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### POETRY.

#### STANZAS FROM THE ITALIAN.

Love through a crowd of guards one day,  
Gaily pressed to the bower of beauty;  
Reason and Prudence he charmed away,  
And cast a veil o'er the eyes of Duty;  
But one potent rival still remained,  
More firm, more watchful than all beside;  
And when Love had a glance from Beauty gained,  
She was quickly checked by the frown of Pride.

Love with a smile his arrows hurled,  
Pride scowling bade her to surrender;  
Love talked of a sweet and sunny world,  
And Pride of a world of state and splendour;  
At length Love wove a rosy band,  
And woo'd the maid to his flowery fold,  
While Pride by his side, in stern command,  
Held a brilliant chain of burnished gold.

Beauty in praise of Love's roses spoke,  
But Pride waved his chain in the sun's bright ray,  
She bent her neck to the glittering yoke,  
And Love spread his wings, and flew away,  
Now she wildly strove her chain to sever,  
She called him back, she wept, she sighed,  
But all in vain—Love has fled for ever,  
And she pines in the tyrant grasp of Pride!

M. A.

Spirit that breathest through my lattice, thou  
That cool'st the twilight of the sultry day;  
Gratefully blows the freshness round my brow  
Thou hast been out upon the deep at play,  
Riding all day the wild blue waves till now,  
Roughening their crests, and scattering high their spray,  
And swelling the white sail. I welcome thee  
To the scorched land thou wanderer of the sea!

Nor I alone—a thousand bosoms round  
In hale thee in the fulness of delight;  
And languid forms rise up, and pulses bound  
Livelier, at coming of the wind of night;  
And languishing to hear thy grateful sound,  
Lies the vast island stretched beyond the sight,  
Go forth into the gathering shades—go forth,  
God's blessing, breathe upon the fainting earth!

Go rock—the little woodbine in his nest,  
Curl the still waters, bright with stars, and rouse  
The wide old wood from his majestic rest—  
Summoning from the innumerable boughs,  
The strange deep harmonies that haunt his breast:  
Pleasant shall be thy way where meekly bows  
The shutting flower, and darkening waters pass;  
Twixt the o'erhanging branches and the grass.

The faint old man shall lean his silver head  
To feel thee; thou shalt kiss the child asleep,  
And dry the moistened curls that o'erweep  
His temple, while his breathing grows more deep;  
And they who stand about the sick man's bed,  
Shall joy to listen to thy distant sweep,  
And softly part his curtains to allow  
Thy visit, grateful to his brow.

Go, but the circle of eternal change  
That is the life of nature shall restore  
With sounds and scents from all thy mighty range,  
Thee to thy birth-place of the deep once more;  
Sweet odors in the sea-air, sweet and strange,  
Shall tell the home sick mariner of the shore;  
And listening to thy murmur, he shall deem  
He hears the rustling leaf, and running stream.

### LITERARY.

#### THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

A very interesting work, in three volumes called *Stories of Waterloo*, has just been published, from which we extract the following correct and effective description of the evening after the dreadful battle which gave liberty to the Continent.

Wander o'er this bloody field,  
To look our dead, and then to bury them;  
To sort our nobles from our common men;  
For many—  
Lies down'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.  
*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The last gleam of fading suns hine fell  
Upon the rout of Waterloo. The finest  
Army, for its numbers, that France had  
Ever embattled in a field, was utterly  
Defeated; and the dynasty of that proud  
Spirit for whom Europe was too little,  
Was over.

Night came, but it brought no respite  
To the shattered army of Napoleon; and  
The moon rose upon the "broken host,"  
To light the victors to their prey. The  
British, forgetting their fatigue, pressed  
On the rear of the flying enemy; and  
The roads, covered with the dead and the  
Dying, and obstructed by broken equip-  
ages and deserted guns, became almost  
Impassable to the fugitives, and hence  
The carnage from Waterloo to Genappe  
Was frightful. But, wearied with blood  
For the French, throwing away their  
Arms to expedite their flight, offered no  
Resistance, & exhausted with hunger and  
Fatigue, the British pursuit relaxed gra-  
dually, and at Genappe ceased alto-  
gether. The infantry bivouacked for the  
Night around the farm houses of Caillon  
and Belle Alliance, and the light caval-

ry, some miles further on, halted, and  
abandoned the work of death to their  
fresher and more sanguinary allies.—  
Nothing, indeed, could surpass the des-  
perate and unrelenting animosity of the  
Prussians towards the French. Repose  
and plunder were sacrificed to revenge.  
The memory of the former defeat, insult,  
and oppression, now produced dread-  
ful retaliation and overpowered every  
feeling of humanity. The *vox vic-  
tis* was pronounced, and thousands be-  
sides those who perished in the field fell  
that night beneath the Prussian lance  
and sabre. In vain a feeble effort was  
made by the French to barricade the  
streets of Genappe, and interrupt the  
progress of the conquerors. Blucher  
forced the passage with his cannon; and  
so entirely had the defeat of Waterloo  
extinguished the spirit and destroyed the  
discipline of the remnant of Napoleon's  
army, that the wild hurrah of the pursu-  
ers, or the very blast of a Prussian trump-  
et, became the signal for flight & terror.

But, although the French army had  
ceased to exist as such, and now (to use  
the phrase of a Prussian officer) exhib-  
ed rather the flight of a scattered horde  
of barbarians, than the retreat of a dis-  
ciplined body—never had it, in the proud-  
est days of its glory, showed greater de-  
votion to its leader, or displayed more  
desperate and unyielding bravery than  
during the long and sanguinary battle of  
the 18th. The plan of Bonaparte's at-  
tack was worthy of his martial renown:  
it was unsuccessful; but let this be as-  
cribed to the true cause—the heroic and  
enduring courage of the troops and the  
man to whom he was opposed. Well-  
ington without that army, or that army  
without Wellington, must have fallen  
beneath the splendid efforts of Napoleon.

While a mean attempt has been often  
made to lower the military character of  
that great warrior, who is now no more,  
those who would libel Napoleon rob  
Wellington of half his glory. It may be  
the proud boast of England's hero, that  
the subjugator of Europe fell before him  
not in the wane of his genius, but in the  
full possession of those martial talents  
which placed him foremost in the list of  
conquerors—leading that very army  
which had overthrown every power that  
had hitherto opposed it, now perfect in  
its discipline, flushed with recent success,  
and confident of approaching victory.

At Genappe, and not, as generally be-  
lieved, at La Belle Alliance, Wellington  
and Blucher met after the battle. The  
moment and spot were fitting for the  
interview of conquerors. To Blucher's  
fresher troops the task of an unabating  
pursuit was entrusted; and Wellington,  
at midnight, returned to Waterloo across  
the crimson field which that day had  
consummated his military glory. 'Twas  
said that he was deeply affected, as, "by  
the pale moonlight," he unwillingly sur-  
veyed the terrible scene of slaughter he  
passed by, and that he bitterly lamented  
a victory which had been achieved at  
the expense of many personal friends and  
thousands of his gallant soldiery.

When the next sun rose, the field of  
battle presented a tremendous spectacle  
of carnage. Humanity shuddered at the  
view, for mortal suffering in its terrible  
variety was frightfully exhibited. The  
dead lay there in thousands—with them  
human pain and agony were over; but  
with them a multitude of maimed  
wretches were intermingled mutilated  
by wounds, and tortured by thirst  
and hunger. A few short hours had  
elapsed, and those who but yesterday  
had careered upon the plain of Water-  
loo, in the full pride of fire and manhood,  
were stretched upon the earth; and many  
who had led the way to victory who  
with exulting hearts had cheered their  
colder comrades when they quailed,  
were laid upon the field in helpless  
wretchedness.

Nor was war's misery confined to man.  
Thousands of wounded horses were  
strewn over the scene of slaughter.—  
Some lay quietly on the ground crop-  
ping the grass within their reach, some  
with deep moaning expressed their suf-  
fering; while others maddened with pain,  
"Yerk'd out their armed heels at their dead mas-  
ters,  
Killing them twice."

When day came, and it was possible  
to send relief to the wounded, many cir-  
cumstances tended to retard the wel-  
come succour. The great road to Brus-  
sels, from heavy rains, and the incessant  
passage of artillery, and war equipages,  
was so much much cut up, as to mate-

rially retard the carriages employed to  
bring the wounded from the field. Dead  
horses and abandoned baggage choked  
the causeway, and rendered the efforts of  
Belgic humanity both slow and difficult.  
Up to the very gates of Brussels: "war's  
worst results" were visible. The strug-  
gles of expiring nature had enabled some  
to reach the city. Many, however, had  
perished in the attempt; and lying on  
the road side, covered the causeway with  
their bodies, Pits rudely dug, and  
scarcely moulded over, received the  
corpses, which daily became more offen-  
sive from the heat; and the same sod at  
the verge of the forest, covered "the  
horse and his rider."

When such evidence of destruction  
was apparent at a distance from the field,  
what a display of devastation the narrow  
theatre of yesterday's conflict must have  
presented! Fancy may conceive it;  
but description must necessarily be scan-  
ty and imperfect. On the small surface  
of two square miles, it was ascertained  
that 50,000 men and horses were lying!  
The luxurious crop, of ripe grain, which  
had covered the field of battle was re-  
duced to litter, and beaten into the earth;  
and the surface trodden down by the  
cavalry, and furrowed deeply by cannon-  
wheels, was strewn with many a relic of  
the fight. Helmets and cuirasses, shat-  
tered fire arms and broken swords; all  
the variety of military ornaments; lan-  
cer caps and Highland bonnets, uniforms  
of every colour, plume and pennon, mu-  
sical instruments, the apparatus of arti-  
llery, drums, bugles—but, good God!  
why dwell on the harrowing picture of  
"a foughten field?"—each and every  
ruinous display bore a mute testimony  
to the misery of such a battle.

Could the melancholy appearance of  
a field of death be heightened, it would  
be by witnessing the researches of the  
living amidst its desolation for the ob-  
jects of their love. Mothers and wives  
and children for days were occupied in  
that mournful duty; and the confusion  
of the corpses, friend and foe interming-  
led as they were, often rendered the at-  
tempt at recognising individuals diffi-  
cult, and in some cases impossible.

In many places the dead lay four deep  
upon each other, marking the spot some  
British square had occupied, when ex-  
posed for hours to the murderous fire of  
a French battery. Outside, lancer and  
cuirassier were scattered thickly on  
earth. Madly attempting to force the  
serried bayonets of the British, they had  
fallen in the bootless essay by the mus-  
ketry of the inner files. Farther on you  
traced the spot where the cavalry of  
France and England had encountered.  
Chasseur and Hussar were intermingled;  
and the heavy Norman horse of the Im-  
perial Guard were interspersed with the  
grey chargers which had carried Albion's  
chivalry. Here the Highlander and the  
Tirailleur lay, side by side, together; and  
the heavy dragoon, with "green Erin's"  
badge upon his helmet, was grappled in  
death with the Polish lancer.

On the summit of the ridge, where the  
ground lay cumbered with dead, and  
trodden fetlock deep in mud and gore, by  
the frequent rush of rival cavalry, the  
thick-strewn corpses of the Imperial  
Guard pointed out the spot where the  
last effort of Napoleon had been defeat-  
ed. Here, in column, that favoured  
corps, on whom his last chance rested,  
had been annihilated. The advance and  
repulse of the guard was traceable by a  
mass of fallen Frenchmen. In the hol-  
low below, the last struggle of France  
had been vainly made. The old guard,  
when the middle battalions had been forced  
back, attempted to meet the British, and  
afford time from their disorganized com-  
panions to rally. Here the British left,  
which had converged upon the French  
centre, had come up; and here the bay-  
onet had closed the contest.

From Blackwood's Magazine for Oct.

#### FIVE NIGHTS AT ST. ALBANS.

The old Abbey of St. Albans is, dur-  
ing five successive nights, towards the  
end of the sixteenth century, the scene  
of a continued series of supernatural de-  
monstrations of the most awful charac-  
ter; certain citizens of the town, animat-  
ed by various motives, combine to  
watch, night after night, in the church,  
and we give the following specimen of  
the things they encountered.

"The presence of Fitz-Maurice, his  
mysterious air, his silence, the restless

glances which he ever and anon cast  
round the Abbey, tended, in conjunc-  
tion with their own recollection of past  
and their anticipation of future events,  
to diffuse a more than ordinary gloom.  
Overbury was the only one who seemed  
insensible to this feeling. He did not  
speak; but he drained cup after cup of  
wine, as if he were drinking himself up  
to some required pitch of excitement.—  
Occasionally he directed his looks to-  
wards Fitz-Maurice; but if, by chance,  
their eyes met, he withdrew his with  
marked perturbation; his cheeks became  
flushed, and he eagerly sought to hide  
his confusion, by renewing his potations.

"They had remained thus for nearly  
an hour, when a thundering knock was  
heard at the door, which resounded in  
doubling echoes through the lofty aisles.  
They all started round, and Overbury  
sprung upon his feet. Fitz-Maurice was  
motionless. Before any one could speak  
the knock was repeated, but much loud-  
er. They all arose except Fitz-Maurice,  
who betrayed, neither by look nor  
gesture, the slightest participation in  
their amazement. A third time the  
knock was heard, and the solid founda-  
tions of the Abbey shook beneath their  
feet. Every eye was turned towards  
Fitz-Maurice, who still sat motionless  
and silent.

"What may this mean?" exclaimed  
De Clare.

"The doors opened, and Mephisto  
entered. They could not at first distin-  
guish him through the deep gloom of the  
further extremity, but they heard the  
pattering of his broad feet along the stone  
pavement. At length his form became  
visible, as he moved to where Fitz-Mau-  
rice was seated. When he was within a  
yard or two of him, he fell upon his face  
and grovelled along the ground like a  
whipped spaniel.

"Am I obeyed?" said Fitz-Mau-  
rice.

"It is done," replied Mephisto.

"Enough," answered Fitz-Maurice;  
'Be watchful as the lynx. Hence!'

"The dwarf retired for some paces,  
in the same prostrate attitude, and rais-  
ing himself upon his feet, he crawled  
slowly out of the Abbey.

"They beheld this scene with dumb  
surprise; and when they heard the doors  
close, resumed their seats in silence.

"It has not been always thus," said  
Fitz-Maurice addressing Lacy; "and  
would not be so now, but for thee and  
thine."

"I do not understand you," replied  
Lacy.

"When the grey dawn first streaks  
the eastern clouds," answered Fitz-Mau-  
rice, "the benighted traveller rejoices,  
but he sees not the landscape that lies  
before him. By imperceptible degrees,  
its fresh and dewy loveliness grows into  
form and beauty; anon, the gorgeous  
sun, in rising glory, tinges his golden  
beams upon the earth, and hill and val-  
ley, the woodland, the verdant plain, the  
deep river and the gushing mountain  
stream, are all revealed. Then steps he  
cheerily onward, and straight forgets the  
o'erpast perils of the dark night. Even  
so, I say, hath it been with each of ye.  
But your dawn is at hand: your hour of  
sunrise approaches, when you shall no  
longer ask, 'whither is it we go?'

"There is not I believe, a finching  
spirit among us," said De Clare; "for  
when last we renewed our compact with  
you, it was with the resolved hearts of  
men self-devoted to the worst."  
"But still with such distrust of one  
another," added Overbury, "that, like a  
band of rogues, engaged to rob or murder,  
you must besworn to hang together."  
Now I—

"Prefer to hang alone," added Mor-  
timer; "and I protest I not only com-  
mend thy choice, but languish for the  
performance of it."

"And when I do," vociferated Over-  
bury, "it will be in a fit of the spleen, to  
think that thou canst be hanged only  
once, and the rope break not!"

"Which it will not do when thou  
art hanged, my master of the Scorpion,  
retorted Mortimer; for the devil will  
have the twisting of thy rope, and will  
his pride to have his own children well-  
hung."

"Why, there again you would mock  
me," exclaimed Overbury, valiant with  
wine, "Master of the Scorpion! What  
can you say or—"

"I? interrupted Fitz-Maurice, fix-  
ing his eyes upon him; 'but that your  
vessel, on your homeward voyage, struck

upon the Goodwin Sands, and all the  
crew perished. The ship went down.—  
You buffeted the waves, a golden trea-  
sure bound round your waist, & gained  
the beach. A good old man with warm  
and generous cordials, brought you back  
to life, led you to his lonely habitation,  
gave you shelter, food and clothing,  
which you requited from the store you  
had saved, and left him.

"I did," said Overbury, "and he was  
thankful."

"As thou wast," added Fitz-Mau-  
rice, "when you found that you alone  
were saved?"

"I—grieved—bitterly," stammered  
forth Overbury, utterly confounded  
by what he had heard.

"Peace!" exclaimed Fitz-Maurice,  
in a tone of stern command. "I prom-  
ised you, erewhile, further satisfaction.—  
You shall have it. Behold!"

"Overbury sat like one spell-bound.  
Except that his eyes moved, and his  
broad chest heaved with a quick and  
labouring respiration, he seemed a statue  
so fixed was his attitude, so bloodless his  
cheeks, so marble his look. There was  
a visible countenance, too, on the counte-  
nances of all save Fitz-Maurice, whose  
features underwent not the slightest  
change.

"While thus wrapped in suspense as  
to what would ensue, Fitz-Maurice took  
from his neck a golden chain, to which  
was appended a Jerusalem cross, and  
kissing it thrice, he exclaimed each time,  
'appear!'

"At the third command they heard a  
noise like that of a loose pebbly bed;  
and then they saw a steaming vapour  
slowly ascend from the ground, which,  
as it grew in bulk, spread from wall to  
wall, filling the whole space of the Ab-  
bey, except where they sat. It grad-  
ually assumed the appearance of the green  
ocean; the waves gently undulated; &  
on their scarcely rippled surface fell a soft  
pale light, like the moonbeams. Present-  
ly, the perfect image of a ship becalm-  
ed, its sails idly flapping in the wind as  
it died away, swelling into shape.

"Now pause; and anon, follow my  
words," exclaimed Fitz-Maurice.

"The wondrous scene remained. It  
was so marvelously the counterpart of  
reality, that they almost fancied they  
felt the freshness of the ocean breeze  
play upon their cheeks.

"Such was the night, its scene  
beauty such," said Fitz-Maurice, "when,  
some six years since, a vessel like the  
one you see, lay becalmed on the silver-  
seeming waves that wash Sicily's shore.  
How unlike the peaceful scene without,  
was the foul act of lust and blood that  
passed within! A man, whose past deeds  
were written in the blackest page of hu-  
man crime—whose already perjured soul  
was stained with guilt beyond the wrath  
of Heaven to forgive; who had rifled  
the poor—slain the innocent—beggared  
the friend who trusted him—plundered  
the rich—violated the sanctuary—and  
cut the throat of the priest on his own  
altar—plucked buried jewels from the  
dead, and ripped the matron's womb  
in bloody scoff, to teach a pirate's mis-  
demeanor, this man, so steeped in villainy  
as I have characterized him, was master of  
the ship. As if he had meditated solely  
how he might do a deed to out do the  
dark catalogue of those he had commit-  
ted, his devilish spirit engendered one so  
monstrous, that in all hell there groans  
no soul doomed to its penal fires for  
such another! E'en as a noble sire may  
see himself dishonoured in his sons, so a  
degenerate one shall give goodly fruit,  
which smacks not of the rank soil that  
produced it. Look at that form of inno-  
cence and beauty, and wonder, as ye  
may, how from a source so foul and  
loathsome, a creature thus rare and per-  
fect could spring. She was his daugh-  
ter."

"At this moment, the bright shadow  
of a female started into life, as it were,  
upon the deck of the phantom vessel.—  
She appeared in the act of offering up  
her evening orisons, and her parted lips  
seemed to move, while a saint-like ex-  
pression dwelt upon her young but pen-  
sive features. Her limbs were moulded  
in the finest proportions, and an air of  
graceful modesty clothed her with be-  
witching loveliness. A loud groan burst  
from Overbury as this vision gradually  
melted away.

"The fair Gondoline," continued  
Fitz-Maurice, "perished that night!—  
The ravening monster of the deep stole  
upon her slumbers, and the shrieking

virgin found herself in the hot grasp of  
a ravisier. Wild prayers and screaming  
curse fall from her lips—supplicating  
tears gush from her eyes; with frenzied  
strength she struggles; with piteous ac-  
cents she imploras—and then, in choak-  
ing agony, calls upon her father!—Hap-  
py had she lived that moment in blessed  
ignorance! Alas! she lived to know  
the catiff. It was her father! Yes,—the  
spoiler was betrayed, though shrouded in  
darkness. Despair and horror seized  
him; and he who shrunk not from the  
damned commission of his unhallowed  
crime, now stood aghast at the thought  
of one withering glance from the mani-  
fic eyes of his violated daughter. She  
was mad!—her delirious screams of fa-  
ther! father! seared his brain, and rang  
his soul's knell of everlasting perdition!  
This demon-lecher, who could have liv-  
ed and smiled again, self-pardon in his  
own pernicious heart, if his own heart  
were all that quailed him, could not live  
to brave an outraged world. What  
then? Did he smite himself, and so  
appease the justice of this world, and  
invoke eternal judgment in the next?—  
Behold how, for a time, his recreant na-  
ture absolved itself from both!

"When Fitz-Maurice uttered these  
words, the phantasm upon which they  
gazed underwent a horrible change.—  
What had, hitherto, appeared the calm  
green wave of the ocean, now heaved  
and rolled, a sea of blood; and on its  
troubled surface seemed to lie the form  
of GONDOLINE, ghastly and distorted—  
her flowing auburn hair dishevelled; her  
garments rent—and her fair bosom gash-  
ed with deep wounds, which looked as  
though they still bled. The scene grew  
dark—the vessel blackened in the gloom  
—and a dismal cry swept along the wa-  
ters, as the figure of Gondoline slowly  
sank beneath them, deepening, in its de-  
scent, their crimson hue. The next mo-  
ment, the darkness gradually disappear-  
ed; the waves rippled, as if a rian g  
breeze began to curl their foaming tops;  
they broke, in dancing surges, against  
the side of the ship, whose lately pen-  
dant sails now filled with the wind; the  
brightness of the sun, succeeded to what  
had been the likeness of the soft, pale  
moonlight; and the tossing waves played  
in his beams, like a floor of sparkling  
emeralds. The ship moved. It were  
round. And its stern seemed to heave  
in sight. "The Scorpion, Wilfrid Over-  
bury, master," appeared, painted in large  
white letters upon a black ground.

"Overbury had hitherto sat silent—  
gazing, like the rest, upon the necrom-  
antic illusion; but, unlike the rest, a prey  
to tortures, which no language may de-  
scribe. His swart and disfigured face  
was bathed with perspiration, which ran  
from him in streams; his teeth gnashed;  
his eyes were starting from their sockets;  
his breathing was short and convulsive;  
and as the varying torments of his awak-  
ened conscience started into visible ex-  
istence upon his agitated frame and fea-  
tures,—now shrinking within himself—  
now grinning, as if in more than human  
scorn of that abhorrence which he left  
was kindling round him—then grasping  
the table with a frantic catching of his  
half-clenched hands—be exhibited an  
appalling image of a guilty wretch, whose  
long life of dark and desperate crime  
was suddenly unveiled, and placed in  
terrible array before him.

"When however, the vision had thus  
awfully pronounced, 'Thou art the man!  
he could no longer command his madden-  
ed feelings, but, starting up and drawing  
his sword, he rushed towards Fitz-Mau-  
rice like a chafed tiger, roaring out,  
'Fiend! Devil!—have at thy throat, hell-  
dog, an thou canst be strangled!'

"He staggered—reeled—fell—rolled  
for a moment on the ground in contor-  
tions of most violent agony—raised him-  
self on his knees—gazed wildly round—  
saw the spectre of his murdered daugh-  
ter, rising from the bosom of the once  
more becalmed sea, apparelled in glori-  
ous angel, and ascending to the clouds  
—then, with horrid imprecations, which  
burst from him in loud yells, rather than  
in human accents, fell and lay motion-  
less.

"At that moment the scene of en-  
chantment vanished. Howling and laugh-  
ing were heard without; the doors flew  
open; Mephisto entered—he crawled  
towards the body of Overbury, seized it  
by the throat, and with the same ease  
that he would have thrown his mantle  
round him, flung it over his shoulder,  
and carried it out of the Abbey."

We shall make no more extracts from this very singular book. Sometime hence it may be supposed to have been pretty generally circulated, and shall probably be tempted to recur to it in a more critical vein; at present we could neither analyse the incidents of the fable, nor enter minutely into the discussion of any one character introduced without letting out the nature of the plot—which would be unjust equally to him that has written, and to the many that are about to read. The only remark which we find it altogether impossible to suppress, concerns some verses in the first volume. Mr. Mudford may depend upon it, they are entirely unworthy of the manly and vigorous prose before, between, and behind them. Let them be erased without mercy from the next edition. That the same man wrote both the prose and the verse, we cannot believe. Surely the author of the nights of St. Albans can never have had any connexion, in his own person, with the Cockney School.

This writer would increase the effect of his horrors, generally, by shortening their details; but these rhymes are an abomination, with which he must go to work root and branch.

**Lusus Nature.**—A most singular *lusus nature* is at present to be seen at Canton, in China. It is a young Chinese now aged about 16 or 17 years, with a dwarf twin, as it were attached to his breast, complete in all parts but the head, which is probably concealed within the body of the other. This appendage participates and sympathises in every move, gesture, and passion of the other, and seems to open a wonderful field for speculative philosophy, to account for the hitherto unheard of fact of only one life and soul inhabiting, in all but the head, two complete corporeal systems. Very large sums, amounting to some thousands sterling, have been offered by the English at Canton to this unfortunate creature but in vain, to proceed with them to England, in order to obtain money by the exhibition of so wonderful a curiosity—*Austrian.*

## Foreign Intelligence

### RUSSIA & TURKEY

#### RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The news of the conclusion and ratification of the Treaty of Peace, was officially announced at St. Petersburg, on the first of October, by the following Manifesto:—

**MANIFESTO OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**

"By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c.

"Thanks to the decrees of Divine Providence, the Treaty of Perpetual Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has just been concluded and signed at Adrianople, the 13th of September, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Empires.

"The whole world is sufficiently aware of the irresistible necessity which alone forced us to have recourse to arms. Upon that legitimate war, undertaken for the defence of our empire, our faithful subjects unceasingly exerted with an ardent devotion for the throne and the country; hastened to offer us the tribute of their property, and to second us with all their efforts; and God has blessed our cause.

"Our intrepid warriors have given in Europe and in Asia, by land and by sea, new proofs of their heroic valor. They have triumphed at once over the obstacles raised by nature, and by the desperate resistance of the enemy. Rushing from victory to victory, they have passed over the chain of the Saganonck Mountains; they have traversed the summit of the Balkan, and did not stop till they were at the very gates of Constantinople. Formidable only to the armed enemy—to the peaceable inhabitants they were full of clemency, humanity and mildness.

"In those days of combats and glory, constantly strangers to all desire of conquest, and to every wish for aggrandizement, we have never ceased to request the Porte to aid in the reestablishment of good harmony between the two Empires.

"At each victory the chiefs of our armies hastened, by our order, to offer him peace and amity; but nevertheless our efforts were always useless. It was when he saw our flags waving within a short distance of his capital that the Sultan became aware, from our conduct, that our object was not to overturn his throne, but to obtain the accomplishment of treaties. Convinced, then, of the purity of our intentions he held forth his hand to receive the peace which had been so often proffered to him.

"This peace promises to Russia the most prosperous and happy results—the blood of her warriors is compensated for by numerous advantages. The passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is from henceforward free and open to the commerce of all the nations of the world. The safety of our frontiers, especially on the Asiatic side is forever guaranteed by the incorporation with the Empire of the fortresses of Anapa, Poti, and Akhalzik—of Atzkov and Akhalnakaki. Our former treaties with the Porte are confirmed by it, and re-established in all their vigour; and just indemnities are insured for the expenses of the war, and the individual losses sustained by our subjects. The scourge of the plague, which has so often menaced the southern provinces of Russia, will in future be confined within a double barrier by means of the establishment (as agreed upon by both parties) of a line of quarantine upon the banks of the Danube our solicitude has also been extended to the fate of the people who are our co-religionists, and subjected to Ottoman domination. The ancient privileges of the Principality of Moldavia and Wallachia, have been sanctioned, and their welfare has been consolidated by new advantages. The rights accorded to the Servians by the Treaty of Bucharest, and confirmed by the Convention of Akerman, were previously suspended in their operation but these stipulations will in future be faithfully observed. The political existence of Greece, determined by Russia in concert with the Allied Courts of France and England, has been formally recognized by the Ottoman Porte.

which has happily terminated a bloody and obstinate war.

"In making known to our wellbeloved subjects this happy event, a new gift of the blessings of Heaven showered upon Russia, we address with them our fervent thanks to the Almighty, who has designed to raise, by his divine decrees, our beloved country to such a high degree of glory. May the fruits of this peace develop themselves, and be multiplied more and more for the advantage of our faithful subjects whose welfare will ever be the first object of our constant solicitude!

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 1st of October, in the year of Grace, 1829, and the fourth of our reign."

The following, it is said, will be the disposition of the Russian troops during the occupation of Roumelia and the Principalities:—Gen Diebitsch is to remain with his head quarters at Adrianople, extending his posts to the Balkan. Gen Roth will form with his corps the chain from the Balkan to the Danube—Count Pahlen, with twelve thousand men, will occupy Wallachia, and Gen. Kisselov Moldavia, with 8000 men; while the third corps, under Gen Krassowski, is to cross the Pruth, and re-enter the dominions of Nicholas. With the exception of that single corps, it therefore appears, that the whole of the Russian army employed in the operations of the war in Europe, is to remain on the Turkish territory till payment of the indemnity has been completed.

The Sultan had despatched orders from Constantinople to all the Pachalicks of the Empire, to cease hostilities against the Russians and to treat the Russian nation as one on the most friendly terms with the Porte. Accounts from St. Petersburg state that on the 4th of October there was a solemn thanksgiving, on occasion of the peace, and the brilliant successes of the war. There was a splendid procession and a military review of 26 battalions of infantry and 29 squadrons of cavalry. The emperor on the same day conferred additional honors on the Generals employed in the late campaign, Counts Diebitsch and Paskewitch are raised to the dignity of Field Marshalls.

The Augsburg Gazette gives the following under date of Frontiers of Moldavia, Sept. 24:—"The news of the peace has caused great joy in the Principality; the inhabitants, hitherto so oppressed by the Porte, know that better times await them, and are preparing fetes to express their gratitude to the august Sovereign who considered their distressed situation. Much as the Principalities have suffered latterly, they will soon recover under a well regulated government, as they surpass all the other provinces of European Turkey in fertility, and their geographical position is highly favourable to commerce, for which the supply of the wants of the Russian army has opened many channels, and extremely favors the exchange of European and Asiatic produce."

A letter of the 7th October from Vienna states that the Prince de Metternich and all the Austrian and Foreign Diplomats are actively occupied and have frequent conferences, from whence it is inferred that the affairs of the East are far from being settled. The following intelligence, dated frontiers of Servia Oct. 1, is given by the Augsburg Gazette:—"The principal Greek and Jewish commercial houses are collecting all the ducats they are able, in order to give them to the Porte, who wishes to obtain them to pay its war contributions. Business has been extremely active since the restoration of peace. Arms and ammunitions have become a branch of commerce extremely lucrative. Dealers take advantage of the low price to which these objects have fallen to buy them up, in the hope of selling them again at a future period at a great profit."

The Prussian State Gazette of October 18, contains a long official explanation of the part taken by the Prussian Government in the negotiations for peace between Russia and Turkey. The London Courier speaks of it as an interesting and evidently official account of the origin and progress of Gen. Muffling's mission.

It arose out of the assurances given by the Emperor Nicholas, last year to the Prussian monarch, that he was ready to put an end to the war in a manner compatible with the interest of his empire, as soon as the Porte should seriously seek peace and enter into negotiations. The Emperor approved of the mission, and the other courts were duly apprised of it, and it is to be inferred, heard on it also with satisfaction. The sole object was to induce the Porte, by positive assurance of the unaltered desire of the Emperor of Russia to make peace, immediately to send Plenipotentiaries to the Russian head quarters to enter into negotiations for peace. Further their general was not to go. He was not to act, as we stated at the time, either as a mediator or a negotiator.

The Russians having crossed the Balkan, when he arrived at Constantinople he found himself listened to with more attention than he evidently expected. Plenipotentiaries were sent to the Russian head quarters, with instructions to leave every thing to the generosity of the Emperor. Gen. Muffling's Secretary having accompanied them to describe to Gen. Diebitsch the dreadful fermentation of the capital, and the danger of the Christian inhabitants, and to induce him provisionally to suspend hostilities, Count Diebitsch immediately complied, and the negotiations were opened. The mission of General Muffling was, therefore at an end, and he set off on his return, after a personal interview with the Sultan, in which that Prince expressed his gratitude in terms, which showed how deeply his proud spirit had been humbled, and how great his alarm had become. All danger, however, was not over; the Turkish Plenipotentiaries were less yielded than their sovereign. Though fully authorized by him to consent to the indemnity, whatever its amount might be, they refused—sent for further orders, which was almost tantamount to giving one to their master themselves—and the consequence was, a fresh movement of the Russian vanguard towards Constantinople. This seems to have completely destroyed all presence of mind in the Sultan. He sent to the Allied Ambassadors to urge one of them to repair to the Russian head quarters, and testify of his readiness to accede to "any conditions of peace." On their refusing to act as mediators, he caused M. Royer, the Russian Minister, to be requested in

writing, to repair to Adrianople, and to impress on the Turkish Plenipotentiaries the necessity of conforming "to the will of their Sovereign, and submitting to the will of the Emperor of Russia." These representations at length triumphed, the Turkish Plenipotentiaries "at length desisted from their position," and the peace was signed.—*Courier.*

### SPAIN.

A private letter from Madrid, dated October 12th, says: Our government is the first which has incurred the disgrace of acknowledging Don Miguel as the legitimate king. Yesterday the Count de la Figuera, Marquis of Mortara attended at the royal residence, and was recognized in all the formal usages in such cases as ambassador of Don Miguel *King of Portugal*. This event has produced an unpleasant sensation here. It is remarked, that it is not astonishing that he who dethroned his father should have recognized as king him who has dethroned his niece. The apostolical alone are satisfied.

Upon this subject the *Journal des Debats* says:—"Spain has at length recognized the sovereignty of Don Miguel. The Count de Figuera, Minister of Portugal, has delivered his letters of credence, and the Spanish Minister has likewise delivered his credentials to the usurper of the legitimate throne of Queen Donna Maria. If we are not mistaken Spain is, after the Emperor of Morocco, the first Power that has consented thus to sanction the sanguinary despotism resting upon the violation of the most sacred oaths, and the most incontestable rights. The Emperor of Morocco's example is a noble one to follow, and we have reason to be astonished that the French Administration has not already rung itself amongst its initiators."

### FRANCE.

Associations to refuse the payment of taxes laid by the new budget, have been formed in all parts of France. The *Gazette de France* says, "these are not chimeras. It is a plot developed over the whole surface of the realm. At first abandoned on account of the prosecution instituted against the *Journal du Commerce*, subsequently resumed at Paris by the leaders of the liberal prints, and spreading throughout the provinces, this plan cannot now be mistaken. The Committee which have the direction of matters propose, that all Frenchmen shall engage not to pay the tax on the day when orders shall be given by them to the signers of the agreement." The *Constitutionnel* publishes the letters of some individuals who have joined the Parisian Association. One of the writers says, "the obligation on the part of subjects to contribute to the expenses of the state corresponds with the obligation on the part of the government to observe the fundamental compact; whence it results, that should there be a manifest violation of the charter, the country might refuse to pay tax from the present moment, though the budget should be legally voted for all 1830."

The act which lays down the bases of the Paris Association, is said to have been signed by 1500 respectable inhabitants of the capital, including Messrs. Lafitte, Alexander de Laborde, Ternaux, Chardel, Mathieu Dumas, etc., who agree to contribute according to the amount of their respective taxes to the expense that might be occasioned by offering such resistance.

The Minister of state, president of the bureau of commerce and of the colonies informs the chamber under date of the 7th inst. that he is advised that the armistice concluded between the Russian and Turkish armies has given in England a singular activity to the commercial operations preparing for the Levant, speculators supposing that the interruption of the usual communications with Europe has exhausted all that was in the Turkish Magazines at the commencement of the war. They are looking out eagerly for all the articles which make part of the commerce in the Levant, and various expeditions were fitting out which would soon be ready for sea.

The minister deemed it advisable to give this intimation, in order that the French merchants nearer Turkey might take measures to anticipate the English in furnishing supplies to that country.

Letters from Dieppe state that one eighth of the wheat crop of that district is lost, and one-third of that of oats. The entire of the second crop was lost, and three-fourths of the oat straw.

The Greek Prince de Soutzo and M. Eynard, the well known Philhellens, have just arrived at Paris.

Sir Hudson Lowe, whom the *Messenger des Chambres* killed at Aix-la-Chapelle, sailed in the beginning of July, in the Zenobia, to resume his station at Ceylon, under Sir Edward Barnes.

### Ireland.

From the London Evening Mail.

The common occurrences of society, as they happen from day to day, produce fresh illustrations of the political state of Ireland. The old principle of the Government was to work, by means of a privileged class, the personal degradation of a whole people, and its consequent incapacity of resistance. It is not wonderful, therefore, that as habits are more intractable than laws, the fiction which had been accustomed to enjoy exclusive privilege, and to exercise unbridled power, have been more tardy in lowering themselves from the condition of rulers to that of citizens than the Parliament of last session was in raising a community of slaves to one of subjects. The Executive Government, which once was backed by a faction, while the nation itself was supposed to constitute the danger against which both were justified in establishing the natural defences of tyranny, distrust, coercion,—that Government, now placed in the new and embarrassing predicament of being backed by the faction, appears to forget that it has the people for its allies. We do not mean the government of the Duke of Northumberland only, but that of Lord Wellesley also. One course was open to the executive power, which would have been of infallible success,—namely, to keep pace with its own principles, and to make its choice, and act upon it, as the Orange faction and the Irish peer had repeatedly made theirs. Lord Wellesley tried it when his personal dignity was outraged, but the treachery in his camp defeated him in one instance, and discouraged him ever after. The Ministers of Justice failed Lord Wellesley—who and who were they? The Aldermen and Sheriffs of Dublin, who packed the jurors, and made perjury the watchword of their triumph over the King's Vicegerent. Had Lord Wellesley's courage been raised to "the sticking place" he "would not have failed" in any case but the first. Had a certain Alderman (and placeman) been then kicked out of office, the example would have told with ten times the force that did a paltry dismissal of a few wretched officers of the house-

hold, who witnessed, perhaps with repugnance, the indecencies of the Beef-steak Club. The Corporation from that day felt that they had the power to burn and sting, if not seriously to injure, and according to circumstances, they have indulged the noxious propensities from that day to the present.

The Duke of Northumberland has been too far above the region of these creatures to suffer from them in any sensible degree but with that his Grace, by holding up his finger might restrain them from disturbing society.

It seems that a person of the name of Hoyte, the other day, at one of their corporation dinners (he being sheriff,) gave a number of toasts, and among them that of the "Glorious Memory," which was drunk with eager yells and vociferations, while the health of "the King's Ministers" was received with hisses. Now we have two questions to ask. Why was Hoyte ever permitted to be sheriff, seeing that His Majesty's Government has, by law, a veto on the nomination of that officer?

It is no trifling matter to have an Orange Sheriff in Dublin—the matter does not end with brutal yellings and seditious toasts. It effects the highest interests of the State, the administration of justice, and the safety of the realm. The Orange sheriff empowers Orange juries; and we know, and Lord Plunket knows—for, eminent as he is among the first abilities of his age, he felt what it was to have the fountains of justice poisoned by the reptile,—he knows the full value of Orange men's oaths when they have to try a question which, by its result, might involve the immunities of their faction. We must ascribe it to the numberless collateral difficulties which cling round the main principle of emancipation, that His Majesty's Ministers did not at once provide some shield against the corrupt influence of sheriffs over juries, and the consequent ruin to the peace of the kingdom which must flow from the frequent defeats of public justice, occasioned by the packing of the jury-box. It is obvious that such men as Hoyte or Darley, in their perversion of their several duties, might so frustrate the ends of justice as to produce or rather perpetuate, a general exasperation of all classes, but the mere Orangemen against the law, and every authority high and low, connected with it. There is no spirit more prevalent than this in Ireland—there is none which it more imparts the peace of the country and the civilization of the people to root out.

Our second question is—Why Colonel Blacker should be left a single day in office? Every one who knows the Duke of Northumberland's character is aware that a more resolute non-compliance does not exist. He cannot then spare from any unworthy motives the mercenaries who would torment his Government, who give vent to their mortification by desperate outrages on that decorum which his Grace ought to feel it his special prerogative to enforce, and on that admirable example of liberal and conciliatory kindness which whenever the occasion was presented to him, the Lord Lieutenant has distinguished himself, and done honour to his station, by affording.

We copy with satisfaction, as an instance of the fine view which the Duke of Northumberland has taken of his duties towards the people of Ireland, his Grace's answer to the address delivered to him by the seceding Presbyterian Synod of Ulster, which will be found subjoined:—

#### ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

"The following address from the Secession Synod to the Lord Lieutenant, was last week presented to his Excellency by a deputation from that body:—

"To his Grace Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

"May it please your Grace,—We, the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, distinguished by the name of Seceders, embrace the earliest opportunity afforded us by our annual meeting to express our dutiful and loyal attachment to our most Gracious Sovereign, and hearty congratulations to your Grace, upon your appointment to the dignified office of Chief Governor of Ireland.

"For our protection in the enjoyment of that religious freedom which is the birth-right of all who live under the British constitutions, we feel ourselves indebted under God, to the mild and judicious administration of the illustrious dynasty of the House of Hanover.

"The paternal affection and solicitude of our revered King for the best interests of this country, cannot, to our minds, be more strikingly displayed than by the appointment of a noble of your high rank, talents, and munificence, and whose family have occupied for ages such a distinguished place in the history of the empire, to the vice-regency of Ireland at this critical period.

"Your Grace's high character gives us every reason to confide, that under your Grace's administration, outrage and insubordination shall be suppressed, and that peace, good order, and religious truth, as under a strong and ample canopy, shall prevail and prosper.

"In conclusion, we beg to assure your Grace, that we feel it to be our privilege, no less than our duty, to incite upon the people committed, in Divine Providence, to our care, to fear God, honour the King, and follow peace with all men."

#### "JOHN COULTER, Moderator."

#### "HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY."

"TO THE MINISTERS AND ELDERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF IRELAND, DISTINGUISHED BY THE NAME OF SECEDERS.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you for the kind and satisfactory terms in which you have been pleased to address me.

"It is the peculiar glory of His Majesty's reign, that he has not only maintained, but enlarged, the civil and religious liberties of his subjects.

"We have now an equal inheritance of freedom. Let us then live together like brethren; and whatever be our spiritual opinions, let us cease to incite them by carnal warfare,—let us discontinue, in the name of common sense and the Gospel, all those sectarian violences which must lower our national character in the estimation of the civilized world, and bring the holy name of religion itself into disrepute.

"Gentlemen,—You will not disappoint me in the co-operation which I expect from you in the maintenance of harmony and good-will between Irishmen and Christians of every denomination."

"The deputation was received by his Excellency with every mark of attention; and after the presentation of the address, the Moderator and the other members of the deputation were invited to a splendid collation at the Castle."

over the returns made up to the same period last year.

The King had commanded 500 pounds to be placed at the disposal of the Committee for the relief of the distressed Dublin Manufacturers.

**Narrow escape of Mr. O'Connell.**—On the 10th inst. Mr. O'Connell, and the servant of the latter were proceeding together in a jingle, from Killarney to Derrinane Abbey, when on reaching an acclivity of Drung-hill, a stupendous mountain about two miles from the village of Cahersiveen, one of the horses to the vehicle fell, and broke the pole. The second animal immediately commenced kicking more furiously, and the driver, apprehensive of dangerous consequences, requested his passengers to get out. Mr. James O'Connell accordingly opened the door, and in attempting to leap to the ground, fell and we are sorry to add, broke his arm above the elbow. The Member for Clare also leaped out, but fell upon his back and received such a shock, as rendered him insensible for some time. The servant, too, received some injury. A messenger was forthwith despatched to Cahersiveen, and in a little time Dr. Barry reached Hillgrove, the seat of Mr. Penrose, whither Mr. O'Connell and his brother were removed. Mr. James O'Connell's arm was then instantly set, and we are glad to find this gentleman is doing as well as can be expected. As to the Liberator, our readers will doubtless participate in the joy we feel, at being enabled to announce that he is entirely recovered from the effects of his fall, although he is still staying at Hillgrove. The escape of the party is the more providential, from the nature of the place where the accident occurred. The road was not more than 13 feet wide; at one side a deep ditch, at the other a wall about three feet high, which is intended as a protection against a precipice of 400 feet deep, with the sea at foot, but which, from the nature of the wall, would probably have been the case, and the whole being precipitated down the cliff, had not one of the horses' legs tangled in the traces, and rendered him incapable of further effort.—*Freeman's Journal.*

**Commercial.**

#### LONDON MARKETS, Oct. 21.

From the London Price Current of Oct. 20.

**Sugar.**—The Stocks now taking the three Dock Warehouses, are about 6000 hbls. and trs. more than last year, and next week they will probably be alike; the only bad feature in the Sugar Market is the falling off in the weekly deliveries, the last week nearly 1000 hbls. and trs. less than the corresponding week of 1828. Total deliveries from the warehouses last week 2991 hbls. and trs., and 2732 bags. Stocks in London and St. Katharines Docks 7061 hbls. trs.; Havana Sugar 3997 boxes, Brazil, 1122 boxes, Mauritius 7962 bags.

**Wool.**—The prices of Ashes are again higher and the stock here is held with firmness, but the purchasers since our last publication are not extensive.

**Tobacco.**—There are few sales of any extent to report. There is more inquiry after Tobacco this afternoon; about 70 hbls. middling Virginia are taken for export at 34d. at 34d.

**Wheat.**—R. S. Pot, 37 a 38s; Pearl, 26 a 28s, do. Uice, Am. 14 a 18s, declining. Flaxseed, sowing, hbl. 75 6; crushing, gr. 54c.—*Tar, Am. 11s. 6d. a 12s. 6d. Turpentine; Os. a 10s. 6d. Tobacco, J. R. leaf, 24d 34d.*

**Corn Exchange, Oct. 20.**—At this day's market the demand for new Wheat was limited, and prices 3d. a 4d. lower; and those of old nearly as much. Barley in trifling demand, and 3d. lower. Flour was fully 1s. cheaper. Bonded flour was still offering on lower terms.

Extract of a letter, received per Concordia, from a Mercantile House, dated BELFAST, Oct. 17.

"We have already mentioned to you that the quantity of Flaxseed in Holland is large and though it is stated a portion of it is inferior in quality, we have no doubt a sufficient quantity of good can be selected for shipment and the price will be low. Our accounts from Riga state the crop to be good in quantity and quality.—Price in the latter port was about 90s. per brl., equal to £2 per cwt. on board."

**Wool.**—Both Pots and Pearls are less active—American less in demand. The same may be said of Russia, 52 francs only offered. 201 bris. Pot and 81 Pearl arrived from New-York, part of which were sold previous to arrival.

#### Colonial.

##### THE BOUNDARY LINE.

From the Quebec Star.

The Period of the determination of the great question now pending between Great Britain and the United States of America, concerning the Boundary Line which is hereafter to separate the Colonial possession of the former from the territories of the latter, is the long tract stretching from the head of the Connecticut River to the Gulf of St. Lawrence seems to be most approaching, and men's minds are for the most part, as it were, awakened to the important effects, which that determination, however given, must have upon the future fates of the Country.

There is a part of this subject which has not hitherto been so fully treated as it ought to have been, it is that which relates to the controversies which from time to time arose respecting this Boundary Line between the English and French, whilst Canada belonged to the Crown of France; and the Treaty by which these controversies were settled. Hardly any thing enters more strongly how little are the views concerning the boundaries, than the opinion adopted by some otherwise well-informed men, that in the present discussions between Great Britain and the United States of America, the positions to be maintained by Great Britain are the same as those which she heretofore successfully resisted when maintained by France. Nothing can be more remote from the truth than this idea. Altho' it be true, however, that the present controversy differs essentially from the anterior ones, still it cannot be rightly understood without a minute knowledge of those which preceded it.

The present question differs from many ordinary questions of Boundaries, discussed every day in Courts of Law, only in its magnitude and in its importance and public character.

**droits respectifs de deux couronnes en Amerique** avec les Actes Publics et les pieces justificatives in three volumes 12s. published at Paris at the Royal Press in 1755. We give the first article of the memoir of the French Commissioners the Marquis de La Galissoniere and M. de Silhouette, some numbers back. We give in this days paper the second article of the same memoir which, looked at merely as a historical sketch executed in a very masterly manner, is far from being without interest.

The erroneous location of the point of departure has been the prime source of all this controversy: all the apparent obscurities and contradictions are referable to this unaccountable error. Place the point of departure at its true point—the westernmost source of the St. Croix and every difficulty vanishes. By what authority it was in 1758 placed at the easternmost instead of the westernmost source of that river, has never been satisfactorily explained.

#### CHAMBLAY CANAL.

For the Vindicator.

My good friend the farmer of St. John's, has again been so indulgent as to astonish the natives with a few more coruscations from his vivid brains. But, he has shown off in such a questionable shape, that it is not easy to say if he has examined the form of a "ghost or goblin damned"—True it is, however, that precious little substance is to be discovered, nor was there a vast deal of weighty material about him on the former occasion; he appears, notwithstanding, to set great value upon the happy knack he has in penning an epistle—a quality, I beg to assure him, as he employs it, that denotes more waywardness than reflection;—Less precipitancy, and more judgement would become him, his topic, and the public better. Must I inform him again that the perusal of his first effusion by me was quite accidental, and some time after its appearance; and, altho' a document of prodigious importance, it did not at once arrest the attention of a wondering people. Will Hodge pardon me if I tell him that his lucubrations abound with such extravagant and absurd ideas, and the cloven foot withal is so awkwardly hid, that to refute the first and oppose the other, requires but few moments; and it occurred to me in evil hour, that "ridicule" would not be a bad ally on the occasion.

My rejoinder was dated the 5th of October, and being short, passed as "short-sighted." I wished to avoid the expense of postage, as I have done again, and sent it to the Vindicator by a person going to the privileged city, who, there is every appearance, did not obtain it, till upwards of a month after, and the Printer or the "Devil" modernized it, by substituting the 5th of November for the real date. This explanation, will I trust satisfy my cunning neighbour, who is most chronologically inclined with regard to this momentous concern; and further, in my own behalf, I must be permitted to say, that it does not demand an age of study to discover the sophistry that prevails in the Farmer's productions, nor a month's waiting to prove it.

It is a consolation to me, and one that amply compensates for the world of trouble and the incalculable labour it cost me to manufacture my *exposé*, to find it has led my hoodwinked neighbor to discern, that besides the "eight leagues of sterile territory" pertaining to his Britannic Majesty above St. John's, there lies to the Eastward of it, an empire in embryo, a "second Upper Canada," of which not a soul dreamt till I led Hodge to find it, and this new "Upper" province will at once jump into full maturity, if the money intended for the confounded Chamblay Canal is laid out in making roads and bridges, yea, and even Canals, that would lead to the grand emporium, the centre of all attraction, viz. St. John's and Laprairie of course.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners," it is said by a wiser one than either Hodge or myself; tho' it would seem as if the honest ploughman conceived himself to be inspired, and to be endowed with the gift of prophecy, as he has predicted that nought but evil will result from our Canals. But to the allusion: "brother Jonathan" like, he turns upon just as a serpent, and commands me to do that which I invited him to perform.—Now, not harbouring the smallest doubt of the absolute necessity of a Canal or a rail road, I do not see that I must set to work to convince myself of the propriety of some such measure, and to convince fair-dealing Hodge is entirely out of the question, his kind professions to the contrary notwithstanding; for he informs us, that he, the mighty man, will have no objection to a rail-road, provided by good sound arguments, I convince him that it will suit the Champlain trade, Yankees, and all from the floating city; but immediately after, he is malicious enough to say this I cannot do.—Therefore, the city will not sink for the present; and he utterly refuses us the rail-way. To the Canal he has set his sturdy back—no small obstacle by-the-by—and thus this good-intentioned Farmer will decidedly deprive the country of her right to any improvement in this quarter, it is of no consequence at comparatively low small a cost, and I am not disposed to give implicit faith to the suggestions of the prejudiced Farmer. And this is the gentleman who boasts so much of his distinction, the purity of his motives, and of his being so very previous to conviction.—Good fellow! it is very kind and patriotic in him to instruct the country in its wants, and how to eschew evil.

Will friend Hodge, since we cannot settle the thing between us, we will with my permission, leave the further consideration of it to the wise men of the nation, who, you, prophet-like, assert will soon assemble to settle the affairs of the State.

Let them decide if their own enactments are to be carried into effect or not—ere long we shall know if the Canal Bill was passed to be carried into execution, or if it was merely a *russe de guerre* or a *russe de politique*, the more easily to procure money for another object. It will now be proved if the River Richelieu is for ever to remain in its present neglected state. I think not, neighbour Hodge, for the honour of the Legislature, as it has taken up the business; and we have no right to impugn the characters of the wise men before we have sufficient data to found our accusations upon. Then, Hodge, let us drop the affair, the more particularly, as in those piping times of peace, the least said is the soonest mended. And I do not like a visit from any personage in the official capacity of a "friend." Such interference would soon get us at cross purposes, and it would be quite edifying and diverting in the bargain to a wicked world to see a pair of old plough boys battering each others brains with leaden bullets. If it is not alamode it is at least fairplay to apologize for an offence real or imaginary which exacted—people should not be stubborn, and it is as well to prevent the dire consequences that may result from a pertinacious refusal of what the laws of Honour demand. I certainly never "abused" you, nor ever intended to do it; and as to ridicule, there is no harm in having a little fun, as the young folk say—besides you know the idage, Laugh and grow fat. But it was uncharitable to innocents by hand—fills at me; why in your wrath, I was fearful that you would give me some such choking cognomen as might have compelled me, maugre my peaceable disposition, to call you out; though I have no passion for powder and ball, the use of which on certain occasions I take to be a greater proof of the courage of a man, than a burning

ploughshare is of a woman's virtue. But as I expect pardon of thee I grant thee mine. I will finish by saying that money if money I and that he is a fool who does not as the fashion is, you know, notwithstanding that you, as a true believer are nobody's money, therefore it is every body's money; and that is the reason, as all wish to find for it (you as well as the rest master Hodge), or to have it employed in such manner as will most effectually conduce to our personal advantage, without reproach, witness the Herculean efforts to have a Canal from St John's to Laprairie in brotherly love and Christian charity, ever dear Hodge, You're at command, ANOTHER FARMER. Chambly, Nov. 35.

### THE VINDICATOR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY DECEMBER, 1 1820.

By the arrivals in New-York of the following vessels the *Helen*, Capt. Conn from London; with London dates of the 19th Oct.; the *Francis* 1st Capt. Skerry from Havre with Paris dates of the 22d. The *Great Britain* from Havre, which sailed on the 21th; and the *Boston*, from Liverpool to Boston, further particulars relative to the peace have been received. The most prominent of which is the Russian manifesto published at St. Petersburg. By this document it appears the Russian monarch finds himself not a little elated with the success of his army and takes no sort of pains to disguise the proud feelings of his heart. He particularly boasts of the accession of strength given to his Empire on the Asiatic side, which some of the Journalists sugar as somewhat disagreeable for the English interests in India. Napoleon they say, "never vaulted so much in the hour of his greatest glory"; perhaps Napoleon never thought himself so certain of the permanent results of his victory. Conquests more dazzling and splendid he assuredly obtained, but so solid and with so little detriment to his own Empire, he could not have acquired. The slow and cautious policy of the Muscovite is likely to be far more detrimental to the great European powers; they, however, seem content since no immediate advantage accrues to their pretensions and they have been able to preserve the appearance of maintaining their honor. The peace of Adrianople shows how easily people will seize upon a pretext for extricating themselves from difficulties. The Administration of the Duke of Wellington will assume no doubt great credit to themselves because NICOLAS has maintained the faith, to which he pledged himself. It is, however, undeniably certain, that it is more of a *PECOR* cast, than they are satisfied to allow. There is nothing so distasteful to our wishes for the benefit of Great Britain, as to see the readiness with which she catches at straws—we find by the Commercial intelligence received, that her mercantile men are all in a bustle about the trade to Turkey.—The course of her commerce is already directed to the ex-dominions of the Turkish monarch—all is speculation and castle building—fortunes are to be acquired without delay among the hordes of Asiatic Barbarians along the shores of the Black Sea—English penknives which the people don't want and English razors which the people won't use will be consigned there to be sold as—curiosities; &c. This was the case when S. America was liberated—all England thought of nothing else but the vast sums to be acquired almost immediately.—There was nothing from a needle to an anchor which John Bull did not think necessary to be forwarded to the ignorant natives of the American republics. They wanted them all unquestionably, at least he wanted to sell them; a false spirit of industry was immediately infused into all classes and the Newspapers puffed most gloriously, on the increasing prospects of the manufactures of England. The puffing was scarcely at an end when it was found, that south America could not consume one third of the useful commodities sent out—and of all the useless things—things that an ignorant S. America could know nothing of there were whole ships full put by to enjoy a long old age on the shelves of the Venezuelan and Buenos Ayrean warehouses—It is the same now with Turkey—our *Iron shroes* to fight the Russians & save their country, in the next war are already on the anvil; things, certainly quite appropriate to the Turk now a days. And guns destined to kill if not, the person shot at, certainly him that shoots;—such as we see imported into Canada for the use of the Indians.

This is the system pursued in proud England for some time; that on which the glory of the empire hinges has about the same run as the fashionable cut of a new fangled bonnet. There is a mania in every thing, whether it be a mania from superabundance or want; whether mechanics starve or Lords ride in coaches. That about to prevail at present may be called the *Turco-mania*. Next year it will take another turn, as will be seen by directing one's attention to the list of insolvents, the committals to bedlam and the suicides.

To the Editor of THE VINDICATOR.

SIR, I request you will be good enough to insert the following in your next paper.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, G. W. AUBREY.

As it appears to me that some late transactions in this city have not been properly understood, I am induced to trespass once more upon the public, and shall endeavor first, more clearly to point out the grounds upon which my original opinion was founded, and 2d, shall by my recantation of those opinions, attempt to make G. C.

Coffin some demands for the insinuations contained in the pamphlet he has denominated *infamous* but whether infamous from its falsehood or its truth, I have not yet been able to learn,—and if in the course of the following observations, I should fortunately succeed in making it appear that, instead of there existing any cause for his character being obscured by even the slightest shadow of reproach, he is, on the contrary, possessed of every virtue and every good quality, I must he will justly appreciate this open avowal, and think that it is better to be made late than never.

Presuming then, that the public are in possession of all that has already been put forth on this subject, I shall commence with some illustrations of the grounds upon which my original opinion, however erroneous, was formed. Suppose then, that Mr. Forbes, instead of making what was in fact nothing more than an apology for himself, had, when called to an account by G. C. Coffin, answered: "Yes, Sir, it is very true,—I did, make use of the expressions attributed to me, for which I now humbly go down on my knees to beg your pardon," and that G. C. Coffin had answered, "It is well Sir, I am satisfied, you have made ample amends, but beware of a repetition of such conduct," and suppose also, that this alleged apologise had added—"Nevertheless, notwithstanding all I have just said, you are, Sir, what I asserted you were, and you know that you are, and you know that I can prove it." Suppose the conversation to have occurred in this manner which, I think, giving G. C. Coffin every advantage, is there any man that can pronounce this to be an apology, that a gentleman, that is one who passes for such, must alone assent the being *colla liar*, and suffer him to escape with impunity who, in more measured and courtly language, directly taxes him with the conduct to which such a term can be justly applied? Again, if, as all parties admit, Mr. Forbes actually told G. C. Coffin, when he asked what was meant by calling him a liar, that it was the case, that by G. C. Coffin he knew it to be so, and that it could be proved. In such a case, I say, the whole of the inhabitants of America might have five years given them to devise every kind of apology that could be imagined, but not one of the countless number so invented would be of any avail as a salve; to heal the wounded honor of G. C. Coffin, unless something similar to the following were hit upon: "I (Mr. Forbes) have called G. C. Coffin a paltzy fellow and a liar; he asked me, why I called him a liar: I answered, because he had said he had given four dollars for the use of a bull, which I knew to be false. Now I hereby declare, that in respect to the above accusation, I have been completely mistaken; that G. C. Coffin never told me nor any one else that he had given four dollars for the use of a bull, consequently that he is no liar, but that I am."

I now come to the second part of my object, and feel convinced that if in any thing I have previously said, there should be found by an envious and censorious world to be, even the most remote insinuation against G. C. Coffin's character, he will be completely restored to their good opinion, when he is clearly demonstrated to possess resignation, humility, forbearance, prudence, bravery, and morality. The three first Christian like virtues have been so conspicuously displayed by him in all the late transactions, that those who run may read; upon those, therefore, it is needless to expatiate, and I shall positively proceed with my reasonings to prove his claim to prudence—one of the first and most comprehensive virtues, and as the poet says—

"Nullum in vobis, si sit prudentia."

If there were a rivalry between two nations for superiority in naval warfare, if a ship of the one nation should challenge one of equal force belonging to the other, and should, when her opponent had advanced to meet her, set all sail and seek for shelter in some neutral harbour: should the forts protecting that harbour pour forth their indignant fire, and menace the dastard recreant with quick and inevitable destruction, if she persisted for one moment to contaminate their shores with her hateful presence, should this vain boaster, driven to desperation, turn about, and face the foe from whom she had just fled, as far as the point of honor might be concerned, she would be allowed to pursue her course unmolested. Should she afterwards, unable to bear the goads and reproaches of her country, be instigated to the attempt of restoring her lost character by some daring and hazardous exploit, and should she for that purpose seek her old antagonist, or wander off from her accustomed track of security in search of a new one, she would be allowed as far as the point of honor is concerned, and if there were no vessels of inferior force on whom she could wreak her baneful and venomous vengeance, to roam over the whole expanse of the wide ocean, undisturbed and unmolested—all her vauntings and vain boasts would excite only the contempt of the world, and should she ever provoke a contest by coming to actual blows, she would meet with the chastisement which the coward is almost always sure to receive; or granting that by a few lucky shots she might disable her adversary, and that—

"Those who fight and run away May live to fight another day."

She would ever afterwards be quoted as one who had disgraced the nation to which she belonged. Or, to state the case in another point of view—Should an officer or a gentleman, to whom "honor is his dearest treasure," receive a gross affront from one of equal standing with himself, should he live upon an island, and cross a river half a mile broad with his pistols paraded to the view of all the boatmen, and brimful of wrath and indignation call upon the unfortunate offender for satisfaction; should this devoted victim signify a ready acquiescence to his request; should they meet, and should the challenger, after having arrived at the scene of combat, take to his heels and scamper off as fast as his legs could carry him;—should he never stop or look behind him till he came to the edge of a deep and yawning precipice: should he then by a nice calculation discover that on one side there was an unavoidable destruction;—on the other a possible chance of escape from;—to him, the most dreaded of all evils: should he then I say, retrace his steps and face his foe; the probability is, I think, that that foe would put up his pistols or sheathe his sword, as unworthy to be stained by the blood of so base a craven, unless, indeed, his life were menaced, and even then, let the event terminate as it might, the runaway's name would be branded with eternal ignominy. The above are only supposititious cases, but if any analogy could be found in them to the late business, and if consequently any thing derogatory to G. C. Coffin's bravery could be inferred, yet at the same time they manifestly evince his prudence, for honor is but a name, and life is a substance, and it certainly is prudent to prefer that which is substantial to that which is nominal. Having thus demonstrated his prudence, I will next, straggle as

it may seem, assert his claims to bravery; for, although the business with Mr. Forbes may be considered as an exception, yet every general rule has its exception, and it is equally maintained that the exception proves the truth of the general rule, therefore the exception combined with the following instances will prove G. C. Coffin to be eminent for high spirit and courage.— Instance 1st. Some months ago, G. C. Coffin was informed that a gentleman, his junior officer, had said something highly derogatory to his character: his high spirit could not brook a moment's delay, and summoning him from the sacred temple of God, formerly, and even now in some countries a sanctuary and a refuge for the greatest offenders, put him under an immediate arrest, thereby evincing that peculiar attribute of a brave and high spirit, the impatience of delay till the offence be atoned for.

2 When on the 19th of last October G. C. Coffin called Captain Piper to an account for having joined in a conversation about Apples at his own house, he added "besides an officer of the Staff Corps told me twelve months ago that you had made some remarks reflecting upon my character; now there are different kinds of bravery, one man will resent an insult directly it is communicated to him, another will board it up in his mind for a long time with a determination of taking notice of it upon a proper occasion; and as in all encounters arising from the vindication of one's honor, it is possible that the offended may fall as well as the offender, and as it certainly is a proof of magnanimity to be able to pursue the ordinary avocations of life undisturbed and untroubled by this possible contingency, so I trust that these two modes of manifesting courage meeting in one and the same individual, will not be supposed to detract from each other, but will be more justly considered as different modifications of the same virtue, which thus appearing under various forms may be said to have a more positive existence.

3 The insinuating upon Captain Piper's meeting him in the fatal field after the declared opinion of the two friends employed, that there was not sufficient matter to authorize him to drive matters to that extremity is another proof of the high courage of G. C. Coffin, for who but G. C. Coffin would have placed himself in such a precarious situation, knowing as he did that the two friends would abandon their ideas of propriety in compliance with his desire.

4 The calling upon me, who at the friend of Captain Piper had on the 19th of October been obliged to tell Mr. Kelly, that under the circumstances alluded to, I did not think that G. C. Coffin was worthy of receiving the satisfaction of a Gentleman from a Gentleman, the calling upon me I say 27 days after the above mentioned communication, for immediate satisfaction is another proof of his high and spontaneous sense of honor, and was at the same time paying me a very high compliment; for when G. C. Coffin so called upon me, it cannot be doubted, without exciting a greater reflection upon his character than I am willing to do, but that he imagined I would accede to his demand; and consequently that although I would adopt a line of conduct which might be the means of throwing a slur upon my friends character, yet that I possessed too much good sense to act in a manner which would affect my own; consequently that I would meet him, and consequently that his own life would be endangered; it is therefore as I have said, another proof of his courage.

5 After having been arrested by one of the constables and taken to the Police Office for the purpose of giving bail to keep the peace, the declaration of G. C. Coffin "that they were all a parcel of cowards who would not fight," was certainly in a high degree magnanimous and courageous evincing in so public a place a bold and open defiance of all his supposed enemies, and again throwing down the gauntlet which the rejected before, he supposed such a declaration would cause to be taken up.

Having undertaken to prove G. C. Coffin's morality I have made particular enquiries respecting the transaction of the bull, and find that his having uttered a falsehood upon that occasion can be proved by the most undeniable evidence, but as this is but one instance, and as to prove a general rule there must always be an exception; so I trust his morality will be clearly established, unless indeed any one else should unfortunately be him be able to adduce other similar instances; at present, "De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio," therefore, his morality cannot be impeached.

I trust that the solidity of the above reasoning will convince every impartial and unprejudiced mind that I have proved the proposition I undertook to establish, and that no one will assert that it is founded upon false principles and that the Ass the clothed in the skin of the Lion will always be betrayed by his ears and by his braying. In such a case I should answer, that in the present age of refinement the art of *deceit* is not encouraged that fashions have changed, that a white feather instead of being a disgrace is an honor.—

"That to wear a white feather is many a man's doom,

But what of one feather he wears a whole plume" and consequently that G. C. Coffin is a highly honorable man.

G. W. AUBREY.

The steam boat Hercules left this port for Quebec last night on the last trip. It is expected she will return, and winter at our wharves, seldom ply so late as the month of December. We understand she takes down a considerable quantity of Flour, which is remarkably scarce in Quebec. There being not as much, it is supposed, as will last more than two months.

We perceive by the Quebec papers, that the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is prorogued by Royal Proclamation to Friday January 22nd, then to meet for DISPATCH OF BUSINESS.

### AWFUL INTELLIGENCE

The Catholic Church.—Our Puritan fathers would have stood aghast could they have seen the progress of the Roman Catholic Church even in New-England. Two Catholic papers are now published, one in Boston, the citadel of orthodoxy, and the other in Hartford. In Maine, there are many Catholic churches, which are well attended on the Sabbath. One in Portland; one in Whitfield; one in New Castle; one in Eastport (we believe); with some others which we unregularly visit. In April last, it is said twenty five Jesuits arrived in New-York, who were sent to this country for the dissemination of Papal religion; the College of the Propaganda at Rome has for several years expended one hundred thousand dollars annually for the support of Jesuit Missionaries in the valley of the Mississippi. In Michigan, and Florida, the Catholics already are in the majority.—Portland Advertiser.

### BIRTHS

Yesterday, Mrs. Benjamin Hart, of a daughter. Yesterday, Mrs. Daniel M. Naughton, of a daughter. At Naperville, on Tuesday last, the Lady of G. Herr, Esquire of a son. At York, Mrs. Dr. Mc. Caprie, of a daughter. In the London District, F. C. on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Windham Pollard, of the 86th Regiment of foot on half pay, of a daughter. At Perth on the 8th inst., the Lady of Charles Henry Saxe, Esquire of a son.

### MARRIED

At Dorvillers, near Bethune, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. Jackson, Samuel Usher, Esquire, Barrister, Quebec, to Harriet, daughter of Major Colclough, of Dorvillers.

LOST ON Saturday last between Fran- cis Xavier St. and the River side Two Ten Dollar and Four Ten Dollar Bills. The finder will receive a reward of one third the amount by bringing them to this office. Dec. 1. 1821.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

31. FEBRUARY, 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 the regulation of a Common, for the making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any Exclusive Rights or Privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewing of any Act of the Provincial Parliament, or for the 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 at the Church door 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.

12th March, 1817. RESOLVED, That hereafter, this House will not receive any Petition for private Bills after the first fifteen days of each Session.

22d March, 1819. RESOLVED, that after the present session before any Petitions praying leave to bring in a private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to Petition for such Bill shall upon giving the notice prescribed by the Rules of the 3rd day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice, stating the Toll which they intend to ask, the extent of the privileges, 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.

THURSDAY, 4th MARCH, 1824. RESOLVED, That any Petitioner for an Exclusive Privilege do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House a sum of ten pounds, before the Bill for such exclusive privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expenses of the said private Bill, which sum shall be returned to the Petitioner if they do not obtain the passage of the law. Attest. Wm. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Ass.

### CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLEE.

3e FEVRIER 1810. Resolu.—Qu'apres la fin de la presente session avant qu'il soit presente a cette chambre aucune petition pour obtenir permission d'introduire un bill prive pour eriger un pont ou des ponts, pour regler quelque commune, pour regler quelque chemin de barriere, ou pour accorder a quelque individu ou a des individus quelque droit ou privilege exclusifs quelconque, ou pour alterer ou renouveler quelque acte du Parlement Provincial pour de semblables objets, il sera donne notice de telle application qu'on se proposera de faire dans la Gazette de Quebec, et dans un affiche posee a la porte de l'Eglise des paroisses qui pourront etre interessees par la dite application, ou l'endroit le plus public s'il n'y a point d'Eglise pendant deux mois au moins avant que telle petition soit presentee.

12e Mars 1817. Resolu.—Qu'a la venir cette chambre ne recevra des petitions pour des bills privileges que dans les premiers 15 jours de chaque session.

22e Mars 1819. Resolu.—Qu'apres la presente session, avant qu'il soit presente a cette chambre aucune petition pour obtenir permission d'introduire un bill prive pour eriger un pont de peage, la personne ou les personnes qui se proposeront de petitionner pour un tel bill, en donnant le nombre de l'ordonnance qui sera au troisieme denier Mil-huit-cent-dix, donneront, aussitot meme temps et de la meme maniere, un avis notifiant les lieux qu'elles se proposeront de demanier, l'etendue du privilege, l'elevation des arches, l'espace entre les culées ou piliers pour le passage des cages, cages ou batimens et mentionnant si elles se proposent de bair un pont-levis ou non, et les dimensions de tels pont-levis.

4 Mars 1824. Resolu.—Que tout petitionnaire demandant un privilege exclusif, deposite entre les mains du greffier de cette chambre une somme de vingt cinq livres, avant que le bill pour tel privilege, ou tout autre bill, se presente a la Chambre, pour que le greffier en fasse lecture, pour priver en partie les depensees du dit bill prive; laquelle somme sera remise aux petitionnaires s'ils n'obtiennent pas la passage de la loi. (Atteste) Wm. B. LINDSAY, Greffier de la Chambre d'Assemblee.

Les imprimeurs de gazettes, et autres papiers nouvelles publies en cette Province, sont priés d'insérer les resolutions ci-dessus dans leurs papiers respectifs dans les deux langues jusqu'à la prochaine assemblée de la Legislature.

PITCH, OAKUM, TAR ANCHORS, CHAINS, ROSIN 25 TUNS OF CHALK, SHIPS, AND BOATS COLORS, MADE TO ORDER BY FRANCIS MULLINS N° 3 St. Francois Xavier Street. N. B. A Constant supply of SALT FISH AND OIL. November 27 1820.

J. S. KOLLMYER, MERCHANT-TAILOR Most respectfully informs his friends & the Public in general that he has received per British Sovereigns, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Articles in his line, adapted to the Season, which he has no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. N. B. Six or eight good JOURNEYMEN will meet with constant employ by immediate application. Nov. 17. 39.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. Tenders will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 1st DECEMBER next, from persons willing to contract to BAKE BREAD from Government Flour, for the Troops, &c. at this place, and its vicinity, for one year, commencing from the 25th DECEMBER next.

Tenders to express the quantity of good wholesome and sweet Bread, which will be delivered for each hundred pounds of Flour, received from the King's Magazine; also, the real signatures of two respectable Sureties, for the faithful performance of the Contract. Further particulars may be ascertained at this Office. Commissariat, Bytown, Rideau. October 30, 1820.

### COPPER AND TIN WORK.

MATHEW GORMLEY, informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Quaree Surtees, to McGill STREET, otherwise the Hay Market, opposite Mr. Cusick's, where he carries on COPPER AND TIN WORK in all its different branches.—From his superior abilities in nanking STILL WORMS, with every article in the Copper line; and by furnishing good materials, he hopes to be favoured with a share of the public patronage. All orders with which he may be favoured, shall be punctually attended to. Montreal, November 27, 1820.

### TENNIS-MILL TAVERN.

ON THE ST. JOY ROAD QUEBEC. THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement received from them since his commencement in the above line, he begs leave to inform the gentry and public, that in his small establishment they will find during the winter season, good WINES LIQUORS AND REFRESHMENTS, always ready; LUNCH prepared every Day for those who take pleasure-drives to that part of the country, as the St. Joy Road commands the most advantageous view of the country around QUEBEC; he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. JOHN MOLLOY. Quebec, Sept. 24th 1820.

### JOHN MOLLOY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 24th 1820. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. The above reward will be paid to any person who give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Thieves, who broke open, on the night of the 16th instant, or morning of the 17th, the Coach House of Mrs. Bowers, and stole there from the Linen Cover of the Carriage and destroyed one of the Cushions. Montreal, November 16 1820.

STRAYED, a black Cow, heavy in calf. The owner may have her by application at this office and paying expenses. The aforesaid Cow will be sold by auction on the 1st DECEMBER next, for her expenses, if not claimed before then. Montreal, Nov. 6 1822.

SLEIGHS AND BURLINS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber will have a few good SLEIGHS AND BURLINS ready by the next Snow, warranted made of the best materials. MICHAEL O'MEARA, COACH-MAKER, Hay-Market. Montreal, 20 Nov. 1822.

### Chasseur's Museum OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the HONOUR to inform the Public that his MUSEUM is now open, No. 4 St. Helen's Street Upper-Town. P. CHASSEUR. Quebec, Sep. 11.

CASH FOR FURS.—The highest market price will be paid for all kinds of Shipping and Hatting Furs, by the Subscriber, the premises lately occupied by J. Jones, Esq. No. 72 St. Paul Street. J. G. LALANNE. For Sale Cheap. 8000 Muskrat Skins, Nov. 18th, 1822. 55—1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER having discount inue business for himself, begs to tender his services to merchants and others, for the purpose of purchasing GRAIN, ASHES, and TIMBER FOR BUILDING AND EXPORTATION, and FIRE WOOD of every description, which he would deliver here or in MONTREAL for a moderate Commission; he would, also, act as agent for persons wishing to obtain lands in this flourishing part of the country, being enabled from his knowledge of the localities, to place to give every information required. Letters addressed to him and left at the Post Office in MONTREAL will be duly attended to. T. Mc DONALD. Beauharois 19th Sept. 1820.

AT THEIR STORES, on SATURDAY next the 23rd instant, will be Sold, to close Consignments:—All extensive assortment of Cloths, Flushing, Cassimeres, Flannels, Serges, Tartan Plaids, Bombazines, Bombazines, Moreens, Worsteds Shawls, green Baize, Calicoes, Goussery Frockes, Worsteds Braids, grey Cottons, Salempores, Irish Linens, brown Holland, Osnaburghs, bleached Sheets, printed Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Braees, Pins, Buttons, &c. &c.

Two Trunks containing rich Bonnet and other Ribbons, black lace Veils, black silk Braids, Gauze Handkerchiefs, rich quilted Mitts and black Berlin Buttons, for Ladies' dresses, Ladies Waist Buckles on boards, black Scarlet and Plaid silk Velvets, black Crape, &c. &c.

—LIKEWISE— 20 dozen thick Shammy Skins, and 7 pieces *Etoffe du Peau*. Sale to commence at ONE O'CLOCK.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscriber, in addition to his us very general Assortment, viz. Muscovado Sugar, Leeward Island Rum, Best Cognac Brandy, Do. Hollands in wood, Do. do. in stone jars, FRENCH WINES:—

Barsac, Albarion, Frontignan, Burgundy, Sauterne, Charet, about to be landed. Ex. *Eliza, McKelvey* Superior malt Whiskey, Boiled and raw Linsed Oil, Sallad or Florence Oil, Pepper, Nutmegs, Wine Corks, French and English Bottles, Dry Red Lead, White do. in Oil, Lamp Black, Real Poland Starch, Nails, Scrubbing Brushes, Bran, Oats, Expected Daily. Ox, Cow, and Trace CHAINS, and New stile GRIND-STONES. FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE, 22, St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, 24th July, 1820. 6—1f

STOLEN, From the subscribers house On Yesterday morning between the hours of 6 and 7 O'clock by the servant girl a lady's blue coat, fr trimmings a remnant of lady's cloth, 31-2 yards, a large blue silk shawl, with rich worked borders, a Lady's black silk gown, a pair of lady's boots, a german pipe silver, gilt mounted, a patch work quilt and other articles not known.—The girl had on when she went away, a grey cloak, buff lined gown with two hoods, is a native of Ireland, florid complexion, four months in Canada, and goes by the name of Catherine Walsh. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the goods. PETER MERCKEL. Notre Dame Street.

### Sheriff Sales.

The undermentioned Lands and Tenements have been seized and will be sold at the respective times and places as mentioned below: All persons having claims on the same are hereby required to make them known according to Law. All oppositions *afin d'annuler*, *afin de distraire* or *afin de charger*, except in case of *ventiditions Espagnoles*, to which no such oppositions are by Law allowed, are required to be filed with the Sheriff, at his Office previous to the *fiées* days next proceeding the day of sale. Oppositions *afin de conserver* may be filed at any time within two days next after the return of the Writ.

### DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

William Snowdon vs Jacques Lalonde.—A lot of land at the Cote des Saints, in the parish of St. Scholastique, containing 2 arpents in front upon the road of the said Cote, by the depth of one arpent, and thence taking three arpents in width by 24 arpents in depth; bounded in front partly by the road and partly by the emplacement of *Fr. de St. Poirer*.—Sale at the church door of the parish of St. Scholastique, on the 7th of December, at ten o'clock.—Writ returnable on the 1st Feb.

Jean Baptiste Cymard vs John Trevel, senior.—A lot of ground in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, in the Barony of Longueuil, in the county of Huntingdon, 2 arpents by 20; bounded in front by the River Richelieu, in rear by one *Heritier* on one side by one *Chastelle*, and on the other side by J. Lyneil; with a house and other buildings thereon erected.—Sale at the door of the Parish of St. John the Evangelist in the town of Dorchester, on the 14th December, at ten o'clock.—Writ returnable on the 1st Feb.

Catherine Macrao vs George Donaldson.—A lot of land in the parish of St. Mary, in the seigniorie of *Montreal*, known as lot 14 in the 2nd division of the said seigniorie, containing 3 arpents in front by about 23 arpents in depth; bounded in front by the highway, in rear by the lands of the 3th concession, on one side by Robert Stevenson, and on the other side by John Donaldson; with a house thereon erected. Sale at the church door of St. Mary, on the 14th December, at ten o'clock. Writ returnable on the 1st Feb.

Louis Narcisse Roy vs Joseph P. Dupuis.—A lot of land in the parish of St. Jacques, of irregular figure, containing 71 arpents in superficies; between *Jules Poirer* and *Fransois Sivigny*, *Salomon Banger*, and *Louis Blain*; with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected.—Sale at the church door of the parish of St. Jacques, on the 28th December, at ten o'clock. Writ returnable on the 1st Feb.

Louis Turcot vs Jean Barret.—A lot of land to the southwest of the river Turgeon, seigniorie of *Montreal*, being lot No. 16, 3 arpents by 20; bounded in front by *Etienne Caron* and *Pierre Prault*, with a house &c. thereon erected.—Sale at the church door of the Mission of St. Martin, on the 28th December, at ten o'clock.—Writ returnable on the 1st Feb.

Joseph Carrier vs Marie Anne Larocque.—A lot of land in the parish of St. Hyacinthe, 2 arpents by 16; between *Joseph Racine* and one *Leduc*.—Sale at the church door of the parish of St. Hyacinthe, on the 28th December, at ten o'clock.—Writ returnable the 1st Feb.

Marguerite Provost vs Pierre Ignace Pichet.—A lot of land in the parish of St. Cuthbert, one arpent and a half in front by about 3 arpents in depth, from thence taking 3 arpents in front by 23 arpents in depth; between the Hon. J. Cuthbert and *Antoine Moreau*; with a wooden house and barn thereon erected.—Sale at the church door of the parish of St. Cuthbert, on the 7th December, at ten o'clock.—Writ returnable on the 1st Feb.

Louis Racine vs Jean Baptiste Gauthier.—A lot of land in the parish of St. Roch, in the seigniorie of *L'Assomption*, 3 arpents by 20; between *Terzia Dosage* and *Larocque*; with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected.—A lot of land at *Cote St. Roch*, in the *Fief Marais*, in the parish of *Cote St. Roch*, 3 arpents by 23, between *E. Marois* and *Jean Gauthier*, with the exception of two pieces of ground to be taken therefrom, subject to an annual life rent of 14 bushels of wheat and 9 bushels of peas.—Sale at the church door of the parish of St. Roch, on the 8th December, at ten o'clock.—Writ returnable on the 1st Feb.

Louis Turcot vs Jean Barret.—A lot of land of the southwest of the river Turgeon, seigniorie of *Montreal*, being lot No. 16, 3 arpents by 20, with a house, &c. thereon erected.—Sale at the Church door of the Mission of St. Martin, on the 28th December, at 10 o'clock.

Joseph Carrier vs Marie Anne Larocque.—A lot of land in the parish of St. Hyacinthe, two arpents in front by 20 arpents in depth, bounded in front by the *chemin du point de depth*, bounded in front by the St. Andre, on one side by *Joseph Racine*, on the other side by one *Leduc*.—Sale at the Church door of the parish of St. Hyacinthe, on the 28th December, at 10 o'clock.

Louis Comte vs Toussaint Leduc dit LaFamme.—A lot of ground in the Recollet Suburb, containing 20 feet in front, by 11 feet in depth; bounded in front by *Collegé-Street*, in the rear by *Pierre More dit Marin*, and *Austin Cuvillier*, on the north-west side by *Pierre Fournier*, or his representatives; and on the southwest side by *Inspector-Street*.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on the 28th December, at 11 o'clock.

Gabriel Roy vs William Thomas.—A lot of ground at the Coteau St. Louis in the city of Montreal, planted with fruit trees; 45 feet in front by 24 feet wide; bounded in front by *St. Alexandre Street*, in rear by *the Chemin Laporte*, on one side by *Dr. Benjamin Berthelot*, on the other side by *Pierre Fortin*.—Sale at the Sheriff's office, on the 4th of January at 11 o'clock.

Charles Kilbourn vs William Arms.—A lot of land in the township of Stansted, on the north side of the Canal leading to the great mill formerly belonging to Charles Kilbourn fifty feet in length and 12 feet Canal by 30 feet in width; with ground adjoining sufficient to build a coal-house thereon; with free ingress and egress to the highway; with the privilege of erecting thereon a trip-hammer, and to carry on all sorts of blacksmith's business, and no other; with the use of all water for said purpose in preference to all others.—with a trip hammer shop thereon erected.—Sale at the church door in the township of Stansted, on the 4th of January, at ten o'clock.

Moyse Hivert vs Jean Bruneau.—A lot of land in the concession du St. Esprit in the parish of St. Genevieve de Berthier, 2 arpents by 27; between *J. B. Baron* and one *Duclarme*; with a house, barn and stable thereon erected.—Sale at the church door of the parish of Berthier, on the 4th January, at ten o'clock.

### DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

William Price vs Joseph Edouard Landry and Joseph Louis Landry.—A lot of land in the parish of St. Ignace, bounded on the north-west by one

POETRY.

MISS LONDON'S NEW VOLUME OF POETRY.

O no, sweet lady, not to thee That set and chilling tone, By which the feelings on themselves So utterly are thrown: For mine has sprung upon my lips. Impatient to express The handing charm of thy sweet voice And gentle loveliness. A very fairy queen thou art, Whose only spells are on the heart.

Thou art not of that wilder race Upon the mountain side, Able alike the summer sun, And winter blast to bide; But thou art of that gentle growth Which asks some loving eye To keep it in sweet guardianship, Or it must droop and die; Requiring equal love and care, Even more delicate than fair.

I cannot paint to thee the charm Which thou hast wrought on me; Thy laugh, so like the wild bird's song In the first bloom-touch'd tree. You spoke of lovely Italy, And of its thousand flowers; Your lips had caught the music breath Amid its summer bow'rs. And can it be a form like thine Has braved the stormy Appennine? I'm standing now with one white rose Where silver waters glide; I've flung that white rose on the stream,— How light it trembles the tide! The clear waves seem as if they loved So beautiful a thing; And finally to the scented leaves The laughing sunbeams cling. A summer voyage—fairly freight,— And such, sweet lady, be thy fate!

BY FRANCIS QUABLES.

Non omnia quod hic mient surum est. False world, thou ly'st: thou canst not lead The last delight: Thy favors cannot gain a friend: They are so slight: Thy morning pleasures make an end To please at night: Few are the warts that thou supply'st; And yet thou vaunt'st, and yet thou vy'st With Heaven: fond earth thou boast'st, false world thou ly'st. Thy babbling tongue tells golden tales Of endless treasure; Thy bounty offers easy sales Of lasting pleasure; Thou ask'st the conscience what she will And swear'st to ease her: There's none can want where thou supply'st, There's none can give where thou deny'st Alas! fond world thou boast'st, false world thou ly'st.

What well advised ear regards What earth can say? Thy words are gold, but thy rewards Are painted clay: Thy cunning can but pack the cards, Thou canst play: Thy game at weak'st, still thou by'st If seen, and then deny'st; Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st.

Thy tinsel bonom seems a mint Of new coin'd treasure; A paradise that has no stint No change, no measure; A painted cake, but nothing in't, Nor wealth, nor pleasure: Vain earth! that falsely thus comply'st, With man; vain man, that thou rely'st On earth, vain man, thou boast'st; vain earth, thou ly'st.

What mean dull souls, in this high measure To baberdash In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure Is dross and trash? The height of whose enchanting pleasure Is but a flash? Are these the goods that thou supply'st Us mortals with? Are these the highest? Can these bring cordial peace? False world, thou ly'st.

Miscellany.

THE RAT WORRYING MATCH.

Most of our readers who take an interest in the sporting events, have no doubt heard of or seen the wonderful feats of the famous dog Billy, of rat-catching notoriety, who, for wagers, is in the habit of destroying a quantity of rats in a given time, at the Westminster pit; this canine Billy may say "bide

his diminished head," as a most powerful rival and rat enemy, has made his appearance in the Manchester sporting arena, in the shape of a human being, calling himself William Hall, who, on Saturday last, at the Red Lion Inn, Salford, for a wager of thirty shillings! undertook to destroy with his teeth—his hands tied behind him—eleven full-grown rats, in the short space of twelve minutes. The disgusting exhibition which took place in the long room of the Red Lion, drew together a considerable number of persons, though but few, if any, of respectability. The rats were tied to a table, which turned upon a swivel, and the exhibitor, a ruffianly looking fellow, chased them round, and actually succeeded in destroying the above number, in the course of nine minutes; and to crown all, the brute literally eat a part of the last rat, for the gratification of his gaping admirers, and exultingly remarked, that he would dispatch a weasel after the same manner, if his patrons would provide him with one.—Manchester Paper.

GEORGE IV. DESCENDED FROM A BURGHER OF NORDEN.

The principality of East Friesland, as our readers will recollect, was incorporated with the Kingdom of Hanover in the year 1815; and it is worthy of remark, that on his mother's side George the Fourth, who has added this gem to his German inheritance, is descended from a race of stout Frisian Burghers.—We do not mean to insinuate that he forfeits, but he enhances, by this circumstance, his claim to the loyalty of a nation of shopkeepers; besides which, a knowledge of the precedent may serve to warm the imagination of the traders of the present day with a vision of the regal glories in which their posterity may bask—some six hundred years from hence.

But to the point.—The first scion of the princely house of East Friesland, whose name in its national annals was Cirk, an affluent citizen of the town of Norden, in the thirteenth century. His son Edward Cirkcena, in the year 1269, joined the Crusaders under Louis IX, of France, shone as a leading personage in their sacred host, and was not only dubbed a knight by the French sovereign, but in testimony of his noble bearing, enjoyed the distinction of being permitted to wear a "Golden Lilly," amidst the plumes of his helmet. On his return from the Holy land, he became hauptling of Grotiel, a station of the highest rank among the Frisian nobles; and his posterity continued to enjoy it from father to son, until the year 1553, when Ulrich Cirkcena was chosen "Lord Paramount of East Friesland" by the assembled states, and the year succeeding was raised to the dignity of Count of the empire by Conrad the Fourth. This individual was in fact, the founder of the dynasty of Cirkcenas, from which sprang the subsequent Counts and princes of East Friesland. The male branch of this sovereign became extinct in the person of Charles Edzard, who died in 1599; but its female branch has given monarchs and princes to many a European people, as will appear in tracing the maternal descent of our present sovereign.

Edzard's daughter Maria (1579—1616) married Julius Ernest, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg in 1614, and two years afterwards gave birth to Maria Catherine, who was afterwards espoused to Adolphus Frederic III. inherited successfully the dukedom of Mecklenburg Strelitz; but leaving no male issue, Gustava Carolina, a daughter of the first of these two, brought her husband and cousin, Christian Lewis Duke of Mecklenburg Grabow, the inheritance of the dukedom of Mecklenburg Scherwin in the year 1755, and from this union the present princes are descended.

ANTIDOTE TO FRUSSIC ACID.

M. Dauvergne, in a letter to M. Gay Lussac, dated, Paris, April 25, states that M. Simeon, apothecary to the hospital of St. Denis, poisoned a cat with hydrocyanic acid, by placing two drops in the corner of his eye; the animal was violently affected, and when to all appearance past recovery, a large quantity of Chlorine was diffused in his throat, which very soon alleviated the symptoms, and when able to raise his head, which before he could not do, he appeared to take pleasure in smelling the chlorine, from the relief it afforded. In an hour he arose on his feet, and in the course of two hours more, scarcely any traces of morbid symptoms remained. The experiment has been tried on various other animals with similar results.—ANN. D. & CHENIN.

SPANISH GUERRILLAS.

In the Marquis Londonderry's interesting Narrative of the Peninsular War some curious instances are recorded of the desperate daring of the Guerrillas.—One, in particular, in which the Govern-

nor of Ciudad Rodrigo was carried off and delivered to the British. The fate of General Pileau was more tragical, and equally the result of great intrepidity.—His column of ten thousand men were marching on the frontiers of Portugal, along the bank of the Tagus. The road was in a very narrow plain, between the river and some mountains. Five or six men proceeded in the line; fifty or sixty followed; then came the advanced guard after which General Pileau at the head of the main body: he was riding listlessly along, perhaps forty yards, certainly not more, in advance of the column.—The road turned; and when his men came up, they found him mortally wounded and stripped of his regimentals. A few Guerrillas had surprised, stabbed, and stripped him in a moment. Pursuit was useless; and the coat he had worn was used afterwards throughout the whole campaign by a Guerilla Chief, who had been a physician, and was very much distinguished.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

One day, as the King and Madame de Maintenon were speaking in friendly terms of the Court of England, when there was the expectation of concluding peace with Queen Anne, the Duchess of Burgundy, who was playfully skipping about, said—"Aunt, it must be confessed that Queens govern better than Kings. Shall I tell you why? Because women rule under Kings and men under Queens." The best of the joke was, that both the King and Madame de Maintenon laughed heartily at the observation, and thought it very just.

CONSCIENTIOUS HANGMAN.

In the persecutions as they are termed in the west of Scotland, the progress of the ruling party was nearly stopped, neither by judges, juries, nor witnesses, but by the executor of the law. The man's name was Wm. Sutherland: and he has given, in an account that he published after the trials were over, an amusing history of his adventures. He was a Highlander, and came down to the Lowlands, partly to seek employment, and partly to learn English. His master at Glasgow having failed, he became a cleaner of chimnies, and was induced because it was agreeable to the Scriptures to hang a witch. This was his first essay—but his perusal of the Bible having made him a friend to the Covenanters.—When called by the Magistrates of Irvine in 1666, to hang a couple of the persons that had been taken prisoners at the battle of Pentland, he peremptorily refused. He was put in the stocks, led out to be shot, and every means used to intimidate him into obedience; but the hangman was true to his principles, and it was found necessary to procure (which was not done without much difficulty) another Jack Ketch, who was less scrupulous, before the sentence was carried into effect.

LONDON DIALECTS.

The following specimen of a conversation at a public trial, gives a singular example of the variations of the King's English in London:—

At Union Hall, a gentleman was summoned by the driver of a cabriolet, for not paying the full fare. "Please your vurship," said the driver, who was amere youth, "I tuk this ere gemman up in my copperlid, jist opposite the Lesum, in the strand. Vell, ven the gemman gita in, he says, 'Take me the niggest way to the Orns at Kensington.' I driv the gemman there like vinking. It was arter twelve o'clock at night, and monstous dark, so I asked the gemman three bob (3s.) The gemman said he you'dn't stand no more nor eighteen pence. 'Blow me fat,' says I, 'if that aint a good un.' So, being a young un, and not liking to be done, your vurship I jist goes to the coach-stand to ask the advice of some of the old uns. They told me the fair was two bob, and yourpence back carriage—seeing as how, your vurship, I drive the gemman hoff of the stones. The gemman said he you'dn't come no more than two bob (2s.); so by the advice of Tom Arisson (your vurship knows Tom) I had the gemman up for the hod browns.—for yourpence will buy two half quarters, your vurship on a c:ld night."

The tragedy of George Barnwell has been acted over again in France with a melancholy reality. The culprit in this case is one Ander Lapauvre, a resident of Ecouen. His uncle, Marcel Lepauvre, who possessed a property of about 15,000 francs, having arrived from Paris, Andre on the following day set out with him to walk to a windmill in the neighbourhood, with the proprietor of which he had some business to transact. When they had reached the wood of Ecouen, Andre made some business to return home, leaving his intended victim to pursue his way alone. It was nearly dusk and the murderer soon retracing

his steps, sprang upon the old man suddenly in a lonely part of the path, and strangled him before he gave utterance to a cry. Since his arrest he has confessed his guilt to a Magistrate, and avowed, that the knowledge of his uncle having made him his heir was the motive of his crime. The assassin, who is a journeyman, about 50 years of age has, been committed to the prison of Pontoise. His trial will come on at the next assizes at Versailles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ROAD BETWEEN BELCIEL AND VARENNES.—The undersigned COMMISSIONERS, appointed by virtue of a certain Act of the 10th George IV, passed during the last Session of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE of LOWER CANADA, entitled "An Act more effectually to provide and improve the Internal Communications," to direct and overlook the disbursement of a certain sum of money appropriated for the purpose of making a Road to open a communication between Belciel and Varennes—give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are ready to receive written TENDERS for making the said Road. All persons who wish to Contract for the performance of this undertaking, with apply to either of the undersigned Commissioners, at Varennes, or at Belciel from this day to the TENTH of JANUARY next inclusive, to see the plan of the Work to be done, visit the places and receive the necessary information.

Contractors will furnish two Securities, to be approved of by the Commissioners, for the due execution of such Contracts as may be entered into, the names of the Securities must be mentioned in writing the proposals. The Tenders to be sealed and addressed to either of the Commissioners, previous to the TENTH day of JANUARY next, at the house of Aime' Massue' Esquire, one of the said Commissioners, and residing at the village of Varennes—on which day they will be opened at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon.—Persons who offer for the Work, are requested to attend with their respective Securities at the opening of the Tenders, in order to give any explanations that may be required, and pass the necessary Contracts.

All the work done will be subject to be visited and inspected by scientific persons; will be commenced eight days at furthest after notice given to the Contractors of the approval of their offers by His Excellency the Administrator; and will be continued, without interruption, until completely finished. Payments will be made to Contractors as the Works advance, till one third of the amount is paid, and the other two thirds will not be paid till the whole works are finished and completed, and a certificate produced, signed by experts, that they have been executed in conformity to the Contracts.

The offers are to be conditional—that is to say, subject to the approbation or the refusal of His Excellency the Administrator of this Province; and in case of disapproval, shall be considered null and void, without any allowance for damage, or any indemnity whatever—and on the contrary, in case of approval, will be valid and in full force, according to their form and tenor.

AIME MASSUE, AUGUSTIN CARTIER.

Varennes, Nov. 19, 1829.

CHEMIN NOUVEAU ENTRE BELCIEL ET VARENNES.—Les Soussignes Commissaires, appointes en vertu d'un certain Acte de la 10e de Geo. IV, passé durant la dernière Session de la Legislature de la Province du Bas Canada, intitulé "Acte pour pouvoir plus efficacement et améliorer les communications intérieures," pour diriger et surveiller la dépense d'une certaine somme de deniers, appropriés à l'effet de faire un chemin pour ouvrir une communication entre Belciel et Varennes, donnent avis public qu'ils sont prêts à recevoir des propositions par écrit, pour faire le dit chemin; et que toutes personnes, qui désireront contracter pour cet objet, pourront s'adresser à l'un ou l'autre des Commissaires soussignes, soit à Varennes, soit à Belciel, de ce jour au dixième Janvier prochain inclusivement, pour y avoir le plan des ouvrages à faire, visiter les lieux et prendre les informations nécessaires.

Les Contracteurs fourniront deux Cautions à la satisfaction des Commissaires, pour surte de l'exécution des marchés: Les noms des Cautions seront mentionnés dans les Propositions par écrit, qui seront remises, cachetées, à l'un ou l'autre des Commissaires, antérieurement au dixième jour de Janvier prochain, jour auquel elles seront ouvertes à Dix heures avant midi, en la maison d'AIME MASSUE, Ecuier, un des dits Commissaires, et résident au village de Varennes. Les personnes qui feront des Propositions, sont requises de se trouver présentes, accompagnées de leurs Cautions respectives sur le lieux, à l'ouverture des Propositions, afin de pouvoir donner les explications qui pourront être desirées alors, et passer les Contrats nécessaires.

Toutes les ouvrages seront soumis à la stricte inspection des personnes expertes, surte commences huit jours au plus tard, après notice donnée aux entrepreneurs, de l'approbation des Contrats par Son Excellence l'Administrateur, et se continueront, sans interruption, jusqu'à finition.

Les termes de payements seront à fur et mesure que les ouvrages avanceront, jusqu'à une somme n'excédant pas un tiers de celles pour lesquelles les marches auront été faites, nit oie paie, et le deux autres tiers ne seront payés jusqu'à ce que tous les ouvrages nit été parachevés et finis, et qu'il ait été donné un certificat d'experts, par écrit, qu'ils sont faits en conformité aux Contrats.

Les marches seront conditionnelles, c'est-à-dire, sujet à l'approbation ou au refus de Son Excellence l'Administrateur de cette Province, et en cas de refus considérés d'aucune force ni valeur de part ni d'autre; sans aucuns dommages ni indemnités quelconques; et au contraire en cas d'approbation seront valides et exécutoires suivant leurs formes et teneurs. AIME MASSUE, AUGUSTIN CARTIER, Varennes, Novembre 19, 1829.

JOHN TURNEY BEGS to acknowledge the grateful sense of obligation he feels to his friends and the public, for the kind support he has experienced since his commencement in business. He has on hands, at his Store, corner of Place d'Armes, opposite Doctor Arnold's, a large and general assortment of every article in his line, including Cloths and Cassimers, Flannel, white and coloured, English and Scotch Blankets, Scotch Plaidings and Serges, Bombazettes and Tartans, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Cotton, of every description, Printed Calicoes and Gingham, Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs of various kinds, A large assortment of best imitation Combs, &c. &c. Together with his usual supply of small wares, which he offers to the public at the most reduced prices. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORY East Corner of Papineau Square, Quebec (Suburbs) THE Subscriber's Linseed Oil Manufactory, being now in operation, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will constantly have on hand for sale, the best boiled and raw Linseed Oil: Also putty. All orders sent to him or left with Mr. Benjamin Stanes, New-Market, will be punctually attended to. 16th Dec. 1828. P. ROTTOT.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Montreal and vicinity, that he has removed his COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT from his late residence in St. Sacrament street, to the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN BLAIS, Blacksmith, Holy Market; where he intends to continue the Coach-making business, in the most extensive manner. He will be constantly supplied with every article in his line, of the most fashion able kind, and on the newest and most approve plans. Carriages painted and repaired in the neatest manner. N. B.—Springs made and repaired not inferior any in this Province. MICHAEL O'MEARA. February 5, 1829.

JOHN KELLY, Merchant Tailor, No. 4, St. François Xavier street. THANKFULL for past favours, respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, that he is constantly supplied with an elegant assortment of CLOTHES and WAISTCOATING for the best description, he hopes from his moderate charges and general knowledge in cutting to merit the public patronage as he is constantly supplied with the newest fashions from London and New-York. Montreal le 9th. 1829.

TO BE LET For One or Five years: a two-story FRAME HOUSE, 36 feet by 27, with a Cellar 7 feet deep, pleasantly situated on Fullum's Road, foot of the Quebec suburbs, near the Cottage of JAMES LESTER, Esq. there are three acres of Land attached to the premises, on which were planted last spring 24 apple, 12 plum and 12 cherry trees, which will bear fruit next year. The House is new, and has never been occupied. It is divided so as to accommodate two genteel families, without any communication between them. The houses will be let with or without the land, &c. would be a desirable residence for a gentleman, or a family, who wish to reside in the suburbs. The land is well calculated for a vegetable Garden, and could be rendered profitable. ALSO—For Sale, or to Let.—An excellent FARM, pleasantly situated in the flourishing town of Odolton, containing 112 arpents, fifty of which are well cleared and fit for cultivation. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling-house, a large and excellent Barn, and other out buildings, together with a shop or store, a excellent well of good water, and several springs on the farm: the situation is delightful, and would be desirable for an Irish, English or Scotch farmer. The terms will be made easy: application to be made to the subscriber, at the Commercial Hotel. Wm. CAMPBELL. Montreal, 23rd February, 1829.

Original Poems. MR. ADAM KIDD, of Quebec, has now ready for Publication, a New Work, entitled "THE HURON CHIEF, AND OTHER POEMS." It will contain 200 Octavo Pages, printed in the neatest manner, and on good paper, with THREE ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, illustrative of American Scenery and Indian Character. The Poems will appear in boards, and be delivered to Subscribers only at FIVE SHILLINGS.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS. THE Subscriber who has resided in this city for the last seven years, and who has been frequently solicited by some of the most respectable inhabitants, to procure for them servants of good moral character and industry, and having been applied to, often, by such servants, to provide a public, that by the advice and suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Phelan, he consents to open an office of intelligence for such servants as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good behaviour and moral conduct. To save trouble to both parties, none need apply but those who come under that denomination. The subscriber intending only the public advantage, begs leave to state, that, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Phelan, his attendance will be given without charge to either parties.

N. B. Masters and mistresses are requested to send the certificates to be signed by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, or by the subscriber. PETER DUNN. Montreal, December 12, 1828.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has carried on business under the firm of JOHN MA-CRUBER & Co. at the Corner Store, Notre Dame Street, Place d'Armes, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, adapted for the use of Town and Country Customers. His present Stock consists of a select and general assortment of Fashionable New Goods, of almost every description in his line. In fine, as his object is, if possible, to establish a regular Retail Store, where customers can supply themselves with nearly every article in the DRY GOODS LINE, he hopes to be able to render every justice to those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom; and by uremitte attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has already so liberally experienced. JOHN MACGRUBER.

JUST OPENED. A choice selection of MUSIC, comprising the most POPULAR SONGS of the day—a great variety of AIRS with VARIATIONS, RONDO, &c.—Graham's Instructions for the Piano Forte, and Favorite Airs arranged for the Flute. ALSO—Will receive, in a few days—2 cases Ladies' Fine Straw Bonnets, 1 case Children's ditto, 1 case Superfine and Fine Carpeting Montreal, 12th June, 1829.

ADDRESSES. Of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Bytown and its Vicinity. To their Fellowcountrymen and Friends in Lower-Canada.

ON behalf of the Roman Catholic inhabitant of the village of Bytown, the Committee appointed to devise the best means of raising funds for the erection of a ROMAN CATHOLIC PLACE OF WORSHIP, beg leave to address the benevolent and generous of this Province.—They beg leave to state that in the situation in which they are obliged to reside, for procuring a livelihood for themselves and families, they are in a great measure deprived of those blessings which Religion is able to afford, in consequence of not having a place where Divine Worship could be offered in a suitable manner, to the Great Author of their being. In themselves they find an incompetency to undertake the erection of a House of Worship without procuring from the friends of religion and morality in the other parts of the Province, but especially in the Cities of MONTREAL and QUEBEC, such assistance as will enable them to accomplish so desirable an object. In this application they feel the usual confidence in the generosity of their own countrymen, who have never failed on those occasions of charity and devotion to open their purses with the devotedness of Irishmen in the cause of God and the Religion of their fathers, to promote the advantages of peace, morality, and the Divine Worship. They may consider it their particular duty to make this first appeal to those on whom they have the strongest claims, they do not intend to exempt from a good work the well disposed of other creeds and other countries, being satisfied that mutual acts of benevolence created mutual feeling and affection amongst men, dissipating those prejudices which engender hatred and frustrate the benevolent intentions of the good. In the erection of a House of Worship the Committee intend to annex a School House for the instruction of the Children of the village, wishing to add to the principles of a religious education the instructions necessary for a successful progress through life. They confidently hope that this application to the public will meet with the success expected, for which they will ever feel grateful.

By order of the Committee, JOHN PENNEFATHER, DANIEL O'CONNOR, CHARLES FRIEL, WM. NORTHGREAVES. Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. PATRICK McMAHON, Quebec; Revd. PATRICK PHILAN, Montreal; Revd. ANOUS McDONALD Bytown. Bytown, Oct. 10, 1829

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for Sale, at his Nursery, Sanguinet Street, Saint Lawrence Suburbs, near Saint-Jacques Church, a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, Apples, Peaches, Currants and Raspberries. ALSO—Ornamental Trees & Shrubs; Green House Plants, Dubous and Herbaceous Plants &c. He likewise offers for sale, a fresh supply of GARDEN and FLOWER Seeds received from England last fall, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Gentlemen, who will favour him, with orders, will be punctually attended to as if present. JOHN DONNELLAN. Montreal, April 17.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES, Printed by His Majesty's Law Printer. THE STATUTES, in the ENGLISH and FRENCH languages, may be procured at a reduced price, at the Subscribers' Store.—They are sold in complete sets, (bound or stitched) or by single Sessions. The Acts regulating Trade are sold separately. ALSO—The French Edicts, 2 vols. 4to. The Ordinances of the Governor in Council; The Acts of the Imperial Parliament, affecting this Province; A complete Index to the Ordinances and Statutes, published by Authority: E. R. FABRE, & Co.

TO BE SOLD, TWO FARMS, each consisting of ninety Acres, on the South West River in the territory of monnion, on the road leading from Montreal to the state of Vermont one of which is nearly cleared, the other has 13 Acres in state of cultivation; a Sheriff's title can be given. For particulars apply at this office. May 25, 1829.

MRS. O'KEEFE begs leave to inform her friends and the Public, that she has opened at Laprairie a BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL where she proposes to INSTRUCT YOUNG LADIES in the ordinary accomplishments of their sex including the French and English languages.

At the village combines the advantages of the country with the means of easy and speedy communication with the city, she trusts that her establishment will be found not unworthy of attention. Laprairie, May 13, 1829.

THE Commissioners of the CANADA COMPANY hereby give notice, that the have received the necessary authority, under the provision of the Act of Parliament, 9th Geo. 4. Cap. 51, to execute Deeds to all persons who have purchased lands from them, and are entitled to the same.

It is trusted the above notice will dispel all doubts which may have been hitherto created, respecting the security of purchasers under the Company.

The Editors of such Papers as have been in the habit of inserting the Company's Advertisements will please publish the above notice of three months. Canada Company's Office, York, 7th Oct., 1829.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—THERE remains unclaimed, in the Subscribers Store, a CASE that reached him on the 3rd day of Augt. last, full of Codfish. Let the owner prove property, pay expenses, and take it away. JOHN MACDONELL. Point Fortune, 20th Oct. 1829.

GROCERIES, THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most grateful thanks to his Patrons, numerous friends and the Public, who have been kind enough to favour him since his commencement in business, for their very liberal support. He assures them, the will always have on hand, the choicest assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. PETER DUNN. No. 67, Notre Dame Street. Montreal, December 13, 1828. N. B.—GENUINE IRISH WHISKY from the Distillery, Dublin