

officer, getting interested with the picture, told him he would take his work to come down in the evening, and he would leave him to finish the lead. The promises were given; the officer retired. Let the reader imagine the state of mind of the artist directly after such a scene. In disgust and agitation, he took up his palette, and began to dash about his brush; by accident he scrawled out an expression of the eyes, got interested, and finished the head before three, four, and then went down to the coffee-house. In New South Wales, from the midlands of the seasons and the dryness of the soil, sheep require but little protection, and artificial treatment is unnecessary. With these natural advantages therefore, together with the protection of British institutions, and the influence of capital, it is not indulging in too sanguine an anticipation to look forward to the time when our manufacturers will derive their chief supplies of fine wool from an English colony, at a lower price than that at which they can now be imported from countries where the severity of the winter renders artificial treatment necessary, and increases the cost of production.—Of gold, the mines of Europe produce, in sterling, only £185,000. Northern Asia, £76,770. America, the rest of the total of £2,467,260 in the following proportions: New Spain, £229,630; New Grenada, £672,500; Peru, £1,118,530; Putao, and provinces east of Buenos Ayres, £73,180; Chili, £400,500, and Brazil, £290,670. Of Silver, the total amount of which is £7,319,670. Europe produces £284,500, and Northern Asia, 190,530. America, £1,295,440; Putao, &c. £1,019,070, and Chili, £292,820.—The more married men you have, says Voltaire, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed for one father of a family. Marriage renders men more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children; he is afraid to make shame their inheritance.—The King of Bavaria has just decreed, that if, in mixed marriages, the priest refuses to the Catholic party the publication of the banns, or the nuptial benediction, unless that the two parties have not promised to bring up their children in the Catholic religion, the Protestant pastor is authorized to celebrate the marriage, even without the Catholic curate's letters dimissory.—A skull recently found in a Russian cemetery has been examined, and protuberances have been discovered, which had escaped the researches of Dr. Gall; such as the organ of savage life, the organ of howling, the organ of military reviews, the organ of the knot, and the organ of filial love.—Little, an able American artist, has been for some weeks past engaged in taking a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, for the Institute at Boston, and he has completed one of the most perfect likenesses ever beheld. The required likeness is painted as sitting on his favourite old oak chair, with his green coat, yellow waistcoat, and ivory headed cane, in an expression of unusual vivacity and felicity.—A Mr. Wm. Protheroe, of Brecon, has written, in the space of a penny-piece, the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the collect for St. Agatha Sunday, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th collects after Lent, the writer's name, and the day of the month and year.—Captain Franklin sets out on his next expedition the first week in February. The route which the expedition is to take on the present occasion will be different from the former, as it is to land at York Factory and proceed from thence to the northward across the country, in canoes.—There is at present repairing, at the shop of Mr. Marshall, cutter, High-street, Perth, the sword used by Sir Christopher Seton at the battle of Methven, on the 19th of June, 1306. The sword, which is two-edged and of very extraordinary dimensions and workmanship, the blade being no less than five feet in length, is the property of George Seton, Esq. A similar weapon is preserved at Kilmains Castle, which the family records mention having been the favourite sword of Sir Thomas de Longueville, and which was purchased by Wallace, and founder of the family of Blair of Kilmains.—A gentleman well known in the turf, once purchased a horse of a very famous breed, when in Dublin, of an Irish dealer. On returning from Ireland, he found that, by accident, he had lost the pedigree; upon which he wrote off instantly for another copy, to which the dealer, in his anxiety to oblige him, replied, "I had no copy of it but he would send him *any* as good."—When Lord Ellenborough was Attorney-General, he was listening with some impatience to the judgment of a learned Judge, afterwards his colleague, who said, "I am—I said that," &c. "You rule!" said the Attorney-General, in a tone of suppressed indignation, loud enough, however, to be heard, by many of his brethren at the bar, "you rule! you were never fit to rule any thing but a copybook."

in Acton, he verified, rejected year 8, says 19 the main Motion by Mr. Taschereau was then agreed to year 19, says 8. **Tuesday, 8th February.** Mr. Taschereau from the Committee on the Bill to continue the Militia law reported several amendments, which with the Bill were referred to a committee of the whole house on Friday next. Mr. Vallières from the committee on the bill to amend the ordinance of the 23rd Geo. III. to establish trials by Jury &c. reported that the committee had gone through the bill and had made several amendments; the whole were referred to a committee of the house on Friday next. The house on motion of Mr. Neilson went into committee on the bill from the Legislative Council to confirm certain marriages heretofore solemnized in this Province; made several amendments, which were agreed to by the house, and the bill ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Mr. Assistant Secretary Montzambert, delivered the following Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:— "The Lieutenant Governor having taken into consideration the Address of the House of Assembly praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a Copy of the Despatch, or such part thereof, as contains the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, "our His Most Gracious Majesty, to His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke heretofore Governor in Chief, to call upon the Provincial Legislature to vote the sums necessary for the ordinary annual expenditure of the Province, as assigned to both Houses of the Legislature; this Province, on opening the Session of the Provincial Parliament on the 7th January 1825." The Lieutenant Governor regrets that the above Despatch being strictly confidential, he does not consider himself at liberty to make any further communication than was at the time made by the then Governor in Chief. (Signed) FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Governor. Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 6th February 1825.

The Lieutenant Governor considers it proper to communicate to the House of Assembly, that by the Report to him made, it appears, the Arbitrators appointed under the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3rd Geo. IV. Chap. 119, to ascertain by their award the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding the 1st day of July 1824, of the Duties levied and to be levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon Goods, Wares and Commodities imported thereto into sea, had held several meetings, but not having come to a decision between themselves, as to the nomination of a third Arbitrator within the period prescribed by the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, further proceedings in that Arbitration are therefore, necessarily suspended, until His Majesty may be graciously pleased to signify His Royal pleasure in the appointment of such third Arbitrator as by Law is required. (Signed) FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Governor. Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 6th February 1825.

The Lieutenant Governor recommends to the House of Assembly the expediency of taking into consideration the Internal Improvements of the Province, with respect to Roads through the new and unsettled parts of it, more particularly the following:—that is to say: A Road of Communication between the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé; the Road from Quebec to the Kenabec; a Road from the last Settlements on the River Etchemin, in the Township of Frampton, to the head of the River St. John; Graig's Road, from the Township of Ireland to Ship-ton; the Dudwell Road, from Ireland to Sherbrooke; the Road from Montreal to the centre of the Townships, from the Township of St. Pierre to Sherbrooke; the Three Rivers Road, from St. George to Long Point in the Township of Kingsley; the Road between Sorel and Drummondville; the Road from Coteau du Lac to the Province Line, and to make such appropriations for the purpose as may be deemed suitable. (Signed) FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Governor. Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 6th February 1825.

The Lieut. Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly, the accompanying Copies of Presentments made by the Grand Jurors for the quarter sessions of Carlisle, Percé and Douglas Towns, in the inferior District of Gaspé, and which pursuant to urgent representations from that District strongly recommended by the Provincial Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Caron, have by His Excellency's commands been duly held last summer at those places, at the terms by Law appointed. Among the objects embraced in these Presentments, appearing to the Lieut. Governor worthy of early attention, are the erection of the Goal and Court Hall at Percé authorized by the Provincial Act 48th Geo. III. Chap. 35, but which for want of adequate funds has not been carried into effect, and the division of certain tracts of Waste Lands of the Crown proper for Agriculture in that District into Townships, as well as Highways through the unsettled parts of the said District and he accordingly recommends those objects to the House of Assembly for such Legislative provision as may enable the Government to carry them into effect. The Lieut. Governor considering Fisheries carried on in that District as a permanent source of profitable trade and susceptible of great improvement if encouraged by suitable protection, also recommends that such enactments be provided as may be thought necessary to prevent the inconvenience and losses to which persons carrying on the Fisheries are exposed by the bad faith and fraud of servants and abettors obtaining advances from their employers as represented by the Grand Jury. (Signed) FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Governor. Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 6th February 1825.

The Message above relating to the fisheries and that to the roads were referred to special committees.

On motion of Mr. Berthelot an instruction was given to the committee on the Jesuits' Estates, to enquire into the operation of the 41st Geo. III. Chap. 17.

The amendments made in a committee yesterday on the bill for the *ex parte* de *habeas* were agreed to by the house, and the bill was ordered to engrossed. **Wednesday, 9th February.** Messages relating to the following subjects from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor were laid before the House:—

1. Recommending an appropriation for the support of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec.
2. Recommending an appropriation towards the support of the Montreal General Hospital.
3. Recommending an appropriation for the Agricultural Societies.
4. Recommending an appropriation in the form of a Loan or otherwise for completing the Lachine Canal and for an allowance to the family of the deceased Engineer.

A Statement of the Bonds due and outstanding on the Revenue of the Customs at the Port of Quebec to 8th Feb. 1825. Also Copy of the Receiver General's Account Current from the 26th Nov. 1823 to 10th October 1824.

MILL'S COLLEGE AT MONTREAL. Founded and endowed by the Will of the late Mr. M. Gill of that City. Established by Royal Charter, 31st March 1824. **Governor.** The Governor in Chief. **Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada.** The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. **The Lord Bishop of Quebec.** The Chief Justice of Upper Canada. **The Chief Justice of Montreal.** Professors &c. appointed 14th December, 1823. **Principal and Professor of Divinity.** The Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D. of the University of Cambridge.

DOMESTIC NEWS. **PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.** **HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** **Monday, 7th February.** Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the Sergeant at Arms from sudden illness could not attend his duty, and Jacques Langlois, Special Messenger to the House, was, on Motion of Mr. Taschereau, appointed to act in his stead. Mr. Cuvillier as one of the Messengers to His Excellency, with an Address praying a Copy of the Receiver General's Account Current; and a statement of the bonds due and outstanding on the Revenue of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, report of that to the first His Excellency was pleased to say that he would comply with the desires of the House; to the second, that he would send an answer by Message.

The Statements of the Montreal and Canada Banks being laid before the House by Mr. Speaker, on Motion of Mr. Quirouet, they were, with that of the Quebec Bank, referred to a Special Committee. On Motion of Mr. Vallières, it was resolved that this House will on Monday next go into Committee, to consider whether or not it would be expedient to facilitate to persons having claims against His Majesty's Civil Government in this Province the exercise of their legal recourse. The Flour Inspectors' Bill was read a second time and referred.

The House in Committee on Mr. Thielwell's Petition was, without reporting, by which all further consideration of the Petition is put off. The Bill for the qualification of Justices of the Peace, was read a second time and referred. The House went into Committee on Mr. Simpson's Motion, to consider of the expediency of establishing Register Offices in the Province, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next. [A Debate ensued on this Motion, in which various opinions on the expediency of establishing Register Offices were given.] The House on Report of the Committee on the Petition of M. M. Desaulles and De St. Ours returning to lay aside the Petition against their Return for want of security, resolved on Motion of Mr. Taschereau, that "inasmuch as it appears to this House, that the security given by the persons complaining against the Election for the County of Richelieu is not according to law, this House will proceed no further on their Petition." Mr. Vallières in amendment moved to add "until the said Petitioners have given security as required by Law"—the amendment was rejected, year 8, says 19. Mr. Bourdages then moved, "that all further proceedings on the Petition be suspended, and that the lateral lines of the County of Richelieu, and the situation of the parishes of Guillaumie Bouthillier, in the Beggary of Hyacinthe, and of Martin Malherbes,

Professor of Moral Philosophy and learned languages, the Rev. J. L. Mills, D. D. (University of Oxford). Professor of History and Civil Law, The Rev. J. Strachan, D. D. (University of Aberdeen). Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, The Rev. G. J. Wilson, A. M. (University of Oxford). Professor of Medicine Thomas Fergus, M. D. (University of Edinburgh). In consequence of the bequest having been contested, the Establishment is not yet in actual operation.

Statement of the Profits of the Quebec Bank, Montreal Bank and Bank of Canada, on 1st February 1825.

Quebec Bank	Montreal Bank	Bank of Canada
Capital paid in	£500,000	£1,000,000
Reserve fund	£100,000	£200,000
Profits	£20,000	£40,000
Dividends	£10,000	£20,000
Profits in circulation	£10,000	£20,000
Capital in hand	£500,000	£1,000,000

UPPER-CANADA.

As there are many persons who see this publication, but who do not purchase the *Royal Calendar of Upper Canada*,—to whom the following information must prove highly interesting, as showing in the most incontestible manner, the rapid growth of this Province;—we cannot refuse to insert in this place, a few of the results of our statistical inquiries during the past year,—drawn from authentic and official documents;—and which, with many other interesting particulars, will be found in detail, in the *Statistical Tables* prepared for the above mentioned work for 1825, which is about to be issued. Upper Canada, (little more than thirty years ago an entire wilderness, from the best estimate that can be obtained, has now nearly one Million of Acres of Land under Cultivation. 30,000 Dwelling Houses of a Superior description to the common Log Houses of the country, (which, not being enumerated, are not enumerated). 300—Merchants Shops—(exclusive of Stores-Houses). 301—Grain Mills. 306—Saw Mills. 73—Stone Houses for covering Mares, for hire or gain. 27,774—Horses fit for service. 27,014—Working Oxen. 67,644—Milch Cows. 94,972—Young Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old. 464—Carriages for Pleasure. The total Valuation of Assessed Property in the Province, on which the rate of one penny in the Pound is collected for the public service,—is £1,960,074, 13s. 1d. The White population is not greatly short of 300,000 Souls.

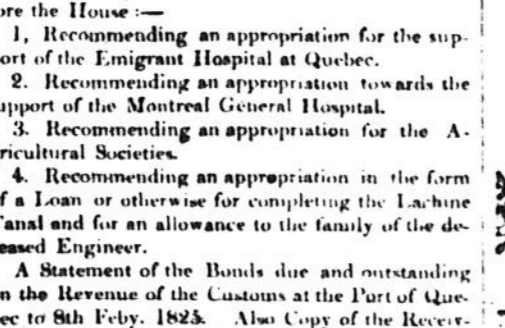
These items, it is probable, would have received a considerable augmentation, had the Assessment Rolls for the year 1824,—greatly improved and enlarged,—which for the book-land next week,—and those persons who are desirous of copies will be pleased to forward their orders, as early as possible, (the present edition being small), post paid—to the U. C. Gazette Office, York.—The price, both for the fine and the common paper copies, is the same as last year.

The following is a General Return of the Population of Upper Canada, as per District Returns made for 1824—

District	Under 16	From 16 to 60	Above 60	Total
Eastern	2,078	27,127	4,709	33,914
Western	2,048	25,590	4,117	31,755
Central	2,172	24,117	3,884	30,173
Northwestern	2,411	26,827	4,611	33,849
Southwestern	2,215	28,203	4,611	35,029
Home	3,841	41,133	3,827	48,801
North	4,272	42,238	3,544	50,054
South	4,281	42,704	3,544	50,529
Western	1,785	19,844	3,233	24,862
Total	27,340	328,806	41,333	497,479

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1825.

We have received no later intelligence from Europe. In our paper of the 2d instant, whilst alluding to the Bills now under consideration in the House of Assembly for incorporating the cities of Quebec and Montreal, we were of opinion that such a measure, in the absence of every other effort to establish a permanent and useful system of police in these cities, was well calculated for the proper accomplishment of the object in view. We have since been favoured with a perusal of the Bill regarding Montreal, and though we are still of opinion that such a measure is absolutely necessary for the improvement of our towns, and the maintenance of their internal economy, yet we much fear that the very name of an incorporated city in

the colonies will be treated friendly in the Executive Departments by no means friendly to the final adoption of the subject now under discussion. There are besides various circumstances following in the train of incorporating laws which do not appear to be hospitably received in the Colonial Department of the British Government. Considering the urgent necessity which is so generally acknowledged to exist for the establishment of some government better adapted than that now in force for regulating matters of police in our cities, we therefore humbly submit whether it would not be better, for the present at least, to drop all ideas of incorporating laws, and resort to some well-digested plan free of the objections alluded to; such, for instance, as the appointment of Commissioners with full powers to enforce every law for the maintenance of matters of police, and also the capacity of levying such sums as would be necessary for all the purposes in view, without, in the smallest degree interfering with the legal department of our police establishments? Such a plan at least would not be attended with the prejudices which are inseparable from incorporated institutions; and if it did not altogether meet the exigencies of our towns, it might at any time be so modelled as to engender some of the advantages without any of the disadvantages and prejudices of an incorporation law, with all its concomitant jealousies and party-spirit. This seems to us to be a subject worthy of mature consideration; and if the hints which we have thrown out are not founded on the best principles of political economy, they at least appear to be formed on the opinion of a great proportion of the public. It is, however, somewhat extraordinary that a subject of so much consequence should not before now have elicited more general discussion among our citizens.

On Thursday last, the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Assembly gave his first public dinner. It was attended by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Members and Officers of the Assembly, and several distinguished citizens. Passengers in the Packet Ship Florida, Capt. Jos. Tinkham, arrived at New-York on the 6th instant, in 30 days from Liverpool.—John Jas. Appleton, Esq. with dispatches from the United States. Legation at Madrid, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Robert (son, Junr.), and Robert Sims, of New-York. The Florida had been but 50 miles from Sandy Hook for the last six days. Information had been received at New-York on the 6th inst., that the Packet ship Leeds, Capt. Wm. Stoddard, which sailed from Liverpool for that port on the morning of the 5th of January, went on shore on Barbo Bank, and had broken her back.

We are happy to state that the sum of £17 3 34 was collected at the Amateur Theatre, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and we trust that the proceeds to the Orphan Asylum, not *Asylum* as it has been called in the bills and tickets, will be proportionally great. Though not generally customary to notice the individual performances of Amateurs, we cannot refrain at present from giving a few of our remarks, especially as we understand the same young gentlemen intend to perform again in a short time for the benefit of some other institution. We should hope that the young gentlemen will take our advice in good part, so it is intended to obviate in a new performance any difficulty that may have occurred in the old.—The pieces performed were *Lover's Vows*, written by the celebrated German, Kotzebue, and the amusing *Farce of Fortune's Proteus*. The person who performed *Frederick and Helen Roughhead*, was as near to perfection as could well be expected, and we venture to assert the performance of these characters would have done credit to many regular London actors. The *Baron Wildschin* and *Snow* were very ably represented by a young man of promising talents in what is now called the Theatrical Art. His voice is, if anything, inclined to a sepulchral tone, which would be changed with an improvement to a more manly cast. The gentleman who performed *Verdun, Count Cassel, Irenildis, and Frank*, (a Proteus) did remarkably well, though his pronunciation was not particularly correct, which, we hope, he will be obliged to another performance to amend. His *Rosina* was performed by a young gentleman, whose timidity appeared to us to be too great, even for a first appearance on any stage. We would recommend to him to speak a little louder, and more distinct, than he did on this occasion, so that his part of the dialogue may be generally heard as that of his partner. He should follow the example of Demosthenes, by daily and assiduously endeavouring to throw off his superabundant fear of addressing a public, by haranguing the waves, or raging wind, or otherwise practising before a select circle of his companions. On the whole, we were pleased with the performers, who did themselves the credit of one of the best of the charitable institutions in this city.

* * * A subscriber has sent us the subjoined list of queries, lately addressed to some intelligent resident landholders in the Eastern Townships, with the view of obtaining information calculated to attract the notice of the Canadian Land Company. Though the first intention of presenting such information to the public in the form of a pamphlet appears to have been abandoned, we should be happy to lay before our readers any answers to such interesting questions as may be handed to us.

What rights, or other bodies of water, are there in your neighbourhood? and are such streams, &c. navigable for large boats, rafts, or batreaux? Are they convenient for mills; and are mills abundant upon them or not? What are their particular advantages for trade, &c.? What is the soil generally, not only in Stansstead, but in the neighbouring townships which have come under your observation, and what is the growth of timber? What are the crops most prosperous, and what are the general prospects? What new crops, or your opinions, could be introduced to advantage? Are there any mines? Are there any indications of coal mines, (which would be considered highly valuable)? Are there quarries of stone fit for building, or marble-pits? What is the probable number of inhabitants in those townships; and of what origin are they; and what are their religious denominations? What number of Episcopal Churches are there, and what number of other denominations? and were they built by the people, by religious societies, or by Government? What number of schools are there; and what is the state of education? What quantity or what proportion of energy does your town or township possess? What quantity of crown reserves in those townships? Are there not, in your neighbourhood, large quantities of land owned by non-residents; and do not their lands (from neglect) oppose a great obstacle to the industry and enterprise of the resident holders of lands? What roads are there through your vicinity; and in what condition are they? How far did government supply the funds for making or repairing those roads? What new roads do those townships stand in need of; and what probable expense would make the communication safe and convenient? What domestic manufactures have you; and what articles, with the encouragement of capital, would become lucrative and abundant commodities? In this question I mean more particularly to consider those necessities of life which people in new countries are always forced to manufacture for their own use, and which, from some excellence of fabric or quality, arising from various circumstances, becomes in a more advanced state of settlement, permanent and profitable branches of manufacture.

What are the crops most prosperous, and what are the general prospects? What new crops, or your opinions, could be introduced to advantage? Are there any mines? Are there any indications of coal mines, (which would be considered highly valuable)? Are there quarries of stone fit for building, or marble-pits? What is the probable number of inhabitants in those townships; and of what origin are they; and what are their religious denominations? What number of Episcopal Churches are there, and what number of other denominations? and were they built by the people, by religious societies, or by Government? What number of schools are there; and what is the state of education? What quantity or what proportion of energy does your town or township possess? What quantity of crown reserves in those townships? Are there not, in your neighbourhood, large quantities of land owned by non-residents; and do not their lands (from neglect) oppose a great obstacle to the industry and enterprise of the resident holders of lands? What roads are there through your vicinity; and in what condition are they? How far did government supply the funds for making or repairing those roads? What new roads do those townships stand in need of; and what probable expense would make the communication safe and convenient? What domestic manufactures have you; and what articles, with the encouragement of capital, would become lucrative and abundant commodities? In this question I mean more particularly to consider those necessities of life which people in new countries are always forced to manufacture for their own use, and which, from some excellence of fabric or quality, arising from various circumstances, becomes in a more advanced state of settlement, permanent and profitable branches of manufacture.

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What are the crops most prosperous, and what are the general prospects? What new crops, or your opinions, could be introduced to advantage? Are there any mines? Are there any indications of coal mines, (which would be considered highly valuable)? Are there quarries of stone fit for building, or marble-pits? What is the probable number of inhabitants in those townships; and of what origin are they; and what are their religious denominations? What number of Episcopal Churches are there, and what number of other denominations? and were they built by the people, by religious societies, or by Government? What number of schools are there; and what is the state of education? What quantity or what proportion of energy does your town or township possess? What quantity of crown reserves in those townships? Are there not, in your neighbourhood, large quantities of land owned by non-residents; and do not their lands (from neglect) oppose a great obstacle to the industry and enterprise of the resident holders of lands? What roads are there through your vicinity; and in what condition are they? How far did government supply the funds for making or repairing those roads? What new roads do those townships stand in need of; and what probable expense would make the communication safe and convenient? What domestic manufactures have you; and what articles, with the encouragement of capital, would become lucrative and abundant commodities? In this question I mean more particularly to consider those necessities of life which people in new countries are always forced to manufacture for their own use, and which, from some excellence of fabric or quality, arising from various circumstances, becomes in a more advanced state of settlement, permanent and profitable branches of manufacture.

What post offices are there? How were they established, and how are they supported? Are there any other establishments besides court-houses, school houses, and post-offices, worthy of notice? What are the staple articles of commerce besides potatoes? Are there not great quantities of maple sugar made yearly; and is not its quality considered nearly equal to the West-India sugar? Is not your country favourable to the raising and fattening of cattle? Have not great numbers been raised and sent to Canadian markets from your neighbourhood? and if so, about what number has been sent in any given year? Is there much good timber yet standing in your townships; and is it fit for the lumber trade? Can you give me any information with regard to what is called the *Mazey* of stone, which I perceive advertised in the Vermont papers, and which is said to be far superior to the Turkey oil stone?

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. I observed in your paper of Wednesday last, a communication of a very petulant nature and on that account would have judged it altogether unworthy of notice, had it not appeared to make a mighty ado about a negative particle in the law 1799. The portion of this particle appeared to be a typographical error, and the transposition of it necessary for the sake of perspicuity; but it certainly displays a great taste for malignity in any one to attribute this alteration to the worst of motives; for if this had been the case, would he have been the first to point it out to his opponents, and to lend them those laws, which at present they could not otherwise procure. It is altogether unnecessary for this writer to have recourse to such low expedients, to gratify a wrangling malignity, which cannot be restrained even within the bounds of common civility. For whatever way this particle is disposed of, is a matter of very trivial importance, as the import of the law is obvious in both cases. The object of the law is disclaiming all connection with those preachers who go without the bounds of the church to obtain irregularities, and prohibiting all regular clergymen from holding any ministerial communion with those who are so ordained. Those therefore, who are so ordained, it is obvious would not be entitled to rank as members of the establishment in Scotland, and that even those regular clergymen who assist them expose themselves to censure and disabilities. How has it happened that diverse, reverend persons thought themselves authorized by the 9th Act of the general assembly 1779, to exercise the power of ordination, without ever adverting to the 5th Act of the General Assembly 1799 any more than if it never existed? If the former enactment with regard to irregular ordination had not been found inadequate the latter would never have been enacted, and it is obvious, that this latter enactment embraces the former, and therefore entirely supercedes it. I remain Sir, VERITAS.

The Communication of "Nonsensicalia" came too late for this day's paper. **MARRIED.** On the 10th Instant by the Rev. Edw. Paikins, Lieut. Colonel John Johnson, commanding the 6th Battalion of Township Militia, second son of the Hon. Sir John Johnson, Bart., to Miss Mary Diana Dillon, both of the County of Bedford. On the 10th inst. at La Courtoisie, near Quebec, by the Rev. Dr. Harkness, James McKeown, Esquire, formerly a partner of the North West Company, to Miss Ellen, 6th daughter of the late Captain Thomas Fitzsimons, of the 7th Regiment of Foot or Royal Fusiliers.

DIED. At Riviere du Loup, on the 3d inst. after a lingering illness Mrs. Catherine Morrison, wife of Mr. Fortier, of that parish, aged 32, leaving six children, yet too young to feel their sad bereavement. She will long live in the memory of her numerous friends in whom she made herself dear by her exemplary conduct as a Christian, her unobtrusive yet numerous and sweet disposition. She met her death with a smile on her countenance, a sure token of an unspotted conscience, of her hope of a happy hereafter only regretting her premature departure on account of her orphan children.

SALES BY AUCTION. BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON. At their Stores THIS DAY Wednesday, will be sold positively without reserve. Cloths, Cassemers, Flannels, Blankets, Serges, Flannels, &c. &c. 30 pieces garment Calicoes, 70 do. Furniture do, 25 do. Carpets (Costons, 30 do. Carpets, 17 do. Turkey Stripes, 40 do. 6-4 Book Austins (plain and fig'd), 37 do. Bandannas, 20 black silk Hankies. With a great variety of other articles. Sale at ONE O'CLOCK. SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON, 16th February, 1825. BY S. & W. SPRAGG. Will be sold at their Stores, on Thursday 17th instant. 3 cases Shawls and Bandannas, 2 cases Hosiery, 2 ditto Cambrics and Linens, 2 ditto Irish Linens in half pieces, 3 bales Bleached and Brown Sheetings, 2 ditto striped Cottons, 2 ditto Checks. With Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys, Mullons, Worsteds Hosiery, &c. &c. Sale to commence at ONE O'CLOCK. S. & W. SPRAGG. Montreal, 16th February, 1825. BY A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT. At their Stores, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 17th inst., will be sold—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season. Sale to commence at ONE O'CLOCK. A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT. 16th Feb. 1825.

THE Members of the FARMERS' CLUB are requested to meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock, at Mrs. GILBERT'S, New-Market, when the rules and regulations of the club will be submitted. Those who are friendly to such an institution are particularly solicited to attend. Montreal, 16th February, 1825.

FOR SALE or to LET.—Pew No. North of the Scotch Church, St. Gabriel Street. For particulars enquire at this office. Montreal, 16th February, 1825.

FOR SALE.—A pair of handsome small Bay Horses, rising 3 and 6 years old—Have been accustomed to every kind of use for eighteen months past, and are warranted sound, and free from vice. Price £40.—Enquire at the office of this paper. Montreal, 16th February, 1825.

NOTICE.—All persons holding lands in the Township of Rawdon, are requested to attend a meeting at Mr. Phippen Dugas's, on the 21st of February, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing trustees for managing and conducting the bridge, and other matters belonging to the township. This said notice was published in Rawdon, on Sunday the 13th of February, 1825.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Required for the Public Service at Montreal, and the Island of St. Helens, the undermentioned quantities of FIRE-WOOD, viz.— AT Montreal, 1400 Corda, the whole of this quantity to be delivered on or before the 1st day of Oct. next. At St. Helens, 200 Corda, 50 ditto of this quantity required to be delivered by 1st March, and 150 ditto on or before the 1st Oct. next. The Wood to consist of Maple, Black Birch, and Birch, in equal proportions, to be of the length required by Law; and to be delivered in His Majesty's Fuel Yards, at Montreal and St. Helens. Persons desirous of Contracting for the above Supply will send in their Tenders to this Office, before noon on Monday the 21st February, naming Competent securities for the performance of their engagement. Deputy Commissary General's Office, Montreal, 24th January, 1825.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, on or before THURSDAY the 24th February next, for supplying the under-mentioned TREASURY, for the Public Service at Grenville, viz.— 12 Pieces best White Oak, free from blemish,—not less than 24 inches square, and not less than 36 feet long. 50 ditto, ditto, not less than 18 inches square and not less than 36 feet long. 100 ditto, ditto, not less than 15 inches square, and not less than 25 feet long. 50 ditto, White Pine, free from blemish,—not less than 15 inches square, and not less than 24 feet long. The above mentioned Timber must be delivered on or before the 31st