

Quebec Exchange Building Room.

The Montreal Herald.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBRO—OFID.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1823.

[No. 43]

[VOL. XII.]

Printed and Published by A. GRAY
PRINTED FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, when delivered in
TOWN, and TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS when sent by Post
Payable 3 Months in advance.
Periods of Collecting—1st May and 1st November.



A REGULAR Line of Packets has been established to
run between New York and Havre, leaving each Port
on the 1st of every month during the year. The late con-
sents of the Ships.

MARION, Capt. HAWKINS.
BYARD, Capt. VAN DYCK.
CADMUS, Capt. WHITLOCK.
PARIS, Capt.

They are Ships of the first class, copper fastened & phre-
well found, and fast sailers, and only commanded by ex-
perienced and able seamen, who are well acquainted with the
trade, and every expedition will be directed to the comfort
of those who may embark in them. The price for a Pas-
sage in the Cabin is 100 Dollars, for which Beds, Bed-
ding, Wine, Napsin, and ample provisions will be
furnished.

Discharge may take place upon their sailing on the
days appointed—For Freight or Passage, apply to
CRASSON & BOYD, Agents, New York, or
CHARLES L. OGDEN, Montreal.

Packets sail from Havre for Portsmouth and South-
ampton, twice a week, in addition to the Passengers by
this line, when practicable, be landed at Cowes, where
they may be required.
Montreal, Feb. 19th 1823.

TO LET.
FROM THE 1st OF MAY NEXT.

THE Upper part of a commodi-
ous Stone House in the New Market
lately erected by the late M^r.
NEWBURY, is now ready for occu-
pation, and is a very desirable
residence for a single person, or
for a family of four or five persons.
Apply to the premises.
WILLIAM LEYS,
Montreal, 1st March 1823.

TO LET.
AND possession given on the 1st May next.

THE Shop on the west side of the
Rue de la Poudre, occupied by Messrs.
TAYLOR & CO. is now ready for
occupation, and is a very desirable
residence for a single person, or
for a family of four or five persons.
Apply to the premises.
WILLIAM LEYS,
Montreal, 1st March 1823.

TO LET.
AND possession given on or before the 1st May next.

A Very neat and convenient Dwell-
ing HOUSE, situated at the foot of M^r.
URBAIN Street, near the Place d'Armes,
having several apartments hand-
somely furnished, and a small
Garden and Out House, a whole in
excellent repair, and suitable for
the accommodation of a genteel
family, at a low rent.
Apply to
Wm. BELIN,
No. 122 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, 14th
March 1823.

TO LET.
AND possession given on or before the 1st May next.

A STORE and CELLARS in St. Francois Xavier and
St. Louis Streets, and
Possession given 1st May next.
Apply to
M^r. ROBERTSON,
Montreal, 20th March 1823.

TO LET.
AND possession given on or before the 1st May next.

THAT NEAT HOUSE, No. 33 in Notre Dame
Street, is now ready for occupation,
and is a very desirable residence for
a single person, or for a family of
four or five persons.
Apply to the premises.
WILLIAM LEYS,
Montreal, 1st March 1823.

TO LET.
AND possession given on or before the 1st May next.

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Street, is now ready for occupation,
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a single person, or for a family of
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Apply to the premises.
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Montreal, 1st March 1823.

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four or five persons.
Apply to the premises.
WILLIAM LEYS,
Montreal, 1st March 1823.

Valuable Property,
TO BE LET OR SOLD.

And possession given on the First of M^y next.
AN EXCELLENT STONE HOUSE,
Sixty-six feet in length, by fifty-five feet in
width, with fine fire, and Out House, consisting of a
large STORE, suitable for receiving grain, or other ar-
ticles; two houses, Stables, &c. &c.
A Large STONE WHARF and an excellent Haven
opposite the House, at which Steam-boats and other
craft may stop. The House contains an extensive CELL-
AR, divided in four parts, and a FINE SHOP, FIRE-
PROOF. The whole situated in the Village of St.
Ours, on River Chamblay. Any person wishing to
purchase or rent the said Property, may apply to the
Proprietor at William Henry.

ANDREW SHULTZ
William Henry,
3d. March 1823.

THE subscriber has received by the recent arrival
a variety of
BRITISH and EAST INDIA PIECE GOODS,
which, with the remainder of his former stock Com-
pares a general assortment of DRY GOODS, Liquors,
and Groceries.

—ALSO—
London Sould, and Sperm-candle Candles,
English Sole and Upper Leather
Upper Canada do do
Flour, Wheat,
Pickled Herring,
100 Kgs Butter,
DANIEL FISHER,
No. 10th 1823.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

3000
Vintners best Old port wine,
12 Pipes best Old port wine,
21 Pipes Madeira Ditto,
7 Hogsheads
150 Boxes Copeland and Miles Candles,
Moss and prime pork
Salt Canned No. 6 & 8
Tanned Cordage 2 & 6 inches
Kedge Anchors No. 1
HARDYBROTHERS & CO.
Montreal 29th Jan. 1823.

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing
between the Subscribers under the firm of
HOGG & FORSYTH,
was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of
February last.

CHARLES HOGG,
Wm. FORSYTH,
Montreal, March 4th 1823.

FOR SALE,
1000 Minots
SALT,
McGILL & DOWIE,
Montreal, 26th March, 1823.

TO LET.
AND possession given now or on the First May.

A Very neat and convenient Dwell-
ing HOUSE, situated at the foot of M^r.
URBAIN Street, near the Place d'Armes,
having several apartments hand-
somely furnished, and a small
Garden and Out House, a whole in
excellent repair, and suitable for
the accommodation of a genteel
family, at a low rent.
Apply to
Wm. BELIN,
No. 122 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, 14th
March 1823.

Charles Dalrymple and Co.
WINE MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.

OFFER a List of their Bottled WINES, which are of
first quality, and at Reduced PRICES viz.
Very old R. I. Madeira No. 1, Old Sherry,
Old E. India ditto No. 2, Old Tawny
Old Tinto Madeira,
Choice Old Crusted Port Vintage 1815 & 1820.

FRENCH WINES.
Champaigne,
Burgundy,
Haut-Rhin,
Frontignac.

SPIRITS.
James's Spirit, 10 years old, & Scotch Whisky,
old Highland,
Real Martell Cognac,
BEERS.
London Porter,
Tunston and
Leith Ales.

In wood (in quantities to suit purchasers.) MAD RIVER
Perry and Tawny.
N. B. When God-fearing send for Madeira and
Claret Wines, they will be pleased to signify whether
of the first or second growth. (Having always two
kinds of each) as mistakes have occurred in sending a
second for a first growth.
Montreal, 1823.

Quebec Fire Office,
18th March, 1823.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS will be received by this Company
for rebuilding the iron bridge destroyed by
Fire, appertaining to Messrs. Hunter, and situated
No. 52 Saint Paul Street, Montreal, said House to
be constructed of good materials, in a good workman-
like and substantial manner, and put into as good
condition as it was previous to its being burnt.
TENDERS to be delivered into this Office, or to
the company's agent at Montreal, on or before the 31st
Instant, each Tender to contain the name of at least
two good and sufficient sureties, for the due perform-
ance of the work.

By order of the Board,
WM. HENDERSON, Jr.

WANTED.
A BOY about sixteen or eighteen years of age, ca-
pable of taking care of a horse and doing other
light work, for a small family. Enquiry to be made
at this Office.
Montreal 12th March 1823.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER-CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
Saturday, 22nd March 1823.

THIS DAY, at Three o'clock, His Excellency the
Governor in Chief came down in state, to the Legis-
lative Council Chamber, and being seated on the
Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was
sent to command the presence of the Assembly, which
being come up, His Excellency was pleased to give the
Royal Assent to the following Bills—
An Act further to continue for a limited time an Act
passed in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of His
late Majesty, George the Third, intitled, "An Act
to facilitate the administration of Justice in certain
small matters therein mentioned, in the Country
Parishes."
An Act to continue for a limited time, two certain Acts
therein mentioned, relating to the trial of small cases
in the Country Parishes of this Province.
An Act to make further provision for the Residence-
Governor of this Province, during his absence in
this Province.
An Act further to continue for a limited time, an Act
passed in the fifty-eighth year of the Reign of His
late Majesty George the Third, intitled, "An Act
to provide more effectually for the security of the
Cities of Quebec and Montreal by establishing a
watch and night-light in the said Cities and for other
purposes."
An Act to continue and amend three certain Acts there-
in mentioned, for the better regulation of the Mil-
itia of this Province.
An Act to appropriate annually a certain sum of money
therein mentioned, to enable His Majesty to defray
the pension granted to Dame Lisee Philippe Bode-
lard, widow and relict of the late Hon. Jean Antoine
Panet, in his life time Speaker of the House of Assem-
bly in this Province.
An Act to amend an Act passed in the thirty-fourth
year of the Reign of His late Majesty Geo. III,
intitled, "An Act for the division of the Province
of Lower Canada to amend the jurisdiction thereof,
and to repeal certain Laws therein mentioned," in-
asmuch as the same relates to the Courts of criminal
jurisdiction.
An Act to appropriate certain annual sums of money
therein mentioned, to enable His Majesty to defray
the expenses of pensions conferred by His Majesty
upon the Honble James Monk and the Honble
Isaac Ogden respectively.
An Act to grant a certain sum of money therein men-
tioned, towards aiding the Society of education of
Quebec.
An Act further to continue for a limited time, two cer-
tain Acts therein mentioned, relating to houses of
correction in the several districts of this Province.
An Act to appropriate a sum of money therein men-
tioned for the erection of Steeping Mills in the
several districts of Quebec and Montreal.
An Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Seigneurie of
Kamoussika to provide for the better regulation of
the Common of said Seigneurie.
An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money therein
mentioned for the G. of at Three-Rivers.
An Act to reimburse and make good a certain sum
of money therein mentioned, expended towards de-
fraying the expense of the Civil Government for the
year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
An Act to appropriate a sum of money therein men-
tioned, to indemnify Benjamin Meyer, for certain
plans of the City of Quebec by him prepared.
An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money, annu-
ally, for a limited time, in aid and for the support of
the House of Industry in the City of Montreal.
An Act to extend the provisions of two Acts therein
mentioned, for the summary trial of small causes,
the Magdalen Islands and other settlements not com-
prehended within the purview of the said Acts.
An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money therein
mentioned, towards continuing and completing the
Lachine Canal.
An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money therein
mentioned for the relief of indigent sick Emigrants,
from the United Kingdom.
An Act for the relief of Geo. Waters Allsup, and others
therein mentioned, with respect to the erection of a
Bridge over the River Jacques Cartier, pursuant to a
certain Act of the Legislature of this Province,
therein mentioned.
An Act for the further encouragement of Agriculture in
this Province.
An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money therein
mentioned for the relief of Isaac, invalid and in-
firm Person, and towards the support of Found-
lings.
An Act to explain and extend the provisions of an Act
passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of His late
Majesty, intitled, "An Act for making, repairing,
and altering the Highways and Bridges within this
Province," and for other purposes, as far as respects
the Townships.
An Act to render Voluntary Sheriffs Sales, DECRETS
VOLONTAIRES, more easy and less expensive.
An Act to extend provisions contained in an Act passed
in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of His late Ma-
jesty, intitled, "An Act to provide temporary Hou-
ses of Correction in the several Districts of this
Province."
An Act to extend the powers of the Justices of the Peace
in certain cases specified in the fifteenth section of an
Act of the Legislature of this Province, of the thirty-
fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty Geo. III,
Chap. eight.
An Act for the Establishment of Fairs in this Pro-
vince.
An Act to appropriate certain sums of money therein
mentioned towards opening and repairing a road from
Drummondville to Sorel and the Temiscouate road
and for other purposes.
An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year
of the Reign of His late Majesty Geo. III, intitled, "An
Act to provide more effectually for the security of
the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, by establishing
a Watch and Night Lights in the said Cities, and
for other purposes, and to ensure the Funds ne-
cessary for the purposes of the said Act."
An Act to amend in part and to amend and continue
for a limited time an Act passed in the fifty-ninth
year of the Reign of His late Majesty Geo. III, in-
titled, "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein
mentioned, and to regulate the Lumber Trade."
An Act to appropriate certain sums of money towards
enabling His Majesty, to defray certain expenses
therein mentioned appertaining to His Majesty's Civil
Government in this Province, for the year one thou-
sand eight hundred and twenty three.
An Act to enable His Majesty to defray certain Arrear-
s of expences appertaining to the Civil Government of
the Province.
An Act to extend the dispositions of an Act passed in
the fifty-second year of the Reign of His late Majesty
Geo. III, Chapter 22, in favor of Jacques Morin, Jr.
An Act to provide further Regulations concerning the
Inspection and Packing of Beef and Pork intended
for Exportation.
An Act to erect certain Townships therein mentioned
into an Inferior District to be called the Inferior Dis-

trict of Saint Francis, and to establish Courts of Ju-
diciary therein.

An Act to appropriate certain Sums of Money towards
the aid of the Montreal General Hospital, and for the
Hotel Dieu of Quebec.

An Act to appropriate a sum of money to facilitate the
execution of an Act therein mentioned commonly
called the Quarantine Act and for other purposes.

An Act to regulate Persons who keep houses of public
entertainment and retail Spirituous Liquors and for
other purposes.

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Fish and Oil
intended for exportation from the ports of Quebec
and Montreal.

An Act to grant an aid to His Majesty for the purpose
of making a Navigable Canal from or near the Town
of St. John to the Basin of Chamblay, upon the River
Sorel or Richelieu.

An Act for the relief of certain Censitaires or Grantees
of La Salle, and others therein mentioned, possessing
Lands within the limits of the Township of Sherrington.

His Excellency then addressed both Houses in the
following Speech—
Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have with great satisfaction that the various
subjects submitted to your consideration in the course
of this session have been discussed with all that dili-
gence and attention which the peculiar circumstances
of the Province required.

The Acts passed by you to facilitate the Administra-
tion of Justice and to extend the advantages of it to the
distant parts of the country; the encouragement con-
tinued to Agricultural Societies and to Canals; the
regulations adapted to the trade of the Province; and
the assistance afforded to charitable Institutions, are
unexceptionable testimonies of the public spirit which
has animated you in the discharge of your Legislative
duties.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,
I thank you for the supplies granted, and for the
liberal appropriations made for the purposes which I
have recommended, I have to bid that the means
also have been duly considered, and adequately pro-
vided.—Be assured that on my part they shall be faithfully
applied.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I regret that some difficulty has been found in the
establishment of Offices of Registry. I hope, however,
that the subject will still be kept in view as one of the
highest importance, affecting equally the security and
the value of private property, and that you will,
at a future period, again take it into consideration.

I have not failed to transmit your respective Ad-
resses to His Majesty, upon the subject of the Union of
the Legislatures of the Canadas; I trust that the people
of this Province will now await the decision of this
important question with that full confidence which,
from the experience of more than sixty years of happi-
ness and prosperity under the British Crown, they
ought to place in the wisdom and justice of the Im-
perial Parliament and in the paternal views and inten-
tions of their Sovereign.

It only remains for me to offer my warmest thank-
s for your assiduous and laborious attendance. The pe-
culiarly expressed in you have been fully realized; and
I think it most gratifying to you to be assured that I
esteem the result of the Session to be at once honorable
to yourselves and useful to your Country.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.
The London Traveller, speaking of Louis the 18th's
speech, says—
"An infant old man, tottering on the brink of the
grave, 'rolled into the Lower' on casters—untought
by 25 years of suffering, prepares to inflict upon two
great nations the most horrible of sufferings, and once
more to try the endurance of a people whom, more
than all Europe besides, he owes his elevation to
the throne. To see such a being permitted to wield
the force of 30 millions of people; to see the at-
tention which was directed against Spain to destroy
the dynasty of the Bourbons, now rushing upon the same
devoted country, to restore one of those Bourbons to
absolute power;—to see a mass of thinking beings
involved in succession for such purposes, makes one
shudder at the facility with which wickedness or im-
becility may trifle with the well being of man-
kind!"

The principle on which the war against Spain is
conducted, is plainly avowed: "Let Ferdinand VII.
be free to give his people institutions which they
cannot hold but from him. This liberty of kings, the
liberty wearing or unwearing, of giving constitu-
tions or taking them away, the liberty of making a
people wretched, this is the principle in favor of
which he impiously invokes "the God of St. Louis."

The Belfast News Letter of the 16th Jan. says—
"The present winter is going away imperceptibly without
frost or snow. In fact, the temperature of our climate
seems, when the last forty years, to have undergone
an astonishing change. Formerly a continuance of 6
or 7 weeks from, commencing about Christmas, was
not deemed an uncommon occurrence—and our fields
and highways were at this season buried in snow.—
Hundred-brands sought shelter in the habitations of
man—other birds perished in thousands—our cattle
were housed—field labour suspended—and the youth
of the country sought amusement in impish-sporting,
skating and other rural sports. At present the fields are
green—our cattle are turned out to pasture; the at-
mosphere is mild, and uniform in temperature, but
loaded with moisture, and pregnant with showers—
Compare this with the state of England. At Liver-
pool the rivers are bound with frost. At London, the
skaters find an ample field of exercise on the serpentine
river. To what causes can so remarkable a
change in our climate be ascribed."

The Cork and Limerick papers contain lists of several
outrages committed in those counties, such as plun-
dering for arms, burning and robbing houses, carrying
off innocuous women, stealing sheep, and administering
unlawful oaths.

The Glasgow Courier, Jan. 18, says—The London
Mail of Wednesday, due last night, arrived at 4 past
six this morning. That of Tuesday due on Thursday,
at 1 past ten, did not reach this city till six, at
yesterday, 124 hours beyond time. The chief cause
of the obstruction of the Mail arrived this morning,
arose from the deepness of the snow on Stanmoor, and
the retardation of that arrived yesterday, proceeded from
the great deepness of the Snow from Carlisle to the
Beauly Inn, in which distance the Snow has for miles
from 6 to 7 feet deep upon the road.

The neutrality of England is still affirmed—The
Courier says "some of our contemporaries have of
late inserted statements of increased exertions in the
Naval Armaments, which have attendance to active
operations of hostilities being expected by his
Majesty's Government we are authorized distinctly
to state, that there has been no such increase of ex-
ertion, and that there has not been the smallest ten-
dency to warlike preparations at any of the Dock
yards."

The Discovery ships, sent some time since to the
northern regions, had not been heard from and
it was proposed to send several expeditions to look
for them. Perhaps they have found Capt. Symonds's
river, and sailed into the cavity of the earth.

The London Courier contradicts, in the most
positive and indignant terms, the report that a
Statesman, lately deceased, (the Marquis of Londes-
derry supposed to be alluded to) had embezzled some
of the public money.

It is intimated, in a letter from Paris, that Mr.
Canning and the Duke of Wellington are secretly
in favour of the French War with Spain, restricted
to certain limits.

A meeting in the County of York, has agreed to
Resolution and a petition in favour of Parliamentary
Reform. One of the Resolutions says "The Constitu-
tion of England is a Government of three independ-
ent, estates a limited Monarchy, a limited Aristocracy
and a limited Democracy."

The French Government has issued a new Decree
against the Slave Trade.

Origin of the Representation of Britannia on the
English Copper Coin.—To Charles II.'s partiality for
his graceful and accomplished cousin, Francis Stuart,
we owe the elegant representation of Britannia on our
Copper Coin; he admired and even idolized this cele-
brated beauty, but could not seduce her, as he was hap-
pily too young; and it was from one of the in-
sults struck to perpetuate his admiration of her delicate sym-
metry, that Britannia was stamped in the form she still
bears on our Copper money.

The reduction of the duty on Salt, will be sensibly
felt by our poor inhabitants, and indeed every other
class. This useful article, which has been retailed at
4d. per pound, is now selling by the dealers at 1d.—
Stockport Advertiser.

Executions.—On Thursday morning, Robert Hartley
was executed on Penenden Heath, near Maidstone,
for wilfully stabbing Captain Owen, of the Belleophon
Convict, lying at Sheerness.—From the top of his
condemnation he continued in the most hardened man-
ner, stating his dislike of a future state. On the
Sunday previous to his Execution, one of the turnkeys
asked him if he was not cold; he said "No; but I shall
be a d—d right colder this night work, or else huter,
I don't know which yet, but I will come back and let
you know."

Yesterday morning (20th Jan.) the awful sentence
of death was carried into effect at the top of Horn-
monger-lane Jail, upon Giles East, aged 17, for crim-
inally abusing a girl under nine years of age.

Stockholm, Dec. 27.—On the 20th instant, the town
of Boras was destroyed by fire. Only 21 houses have
escaped. This town, originally built by Gustavus
Adolphus, was burnt down about a century ago.—
The inhabitants estimated at 2000, are chiefly occu-
pied in the Woollen and Hardware Manufactures.

Died, at Falmouth, (Eng.) on the 1st Jan. aged
80, Arthur Kempe, Esq. Admiral of the Fleet. The
deceased assisted at the glorious affair of Quebec, where
the immortal Wolfe fell; and accompanied Captain
Cook and Furneaux, in their respective voyages of
discovery, sharing with them all the dangers of untried
sea and inhospitable shores.

New-York, March 15,
We have received Jamaica papers to the 23d. ult.
Extracts follow—
"BARRADOES, Feb. 15.—Commodore OWEN has
arrived here with the Gloucester, his flag ship, 74;
Phoenix 38 Capt. Stuart; Eden, 24, Capt. Lawrence;
Forte 26, Capt. Sir Thos. Cochrane; Venus 20,
Capt. Murray; and brig Belisle, Capt. Leitch. The
arrival of this squadron has given rise to numerous con-
jectures. As the vessels have no troops on board they
can have no object of conquest or occupation. A war
between France and Spain is probable, and they have
no doubt, been sent out for the protection of the British
West-Indies, in the event of its taking place. The
Icarus frigate and Surinam sloop of war will join the
squadron. It is reported that Capt. Sir MURRAY MAX-
WELL has been appointed to take the command of a
squadron of frigates on this station.

Important from Laguna.—Reif's Philadelphia Ce-
nsette of last evening, furnished the following extract of
a letter from Laguna, dated Feb 4:—
"A Schooner arrived yesterday evening from Cur-
racon, by which we learn, that at last the monster Mo-
rales, is in a complete trap—that his situation is most
critical, between Alta Gracia and Coro—that the troops
he left for the protection of the latter place had struck
the royal standard and displayed that of the republic—
that General Urdaneta and Montolio, are marching
upon him with a force, which will overwhelm him, and
that he is completely lost, in the belief of all who are
acquainted with his perilous position.

The warlike news per the ship New-York, has
already made some impression in our market—
Rice, saltpetre, and naval stores, are among the
articles in request. No heavy sales have been made,
but holders are still when called on by the brokers,
Exchange has fallen 2].

The greatest Conflagration of Buildings probably
that ever was known at one fire, took place at Can-
ton on the night of the 1st of Nov. when between 10
and 12,000 were destroyed, including a great number
of Manufacturing Establishments and nearly all the
Foreign Factories.—An immense amount of Tea
and Dry Goods were burned.

The loss of the English E. I. Company amounted
to about a million and a half of dollars, exclusive of
their elegant Buildings. The loss by the American
merchants amounted to about 100,000; dollars con-
siderable derangement of business will be the con-
sequence of the calamity.

Extract of a letter dated Whampoa, Nov. 6,
"Six Hong merchants are burnt out, Monqua,
Ponkequa, Cheonqua, Fatqua, P'ouqua and Gonqua.
Monqua is a loser of 3000 chests of Company cargo
and other goods to the value of 100,000, dollars—
P'ouqua is also a loser of 80,000 dollars. Attempts

have been made since the fire to set fire to the city, and excite an insurrection. Several incendiaries have been detected, and the penalty of the law has been almost immediately inflicted. Reinforcements of troops are daily arriving, and we hope in a few days order and security will be again restored. The honorable the East India Company have lost two thirds of their English manufactured goods, and tea and property to the value of one million sterling.

Considerable loss has been sustained by the manufacturers of silk goods. The crapes goods were destroyed or damaged to a large amount. Thirty thousand chests of black tea have been burnt and all the Anchoi tea of the season is lost. Several thousand chests of green tea are also burnt. Half of the western suburbs of the city is in ruins.

FROM ST. SALVADOR.

By the arrivals at Salem, advices are received from Bahia to the 15th of January, at which time the place remained in possession of the Portuguese. It was expected, however, that it would not hold out much longer. There had been occasional skirmishes with the Brazilian troops under Laborde, who continued in the neighborhood, and prevented all supplies from the country. The inhabitants were, in consequence, much distressed for want of fresh provisions, and the disease incident to such deprivation, in a tropical climate, had broken out in the city.

It was supposed the Portuguese squadron had proceeded to blockade Pernambuco.



WEDNESDAY, 26th MARCH, 1823.

New York dates have been received by way of Boston, to the 17th instant, no later European intelligence had been, at that period, received.

Our paper of this day will be found almost exclusively composed of Domestic, or rather of Provincial Intelligence.

We are, happily, so circumstanced, that though war may talk forth and devastate the fair fields of Europe, and though human life may be sacrificed on the unholy altars of ignorance, ambition, or despotism, we yet live in the enjoyment of peace, and may look towards the threatening storm, fearless of its consequences, or its influence.

To the politeness of the Editors of the Quebec Papers, we are enabled to present our Readers with the Proceedings of the Provincial Legislature, up to the period of its termination. The speech of our excellent Governor is in a high degree satisfactory, and in its sentiments, we are disposed to think, every Reader will feel inclined to coincide. If every beneficial measure which was proposed, was not passed into a Law, we ought, nevertheless, to concede the tribute of our respect and gratitude for those which have been passed. Even that to which His Excellency has adverted, the Registry Office Bill, a measure of unquestionable utility, altho' long opposed, by some thro' ignorance and prejudice, and by others, the highest interest, will, we doubt not, be eventually adopted, and found to be substantially beneficial to the Province.

With regard to the ways and means for meeting the appropriations which during the Session were made, there appears to have been a latent doubt in the mind of the Governor.

We hope there has been no calculation on effects which were rather doubtful, or certainly, not forthcoming.

On the subject of the Union, we feel proud, that in our humble measure, the sentiments in regard to it, which we have promulgated, have been accorded with those now expressed from the Throne.

We are perfectly convinced that in the more quarrels of Europe, the public neither are, nor desire to be, interested. The duties of this description of persons, lie according to our view of them, in a very distinct channel—in exhibiting to the Public, "a brief abstract and Chronicle of the Times;" and, in giving publicity to such opinions and doctrines, which, while they elicit individual talent, inform and enlighten the public mind; and even to an unceasing attention to its most important interests.

Notwithstanding the difference which appears to exist between the Editor of the Courant and ourselves on this point, we had determined to pass by in silence the door he had opened to this expression of our ideas upon it, by his notice to Correspondents on Saturday last; but having received from the Editor of the Literary Miscellany some commendable observations also, we shall avail ourselves of this opportunity to reply to both.

The Editor of the Courant states "that at the particular solicitation of Mr. A. C." he has inserted a Communication; and he afterwards states his determination to have nothing more to do with the "unpleasant" subject on which it is written. We will not here state our opinion on the complacency of disposition which can be extended to particular solicitation that which in the number of his paper, he feels disposed tacitly, to condemn, far better than to state that such is not our disposition; and we must request our correspondents to offer their productions to us, with views like those. If the piece was right, it would be a "compunctious visitation" when a piece was given to it. If it was wrong, why was it inserted? With regard to the piece itself we desire to take no further notice of it than a production, having regard to its parent, deserves. The author of it has, perhaps, yet to learn, that the public look for something more in the columns of a Paper than such trash as is here written to us; and that criticism, which is a liberal art, serves the base feelings of private malice. To be efficacious, criticism must be to its purpose just, and in its motive, beyond suspicion.

We have here done with "THE CRITIC" In what regards the Editor of the Literary Miscellany, we have not so much to say. We confess that, in what he charges to us, we were partly wrong; but, we by no means intend to conceive that he was wholly right. The piece signed H. which he alludes to, was given for copy; its non-insertion was fully explained to his agent, and, on a fair interpretation of the motives which dictated its exclusion, at least, so far as we were concerned, language more qualified was due to us. In conclusion, we have only to observe, since the Editor of the Miscellany has been so uncourteously, justice to ourselves, compels us to declare, that if H. left approved, H. knew where the war was open to his attacks.

The following movements of the Troops have been ordered to take place on the opening of the navigation
60th Regiment to Kingston,
68th do to Quebec,
70th do to Montreal.

COMMUNICATIONS.
FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.

"Quelques auteurs, semblerent n'ecrire que pour egarer l'opinion, que pour substituer a des prejuges funestes une licence, une legerete plus funeste encore."

Mr. EDITOR, It seems, from a notice in the Quebec Mercury of the 17th inst, that an article which appeared in your paper, was copied from an English one, entitled "John Bull." Upon referring to it, I think a reader would not discover this, unless he was aware that the paper was made up in this manner; but, even if he were, it is not a calculation of the difference (which I leave to him to calculate) between the author and propagator of libelous abuse. It is very remarkable, had I seen such an article in an English newspaper, or even known that it was extracted from it, that I would ever have perceived it. There is a certain subtlety in all nations, amongst the ignorant, whether they be poor, and particularly in a metropolis, which is too much a part of general ignorance, to be worthy of being exposed or reasoned upon separately. But to those out of the nation, an interchange of civility and kindness, of which every man has set us the example—I forget what poet shall I call it, the "address of civility," and shall their ambition not be to equal their brothers in the United Kingdom?

The Editor has just published an American—I receive this as a praise, and could a man be left without a country, I would accept it as an honour. Did the Quebec critic of his language not discover, that it belonged to a nation from whence the fortune of John Bull, the B. was driven, and his poisonous flame extinguished by more than the breath of popular contempt?

The Editor has attempted to correct my phrasing, by making a sentence a line of language, as I think it for his part, if he be his own, and hope it will be verified in the struggle about to commence in Europe.

As the observations I made on John Bull were not at all literary, it is of no consequence that he has misunderstood the manner in which Mr. Campbell's name was introduced; but, as he has used his name, I will tell him the cause of the popularity of the author of the Pleasures of Hope; it is because he is Mr. Campbell's own world; his poetry is "the language of truth," and because the hearts of men would ever echo in his voice, were they not profaned by bad poetry and bad politics.

The morality of the East, the Editor should have remembered, is not a subject for ridicule, and since he has dignified it with the name of Multi, I shall conclude with a Persian motto:

"L'homme qui pardonne a son ennemi ne fait que le rendre plus fier, et plus capable de nuire."

I have to apologise to you, Mr. Editor, for thus making your pages the field of dispute—what I wrote was from a sense of justice; and, from a sense of propriety, I drop it altogether.

Montreal, 26th March, 1823.

I believe John Bull is the descendant and representative of the Neutral and Bearson, whose name will be long remembered in Scotland.

"Ah who can tell the triumph of a maid
By truth illum'd, and by taste refin'd?"

Mr. EDITOR, A short time since, I addressed to you a few remarks, suggested by the prospect of a Theatre being established at Montreal; and I proposed to add, at leisure, a few observations on its advantages.

In my first letter I was surprised to find, from a feeling of respect and tenderness to those who might differ from me, and from the prospect of the theatre, which I had, at least, might excite an appeal to higher truths, (as is the case in all moral enquiries) should be avoided; and that the theatre, as left to those whose other duty it is to connect of vice and human truth.

There are, however, other objections and underlings of this subject, whom I scarcely know whether I should attempt to silence, or to deal with as judges. In the first rank are those who, at the same time that they would pass for men of reason, make a stand against all just and beneficial proposals, by an intricate calculation of the power of abusing them, and force their antagonists to the state and general policy, that such is the fate of all human beings, as well as contrivances towards good. To this might be added, that according to their danger, they should become objects of interest and care because independent of the evil which may be avoided, it is to be presumed, if it were to be attended by a proportioned good, if properly directed.

To these would succeed, what the French call "Swiss Talkers"—men, who, in the intervals of the mere "selling business" of the world, sink into absolute stupidity, and who, incapable of the higher and more important virtues, affect to consider the minor duties of life, as the fantastic dilemmas and much-misused motto of the hour, and would class the finest symphonies of music, with the most trivial trifles of society. These men, whose interest it is, that stability should be general, whom the Old Physician describes as persons, "who feel less at being run through with a small sword, than others would do from the puncture of a pin;" and whom feeling men dismiss, in the language of the Poet—*ad se profusa volgas*.

In our species' ranks would also be seen (because they are found everywhere) the vulgar and the vulgar, whose system of life is fixed by their peculiar situation in society, the heroes and heroines of fashion, with all their train of imitators and volunteers—to whom the course of vanity, and the ignominy and arts of false intercourse, have more character than the tenderness and dignity of truth.

"Far from their sight, and there treat for show,
A spy each on his brother, and each guest a foe."

The most fatal of our opponents, because the most powerful, are those who hold it as an axiom, that truth above all mere duties and necessities of life, are rather the amusement of a few individuals, than the life of the nation; that there is no duty to moral, as well as physical life, which does not flow from the truth, and who would class the best efforts of our hearts among the gods of Europe. All genuine minds will join with indignation against these traitors to their race, and upholders of its enervation.

And there will even be seen, every age and faculty, those who have been gifted with talents and happy minds—who derive much of their pleasure from feeling, and who have no pleasure but what is derived from feeling; these are the best minds; and what a noble discovery of his own power and of our nature, it that truth, revealed by the greatest philosopher of Greece, and sanctioned by the sublimest poet of England—that the passions and dispositions of the mind are refined and strengthened by their ideal exercises.

"And burn the brightest in the purest heart!"

A truth that restores to the Poet, that rank which he first held, as the friend of man and of virtue; that his language is part of nature—the voice of ages, and the deprecator of the race. It is on the stage where this voice has been heard in all its distinctness—where we learn that they are the feelings and passions of the world which are the false and unreal, and that the Muse is truth—where pity, mercy, and liberty, are taught in the mingled tones of a tenderness of the scene—and, above all, firmness and consistency, which if man possess, he "is more perfect."

I will not presume to dwell on the nature and extent of these enjoyments, and which even the Poet who has been so often mentioned, but what are recognised by it, above the best of our kind; and what a noble discovery of his own power and of our nature, it that truth, revealed by the greatest philosopher of Greece, and sanctioned by the sublimest poet of England—that the passions and dispositions of the mind are refined and strengthened by their ideal exercises.

"Bless that climb'd the Capitolian steep
In years of youth along the sacred way."

I shall conclude by quoting that beautiful passage in Latin, of the dream of Pompey, the night before the battle of Pharsalia.

"Pompey, unamabile, in plenis vultibus
That night, of all his happy nights the last;
It seem'd, as if in all his former state,
In his own Theatre, scarce he sat;
About his side unnumber'd Romans crowd,
And joyful about his couch lov'd none around;
As when, in early morn'g's, his harden'd bloom,
He stood the darling hope and joy of Rome."

O may no trumpet bid the leader wake,
Long—let him long the blissful slumber take;
Too soon the morrow's sleepless night will come
Full fraught with slaughter, misery, and Rome—
With horror and dismay their shades shall rise,
And the lost battle live before their eyes.

Nay shall thou Rome, thy gushing sorrows keep,
Thou' art by Caesar and forbid to weep;
Lamenting crowds the Conqueror shall greet,
And, with a peal of groans, the triumph meet;
In sad procession shall thy sight go,
And vain his laurels with the streams of woe—Rome.

Montreal, March 16th, 1823.

"Tout sceptre que l'on souille, est nu sceptre brisé."

At length we have, if not the certainty of war, the declaration, that peace can only be purchased by the submission of Spain. The Congress of Verona has not chosen to keep its decrees in the brevity and uncertainty of power, but the great representatives of the continent have descended, severally, to reason, as from man to man.

Politics have, indeed, assumed a character on which it is difficult to speak, and there are now no reasons of State, nor motives in its deliberations. They speak of man, the ties, and feelings of society, and the motives which influence the mind, and the objects for which they contend. One characteristic alone creates some alarm;—the interpretations which they give to human affairs are to be received as infallible and the wisdom of Kings to admit of no enquiry.

War too has changed its nature—it is not entered into, for the sake of glory, a violation of rights, or an encroachment on territory. The Congress of Verona has not chosen to keep its decrees in the brevity and uncertainty of power, but the great representatives of the continent have descended, severally, to reason, as from man to man.

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fell from his nose, and his book from his hand. At London, the Countess of Egremont.—At Manchester, Rev. Thoma Blackburne, L. L. D. At London, on the 29th Feb aged 97 years, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Charles Wajey, M. A. brother to the late Rev. John Wesley.

Bank of Montreal.
THE 2th instant, being GOOD FRIDAY, will be observed as a Holiday at the Bank.
R. GRIFFIN.
Montreal, 26th March, 1823.

Driving Club.
THE next Meeting of the DRIVING CLUB will be at PEELING'S HOTEL, St. Mary's, on Friday the 4th April.
22nd Mch, 1823.

Sales at Auction.
BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
This day Wednesday the 26th instant.
Will be sold at the subscribers Auction Room.
UPWARDS OF
140 Lots of Seasonable Dry Goods,
—COMPRISING—

Calicoes, Jacquets, Mull and Book Muslins, 6.4 Cambric, 4.4 Sprig'd, Madras, Sprig'd, Leas, Super Black and Cid, Bombazines, Turkey Stripes, and Striped Cottons, Bengal Checks, Denim Brown Highland Union Stripes, Cotton Hoop-Waist Cottons, Shawls, Britannias, Koomals and Madras Huffs, &c. &c.

1 Bale 8 4 Diapers,
1 do 6 4 do
50 P. g. m. Table Cloths, 6-4 6-4 10-4 10-12 10-16
1 do 1 4 Lintation Sheetings,
1 do Russia do
1 do 3 4 do Ducks,
1 do do. Dowls.

With a variety of other Articles.
Sale at 1 o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
Montreal, 26th March 1823.

On Wednesday 2nd April 1823.
WILL BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE Five Fast Sailing Schooner, ALPHA, Burthen Per Register 85 Tons, particulars made known at the Brokers Office.

—ALSO—
50 Chaldrons Newcastle Coals,
—AFTER WHICH—
A General Assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods.
—WITH OTHER ARTICLES—
Sale at ONE o'Clock
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
—A. & B.
March 26 1823.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF GROCERIES AND HARDWARE
BY AUCTION
Will be sold at the Stores of Messrs. FROST & PORTER, on Wednesday 23 April, to close Consignments.
ON A CREDIT OF 3 AND 6 MONTHS.
The Whole contents of their Stores,
CONSISTING OF

120 LOTS of English Bar, Square and Round Iron.
120 Cases well assorted Earthenware,
150 Cases of well assorted Fine Glass,
300 doz Spades, Shovels, and Frying Pans,
750 Kgs Paint, White, Black, Spanish Brown and Venetian Red,
200 Java double Baled Linseed Oil,
10 Cases do do do do do,
100 Cases T. D Pipes,
40 doz Durham Mustard,
10 Hoes, Copperas,
80 Barrels Roin,
20 Kgs Salt Petre,
150 Barrels best Vinegar.

Catalogues will be ready, and the Goods may be viewed, one week previous to the Sale.
Sale at TEN o'Clock
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
22d March, 1823. A. & B.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BY AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, the 25th April, will be Sold, at the Dwelling House of
MR. JOHN SPRAGG,
ST. JAMES STREET,
A very Valuable collection of well Seasoned HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
COMPRISING
WARDROBES, Senevates, Book Cases, Sofas, Couches, Chests of Drawers, Dining Card, and Pembroke Tables, Mahogany and Japanese Chairs, Elegant Mirrors and Looking Glasses, Superb Gilt Framed Pictures, Paintings, and Engravings, Elegant Mahogany Four Post and Tent Bedsteads, with Moresen Hangings, Elegant Moresen Window Curtains, Cornices, &c. Carpets, Table Lamps, Stoves, Stoves Pipes, &c. with a complete Set of Kitchen Utensils. The whole nearly new, to be Sold off positively without reserve.
2 Elegant Family Horses.

—ALSO—
A first class Pew in the Protestant Episcopal Church Sale each day at TEN o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
15th March, 1823.

On THURSDAY, May 1st, will be Sold, at the Stores of
Messrs. WILLIAM LAMB & Co.
On a Credit of 3, 4, and 6 Months.—The whole of their Valuable Stock of MERCHANDISE,
COMPRISING
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Irish Linens; Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hosiery, Threads of all sorts, Braos, Needles, Buttons, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hats, Shoes, Boas, Beaver, Cotton, worsted and silk Gloves, Worsteds, Sashes, Perfumery, Guns, Pistols, and Gunpowder, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, and Horn Combs, Toys of all descriptions, Mathematical Instruments, Plated Ware, Books, Jewellery, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
A LOT OF CHOICE WINES.
The whole Stock will positively be Sold without reserve, as the parties are retiring from business.
Sale at TEN o'Clock each day.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
15th March, 1823.

Sales at Auction.
BY HENRY & BETHUNE.
Custom House Sale.

This day Wednesday the 26th Instant, at their Store Will be Sold the following effects seized by the Custom House.

14 CHEST'S Hsion Skin Tea,
2 Bags Souchong do,
16 Kgs Plug Tobacco,
13 Quarter Boxes Segars,
851 Paper Cased Looking Glasses,
4 Picers Canton Craps,
3 Canton Craps Robe patterns
33 Mens Lighorn Hats.

Sale to Commence at 1 o'Clock.
HENRY & BETHUNE,
Auctioneers.
26th March 1823.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY the 8th April and following day at the House now occupied by the Rev. J. Bethune Craig Street.

A Valuable collection of New Household Furniture consisting of Mahogany Side-Board—Dining Card and Pembroke Tables, Sofas, Couches, Chairs, Bedsteads and Curtains, Feather Beds, & Mattresses, Window Curtains, Carpets, Plate and Plated Ware, Lamps, Glass, China, and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
A Good Family Horse,
An Excellent Hall Covered Calash, Silver Mounted,
A Good Single Sleigh, with Bear & Buffalo Robes,
Harnesses, Saddles and Brilles,
With a variety of other Articles.
Sale each day at TEN o'Clock.

CONDITIONS.
Purchasers to the amount of £30, and under £50 may have 30 days, and Purchasers to the amount of £50, and upwards may have 60 days Credit, by furnishing approved Notes.
Catalogues may be had at the office of the Subscribers on Saturday the 5th, and the articles may be seen on the day preceding the Sale.
HENRY & BETHUNE,
Auctioneers.
Montreal, 26th March, 1823.

BY STEWART & W. SPRAGG.
Will be Sold at their Stores.
This Day, Wednesday, 25th March 1823.
A General and Extensive Assortment of Linen, Cotton and Silk Goods.

—ALSO—
50 Pieces Fine Book Muslins,
50 ps Fine Jacquets do
30 doz Cotton Hoos,
30 ps Glasgow Stripes,
35 doz Boxes Cotton Balls,
—WITH OTHER ARTICLES—
Sale at ONE o'Clock.
S. & W. SPRAGG
26th March, 1823.

Government Contract.
TENDERS,
Will be received at this Office until 12 o'Clock on Monday the 14th April, for supplying His Majesty's Troops, at the following Posts with good MARKETABLE FRESH BEEF, in such quantities as may be required, from the 25th April, to the 21st October 1823. Viz—
MONTREAL,
WILLIAM HENRY,
CHAMBLAY,
St. JOHNS,
ISLE AUX NOIX,
LA CHINE,
CEDARS AND COTTAU DU LAC,
GREENVILLE CAMP on the OTTAWA.

Two respectable Sureties will be required for the due performance of such CONTRACT as may be entered into, and any information as to the average consumption at each Post may be obtained on application at this Office.
COMMISARIAT OFFICE,
Montreal, 26th March 1823.

Government Contract.
H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston
4th March, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until 12 o'Clock on Monday the 14th April, next, from all persons with right CONTRACT for the safe Transport of such Quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded, from the following place, for one year certain, and for a further and finite period, until six months notice for its discontinuance be given by one of the parties, viz—
1st.—From Quebec to Montreal by Steam-B. at
2d.—From the Naval Store house at Montreal into the Naval Store house at Lachine, by land.
3d.—From the Naval Store house at Lachine into His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston.
The Tenders are distinctly to state the rate per hundred weight of (112 lbs) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of such separate Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Store-keeper" and endorsed "Tender for Transport," and the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend on ONE o'Clock on the 14th day of April next, at H. M. Dock Yard, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.
M. B. MENDS.
H. M. Naval Store-keeper.

Six Pence Reward,
RUN AWAY from the Subscribers on the 17th March 1823.
JAMES HEWSON,
An Apprentice. This is to warn all persons from trusting or harbouring him, if they should the Law will be put in force against them. The above Reward will be given to any Person bringing or sending him back.
HILTON & BAIRD.
Montreal, 25th March 1823.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.
21st MARCH, 1823.
Wanted Nurses.
Application to be made on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m.