three pence sterling for each and every ton burthen of such vessels, equal (as nearly as may be) to ninety-four cents of the moneys of the United States, and being the difference between the tonnage duty payable by vessels of the United States and British vessels entering any of the ports of the United States, from any ports of his Majesty's dominions in America and the West Indies above enumerated and further an addition of ten per cent. upon the duties set forth in table C. above referred to on any of the articles therein enumerated, which may be imported in any such vessel of the said States; such duties to be levied, collected and applied in the same manner, and to the same purposes, as the duties levied under the authority of the said Act of the third year of his Majesty's reign; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

Amongst the passengers in the James Cropper which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th Sept. and arrived in 29 days at New-York, are James Stuart, Esq. and Lady, of Montreal and Mr. W. D. Woolsey of this city.—George Addenbrook Gore, Esquire, Comptroller of the Customs, was we understand a passenger in the Steam-Boat Swiftsure which arrived from Montreal yesterday, as also the latter of the two gentlemen mentioned above.

We are sorry to learn that a serious accident happened to ANDREW WRIB, Esquire, of the firm of Patersons & Weir of this City, on his returning from dining on board the Ship Rebecca, on Tuesday evening; he slipped from off a log in Champlain Street and broke his thigh bone. We are happy to learn that he is doing well.

Sheep Stealing.—Considerable depredations in this way have been made within eight or ten days, in the parish of St. Ambrose, near this City, and a person named Chartré, a butcher by trade, has in consequence been committed to jail. Several sheep in his possession were claimed by their owners; he had secured about a score of them.

Owing to a good demand for bills at New-York, we perceive they have risen, those on London at 60 days to 7 & 7 1-4 p. c. premium. British Govt. 7 1-4.

The Brig Resolution from Liverpool, for this port, was totally lost on the 14th ultimo, on Cape St. Esprit; Captain and crew saved.

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED

October 7th.—Ship Nile, Tory, Plymouth.—A Schooner from the Fisheries.—9th.—Bark Isabella, Ismay, London.—Bark Cybele, Heckler, Liverpool.—Brig Hope, Saunders' Liverpool.—Ship Hannah, Webber, London.—Ship Barbadoes, Lee, London.—Bark Asia, Weynton, London.—Ship Dardalus, Emberton, London.—10th.—Brig St. George, Fearon, Liverpool.—Brig Jessie, Hardy, Greenock.

Oct. 12th.—Schooner Hope, 12 days from Miramichi.—15th Bark Quebec Packet, Atkinson, London.—16th Ship Princess Royal, Townsend, Grenada.—Passengers in the Hugh for Dublin, sailed 15th inst. Lieut. Plunket 37th Regt.

Ditto, in the Regent for Liverpool, sailed 15th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffers.

CLEARED.

October 7th, Ship Hope, Harker, Sunderland.—Brig Freeland, Stills, Jamaica.—8th—Brig Jane Henley Waterford.—Brig John & Mary, Fawcus, Newcastle.—Brig Mayflower, David, Belfast.—Ship Benlomand, Ruttery, Greenock.—Ship Wanderer, Waygood, Plymouth.—9th—Brig Finlay, Hall, London.—Brig Rose, Crosby, Workington.—Brig Donegall, Grayson, Liverpool.—Brig Nicholson, Cairn, Liverpool.—Brig Paris, Wilkinson, Limerick.—Ship Stakesby, Johnson, London.—Schr. Eleanor Ann, Goldsworthy, Grenada.

MONTREAL

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1823.

The Foreign intelligence brought by the N. Y. mail contains nothing very momentous relative to the affairs of the continent. Negotiations are still in progress; but they do not seem likely to be brought to any favorable issue. Spain although with powerful claims on our feelings, is at this moment a tedious subject, and a perusal of the most detailed accounts from that country, are only productive of disappointment.

It will be observed that, in Germany the students of the Universities are still objects of the jealousy of Government. Continued

imprisonments take place, in order to keep down the spirit of Liberalism which pervades the classes of those institutions.

The Greeks are still victorious, and altho' the preparations of the Turks have been very formidable this season, yet they have proved unsuccessful against the combatants for freedom.

It is now publicly known that the Government printing—so long enjoyed by Mr. Neilson, has been bestowed on Mr. Fisher, formerly Editor of the Albion.

Connecticut vs. Yorkshire.—The Courier of Wednesday last, did not give the public the whole of the joke which took place at the gaol, when that most notorious of rogues—Morrill Magoon endeavoured to make his escape. It appears that the bill of 100 dollars given by him to the boy, was a bad one—not a counterfeit—but on a bank which failed some years since. We thought that Magoon had not been long enough in limbo to forget his old tricks—and it seems we were right—since he could not even be honest to one who was to give him his liberty. But evil habits stick too close to be so easily eradicated.

The St. Lawrence arrived at Quebec on Thursday evening last.

Extract of a Pamphlet, Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on the state of the Colonies, by a Member of Parliament.—London, Printed and Sold by Thomas and George Underwood, 32 Fleet Street.

B. Bensley, Printer, Bolt Court Fleet Street.

And now, my Lord, having thus inconsiderately, and unconstitutionally, elevated the Church of Rome, and, of necessary consequence, thus unjustly dealt with, and unworthily depressed the Church of England, will you further oppress the latter, by wresting from her, the future provision made by Parliament for the support of her Clergy? and by animating and sustaining another ambitious rival in the Church of Scotland?—And will you do this also under the stale pretence of political expediency?—No man knows better than you do, Earl of Liverpool, that such a desertion of a sacred duty can never be justified by any such pretence.—“Justitia sine Prudentia, multum poterit; sine justitia, nihil valet Prudentia.” Justice without Prudence may accomplish much good, but Prudence, alone, can effect none. It is said in the neighbourhood of Downing St., that the Law Officers of the Crown have been consulted, upon the legality of giving a portion of the lands of the Crown, (observed, by the 31st of the late King for the maintenance of a protestant Clergy in the Canadas) for the support of Presbyterian Ministers; and that their opinion is favourable to that measure.

It may seem a strange presumption, to question such authority: and it would be so, if we did not know how often those Gentlemen are hurried, and overwhelmed, by the multitude of References that are made to them: and if we did not infer from this, that those matters which are thought of minor importance, are last and least considered, and could be ignorant, that no matters, are thought to be of less moment, than those that relate to the Colonies.

But as we are not ignorant of this, there may perhaps be nothing unpardonable, in maintaining, that those learned Gentlemen have taken a superficial, and erroneous view of the subject.

The question turns upon the construction of an act of Parliament. As Constitutional Lawyers, will they deny, that Presbyterians are Dissenters, in view of the law of England? will they assert, that Dissenting Ministers are “a Clergy” in the legal and Parliamentary acceptance of that term?—will they pretend, that the Establishment of the Church of Scotland, is any thing more than local: or that it can have any sort of constitutional claim to the advantages of Establishment, in a conquered Colony? I trouble not myself with what may have been thrown out at random in debate, upon the Bill—I appeal to the act itself, and to the fair Parliamentary construction of its terms: and I do not fear to assert, that, in a legal and constitutional and Parliamentary sense, the words “a Protestant Clergy,” can only designate the Clergy of the Church of England, in contradistinction to the Clergy of the Church of Rome, for whom also provision is made by the Act.

Let us turn to some of the Clauses.

The 36 Sec. makes allotment and appropriation of lands, or “the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy,” the 35 Sec. as well as the 14 of the late King C. 34, having before made a certain provision for the Clergy of the Church of Rome. The 37 Sec. enacts that all rents, profits, &c. arising from such lands, “shall be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy,” and to no other purpose whatever.—The 39 Sec. make it “lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, to authorize the Governor to constitute and erect Personages or Rectories, according to the Establishment of the Church of England; and by an Instrument under the Great Seal, and to render every such Personage or Rectory, with so much of the lands so appropriated as he &c. &c. shall judge to be expedient” &c. &c. The 39 Sec. makes it “lawful for his Majesty” &c. &c. to authorize the Governor &c. to present to every such Personage or Rectory, as Incumbent, of the Church of England, &c. &c. And enacts that every person so presented &c. &c. shall hold, and enjoy the same, and all rights and profits &c. &c. as fully and amply &c. &c. as the Incumbent of parsonage or Rectory in England:

The 40 Sec. makes the Incumbent “subject to the Bishop's Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction &c. &c. according to the laws and Canons of the Church of England, which are lawfully made out and received in England.”

It is obvious that none of these clauses are, in any degree applicable to the Church of Scotland or her Ministers.—And where is the clause by which this Act has made it “lawful for his Majesty to authorize the Governor” to make any erections, or Ecclesiastical “divisions” according to the Establishment of the Church of Scotland?—where is the clause, by which it is made “lawful for his Majesty, by an Instrument under the Great Seal to render” any decision of the Church of Scotland, with a portion of these lands? where is the clause that gives to a

Presbyterian Minister, presented to a Kirk by the Governor, a legal authority to “hold and enjoy the same, with all the rights profits, &c. &c. with which they might be held by an Incumbent in Scotland? where is the clause that makes the Presbyterian Incumbent “subject to the authority of the General Assembly, or to any other authority, or regulation, “lawfully made and received in Scotland?”—

If there be such a clause, I should wish to be informed, how, under this Act, it can be lawful for His Majesty to authorize the Governor, &c. &c. to endow the Church of Scotland, with any of these Lands.

Either all these clauses which have been cited are superfluous, and nugatory, or similar enactments are necessary, to make it lawful for the King, to authorize the Governor, to do this thing.

I repeat, my Lord, what I have before said, that the words “A Protestant Clergy,” in the Act, can only designate the Clergy of the Church of England, to distinguish them from the Clergy of the Church of Rome, mentioned and provided for in a foregoing clause.

A Protestant Clergy can no more mean to include dissenting persons (who unless my memory greatly fails me, are always called Ministers, or Preachers, in the legal, or Parliamentary phrase) than the words “Protestant Religion” in the 33d Act of the Kings Instruction can be supposed to include all sorts of persons who separate from the Church of Rome.

It was I think in the year 1793, that his late Majesty was pleased to erect the Canadas into a Bishop's See, “according to the laws and lessons of the Church of England, which are lawfully made, and received in England” and to bind himself, his heirs, and successors, his officers, servants and subjects, to maintain that See, in the full enjoyment, and exercise of all its rights.

Will his Majesty's Government undertake to invalidate that Act? His Majesty by his present Ministers, has erected the Bishop of Quebec, and the benefited Clergy of his Diocese, into a Corporation, to take the management of the Lands reserved for the support of a Protestant Clergy.

Are the Bishop and his Clergy to become Stewards for the Property of Dissenters?

When a Bishop's see is erected according to the establishment of the Church of England, it follows, that although this appointment may not entirely set aside the previous existing Institutions of another Church yet that the Bishop thus appointed by the Crown, (the Bishop of a Church forming an inseparable portion of the Church of England; and having his Diocese in the Province of Canterbury) and therefore interwoven, with the Constitution of the State. Such a Bishop with the Diocese committed to his Government, must have the full character of an establishment; and must therefore, by the very Act of the Crown, be effectually, and sacredly secured, against subsequent interference, in the shape of a rival establishment within the limits of that jurisdiction.

And now, my Lord, that the see of Quebec has been established thirty years, and that, in the King's instruction. The Church of England is declared to be the only established Church, shall the members of that Church, whether in England, or in Canada, because his Majesty's Government has thought proper to give the latter as Chief Governor, a nobleman, who without any Imputation on his Character, they must suppose to have some national partialities, in favour of the Church of Scotland, and because a stirring and aspiring Presbyterian Minister has been sent out to Quebec from Scotland, now see that Church formerly removed from its due place, and the Presbyterians admitted to a participation in the Church reserves,—in direct opposition also, to the true intent, and meaning of the Act of Parliament?—

“It would have been bad enough, my Lord, if they had been originally placed upon the same footing: but this would be infinitely, more insulting, and more injurious:—It would be wantonly to undo, what has solemnly been done; and unjustly, and indefensibly, to deprive the Church of England of that preeminence, and of those privileges, which have been expressly given to her by the Kings authority, and which emanate from the constitution itself.”

Who will say my Lord, that to place the Church of England, and the Kirk of Scotland, upon the same level, would not be a direct violation of the Constitution in Church and State.—Who will say, that to erect a diocese, according to the establishment of the Church of England, by sovereign authority and to place it under the protection of the Crown, and subsequently to strip the Bishop and the Clergy of the advantages, which, at the time of such erection, were deemed without question, to be theirs as “Ministers of the religion of the King,” and of the state, would not be a desertion of every principle of Justice?—“I will not venture to say any thing, respecting the probable conduct of the Clergy;” but if things are to go on at this rate:—if the church of Scotland is to come in aid of the Church of Rome, in bearing down and treading upon the neck of the Church of England, what of her Gentlemen belonging to that Church, who has the means of living out of the Canadas, will continue in them?

It would be miserable falacy to plead, that a large portion of his Majesty's subjects in those Provinces, are so attached to the Presbyterian faith that it would be doing cruel violence to their prejudices, to attempt the introduction of the “Liturgy” among them.—Experience, as I am well informed, has most “amply proved the contrary.”

Presbyterians have flocked into the church of England; wherever a Missionary has been established, the people have been forward to come to that Church,—more than one Presbyterian Minister has received (as Secker did I think) Episcopal ordination, and of these was Dr. Strachan, a man so respected by the Government, as to have been placed both in the Executive, and Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

Wherever a Church has been built (and Churches are rising apace in every part of both Provinces,) the Presbyterian inhabitants have contributed to the expence of the edifice.

“They were in a great measure loose and disengaged, from any strong religious preferences,” and have been “easily induced” to embrace the “religion of the State.”

“is “Union” nothing, my Lord,—and where “Union has been happily attained,” is it consistent with “fidelity” in “religion,” or wisdom in “policy” to “reject” its advantages?

“Dissolve it,—and you completely unsettle the existing state of things; and spread confusion, and division through the whole of these Provinces.”

What,—because “you have given them a “Pres-

byterian Governor” and because two or three Presbyterian Ministers (for there are no more,) have been prompted by their zeal, or their ambition to aspire to the character of a Presbytery, and have applied to the General Assembly in Scotland to recommend their case to the consideration of his Majesty's Government; and moreover, as there is reason to think, to procure for them a portion of the lands reserved for the Clergy; and raise and fix for ever, a spirit of rivalry, and an ambition of equality in the Kirk.

It cannot surely be said, that the Church of England has not acquired, in every way, a right to consider itself as the established Church of the Canadas.

The conquest of the country carried the King's religion with it. The Act of 31st of the late King confirmed it.

The King's instructions before, and since that Act, solemnly proclaim it. The erection of the see of Quebec according to the establishment of the Church of England, irrevocably founded it,—and the Act constituting the Bishop and Clergy, a corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves, has more recently stamped its authority.

And if the Church of England be the established Church, the Clergy of that Church cannot form one body, or be confounded under one denomination, with Dissenting Ministers of any description. They cannot make up a Clergy in conjunction with others.—If the Church of England be established, the Members of the Church of Scotland are Dissenters, and can have no right in Canada, beyond what they enjoy in England, or what is allowed to the Church of England in Scotland.—How then is it possible to conceive, that, in speaking of a Protestant Clergy, the Act speaks of any other than the Clergy of the church of England—the clergy of the State?—This matter, my Lord, deserves your serious consideration.—If the church of England already somewhat “moved” from her “foundation” by the continual encroachments of the Church of Rome, is to be “elbowed in her seat,” by the “new raised ambition of the Presbyterian Church,” it is impossible she can maintain any true character of preeminence, or permanent ground of establishment, and will this, my Lord, touch neither the “principles” nor “interests” of the Crown?

Your Lordship loves I believe, your countrymen, and you are not unwilling to be thought by them to be a consistent Churchman.—But what must, in truth, be your feelings towards them—and what, my Lord, will be their feelings towards you,—if you can spurn at their rights, and carelessly suffer the violation of their most sacred privileges?—

Does a “Church of England man,” because he crosses the “Atlantic,” become less an object of your “regard”? Is a “Merchant,” a “Clergyman, less entitled to consideration,” on account of having removed “from England to Canada.”

Address of CLAUDE DENECHAU, Esq. Provincial Grand Master of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and accepted Masons in the District of Quebec and Three Rivers, to the Members of the different Lodges in the District of Montreal.

BRETHREN,

Before we proceed to the solemnities you are about to witness it is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been notified through the proper channel that it has been the pleasure of our most Worshipful Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to erect and constitute the District of Montreal, and the Borough of William Henry into a separate province of the Grand Lodge. In Lower-Canada there will therefore in future be two Masonic Districts, viz. The District of Quebec and Three Rivers, and the district of Montreal. Over the former I shall continue to preside as heretofore; to the latter, our most Worshipful Grand Master has been graciously pleased to appoint as Provincial Grand Master, our brother the Honourable William McGillivray, whose installation to the duties of his exalted post we are now to solemnize with Masonic honors.

This measure of our most Worshipful Grand Master, must, Brethren be the more agreeable to all, as well because it has been spontaneously adopted by him at a time when the extension of Masonry required a subdivision of the labours hitherto sustained by the Grand Lodge held at Quebec, as because the chief direction of the newly erected Provincial Grand Lodge is intrusted to a Brother known to us for many years, and whose worth cannot but shed a lustre upon the Craft.

In taking leave of you my brethren of this district, I should be wanting in duty were I to omit this opportunity of acknowledging the zeal and harmony, which has uniformly characterized the Lodges in this, as well as other parts of the province over which I have had the honor to preside. I cannot better acquit myself of this last act of Masonic duty towards you than by recommending a perseverance in the same line of conduct as best suited to promote the noble sublime purposes of Masonry.—Let your live; but correspond with the principles it inculcates, and you will thereby give the best proofs of its excellence. That system cannot be vicious which produces good citizens, and good Christians, and by this, let our enemies be refuted.

Upon the whole I have every cause to express my unqualified approbation of your conduct, my brethren as Masons, during the time I have presided over you, and I felt confident that our brother McGillivray will in the important and solemn functions of the post which he is about to occupy; meet with a like brotherly and corresponding disposition among the Lodges, in the cause of the craft.

CLAUDE DENECHAU, P. G. M. for Quebec and three Rivers. Montreal, 6th October 1823.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to a Gentleman in this City, dated 23d August 1823:

In any shipments of Ashes you may make, be particular not to have (Three Rivers Brand) as they generally turn out very indifferent, and are not at all suited to this Market, however low, at our last public sale we had some Pearls which the branded (first sort) only brought from 31s. to 36s. 6d. according to quality, while Montreal inspection sold at 4s. a 4s. Some were sold previously during the scarcity, at 4s. and though of better quality, the purchasers were glad to get rid of them again even at a loss.

COMMUNICATION.

DROWNED.—In Chateaugay river, on the 6th of Aug. last, Major ROBERT TANSWELL, aged 46 years. It is supposed that he fell from a raft near which his body was found. Suspensions are entertained that he had been suffering under a partial derangement, and that such was the case when he

fell from the raft. He was a person who possessed the principles of universal benevolence and charity, the best badges of a Christian. Those who were acquainted with him have reason to hope, that through grace he is gone to glory.—“The memory of the just is blessed, and blessed are the dead who die in the Lord”

N. B. The verdict of the inquest was accidental death by drowning.

Dir.

In this City, on Sunday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Moses Myers, Esq. of Norfolk, Virginia, aged 60. She has left a numerous family, and a wide circle of friends who will deeply lament her loss, and cherish a remembrance of her many virtues. Although at an age when the hour of dissolution cannot be afar off; yet, this circumstance does not lessen the lamentation for her loss, of all who knew her. Her funeral will take place at ten o'clock this day, from the house of Mr. Benjamin Hart. The friends and acquaintance of the deceased are requested to attend.

On the 16th inst. RICHARD THOMAS, Son of Mr. Thomas Neagle of this city, aged 13 months and 2 days.

Auction Sales.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Will be Sold at the Subscribers Auction Room,

ON SATURDAY next, 25th Instant:—

120 Ps. Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths.

50 Ps, Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloth.

209 ps. Flannels, White, Red, & Green

70 ps. Blue and Drab Plains.

2 Bales Drab and Blue Flushings.

200 Doz. Scarlet & Fawn Caps.

200 ps. Serge for Drawers.

With an assortment of Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Shawls, Striped Cottons, Checks, Bengals, Derries, Turkey Stripes, Bed Ticks, Brown Hollands, White Cottons, Threads, Tapes, Needles, &c. &c. &c.

Sale at ONE o'Clock, SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Oct. 21, 1823.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 22d inst. will be sold, at the subscribers' Auction Room, positively without reserve, to close consignments, 200 Lots choice

Woolen, Linen, Cotton, and Silk GOODS.

Credit 2, 3, and 4 months—Endorsed notes will be required.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Oct. 17, 1823.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

800 VERY Superior English FLAG STONES, worthy the attention of Purchasers.

Oct. 17, 1823. S. & H.

BY MACNIDER, AIRD & Co. SALT AFLOAT.

This Morning, Tuesday, 21st Inst.

ON Board the Schooners Lively and Alpha, laying opposite Old Market, will be sold,

2400 Minots Coarse Mediterranean SALT.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

MACNIDER AIRD & Co. A. & B.

Montreal, 2st October, 1823.

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 Sq. with the two adjoining Lots or Emplacements on each side.

ALSO, A FARM, at the foot of the Current St. Marie, near Montreal, and adjoining to the Land of the Honourable JOHN 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 8th, 21 in the 9th, 22 in the 10th, and 13 in the 14th ranges; and one unpaired 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.

FOR Sale, but for ready money only, two other FARMS, at the foot of Current St. Mary, heretofore the respective proprietors of St. George Dupre, Esq. and F. Poirier, both now in the occupation of Mr. White.—Application to be made to

S. GALE.

Montreal, 17th January, 1823.

u.

JAMES MATHERS, Tailor, respectfully notifies the public that he has removed from his former stand No. 73 St. Paul Street, to nearly opposite Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. where he tenders his services to the public and will attend with care & punctuality to the orders with which he may be favored.

Montreal, Oct. 14, 1823.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 3d. Feb. 1810.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the present Session, before any Petition is presented to this House, for leave to bring in a private Bill, whether for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for regulation of a Common, for the making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privilege whatsoever, or for the alteration of renewing of any act of the provincial Parliament, for the like purpose; Notice of such application shall be given in the QUEBEC GAZETTE and in one of the Newspapers of the district, if any is published therein; and also by a Notice, affixed on the Church Doors of the Parishes, that such application may effect or in the most public place, where there is no Church during two months at least, before such Petition is presented

22d March, 1819.

RESOLVED, That hereafter this House will not receive any Petitions for BILLS after the first fifteen days of each Session.

22d March, 1818.

RESOLVED, That after the present Session, before any Petition praying leave to bring in a private BILL for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons purposing to Petition for such BILL, shall upon giving the Notice prescribed by the Rule of the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a Notice, stating the Rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the Arches, the interval between the Abutments or Piers for the passage of Rafts and Vessels, and mentioning whether they purpose to erect a Draw-Bridge or not, and the dimensions of such Draw-Bridge.

Attest. Wm. LINDSAY, CLK. ASS'Y.

The Printers of Gazettes and other Newspapers published in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective Papers until the 25 November, 1823.

CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLEE. 3e. FEVRIER, 1810.

RESOLU, Qu'après la fin de la présente Session, avant qu'il soit présenté à cette Chambre aucune Pétition pour obtenir permission d'introduire un Bill privé pour ériger un Pont ou des Ponts pour régler quelque Commune, pour ouvrir quelque Chemin de Barrière, ou pour accorder à quelqu'individu ou à des individus quelque droit ou privilège exclusif quelconque, ou pour altérer ou renouveler quelque Acte du Parlement Provincial pour de semblables objets, il sera donné notice de telle application qu'on se proposera de faire, dans la Gazette de Québec, et dans un des papiers publics du District, s'il y en a, et par une Affiche posée à la porte des Eglises des Paroisses qui pourront être intéressées à telle application, ou à l'endroit le plus public, s'il n'y a point d'Eglise, pendant deux mois au moins avant que telle Pétition soit présentée.

12e. MARS, 1817.

RESOLU, Qu'à l'avenir cette Chambre ne recevra des Pétitions pour des Bills privés que dans les premiers quinze jours de chaque Session.

22e. MARS, 1819.

RESOLU, Qu'après la présente Session, avant qu'il soit présenté à cette Chambre aucune Pétition pour obtenir permission d'introduire un Bill privé pour ériger un Pont de Péage, la personne ou les personnes qui se proposeront de pétitionner pour tel Bill, en donnant la Notice ordonné par la Règle du troisième Février, mil huit cent dix, donneront aussi en même tems et de la même manière un Avis notifiant les Taux qu'elles se proposeront de demander. L'étendue du Privilège, l'élévation des Arches, l'espace entre les Culées ou Piliers, pour le passage des Cagneux, Cages et Bâtimens, et mentionnant si elles se proposent de bâtir un Pont Levis ou non, et les dimensions de tel Pont Levis.

Attesté, Wm. LINDSAY, Gr. Ass'ce.

Les Imprimeurs de Gazettes et autres Papiers nouvelles publiés en cette Province, sont priés d'insérer les Résolutions ci-dessus dans leurs Papiers respectifs jusqu'au 25e. Novembre, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of LOTS on the line of the LACHINE CANAL; advantageous situations for Stores, Wharves or Ware Houses, on reasonable terms

THOMAS M. CORD.

Sept. 23, 1823.

"PUT MONEY IN YHT PURSE".

SUCH is the advice of the immortal Shakspeare, than whom, none better knew the springs of the human heart, by whose vibrations happiness is most enjoyed. The council is good, and will not abate in value by ten thousand repetitions. Aye, "Put Money in thy Purse." Who is he so grovelling in his nature; so dull of sense; so dead to the blessings of independence, that he would continue to toil, and sweat, and pant, merged to the chin in the mire of poverty; plagued, pestered and beset with the blue devils, debts and duns—when the door stands open, inviting him to the enjoyments of ease, comfort and affluence.—In order to afford those an opportunity to mend their lives and put themselves in a condition to pass the remainder of their days,

"Merrily O! Cheerily O!

To dispel the lowering clouds of adversity, and bask in the sunshine of happiness and prosperity;—in a word, the University and Boston Canal Lotteries are now drawing and will soon be completed. Who would

"suffer

The stings and arrows of outrageous fortune; the spurns That patient merit of the unworthy takes— When he himself might his quietus make With a bare,"

TICKET,

In either of the above Lotteries, which will distribute the large sum of \$184,000 in different prizes, such as \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000 &c. &c.

Thus common sense as well as the inspiration of the most divine poets, approves the road to happiness and wealth. Their index points to BENNET'S Lottery Office, where any of the above prizes may be had for the small sum of \$10, or \$15.

Obey the mandate of reason, seize the proffered grace; take up a prize or two; in a few days pocket the ready cash; pay off your debts; and then you may whistle and sing to the whole world of duns the merry ditty

"Go to the Devil and shake yourself."

And live a life of ease, comfort and independence.

O! 'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished. And all this you may do by making application at

BENNET'S LOTTERY OFFICE

No. 155. St. Paul Street,

Where tickets may be had in the greatest variety of numbers. Orders from the Country, (Post paid) punctually attended to.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general, that he has made of late, such great improvements in the manufactory of BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, that he is able to do work equal, both in ruling and binding to any done in the Province or imported. He has on hand a large assortment made of the very best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship, which he offers at the following prices.

IMPERIAL. ROYAL 11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per quire, 19 by 12 in. MEDIUM 7s. 6d. to 10s. 17 by 11 do. DEMY 5s. to 6s. 3d. 15 by 17 do. POST 5s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. 15 by 9 1/2 do. FOOLS-CAP 2s. 6d. to 3s. 15 by 9 1/2 do.

All smaller Books at proportionate prices.

N. B.—Five quires and over, full bound spring back—Four quires and under in strong half binding. The following extra prices for Russia bands.

Demy 7s. 6d. Medium 10s. Royal 11s. 3d. Books ruled and bound as usual in the neatest manner.

ARIEL BOWMAN.

April 10th.

JUST received and for Sale by N. H.

V. Bennet,

DON JUAN. VI. VII. & VIII. CANTOS

By Lord Byron,

Montreal, Sept. 14th.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

120 Puncheons L. I. RUM which is now on the way from Quebec, to be Sold either at Public or Private, Sale in Lots to suit Purchasers.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Montreal, Sept. 13, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of JAMES DUNN, JAMES DUNN & Co. and JAMES DUNN & SON, are hereby requested to settle their accounts, in order to save further trouble and expence; and pay the same to Messrs. DUNN DOW & Co. who are duly appointed to receive and grant acquittances for the same.

JAMES DUNN.

Montreal, 14th October, 1823. tf.

100 BLS. MESS and Prime PORK, For Sale by

JOHN PORTEOUS. 18. Notre Dame Street. Montreal, 28 Aug. 1823. 4—w

S. SHAW.

No. 75 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, CUTLER, Surgeons' Instruments and Patent Truss Manufacturer, &c. &c. N. B.—All sorts of damaged Iron and Steel polished, old Cutlery ground and repaired. All orders in the above line executed with neatness and dispatch. 6th June 1823 tf

FOR SALE

4000 Best Newcastle Fire Bricks, a few Chaldrons best Newcastle Smiths' Coals, 20 Potash Kettles and Coolers, different sizes.

ALSO,

Mill Irons, and every description of Machinery made and cast on the shortest notice.—Apply at the Phoenix Foundry, St. Ann's Suburbs, Wind Mill Point. Montreal, Feb. 18th, 1823.

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 9 St. Joseph Street.

- 15 PACKAGES 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, Diapers, Russia Duck and Dowlas Raven Duck, 6 Bales Leather, consisting of Morocco, Russia Hides, Cali, Sheep, & Rams, 12 Bales Millboards, 100 Reams Fine Printing Demy Paper, 200 do. Wove Pot Paper, 200 do. Foolscap, 200 do. Fine Wove Post Paper, 50 do. Imperial, Royal, Medium & Demy Writing and Drawing Paper, 100 Bales Brown and Tea Wrapping Paper, 19 Cases Perfumery & Patent Medicines, Seidlitz Powders, Aperient Soda Powders, & Soda Powders assorted, 2 Cases Room Papers and Borders, 1 Box Gold Leaf, 2 do. Account Books, 4 do. of Summer Waistcoating and Pantaloons, 2 do. Wax and Wafers, 2 do. Morocco Travelling Cases, and Ladies' Work Boxes.

An extensive collection of the latest Music—School, Catholic, and Miscellaneous Books, (Catalogues of which may be had at the Store) Lead & Pewter Ink Stands, Pens and Quills, Japan Ink & Ink Powder, Portable Pens, &c. &c.

CHARLES CUMMING.

June 6th, 1823. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of POMEROY & WHITTEMORE, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th ultimo, the demands against the firm will be settled by B. Pomeroy, and all notes and accounts due will be paid to him only. BENJ. POMEROY.

N. B. The business heretofore carried on by the firm will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, and in the same premises, where he intends to keep a good assortment of Goods, for Cash, Salts of Lye, or produce of the Country, and approved Credit. BENJ. POMEROY. May, 1823.



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. If certificates 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 MELLEN.

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 had 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 many 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, (Conn.) 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 having suffered very much with a wearing and debilitating cough. 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 those 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 Co. State of N. Y. May 1823

NEW CERTIFICATE.

In the year 1816, I was seized with an inflammation on 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 flesh wasted, I grew weak and bowed down and lost all hope of ever being any better.

About the first of last October, my son purchased at Ballstown 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 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 may certify to 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 lay in my bed, or sit in meeting without coughing, notwithstanding I had tried many good physicians and various kinds of Medicines, till I procured a bottle 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 neighbor Benjamin Holbrook, had become unable to labor on account of 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 labor again, and I can cheerfully recommend the same kind of Medicine to those who labor under such complaints.

I the subscriber do hereby solemnly affirm to the truth and the whole of the above statement, before a Magistrate at Province, 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 LYSKOM, Surgeon.

Dover, N. Hampshire, 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 in writing by JAMES MELEN, no others are genuine.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

Adults of common constitutions may commence with taking 40 drops at bed time, and rather more than half that quantity before breakfast and at noon: those 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 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 three table-spoonfuls more of vinegar to the drops, 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 hyssop 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 & Retail)

Montreal,

John MESSON (retail) Quebec,

L. SARTELL, & Co. Three-Rivers,

DAVID SEE, Wm. Henry,

Dr. E. W. ARMSTRONG, Kingston.

Montreal 30th Nov. 1823.