

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NOFFITE TENEBRO—OVID.

VOL. VI.)

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30th, 1817.

(No. 43)

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Price, FOUR DOLLARS per annum, when delivered in Town, and TWENTY-FOUR SHILLINGS when sent by Post. Payable Six Months in advance.
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Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
A FARM, containing 552 Acres, chiefly excellent soil of which above 100 acres are cleared in the Chate Parish, Seigneurie of Argenteuil, commodiously situated for the Lumber Trade, with a House and Barn thereon erected.
Two Lots of Land, on the Beach Ridge, Argenteuil 180 acres.
A Wood Farm, at the village of St. Joachim, 120 acres covered with Maple and other valuable trees.
The following choice Lots, in the District of Three Rivers, comprehending Mill Seats, and many peculiar advantages.
Lot No. 19 in the 14th range Township of Lot No. 2 in the 15th range Shipton.
HART LOGAN, & Co.
Montreal, 23rd May 1817.

TO LET, TILL THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

THE HOUSE in St. Joseph Street, lately occupied, and the property of SAMUEL GERRARD, Esquire, Coach House Stable, &c. with a commodious yard, and every convenience for a small family. The Garden may also be used, well stocked with Kitchen Vegetables and a great variety of Fruit Trees, that promise much choice Fruit. For particulars enquire of MR. GILLESPIE, Montreal, 1st June 21st 1817.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers having on the 1st day of December last entered into a Copartnership, the brewing business and other business of a commercial nature heretofore carried on in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, by JOHN MOLSON Senior singly, shall hereafter be carried on by them jointly, under the Firm of JOHN MOLSON and Sons, and the Steam-Boats belonging to them navigated and managed on the account, profit and risk of the said Firm. They therefore beg leave to tender their services to the public in the above branches, and hope by their mutual exertions and punctuality to merit the continuance of that public favor, with which the patron of their present establishment has been honored.
(Signed.)
JOHN MOLSON,
JOHN MOLSON Junr.,
THOMAS MOLSON,
WILLIAM MOLSON.
Montreal, 8th March 1817.

WHARFAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Subscribers purpose receiving at the opening of the navigation next spring, vessels along side their wharf at two thirds of the customary rate, and storage on the same conditions; they are now fitting up a large and commodious store for the purpose.
Goods intended to be forwarded per their first Steam Boat, after delivery, will pay no storage.
JOHN MOLSON & SONS.
Montreal, 8th March 1817.

THE subscribers have for Sale at their Brewery,

the different sorts of Beer herein specified, at the following rates, viz:
BEER IN CASKS.
Burton ALE, at 10s. per Hogshead.
Porter, at 8s. " ditto
Mild Ale, at 8s. " ditto
Table Beer, at 6s. " ditto
Small Beer, at 2s. " ditto
BEER IN BOTTLES.
Burton ALE, at 10s. per Dozen.
Porter, at 7s. 6d. " do
Mild Ale, at 7s. 6d. " do
Table Beer, at 6s. " do
N.B. Merchants & Tavern-keepers in W. Henry, Three Rivers and Quebec, are respectfully informed that they will be supplied with Ales, Porter, and Beer, at the Montreal Prices, delivered from the Steam Boats without and without, on the beach.
JOHN MOLSON & SONS.
Montreal, 8th March 1817.

FOR SALE, at a very low rate—a large HORSE WHEEL,

built in a substantial manner, about 24 feet in diameter, with cast iron wheels and pitons complete. For particulars apply at the Brewery, or to
JOHN MOLSON, Junior.
Montreal, 8th March 1817.

Charles McDonald,

CARRIAGE-MAKER.
(Formerly of the Firm of McCreary & McDonald.)
RETURNING his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement he has received. Having dissolved Partnership with Mr. McCreary, he has now a shop a few doors from the former, in the premises of the late Mr. Legue, and hopes for a continuance of their favors. All orders will be punctually attended to and finished in the neatest fashion.
Montreal, July 5th, 1817.

TO LET.

And immediate possession given.
THAT large and spacious HOUSE, three stories high, situate near the Episcopal Church, in the Town of Dorchester, vicinity of St. Johns, late the property of Mr. Luther Whitney. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
May 22d 1817.
THOMAS BUSBY.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the favors

of the Merchants of Montreal and Quebec in the Agency & Commission Business; from a residence of four years in a Mercantile House in London, and the experience he has acquired in this country, will enable him, he trusts to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands, and for that purpose he has taken an Office in St. Peter's Street, where all communications will be gratefully received, and carefully attended to.
THOMAS A. KEW.
Storage may be had if required.
Quebec, May 10, 1817.

WANTED two or three active SAWYERS

who can be recommended to saw per 100 Pieces OR BY THE MONTH, in a mill in the neighbourhood of Montreal.
Apply to the Printer.
Montreal, 26 April, 1817.

TO LET, and immediate possession given, One

or Two CELLARS, in that house lately occupied by Mr. John Fisher, Shoemaker, opposite the Court House, well adapted for any kind of Storage. Apply to
M. MOSS.
Montreal, June 9th, 1817.

AMERICAN Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Butter,

and Indian Corn; pickled and smoked Herring; smoked Salmon; Sole and Upper Leather, and a few cases of TWANKEY TEA, for sale by
Lester, Taylor & Co.
Montreal, 29th March, 1817.

THE subscriber having retired from business,

requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be deposited with his Attorney for collection. And all those to whom he is indebted, are desired to present their claims for liquidation.
June 14, 1817. WILLIAM ANDREWS.

FOR SALE by the subscribers,

Low FOR CASES,
100 Irish BUTTER
100 do. American do
50 kegs LARD
J. L. HOOFFSTETTER & SON.
Montreal, May 24, 1817.

THE subscribers are now landing a variety of

GOODS, from on board of different vessels; among which are the following articles, the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
A small assortment of Stripes, Derrys, Checks, Shirtings, Shawls, Calicoes, Bandannas, and other printed Goods
Threads, Tapes, Plaitings, and Bedding
India white Cottons, Dutch Romals, Flowered Bandannas
Taffets, Sarisets, Crapes & other India Goods
An assortment of superfine & low priced Cloths and Strouds
Stationary, Buttons, Umbrellas, Beaver Hats
Paints of all colors, Putty, Glass, Linseed Oil
English Iron, Sisel, Tin Plate and Stoves
A large consignment of Nails
Jamaica Spirits, and very strong Leeward Rum
Muscovado and Leaf sugar, and Molasses
Madeira, Port, Brandy-Madeira, and Teneriffe WINE
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Bottled Port and Claret Wine
Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Twankey Tea
London Porter in casks of 3 dozen, & English Cheese
Valentin and shell Almonds, Muscatel & Bloom Raisins
White Wine Vinegar, Mustard
An assortment of real German Scythes, and a quantity of Coals.

Hart Logan & Co.

N. B. A small Lot of Oak Timber and Red Cedar for sale deliverable at the Cross.
Montreal, 14th June 1817.

New Orleans,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
NOTRE DAME STREET, No. 11, MONTREAL TO MARIANA.
T. & J. PORTER'S CAST-IRON WORKS.
ROBERT ORKNEY

BEGS leave to inform his friends

that he has arrived at Quebec, and expects by the first Steam-Boat, a very extensive and general assortment of GOODS, consisting of
HABERDASHERY.

Linens & Woollen Drapery; Millinery, Hosiery;

Perfumery, Jewellery, Watches, plate, plated Ware, Cutlery, Hardware, Looking Glasses, Stationery, Stationary, Japan Ware, &c. &c. &c.; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved Credit.
N. B. Town and Country orders, will be thankfully received, and meet with most punctual attention.
Montreal, June 7th, 1817.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

And immediate Possession given,
THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE, and Lot No. 145, St. Paul Street, two stories high, two ranges of Garrets, with stone arched Vaults underneath, and behind, a store 54 feet long, suitable for 6 Horses, an Ice House, a pleasant Gallery on the river side, and a spacious yard.
N. B.—If not disposed of at Private Sale before 1st of October next, it will then be sold at Auction on that Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Clapp's Coffee House. For Particulars apply to D. STRICKLAND, at Quebec, or Henry Griffin, Esq. at Montreal.
Montreal, 14th June, 1817.

THE Commissioners for improving the interna-

Navigation of the St. Lawrence from Lake St. Francis to Montreal, do hereby give notice, that they will receive communications for clearing and improving the channel of the River between La Chine and the City of Montreal, and towards the removal of impediments in the channel of navigation for Bateau from Montreal to Lake St. Francis, or for improving the same by towing paths, or otherwise; with proposals accompanied with plans, statements, and Estimates of the work to be executed. To be addressed to them at the Corning House of ALLISON, TURNER & Co. No. 119 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, 7th June 1817.

A Valuable, and Extensive Selection, of choice NEW GOODS, now selling at the Stores of

Mr. CHARLES RIVERS,

CONSISTING OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE Packages of well assorted DRY GOODS

300 pieces of Irish Linens, 5 Irish and Lancashire sheetings, Chintz Furniture & Fringes, Furniture Dimities, Damask and Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, Marselles Quits and Counterpanes, rich India Tambour and Strig Muslin, superfine Jaconet Mullins, Cambrics and Japan Mullins, Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Printed Cambrics, Gingham, Cotton and Silk Stockings, Nankoses, Jeans, Veivettes, Stript Cottons, Threads, Sewing Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribbons, and every article suitable for town and country Merchants
ALSO, an assortment of Millinery, consisting of handsome Straw Bonnets, richly trimmed, Silk Scarfs and Shawls, Laces, Caps, Habit Shirts, Cravats, Silk and Fancy Trimmings, Black and White Lace Squares, ready made Children's Robes and Caps, with an extensive variety of other valuable and choice Goods.
The subscriber is determined to sell the above at such unusual low prices, that shall amply ensure an immediate sale. The whole to be sold for cash, at short approved credit.
CHARLES RIVERS.
46, St. Paul Street, June 21st 1817.

TO BE SOLD

TWO Shares in the MONTREAL LIBRARY, THREE LOTS in Queen Street, St. Ann's Suburb, or Griffin Town, containing 135 feet in front, by 90 in depth, enclosed with a board fence, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. A. Davidson.

TO BE LET.

A FARM on the Mountain, at COTENELGES, containing about 170 acres of arable, and pasture land, including extensive Orchard. For particulars, apply to JOHN GRAY, St. Catherine, 10th April, 1817.

BOTTLED CIDER of superior quality for sale

by the dozen, by R. & J. DILLON,
15th July 1817.

THE subscriber has just received per the Eve-

retta from London, Alexandria and Cumberland from Liverpool, and Elizabeth from Bristol: a choice assortment of the following Articles which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, viz:
50 boxes fine yellow Soap
10 do Mould Candles
12 hds. Refined Sugar
20 bbls. Red Myrtles Raisins
150 boxes fine New Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
10 do. do. do. French Plumbs
20 do. do. do. Messina Lemons
2 hds. Zante Currants
2 casks and 6 cases Almonds
4 cases and 10 bags Spanish Nuts
4 ditto Wainuts
1 cask Bitter Apples
10 Cansisters Barley Sugar and Italian Juice
20 hampers prime Cheshire Cheese
8 cases Pine Apple Cheese
20 do Kings Arms do
10 half chests Sallad Oil
30 chests Twankey Tea
10 do Hyson do
2 do Sou hong do
4 bags Black Pepper
2 casks Cassia Leguis
1 do Lungglass
1 bag Canary Sweda
1 do Sago
1 do white Pepper
6 boxes Spermaceti Lights
1 do French Capers
10 do & 4 barrels fine Mustard
2 bbls Salt Petre
26 casks (Hovell's) Bottled Porters
23 boxes Window Glass
10 pipes Red Spanish Wine
2 casks real Cognac Brandy.
LIKEWISE ON HAND,
50 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
6 pipes real Holland Gin,
10 do excellent Spanish Wine,
Port, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, in pipes and Bottles, Shrub, Peppermint Lime Juice, Vinegar, Brown Stout, Martingale Liquors, Gunpowder Tea, fine green Coffee, Chocolate, Jordan Almonds, Bayley, Biscuits, Baked Salt, Curry, Cayenne Pepper, Pimento, Root Gin, Iron ditto, Nutmeg Cloves, Mace, Sugar, &c. &c. complete assortment of Pickles and Fish Sauces, Wax Lights, Windsor Soap, Japan Blacking, Indigo, Crown Blue, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills &c. Arra Root, Macaroni, Vermacelli, American Butter and Cheese, Powder and Shot, Glassware, Muscovado Sugar in hds. and barrels, &c. &c.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Montreal, 7th June 1817.

TO LET that part of the New Building adjoining

Messrs. Chapman.

FOR SALE, at the Commission Store of

NICHOLS & SANFORD,
10 hds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
150 crates Lockery assorted,
40 hds. Cast Seal Oil,
20 bbls. Whale and Cod Oil,
10 kegs boiled Unseed Oil,
20 qr. casks L. P. O. Madeira Wine,
20 cases of Claret of the first quality,
50 do ditto common
20 pipes of Cape Madeira Wine,
15 do excellent Spanish do
Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, Jamaica Shrub,
London Brown Stout and other Porter, Burton Ale,
100 bbls. Table Salt, Prime Mess Pork
Lard, Shot, Window Glass, Lampblack, Glue,
Paints assorted, Raisins. Also, a great variety of DRY GOODS.
NICHOLS & SANFORD.
Montreal, 31st May, 1817.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,

GUY WARWICK, & Co.,
Iron and Brass Founders,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public in general, that their works, a little above Mr. D. Munn's yard, will be in operation in a few days, when they better themselves from their long experience in the above line, they will be able to supply them with all kinds of CASTINGS, on the shortest notice.
They also offer for sale at their store in the Hay Market, 23 Bales of Woolens, comprising superfines, Seconds, and common Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies and Peisne Cloths, the most fashionable colours.
Montreal, 10th August, 1817.

MUSIC,

THE Subscriber will attend at any Gentleman's House, and give instructions on the French Horn, Clarinet, Clarion, Flute, Flageolet, or any other winded Instrument. Apply at Mr. Debona's, Watch-maker, New Market Place, or to

JOSEPH HURST,

From the Band of the late 104th Regt.
Montreal, Aug. 10th, 1817.

NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE BY

T. & J. PORTEOUS,
No. 19, Not-e Dame Street,
5 pipes fine Cognac Brandy,
do Hollands Gin,
Spermaceti do of superior quality,
Tow, flaxen and Osnab-igh Sheetings,
A large supply of Stoves of every description, Pots, Dutch Ovens, &c. &c.
ALSO—Iron Back Log for Chimneys
IN STORE,
Strong Leeward Island Rum,
Fresh Lime Juice,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Tea, Peppor, Alspice and Ginger,
Jamaica Sweetmeats, Cayenne Pepper,
Covering Tin and sheet Iron,
Sweeds and English Iron assorted,
A general assortment of Dry Goods,
Montreal, 15th Aug. 1817.
N. B. Orders for Mill and other Castings received and executed at the shortest notice.

Great Bargains!!

JAMES CONNELL, No. 42, St. Paul Street, very respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and public, that as he intends returning to Scotland in a few weeks, he will, on MONDAY first commence selling off at greatly reduced prices, his whole Stock of Goods, consisting of:
Rich twill and strip Sarisets,
Satin and Persian,
Black & color'd Silk Velvets,
Do ditto Silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk Shawls, Scarfs, & Plaids,
Imitation and Damask Cotton Shawls,
Irish Tabinets—Silk and Cotton Sarisets
Black Lace Veils and Shawls,
Real Holland Nett Veils—Flouces & Fringes,
Fine Thread Lace & Footings,
Do Cotton do ditto
Fashionable Paris Ball Dresses,
Silk Parasols & Cotton Umbrellas,
Silk, Cotton, & Lamb Wool Stockings,
Silk, Beaver, & Kid Gloves,
Wool and color'd Jeans & Nankoses,
Cambric, Jaconet, Mull & Book Mullins,
Silk and Cotton Trimmings,
Fancy Flowers & Feathers,
White and black Italian crapes,
Ladies and Childrens Dress Caps,
Baby Linen, &c. &c.
Superfine Cloths—Cassimeres & Vestings,
Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Hardware.—A great variety of Joiners Tools and Mountings.
ALSO—by the Package,—Matras Hair, Omburgs, Mullins, Sweeds, Hoses, Cordage &c.
Montreal 23d Aug 1817. 2wks

SALT A FLOAT.

A FEW Thousand Bushels of Salt, for Sale by
JAMES ORKNEY,
Notre-Dame street, No 51.
Montreal, 23d August, 1817.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE new Ship PROMPT, N. COVABLE, Master.—For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to DAVID MUNN, if he has for sale at Point Bleue.

Flat, square round, red and hoop iron

Blistered, (L) a nd German Steel Sheet Iron, double and single Tin, Nails of all sizes, Copper Rivets Blacksmiths Hellowes, Vices and Anvils Smiths, Sledges and Moulds Moor ng and Trac Chains Ancho s, Hawsers & of 5/4 Inch White and Tarr'd Rope, chalk lines &c Patent cart sledges with bushes Iron and wood ploughs with double s. to mounting Plough mountings, soes and beads for Ploughs Cutlery, Sheet Lead Mill, pit, and cut Saws, Hand-Saw Planes, Chisels and Gouges, screw Augers all s. 2rs Coopers and Carpenters axes and adzes Felling and Canada Axes Claw Hammers and Hatchets Files and Rasps, Hinges Horse-shoes Cart Iron, Kitchen Grates with ove. s. Common Black
A Fine Brass Mount a Brass Firends Brass, Steel and Common Fire-Irons Grid Irons—Brass Candlesticks Paint, Chalk and Linseed Oil Putty—Scythes and Suckles Scythe Stones
3 Fishing Nets, 30 fathoms in length A few Myns Chests.
Montreal, 22d August, 1817. 6w

FOR Sale by the subscriber—At the House late-

ly occupied as Post office in St. Vincent Street, the following articles of MERCHANTIZE, which will be disposed of at very reduced prices either for cash or approved Notes.—Irish Linens—Irish Sheetings—Cotton Shirting—plain and figured Cambric Mullin—Patent Thread, No. 22, 25 & 30 black and color'd Sewing Silks—rich Silk Scarfs and Shawls—Imitation do—Ribbons—stript and figured Sarisets—black & color'd Italian Crapes—Irish Poplin—Silk and Cotton Chambray—Finc wove Post, Foolscap, & wrapping Paper—Candle Wick.—Mens strong calf and dress Shoes—20 doz dress'd Call & Seal Satins—with other articles too tedious to detail
HUGH PATTINSON
Montreal 22d August 1817

TO LET.

FOR Three Years or longer, as may be agreed upon—a FARM, situated in the Parish of Veudruil, County of York, containing 3 acres in breadth, by 20 in depth—bounded in front by the Ottawa River, opposite the Lake of the Two Mountains, with a good House, Barn, Stable, and out houses; the whole in good repair, and fit either for a gentleman's country residence, a Merchant, or for a House of public entertainment, and for particulars apply to the undersigned Proprietor on the premises.
J. M. C. DE LES DERNIER.
21st Aug. 1817. 3 months

Steam Kitchens for Sale.

JUST received per the Steam Ship STRAMKIT, CHENS, com. letc. made by SUTTON of Birmingham, the patentees may be seen at the office of JOSEPH WEDGWOOD, 57, St Paul Street
Montreal, Aug. 20th 1817.

NOTICE.

An assignment having been granted by Messrs Robert Armour & Co. George Davie, late of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners under the firm of Robert Armour and Davie, to and in favor of the undersigned, of all their Estates real and personal, movable and immovable, in trust for the benefit of their creditors, who become parties or accede to the said assignment, all persons indebted to the said firm or to either of the parties who composed it, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to either of the undersigned assignees, and those to whom they or either of them may be indebted are desired to give in their respective demands without delay. The creditors of the said late firm who became parties or accede to the said assignment are hereby further notified, that on their accepting purchasers of part of the stock on hand, they will be permitted to retain in their hands such part of the amount of their respective purchases as may be agreed upon, on account and in payment of the dividends to which they may be entitled, out of the proceeds of the said Bankrupt Estate.
FARMER, W. R. MATTINGER,
W. PATTINSON,
GEORGE MORFAT,
Montreal, 19th August, 1817.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the Firm of Joseph Lough and Co. was by mutual consent of the Subscribers, dissolved on the 7th of last month. The business of the Montreal Fair Bank, will therefore be carried on in future by Joseph Lough only, to whom all persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to him for liquidation.
JOSEPH LOUGH,
JAMES WILCOX,
Montreal, 23d August, 1817.

FROM late considerable improvements in these

works by experienced workmen, the Subscriber is now enabled to execute Castings of all descriptions, in such a manner, as to be well as usual will give much satisfaction. He begs also to state to the public, that they can be furnished to weight 30 cwt.—Moulds can be made of the works (if required) for any description of Castings, and wrought iron work of every kind executed with neatness and dispatch.
JOSEPH LOUGH.

For Sale by Blackwood & La Roche,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, exceeding gly strength, and well flavored, of the usual strength, and Leeward Island Rum, Cognac and Brandy, French Holland, old L. P. Madeira and Port WINEs, of superior quality, Teneriffe, Sherry, &c. Spanish WINES, a few hds. Claret, bottled do. of 1 and 6 doz each, Martingale Liquors in cases of 1 doz each, Bell's Ale Hinges, do. and Porter, Line Juice, Alspice, Jamaica C. G. Muscovado and Leaf sugar, 10 bags Pepper, and 1 doz chests Nutmegs, very low, Twankey and Hyson Tea, 33 boxes Tobacco Pipes, Linseed Oil in casks and jars, a few crates and hds well assorted Gunchery and Glass Ware, Caron Potash Kettles, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, as usual.
A well assorted Invoice of Merchandize imported especially for the Indian Trade.
Montreal, 23d August, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, for the District of JOHNSTOWN, will after the usual vacation, on the 15th of September next. The subscriber has provided commodious quarters, with his own family, for a greater number of Pupils than usual. Fees of Instruction, Writing, and T. 25c. 40c per annum.
JOHN BETHUNE.
Augusta, 9th August, 1817. 2 wks

Niagara, August 7.—The Steam Boat Frontenack

which arrived here on Sunday morning last from Kingston, brought the remainder of the 7th regt. of Infantry, consisting of about 400 men) which are to be stationed at this post.
Two passengers in the Steam Boat were drowned on Saturday last.—They were sleeping in a bunk slung at the stern, when one of the ropes by which it was suspended broke, they were thrown into the water and sunk before the boat could get to them. Their names were MICHAEL KITTLE, and JOHN FLORSTON.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) August 12.

A Post-Office is now established in the village of Ernest Town, James RANSOME, Esq. Post-Master.
A man named JOSEPH LARIVE, (late a soldier in the 10th West India Regiment) in the service of Mr. A. W. Brown, of this place met with a very shocking accident on Wednesday last. He was carrying water from the Lake, and while endeavoring to adjust the water bucket, it rolled off the Cart directly against him, increased and bruised the right side and lower part of his belly, and fractured his right leg for a length of four or five inches. He was carried insensible to Mr. Brown's house, and after a short confinement, Surgeons SCOTT and MANUEL determined upon amputating his Leg, which was performed with great address by Mr. SCOTT. He was sensible for about an hour and a half after the operation, but expired, owing to the great extent of injury sustained by the amputation. Mr. Brown has done his family the great honor for their humanity and kind attention during the deceased's short struggle.—Commended.

The best experienced in Liverpool the beginning of

the week, has been general throughout the country. In that place on Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock, Fahrenheit thermometer stood at 84 degrees in the shade, and 110 in the sun. In London the mean temperature was 83, and 96, in the shade, and from 100 to 110, in exposure situations. At both on Saturdays, the thermometer stood at 86 degrees in the shade, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and on Monday in the sun it rose to 113. A very good shower on Saturday, the thermometer stood at 80 in the shade at 10, and in the sun at 117, while at Gloucester on the same day it rose to 103 in the shade. The steam boat, as might be expected, has been productive of thunder storms in many parts of the country, but without doing any serious injury. In London, the boat was fatal in an unprecedented degree to three; twelve fine machine horses dropped on Friday and Saturday; between Hyde Park corner and Finsbury.

From the Commercial Advertiser of August 15.

Naval force on the Lakes.—The National Intelligencer confirms the statement lately given by the Albany Argus, of the reduction of the American and British forces on the Lakes.
Extract of a letter from an officer in the Field art. corps, dated Ferdinandina, July 27th, 1817.
"A detachment of 40 Indians has made their appearance at St. John's; rumor says that part of the detachment are applied for aid to the Governor of St. Augustine, and that the other part to our General; whether a detachment and

we say is on their march to that place to find them. We had two ships built on the island. I find on several last night a light on duty. It is believed to be the light of the island. It is believed to be the light of the island. It is believed to be the light of the island.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

man; by consequence it is necessary that freedom is at stake. Our posterity will consider we should have been the faithful guardians of their freedom and if our fears surrender to us are morally responsible for the loss we shall have occasioned. But though our self-called reformer has fled—has left this place unoccupied—we perceive that, happily, there is no consternation among the champions of reform—not another has deserted his post—not a private will surrender his arms. In such a case every man is competent at once to defend and to act. Nature, that teaches us the value of liberty, will supply the means of securing it. It is not tactics or discipline that we need; let the mechanical assistance of despotism have recourse to tuition in the art of murder; the sons of freedom are always competent in their own defence.

The abstract right of emigration is not in question. Every man has a right to choose his country, notwithstanding all the laws of treason that tyrants may enact, or fools may acknowledge. There is a principle which would be general if despotism had not, in some cases, rooted it out, which would induce every man to go to the land of his choice, if not all of us to prefer the country in which we were born to life, and where we have formed our social connections. But the principles of government that pretend to a life-long slavery in every man who has the unfortunate to be born where he cannot live happily, are adverse to every law of nature; those laws have made MAN the HEIR OF CREATION; and his will is the only original guide as to where he will choose to enjoy his lawful patrimony. But, although a man is not naturally bound to any particular spot, he is bound in all cases by those obligations to which he has voluntarily entered. Mr. Cobett has departed with thousands in a cause the most important, and the most honorable, in which ever any human being was engaged—to renovate a sinking country—to re-erect the best principles of human happiness—to prevent the abuses of a system the most extravagant and corrupt that ever the annals of history presented to our view—to snatch the destinies of England from the murderous grasp of men, of unscrupulous and wicked, and reduce the fading glory of our country from the danger into which had ambition and ceaseless persecutions had plunged her. These were the professed objects of Mr. Cobett, who pledged his life to the cause. He once put aside personal considerations—he worked the gloom of a dungeon—he encountered the breath of calumny—he called forth the energies of corruption to defend itself, and then he fled. Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Ascalon. Self preservation, from even the shadow of danger, has become the ruling passion with Mr. Cobett; and to become a life that must be worthless in oblivion, he has sacrificed his reputation, his country his countrymen, and a profit of ten thousand pounds for a man, which he says, resulted from his writings. Thus, the value which his patriotic ardor to a miserable existence, made up of a bed and a breakfasting ag-in, and scribbling what will be but senseless nonsense at New York, in ten thousand a year, the ruin of his country, the starvation and coercion of the press at race, and the slavery of the descendants of Englishmen at a time when "the cause of reform is by no means despaired of."

In the 16th column, another fit of despondency comes over this giant despair; and, he says, again the people have no prospect of an end to their calamities, and they must remove if they have any spirit in them. Although Mr. Cobett has set the example of exhibiting his spirit in this way, we feel confident he will find as few to imitate as to envy his conduct, as a crisis when the laws and liberties of England are to be defended against the infernal machinations of the most despicable set of political miscreants that chance or ill fortune ever foisted into the seat of judgment upon the destinies of a nation.

It is quite evident that personal safety, and the operations of conspiracy upon this selfish principle, has induced Mr. Cobett to take the step which every man must reprobate; and his presence of leaving us to serve us hereafter, is merely the practical illustration of the panic that can justify itself in the dogrel lines of—
He who fights and runs away,
MAY live to fight another day;
But he who's in the battle slain,
Will never live to fight again.

This sort of pretence would shorten most conquests; but the result might not be very favorable to the general good, if the pretended champions of liberty always take first to their heels on such occasions.

Corruption, says our runaway, has put on her armor, and drawn her dagger. Well! and what then? Have we not arms too? And must we throw them away, when she advances to the contest, after we have been brandishing them before her eyes so long? Who expected that such a hydra-headed monster as the corruption of the day would fall without a struggle! If Mr. Cobett did, we will venture to say that he was the only man who could be so foolish; and it explains the secret of his former apparent courage. He thought there was no danger! He, however, wrote to his "nice little boys," with a great deal of resolution; but finding himself mistaken, and that he must fight in earnest, his fears so far put aside his reason, that he abandoned his friends, his connections, his country, his dearly beloved countrymen, and ten thousand pounds a year, for the sake of preserving a worn out tenement of flesh a few months longer; and in the hope that he may one day or other return to the enjoyment of them all, without danger! This Mr. Cobett calls falling back! It is falling back with a vengeance, and we may truly exclaim,—"Oh! what a falling off, was there!"

The care which this poor old man always takes to introduce at the commencement of almost every paragraph, that personal safety is out of his considerations, proves, that personal safety is the only thing he can think of. Even the promise he writes from New York, to comfort and instruct us, is tortured into an argument of the necessity of his leaving England for personal safety. That he may write with free-

dom he says, he leaves us, and in four months we may expect to see his pamphlet revived in London. But as the natural enquiry upon such a promise, is, if any one here will publish what you write in America, why need you go there to write it. You do not mean surely, Mr. Cobett, that you will put any other man in a condition from which you have run away, because it was dangerous! You will not place an agent in a situation with a halter round his neck, a dungeon staring him in the face, and chains rattling in his ears, to publish those opinions which you have run 4000 miles to find a place to write in safety!

No, Mr. Cobett has no such idea. He consoles himself in these words—"If I cannot expect to get any one here to print or to publish what I write in America, I ask, then, what is the use of writing here? seeing that the same obstacles would exist as to what should be written in England. But to ensure a publication if possible, he promises to be very careful to write "no libels;" and as nothing but truth is a libel in England, Mr. Cobett in other words promises to write nothing but falsehood; and then, perhaps, he may publish in safety. But he might have done this here. Our ministers would have had no objection to his praise of them in direct terms. He has paid them a much higher compliment by running away.

Mr. Cobett's impudence surprises us still more than his tergiversation. He confesses in his farewell that he said "something very new to the chopping off hands, as putting out the people's eyes, should be done before he would cease to write, or the people would cease to read his writings; and then with the most matchless effrontery, he adds "What has been done, would not be VERY FAR from this, if I were to remain here!" With such a man the only mode of dealing, is to hold him in sovereign and general contempt. His cowardice might be pardoned, but his contempt for truth, his paltry subterfuges, and the imbecility of his fears justify us in him to an exile from all honorable and intelligent society.

The fulsome compliments he attempts to pay to the people whom he is deserting will impose upon no one; his conduct belies all his writings; and he need not be very particular in cautioning the public against being imposed upon by any pretended imitation of his style, or plagiarism of his name. They want no additional reason to discard from their estimation one who has betrayed, and now insults them with his advice. His readers, he says will "find occupation in reading over and over again," what he has addressed to them within the last five or six months. He "beseeches them to keep all the nice little books they have got, and not to be humbugged by any of the publications of corruption." This they will probably take care of; and also, that they are no longer humbugged in his own elegant phrase, even by himself.

As he bids us good bye, at the end, he gets bold, and says, "If I have life for only a year, or two, at farthest I shall be back again." In deed, what, whether things are, altered, or no? Should he return at the consummation of our wishes, in the establishment of a general and radical reform, he should be exiled for the common good, as a wretch who could fly from a participation in danger, as eagerly as he could return to enjoy a state of happiness. He should be abandoned as a thing to be despised by every man who would obtain the esteem of his fellow citizens, by an honorable perseverance in a just and honest cause. As to his writings from New York, they can contain nothing that we need. We have learnt our lesson in the rudiments of liberty, and have gone beyond our master in its application. Let him, in future instruct children. It will do him more credit than to mislead men.

Mr. Cobett's departure has been the subject of most of our periodical writers; & one of them in a most pathetic illustration of his merits, adopts the very consolation which our runaway friend has offered us, and tells us to read over the pamphlets he has left us every day; and to bind them up with the "Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, the Homer's Iliad, and Bachel's Domestic Medicine." We are almost inclined to wish that Mr. Cobett had confined himself to writing glories upon such subjects, that he might have been naturalized in the nursery, and deceived none but kitchen maids and scullions.

In his let or from Liverpool, our debtor remarks upon the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. "I and mine were not born under a government having the absolute power to imprison us at pleasure." But his memory is as faulty as his judgment as weak as his resolution, and as treacherous as his conduct. All his children, save one, must have been born under the print suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. But then Mr. Cobett was a soldier militant in the high cause of despotism, and was kind to the dangers which he did not personally apprehend. Then he contributed to scare others from the country, and now he is himself driven from it by his fears—honest, wise, and consistent men startle at the absence of inequalities in him, while the brave are deriding the pusillanimity of the modern Demosthenes, who runs from his tent the moment hostilities are declared, and, like his predecessor, would a pardon of a bramble, if it should catch hold of his robes in his ignominious flight.

But while Mr. Cobett carries with him the contempt and scorn of every manly mind in England, what feelings will he be receive? in America; in the land where freedom has erected her altar, and Liberty has fixed her unconquerable abode; in the land which was once disgraced with his raving in favor of tyranny and English despotism? Silly old man! if that despotism had been re-established by his pen, and his rancorous gall had poisoned the infant blossoms of the tree of liberty, to what quarter of the globe could they have fled for refuge from that dungeon, which is so dreadful to thy distempered imagination? The Americans will indeed, view him with a jealous eye; and his pretence that he fled because no man dare write honestly in support of liberty in England, will be properly appreciated, when this number of the Dwarf, which will follow him to America, shall be read in the circles of our transatlantic brethren. Mr. Cobett must not calculate us. Thousands deride the dangers at which he is scared. He must not be considered as the Thermometer of English feeling, or we shall have some little family of Indians embarking in an open boat to conquer us. Dangers and difficulties are the proper stimuli of brave minds. Our energies slumber in the sunshine, but wake to action with the storm. The rattling thunder is the music which precedes

our march to battle, our banner is the storming lightning, and our gage the blood of all who per- ish.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Martha, Capt. Ross, Glover, has this moment arrived from Liverpool in 37 days passage, bringing papers to July 10.

The superior terms of political news. Mr. Bessant, who was in London for some time on business of the Bank of the United States of America, left town a few days ago for Liverpool to embark in the Forter for Philadelphia, having satisfactorily completed all the arrangements he came over to make for the Bank.

Mr. Bessant is to be the new leader of the Opposition. The Morning Post says, "the announcement of the Prince of Coburg is expected to take place in October next; an event that cannot fail to give the highest gratification to the nation."

Parliament is expected to be prorogued on the 10 inst. There will be no dissolution this year. A bill has been brought into Parliament for limiting the circulation of Bank Tokens and Dollars to the 24th of March next. The proclamation for testing the new Sovereign was signed on Wednesday. The old guinea of full weight will remain in circulation.

The Right Hon. G. Ponsonby, has been attacked with a paralytic fit, while in the House of Commons, and it is feared he will lose the use of one side.

The Franchise-breaking bill, by which death was inflicted on the offenders, but which was sometimes changed to transportation, has been re-enacted.

It is rumored that the Grand Beglow intends to open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, to the ships of all nations, upon the payment of a duty similar to that paid at the Suez.

There is the prospect of an abundant vintage in France, and the corn in many districts is sufficiently ripe for the sickle.

Liverpool, Bristol, Lancaster, and other great trading ports are all in a bustle with shipping off merchandise to the Brazils.

Talleyrand arrived at Bordeaux on the 23d June on his way to the waters of Barège.

The project of discovering the wreck of the Royal George has been abandoned, and the buoys which were placed upon the spot, have been taken up.

The price of the quarter loaf in Dublin is at present 1s. 7d.

WINDSOR CASTLE, July 3. His Majesty has been very composed during the last month. His Majesty's health is good, but his disorder continues unaltered.

A General and another superior officer were apprehended yesterday. In the evening Madame Roger, the sister of Madame de Mouchon, experienced the same fate. I have not been able to ascertain the cause of these arrests.

July 7. We had a good supply of Wheat from Rouen and Me-t, fresh in this morning exclusive of a large proportion of last week's arrivals, which remained over, and the demand being small, the trade was exceedingly heavy, as a decline of from 6s to 6s per quarter. Barley is full 6s per quarter, cheaper, and scarce any sales could be made. Beans, peas, and oats are 3s per quarter lower, and go off slowly at that abatement. 3 per cent comest 70 5 6 18 1.

Another favorable piece of intelligence is the fall of grain in all parts of France, and the commencement of the harvest under the happy auspices. The fall of grain has in some places been between 50, 40, and 30 per cent.

LONDON, July 7. We continue to receive the most cheering and gratifying accounts from all parts of the country of the universal promise of a plentiful harvest.

The deficiency of the present quarter upon the whole of the revenue, is compared with the corresponding quarter of 1816, to no more than £489,546.

From all quarters we learn that since the setting in of the hot weather, the seas have shewn a surprising manner, and afforded the finest appearance.

From the Boston Palladium. LATE FROM ENGLAND. The prohibition of the exportation of cotton yarn, is now a favorite object with many in England, to encourage the weaving in that country. The subject is before Parliament.

The makers of wrought nails in England have petitioned Parliament against the use of machinery.

The members of commerce of Glasgow have agreed to petition Parliament to repeal the laws regulating the interest on money.

The editor of the London Sun says, "We do not believe there will be such a modification in the British edicts, as to allow Americans, in their own country, a free and unrestricted participation in the trade of the British West Indies," on account of the great want of employment for the shipping of Britain, &c.

The price recent is said to have purchased the Castle of Count Wallenstein, in Hanover, with its grand collection of statues and paintings, for £100,000 dollars.

Then we have the arrival of the Liverpool July 7, from the U. States, 55,471 bbls. flour, imported previously, this year, 294,985. Total 350,456.

In the R. House of Commons, July 5. Mr. Taylor, moved that a report on the state of Newfoundland should be taken into consideration. He proposed the removal of 5000 of the inhabitants, and a bounty of 2s per quintal on fish. The House declined considering the subject then; but it was intimated government would direct all the relief possible to be afforded.

On the loss of the frigate Alcega, Lord Althorpe (the late envoy to China) put his despatches on board an American vessel from Buenos Ayres to Holland.

A challenge has been given in England by Miss W. to her niece, Miss N. and rejected, and the former arrested and committed to prison, because she refused to give bail. She is represented as a fine woman, about 36 years of age. A gentleman of rank had offered her marriage; but she suddenly changed her mind, and addressed Miss N. in England, 12,000 dollars have been recovered by Dr. Keat, of the army, of Col. Sorrell, for crime.

At Liverpool July 9. Am. Flour was at 6s. per barrel, and 6s. 6d. per bushel, and 6s. 6d. per bushel. The Kentishman's report that the trade was never so brisk. The bombazine Trade is much depressed, but improving.

An explosion took place in a mine in Durham, England, on the 1st of July, occasioned by an obstinate and imprudent use of a candle. About 35 persons lost their lives.

VIENNA, August 21. Many of our readers must recollect that some years ago the British Parliament laid a new duty on Baltic and Norway timber which enabled the lumber trade of his country to stand a competition with that of the Baltic. The measure was unpopular, at the time, to be more of a political, than of a financial or commercial nature, having for its object to render Great Britain independent of the Baltic and other powers for an article, which they had already attempted to deprive her, & which she could not totally furnish herself. As a political measure, it has been so far successful, as to cause a general establishment for facilitating the lumber trade, to be made in this and the neighboring colonies, and supplies may at present be furnished to the requisite extent.

It will appear, however, by the annexed official document, that a duty equivalent to that which has been proposed to be laid on the timber imported into Great Britain from this country. The trade is a lately prospering itself and the consequence of the new duty must be its entire destruction; for we have no other market than that of Great Britain; and we are not permitted to have any other. We leave our readers to figure to themselves what must, in the present state of the trade of the colony, be the consequence to the country at large, of the sudden loss of so great a proportion of its exports. All the extensive establishments made on the faith of the permanency of the policy alluded to, must perish, and will probably never be re-established. However, there is a good ground in Europe, we shall have nothing to export but a few furs; without exportation all importation must cease, and the strongest link of connection between the colony & Great Britain broken.

(COPY.) OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS FOR TRADE, WHITFALL, 5th Feb. 1817.

Sir, I am directed by the lords of the committee of privy council for trade, to acquaint you, for the information of the gentleman engaged in the trade of the British North American colonies, that it being deemed advisable by his Majesty's government, on various accounts, to postpone the consideration of the customs for another year, there is no intention of submitting to parliament any proposition for the alteration of the timber duties in the present session; but they think it right that those who are interested in the question, should be apprized that his Majesty's government are of opinion, that the extension of a duty to the timber imported from the British North American colonies equal in amount to the additional duty imposed on foreign timber in 1813 would be productive to the revenue, without being prejudicial to the great and usual concerns.

I am Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) T. LACK J. BAINBRIDGE, Esq.

QUEBEC August 28. We have much satisfaction in informing the public, that a carrier of the name of Bezon, was on Saturday last fined by the magistrates, for cruel treatment of his horse, by unmercifully beating him, on the bill between the upper and lower jaws; because, from his apparent half-starved condition, he was unable to drag his over-charged burden to the top, having dropped by the way, in which state his inhuman owner, in the most unmerciful manner, laid on him many severe blows, in spite of the remonstrance of a number of unroving spectators.

The frequency of such cases called loudly for a check; and it is much to the credit of the magistrates, and all concerned in the prosecution, that such a flagrant proof of inhumanity has been visited with the punishment it deserved; as from this example, all owners of horses will learn that ownership does not exclude animals from the protection of the law in cases of ill-treatment on the part of the contrary being too prevalent, and too often practised on, by the most brutal conduct towards animals, it is as unable to defend themselves; evincing on the part of their owners, not only a savage but a cowardly disposition, equalling being ever a concomitant of cruelty.

PORT OF QUEBEC. ARRIVED.

Aug. 20.—Schooner—Francis, from Balise des Chateaux, in the captain, cargo fish and oil. Brig—Pilot, 40 days from Cork, to Goa, Pass. in ballast.—Aug. 23.—Ship James, Watson, 61 days from London, to W. Price, in ballast.—Brig Mary, Carr, 61 days from Colon, to St. Robert & St. Cleon, cargo coals. Passengers, 74 sailors.—Brig Pilot, M'Clean, 17 days from Balise, to the master, cargo coals, sugar, &c.—Schooner Sarah, Tans, 30 days from Antigua, to St. John's, to Head & Moir, cargo rum and sugar. Brig Victoria, Bayne, 31 days from Barbados, to Woodley, Stewart & Co, cargo rum and sugar. Passengers, 4 officers 20th regt.—Linn, St. Kozie, 40 days from sailing.—25.—Two schooners from Balise des Chateaux and Gaspe, with Fish, oil, &c.

The number of settlers arrived at this port since the opening of the navigation, is 4143. They chiefly proceeded up the river. 1254 arrived at Halifax from the 1st to the 20th July.

In the fortnight ending the 1st July 2275 emigrants from Europe arrived in the Atlantic ports of the United States. An equal number has probably arrived in the United States every fortnight since the spring.

Quebec, August 28d, 1817. DIED.—On Tuesday the 21st inst. Mrs. Ann, nee Agnes Goss, widow of Mr. John Goss, 79 years, and in the 51st of his military, a Pastor as respectable for his virtues, as for his age.

CANANDAIGUA, August 19. The Harvest.—The weather during the last ten days has been unfavorable for the gathering of grain. Many fields of wheat in this vicinity are injured by smut, rust, &c. Corn continues to improve—peas, potatoes, &c. look well, and are never promised better.

The Montreal Herald.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1817

The Boston papers give us accounts from England, to the 10th ult from which we have taken such articles as are interesting. In the course of the three weeks preceding the latest date, flour and grain had fallen 25 per cent, and in France and some parts of Germany, the decline had been still greater; the crops every where promised abundance. In England some branches of manufactures were rapidly improving, and it was hoped the restoration of plenty of food at moderate prices, would put an end to popular clamors.

From Florida we learn that General McGregor had despaired of making any impression on Fort St. Mark, at Augustine. It is said that he made it optional with his troops, who were principally Americans, to fight their way or abandon him; they chose the latter, and the Genl. was left with only twenty men with whom he was preparing to take flight also.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

By an official article which we have copied from the Quebec Gazette, with the Editor's remarks, we find British North American Lumber is to be put upon the same footing in respect to duties as that from foreign countries, which will in the completest manner prohibit us from participating in that valuable branch of trade. With respect to our exports, we perfectly agree with Mr. Neilson's observation; but he has forgot one material article, our John, which one year with another may amount to £150,000 sterling; yet, after all what is that pittance to a country which can consume one million sterling annually of British manufactures, providing it has the means of paying for them. With a dash of the ministerial quill we shall be deprived of the value of one of our best staples, only to the tune of a million dollars per annum. Draining trade between a British colony and its Mother, is to us as we mean Lower-Canada alone.

ministers are determined to oppose, by demanding, for the intercourse between the two countries will be stopped by their facility slugging the St. Lawrence, the Thames, Mersey and the Clyde. Never was such consummate folly, displayed by the drugs of weakness, than in the alteration of the lumber duties; foreign nations are to be put on a footing of equality with four great colonies, for the contemptible saving of £80,000 duties per annum, a sum not equal to two salaries, which could be called out of the treasury list of salaries and court gies. Let us examine the merits of this question from official documents. In the year ending 31st January, 1817, the exports of articles from Britain composed of wool or mixed with wool to the northern nations, stand as follow:—we take them by the lump after naming the countries. To Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Poland and Prussia £248,637 sterling.

This staple exportation goes to nations which collectively contain more than 60,000,000 inhabitants. In these countries they want no British or Irish Linens; no Silks; almost no cottons, and only a little hardware; perhaps the whole exports do not amount to £1,200,000. Now British North America must receive all she cannot supply by her internal industry, from the mother country. The exports in 1816 to these colonies in woollen goods, amounted to £461,629 sterling; and it is well known we make a vast quantity of home spun cloths, druggs, &c. so that English woollens are not so much demanded as cottons, linens, silks and hardware, which we cannot manufacture. In short we have no healthful manufactures, we believe, that British North America consumes annually £2,500,000 value of goods made in the mother country; and that the value will increase year after year by giving judicious encouragement to her natural and vast resources. But if foreign nations are to be tolerated, and their privileges neglected, it need excite no surprise if we humbly make our complaints after having so strikingly manifested our devotion to British manufactures in the war. But there is another consideration which ministers have overlooked; they have probably not considered that the vital blow they strike on the shipping interest.—The powers of the North will carry their lumber in their own vessels to every nation; the North American trade will be ruined in that line, and 7 or 8000 sail of British vessels formerly well employed, will be destined to rot in harbour. These conclusions lead us to decline to sign that we shall have friends at home, in and out of Parliament. The mercantile, shipping, and manufacturing interests, will not tamely submit to a measure that must inevitably facilitate the ruin of a prosperous connection with an integral part of the empire, to gratify the caprice of a meddling ministry; for the consideration of a wretched portion of revenue, which would not suffice to pay the first Lord of the Treasury all he derives from his various offices under Government. It would be exceedingly painful to dwell on this important subject, and to draw the conclusions which it so strongly suggests; but as we are not in a humor at present to predict, or to write allegories, we close our comments.

Second Report of the Committee of Finance.

In the course of reading the English journals, some of the sections of the 2d report created our notice. We copy the following from it as being highly interesting to our readers:—
"Your Committee cannot leave the subject of Government abroad, thus incidentally brought before them, without expressing a wish that some means may be devised for rendering the Foreign Possessions of the British Empire more efficient towards defraying the expense of their own military protection, since their value to the parent state must be greatly diminished by their continuing a lasting drain on its resources."
We have heard nothing of the determination of His Majesty's Ministers on this very important subject; but we suppose before long, the public will be fully informed through an official channel of the intention of government.

LAUNCH.

On Tuesday afternoon, the truly fine Steam-Boat, CALADONIA, was launched from the Slip Yard of Mr. David Munn.—She went into her element in a very handsome style, without the smallest accident. We understood that CALADONIA is intended chiefly for freight, although she will have a large and elegant Cabin for 24 or 30 passengers. She discharges her laborers nearly the same as the Swiftsure's, but she is inferior.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have perused the communication of "Cognito," and must cordially inform him, that his production on the squabbles between the Magistrates and the Auctioneer is not to the purpose. His remarks are not so distinct, and—therefore can't be profitable to the reader. The main question is, whether the British regulations are legal or illegal? Cognito informs us they are not legal, but he does not venture to produce one solitary reason. In place of his enquiries, we expect to have other matter very soon, which will exhibit the merits of the question at issue in true colours.

Continued from last Herald.

Have you supposed a modern tower, Assail'd by heavy cannon show'ers, Till force tremendous rattle the walls, So trade declining headlong falls? All cried for Peace behold the cause, And mark her welcome, when her name Was hated by this rucly crew. Who in her presence nought could do. This strictly honour'd band, Professing love to this good land, This multitude of smugling wags, These whippersnappers of money bags, This speculating board of B—s, These wof of all the devil's drags— Now chang'd their tone and thought to bring A better note from 't'other string. And unanimously did swear That her appearance should be unfair, That she in conscience should have wait'd Till their great itch, for gold was seated; That she'd been forc'd upon the nation By foolish snatching for their station. Such was the welcome I've receiv'd, The consequence will be conceiv'd, The sudden cease of calls for notions, And urging Creditors; harsh notions: Made them begin to stir their trumps, As useless gamblers heaving stumps, "I was now their time good; now to borrow And sing the song of call to marrow; To cry, 'tis suitor has brought bill For liquidation,—which the skill With which these gentry play'd their parts, They seem'd to murmur to Keilian's ear. We have them now in woful plight, Preparing for a good fight, Nor would it now be quite amiss To see what B—k's at by this:— When I at school was fond of play To chase my lark hours away, I've watch'd many scores of bricks Each place on and before the chair, Depend on his silent brother, Strike one strike at the luckless blow, With unthinking net below low,

