

SUPPLEMENT

To the Montreal Herald of June 5.

EDITORIAL. CUBA.

The report of the cession of Cuba to Great Britain appears to gain ground, and the displeasure of some of the politicians in the United States at the prospect of such an event, increases in proportion.

But let us examine the grounds upon which the Florida has been ceded to the U. States and see how they will stand when compared with those which Britain can urge for Cuba.

It has been mentioned, by some of the less cautious of their statesmen, that the United States required the Florida to be added to their empire, with the view of rendering it more compact and defensible on that quarter.

No. 2.

"I commence with Adam in his state of innocence, I start with Noah out of the Ark, and wander with the dispersed builders of Babel."

The great event of the creation of the world is placed by Chronologists about 4004 years before the birth of Christ. This mighty fabric, with all the plants and animals which it contained, was the work of six days in an Omnipotent Being.

Adam and Eve enjoyed a state of perfect felicity; all the delights of Paradise were open before them, and from one tree alone were they commanded to abstain.

The Antediluvian, it appears, had made a considerable improvement in the arts. They were acquainted with the use of iron, and adapted it to the purposes of agriculture.

The Ark, after floating about for 150 days, rested upon Mount Ararat in Armenia; and when the waters were completely removed from the earth, Noah, with his family and the animals he had preserved, went out to repopulate the earth.

case of another being, seems to have moved them to the under-king. In this article, the work was suddenly stopped by a miraculous confusion of their language—whereupon, those who spoke the same language, collected together and formed different settlements.

It is but just that I should mention to whom I am indebted for the very appropriate quotation with which I have headed this Number.

To His Grace, CHARLES, Duke of Richmond, Leinster and Albany, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Treasurer in Chief, &c. &c.

We the Ministers and Elders Members of the Presbytery of the Canadas assembled in the Presbytery on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of January, 1819, considering it to be our duty as a body to acknowledge our cheerful obedience to the Government under which we enjoy so many blessings, and to express our sentiments of loyalty, by a petition to approach your Grace in the following humble address, and to state unto you our principles and proposals.

We have been educated in the bosom of the Presbyterian church, the greater part of us in the mother country, where we received our ministry with some degree of acceptance.

We wish explicitly to state to your Grace, that our Association which, but recently emerged from all political plans and intrigues, that our only motive and its sole object is the promotion of the peace and happiness of all classes of the community.

We are proud to be attached to the King and Constitution of Great Britain, and to the Laws and Government of this country, and shall never cease to promote her prosperity and welfare.

Knowing the amiable character of your Grace, and of the Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, when we received the pleasing intelligence that such illustrious persons were appointed to the government of these Provinces, we were transported with joy, and looked forward to a scene of happiness and prosperity under their benign influence and protection.

ROBERT McDOWELL, Moderator, WILLIAM SMART, Clerk of Presbytery.

CANTON OF St. LEWIS, QUEBEC, 19th March, 1819.

Sir, I have not failed to lay your letter of the 23d ult. before his Grace the Governor in Chief, together with the address which accompanied it from the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of the Canadas, in reply to which I am commanded to request you will be pleased to inform them that it has afforded his Grace great satisfaction on receiving from so respectable a body, this strong mark of their attachment to the King and Constitution of Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant, J. READY.

Report of the Special Committee of the House of Industry Concluded from our last.

The special committee are also of opinion that payment for work & for the support of the really necessitous and infirm can be better afforded by the distribution of food in part at least, than all in money which in too many instances may be squandered away in tippling houses and debauchery of various kinds, and that in many cases the food and money should be given to that individual of the family most likely to apply both to the want of the individuals composing it.

In the performance of their multifarious duties, it may become necessary to divide the labours of the wardens, by appointing committees of their number, and perhaps adding other well disposed persons of both sexes; and as recorders of the particulars of each application if necessary, the overseers may be called to the assistance of the wardens.

In providing food for the poor, the corporation will see the necessity of immediately forming one or more soup kitchens, to be used according to the season of the year and the wants of the poor.

It will be also right to have from the every week, once twice or thrice, for the broken mend and bread for which a horse and cart must be provided; and also to collect old clothes which may be made up for the infirm and necessitous, given in payment for work, and very advantageously as far as regards the poor children for their attention to the education bestowed on them by the corporation, and to the work provided for them.

be annexed to the institution.

As a farther fundamental rule of the institution, it is the opinion of the special committee that the fewest number of persons possible should be admitted to reside within the house belonging to the corporation.

The great object of the institution is to provide work for the poor, to be done at their own homes; and it is supposed by the special committee that the following articles are proper to be purchased by the corporation;—Flax, to work which article spinning wheels must be lent.—They will apply to any article for which tools or Machinery is wanted; Worsted and yarn for caps, Stockings, &c.; Leather of all kinds Flannel; Slate proper for making pencils; Stone to be cut in winter by those who may be taught under the direction of the corporation;—Straw for making hats; Coarse woolsens to be made into clothes for the Indian trade, &c.—Cotton wick and Tallow to make into Candles, for which moulds should be provided; grease for making Soap; wood to be made into axe helms, hoe and spade handles, brooms &c wooden shoes &c. wheels and reels, chairs, tables and other articles of cabinet and joiners work, horse hair to be prepared and made into mattresses.

For the making of straw hats, the special committee would recommend that one or two rooms be set aside in the house belonging to the corporation, as a factory for teaching to make and making of that article, into which some but girls of the best character, and who have been taught reading, writing and needle work, shall be admitted, over whom a matron well qualified to instruct and control them shall be placed, under regulations which shall compel the dismissal of any girl, who shall a second time behave unbecomingly, after having once been warned of the consequences to herself of her improper conduct.

Articles of various descriptions will be manufactured by the poor, for which sales must be found, at public or private repositories will be necessary, over which a society of ladies perhaps may be found to provide more particularly for articles made by females.

Petty Chapmans of worthy character may be also relieved by the corporation, and the supporting of poor children will be another care of the corporation.—Child bed Linnen ought also to be provided, to be lent to lying in women; and lastly a Dispensary will be wanted, and the assistance of medical men, which it is not to be doubted the professional Gentlemen of this city will readily give each one in his turn.

The special committee is aware that the several remarks herein made must be digested by the corporation, or by other committees to be appointed, all that they would aim at is to lay down an outline to be filled up by the corporation as circumstances may require.

An association with such an institution but not absolutely necessary to it, it appears to the special committee that a savings bank would be highly desirable, which however submitted to the superior information of the corporation.

OF THE ANTIQUE STATE OF LETTERS IN ENGLAND.

There was a time in England when the knowledge of letters was so low, that whoever could give himself, in a court of justice, able to read a verse in the New Testament, was treated with the highest privilege, and a Clergyman who knew any thing of grammar was looked upon as a prodigy. In those early times, we are told a rector of a Parish going to law with his Parishioners about paying the Church, quoted his authority from St. Peter's gospel, "Whom ye shall love, him shall ye love, as they are to love the Church not?" and this was alleged to be law by a good judge who was an Antiquarian too. Alford the great commentator towards the end of the ninth century that found the number to the Thanes there was not a priest who understood the Latin in his mother tongue; and indeed it appears from those is contained in an old list of Parliament, which provides that "a nobleman shall be entitled to the benefit of his Clergy even although he cannot read." Another law cited by Judge Holt in his arrangement sets forth that "the command of the Sheriff to his officers by writ or process, shall be without writing in good, for it may happen that neither the Sheriff nor his officers can write or read." Many Charters are yet extant where persons of great eminence and station have added the sign of the Cross, because unable to write or write "Signum Crucis manu propria pro legitimo iuramento." Hence the term of signing instead of subscribing. These and many other particulars of a similar description might be adduced to prove the low state of British literature in former times; but our object is to mention and not to dwell on the details of antiquity, and to the fostering care which our government extends to the promotion of letters and the diffusion of knowledge.

OFFICE OF AN ASSISTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, QUEBEC, 24th May, 1819.

CIRCULAR.

I am ordered by His Grace the Governor General, and Commander in Chief, to inform you that the Militia Act passed in the forty-third year of His Majesty's reign, which was revised on the 1st of May, 1818, has been renewed and continued in force until the first of May, 1821. As it may happen to be some time before you receive this Act, His Grace orders me to inform you of the changes that have been made this last session in the law. The part of the 5th clause of the Act, which enacts that militia men between the age of 18 and 40 years, shall be obliged for exercise, by thirds is repealed but it is enacted, in lieu thereof that it should be the duty of the captain or adjutant commanding companies, to call the rolls, and to parade the militia men, on one Sunday or other day or holiday, to be fixed by the officers commanding the battalions or divisions, between the twentieth day of June and July of each year, under the same penalties against refractory militia men as are imposed by the old Act.

That part of the fourth clause of the law, which respects the enrolling 1200 men for actual service, during term of eight days, is repealed and that part of the forty first clause which gives power to the Governor to accept the services of volunteers, is equally annulled.

A new clause has been introduced which declares, that no person can be a commissioned officer of militia, who does

Vertical text on the left margin, including names and dates.

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ANTOINE DUBOIS, Montreal, 20th March, 1819.

FRANK... Montreal, May 18th, 1819.

W. B. COBB & Co., Montreal, May 18th, 1819.

ANDREW WHITE, Montreal, 27th May 1819.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Montreal, 27th May 1819.

HENRY & BETHUNE, Montreal, 27th May 1819.

not reside in the city, town, parish or township, for which he may be appointed, or who is not an owner, or one of an owner, of real property.

The Students of the Seminary of Nicolette, are exempt from serving in the militia, in the manner as the Students of Seminaries or Colleges of Quebec and Montreal.

These are all the alterations that have been made this year in the Militia Act.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration,
Your very humble and
Very obedient servant,
F. VASSAL DE MONVILLE
Adj. Gen. M. J.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

- ARRIVED.
- By 19th—Brig John and Margaret, Jas. Mac, from Aberdeen, called 11th, April, to Health and Hoir, in ballast.
- Brig Neptune, A. Thompson, from Liverpool, 42 days, to Mr. Ross, Cargo Boat.
- Brig William, Jas. Ridley, from Newcastle, 44 days to P. Foster in ballast.
- 20th—Ship General Elliot, J. Frank, from Shields, called 6th April to Wm. Price, in ballast.
- Brig Catherine, Thos. Clark, from Sunderland, 46 days, to Captain, Cargo Coals and Glass.—50 Settlers.
- 21st—Brig Ann, this brig loading at St. Paul, to Mr Price, in ballast.
- Ship Alexander, Geo. Drummond, from Belfast 27 days, to Hanson & Cringan, in ballast.—225 settlers.
- Brig Duke, Thos. Davis, from Halifax, 30 days, to 20th via St. John's, run, sugar &c.
- Brig Comet, J. Peabody, from Jamaica, 32 days, to Patterson & Wain, Run.—Passenger Mr. Hagan.
- Brig Sarah, Jas. Watson, from Newcastle, 48 days, to Captain, cargo Coals, Bricks, &c.
- Brig Jean, Alex. Murdoch, from Greenock, called 10th April, to H. Logan & Co. general cargo.—Passenger Capt. Lavrie for a new Ship.
- Brig Amphibia, Jas. Foster, from Shields, 49 days, to Mr. Pemberton, in ballast.
- Brig Barbara, J. B. Wilson, from Aberdeen, 49 days, to Messrs. Burns & Co. in ballast.
- Brig AM, Jas. Blair, from Whitehorn, 57 days, to Health & Hoir, cargo Coals & run.—75 Settlers.
- Brig Thos, Robt. Hall, from Shields, 58 days, to Frost & Fawcett, in ballast.
- Brig Elizabeth, Wm. Hanning, from Halifax, 15 days, to Mr. Smith, General Cargo.—Passenger Messrs. Anderson, Ryan, Stynes, Miss Ryan.
- Brig Thos Steves, Saml. Harris, from Halifax, 18 days to Mr. Allen, cargo Coals.—Passenger Mr. Allen.
- Brig Anne, Thos. Pihoul, from St. John's Newfoundland, 17 days, to Mr. Phillips, cargo Run.—Passenger Mr. Trueman.
- Brig Commerce, Wm. Swan, from Shields, called 10th of April, to cargo, in ballast.
- Ship Isabella, Chas. Brady, from Hull, 3 weeks to Bell & Stewart, in ballast.—163 settlers.
1. Brig Mary Ann, from Peterhead, 48 days to Health & Hoir in ballast.
- Brig Margaret, Wm. Bradie, from Peterhead, 50 days to Capt. in ballast.—Passenger Sims.
- Brig Fort, Owen Sullivan, from Belfast, 49 days, to Mr. Brown, cargo Provisions, Bacon, &c. 1000 Settlers.
- Brig Venus, Hugh Bennett, from Peterhead, 50 days, to Irvine, Messrs. Haight & Co. cargo Coals.
- Brig Whitey, J. Scott from Newcastle, 60 days to Hanson & Co. cargo Coals.
- Brig Henderson, A. Smeeth, from Whitey, 60 days, to Captain, in ballast.
- Ship Green, Robt. Clark, Shields, 60 days to Campbell & Sheppard ballast.
- Schooner Triton, Jas. Syme, Jamaica, 68 days, to Health & Hoir, Run.
- Brig Atlantic, S. Doucouble, Bermuda, 80 days to Health & Hoir, Run, and Molasses.
- Ship Harmony, Chas. Spence, Liverpool, 7th April, to Miller & Parsons, call.
- Ship Maids, H. Kirk, Hull, 30 days, to Bell & Stewart, general cargo.
- Ship Marie, C. H. Homan, Halifax, 61 days, to C. Alvin Run and Molasses.
10. Brig Margaret, returned, having cut from both anchors this morning, at Patrick's hole.
- Brigantine Fame, Thos. Cobb, Barbados, 35 days to Health & Hoir, Run, Sugar and Molasses.
11. The Brig Carriacou, Sports 48 days from Liverpool, Genl. Cargo.
- Brig George Syme from Liverpool.

A Biography of the last Dauphin of France by Mr. Z. Ward just published with the title of Memoires Historiques sur Louis 15, contains some interesting traits of that unfortunate Prince. So early as his fifth year his promising child took great delight in gardening: a small plot of ground was laid out for him in the park of Versailles. Either he repaired every morning and gathered flowers for a Bouquet, which he laid on the Queen's toilet before she arose from bed. When the weather prevented him from paying his usual tribute, he could say, "I am not pleased with myself to day; I have not done any thing for mamma; I have not earned my morning kiss." When the Royal family were compelled by the violence of the unruly populace to retire to Paris, the Prince still retained this innocent propensity. A piece of ground was reserved for him in the garden of the Tuilleries, where he amused himself every morning, and tended his flowers, but not without an escort of the National Guards. Many persons in Paris yet remember to have seen this fine child sporting about there with all the naivete of his tender years. On one of the Queen's birthdays, Louis XVI. told his son, that he ought that morning to gather the very sweetest nosegay he could, and present it to his mother, with a little compliment. The Dauphin after considering a moment, replied—" Papa, I have in my garden an immortelle, (everlasting flower) this shall be all my nosegay and my compliment.—I will present this to her, and my mamma, I wish you may be like this flower." After the flight and return of the royal family from Versailles, when the abbe-Duval, his tutor, was about to resume his instructions, he began his first lesson by reminding his pupil, that he had broken off in his grammatical studies—at the degrees of comparison: "but" added he "you must have forgotten all this, I suppose" "Oh, no, you are mistaken," rejoined the

Dauphin: "only hear I'll have. The positive is when I say my Abbe is a good Abbe—the comparative when I say, my Abbe is better than another Abbe—and the superlative," he continued fixing his eyes on the Queen, "is when I say, my mamma is the kindest and best of all mamma's."

Owing to a spirit of rivalry among the owners of steam-boats between Hull and Gainsborough, in England, passengers are conveyed from one place to the other, a distance of fifty miles, at the rate of sixpence each.

The British duke of Devonshire has given D 10,000 for the marble statue of Bonaparte's mother.

Accounts from La Goyra and Porto Cabello, state, that the Royalist's had gained a partial victory over the Patriots. A division of Morillo's troops, under the command of Col. Ferson, having had an engagement with those under Paer, at Achagua on the eastern side of the river Apure, in which the Patriots are said to have lost 150 killed, and 250 prisoners.

General Morillo, at the latest accounts, was at Aaguana. His force consists of the brig Hero, on board of which his staff had embarked; ship Monarch, of 13 guns and 40 men; ship Gay, of 7 guns and 20 men; brig Peterborough Packet 3 guns and 30 men. The land force amounted to 600 men.

STATE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.

An Official Return, printed by order of the House of Commons, presents in one view an accurate representation of the state of Crimes made Capital by the Law in the several years from the year 1805, to the year 1816, inclusive. From this it appears, that the total number of persons convicted of Burglary in said interval, was 1874, of whom 199 were executed—of Larceny in dwelling houses, to the value of forty-shillings, 1119, of whom 47 were executed—of Highway, 501, of whom 207 were executed—House-stealing, 859, of whom 35 executed—House-breaking in the day time, 222, of whom 171 were executed—Robbery on the highway, 261, of whom 17 were executed—of whom 118 were executed—Shop-stealing 696, of whom 43 were executed. Mischief, with various other offences of a Capital nature, within said interval, a grand total of Convicted, 8450 of whom 1035 were executed.

DREADFUL CALAMITY BY FIRE.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to record an accident of a more appalling nature than has occurred at the village of Wintehorse Stoke, about eight miles from Salisbury.—An accident originated in carelessness, and causing the sudden destruction by fire of no less than seven human beings! The fire broke out between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning last, in a large house belonging to Mr. G. Nellow, which was occupied as two tenements: in one end of the house a shopkeeper and his family resided: in the other, two families consisting of nine poor persons, seven of whom, shocking to relate, were burned to death. The fire was not discovered until the whole of the latter part of the building was enveloped in flames. It appears that it was commenced by Mary Adlam (one of the sufferers) having previously to going to bed, placed some tapers near a bundle of heath, in a kitchen not far from the fire place. The names of the unfortunate sufferers were—Christiana Adlam, aged 60 years; Mary Adlam, aged 40; and her daughter Eliza aged 3 years; Jane Target, aged 63; Ann Davis, aged 52, and her infant daughter Jane, aged 10 months; and Elizabeth Wilkins, aged 17 years James Davis, (the husband of Ann Davis), escaped with great difficulty, carrying one of his children three years old. This poor man in the freight of the moment, leapt from the window to the ground, but recollecting the danger to which his wife and children were exposed, he re-entered the house and ascended the chambers. At that time the women of both apartments were running about in an agony of despair; he caught his eldest child with his left hand and with the right dragged the mother, clasping her infant to her bosom, down the stair case; but by some means, the wife became disengaged from his grasp, and was lost, with her infant, in the flames which surrounded them. The father bursting through the door which was on fire, again reached the outside with his child, but both were dreadfully burnt. The roof of this mofell in, burying in the mass of fire, in addition to the mother and her infant, the four women and the child who remained behind.—The family of the Shopkeeper, occupying the other part of the house, and consisting of seven persons, fortunately escaped unhurt. The fire then communicated with the barn stable, granary, and out-houses, the whole of which were consumed, together with about 200 fowls of wool, and a few sacks of vetches—a loss altogether but trifling, when compared with the sacrifice of the lives of five women and two children.—(London Paper.)

From the Boston Courier.

Scotch Literature, Courts, &c.

A correspondent has favored us with a letter from an American young Gentleman, now in Scotland, from which we have made the following extracts:

Edinburgh, Dec. 13, 1818.

"There is one feature which distinguishes this city from all other places I have ever visited, and which is too obvious to escape the most superficial observer—I mean its literary character. To a stranger it is not very manifest at first to what Edinburgh owes its prosperity. A city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, with little or no commerce, and no manufacturing, and not possessing the advantages of being the seat of the legislative government, may be considered as rather an anomaly in any country, and especially in a country whose inhabitants have been proverbially styled a nation of shop-keepers. Upon a nearer view he will find that all this prosperity is dependent almost entirely on the celebrity of its civil and literary institutions. So little is the commercial character known that there is no Exchange for the transaction of public business, nor any

thing answering to it in town, and the reason is there are no merchants. If you have the curiosity to listen to the conversation of the small collection of people in the most public streets, you will more commonly find it turning upon some literary topic instead of the price of stocks or the state of the markets, as you would expect in similar situations in other cities. The Courts of law and the University are the centres, around which, and in reference to which, every thing moves in Edinburgh. Almost all the legal business in Scotland is transacted in the metropolis, which brings a vast concourse of people to the city in term time. There is a brilliant constellation of eminent scholars at present at the Scottish bar, at the head of which is the celebrated Francis Jeffrey, the reputed editor of the Edinburgh Review. I had the pleasure of listening to his eloquence a few days since in a splendid speech of 2 hours and a half in length. His manner is extremely unassuming and forcible, and his rapidity of speech exceeds every thing I ever heard; yet is not hurried; and his language has all the eloquence and perspicuity which we find in his written composition. His eloquence is not of that class which is addressed principally to the passions.

He is said seldom to draw tears from a jury, and yet has brought off more criminals that ought to have been hanged, than any advocate at the bar. Jeffrey's great fort in this seems to be involving the arguments of his opponents in such a complete labyrinth of sophistry as to make light darkness and darkness as light, and thereby bewilder and confound the judgement.

The lectures in the University commenced early in November—1770 students have already matriculated. They are from every quarter of the globe, and among them are about twenty-five Americans, mostly from the southern states. Besides these, there are many students who resort here for the purpose of education, who do not attend the University. There are in Edinburgh no less than fifteen private lecturers on medicine, and its auxiliary branches, many of whom are more distinguished than the College Professors, and more numerously attended. The names of Barclay, Murray, Fyfe, &c. are well known to the scientific and medical world."

IMITATION OF BURNA.

Farewell, dear Scotia, native land,
A long farewell to thee,
Condemn'd by Fate's relentless hand,
I cross the stormy sea.

Yet one O'm this world hurt my mind,
Nae cause this riving tear,
But MANV, to lea' thee behind,
'Tis that I canna bear.

Nor can I wish that thou should go,
I love thee, Maid, too well,
For many a danger thou'rt I know,
And naur I canna tell.

No—I alone will brave my fate,
Nor shalt thou go with me,
And may Heaven's choicest blessings wait
My MANV dear, on thee

Now, MANV, I from thee must part—
Minnat part, perhaps, for ever—
'But never shall this breaking heart
Forget thee, MANV—never.

The Bright Trembling Tear.

Oh the bright trembling tear, that hung on her
warm cheek,
When my fate drove me far from my Emma's
fond arms,

A last sad adieu, to my hopes seem'd to speak,
And her sigh of despair told my Fann's alarm.

But the hour was at hand—love pleaded in vain,
And I tore my sad heart from its treasure away;
Oh, that hour on memory's dear page will remain,
Till my last vital spark shall be wrapp'd in decay.

For that bright, trembling, tear was the pledge of
her love,
'And her low sigh reveal'd what 'twas fainful to
know;

But 'twas Mine which affliction too soon must re-
move,
And hope's last, lingering, ray, yield to sorrow
and woe.

All exempt'd with hope, when my wanderings
were o'er,
To the spot where I'd left her, I eagerly sped,
'But her love beaming smile-warm'd my bosom no
more—
And silence and gloom told her spirit had fled.

LAW ANECDOTE.

Some little time before the abolition of the Jesuits, a gentleman in Paris died, and left all his estate to an only son then abroad, to that body of religious men, on condition that, on his return, the worthy fathers should give him whatever they should choose. When the son came home, he went to the convent and received a very small share indeed; the wise sons of Loyola choosing to keep the greatest part to themselves. The young gentleman consulted his friends, and all agreed he was without remedy. At last a barrister, to whom he happened to mention his case, advised him to sue the convent. The gentleman followed his advice, and the suit terminated in his favor through the management of the advocate, who grounded his plea on this reasoning—"The testator," says he, "has left his son that share of the estate which the fathers should choose. Now 'tis plain what part they have chosen, by what they keep to themselves. My client then stands on the words of the will. Let me have, says he, the part they chose, and I am satisfied. It was accordingly awarded to him without hesitation."