Montreal Herald.

VOL. XV. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1826. NO. 82.

TO LET, UNTIL FIRST MAY NEXT.—The Dwelling part of that Three Story HOUSE, forming the corner of the passage leading from St. Paul Street to the Exchange Coffee House.—Apply to J. PORTER, at Miss Schindler's, *No. 72, Notre-Dame-Street*, or

ELIZABETH PLATT,
Côte à Baron,

Montreal, 24th June, 1826.—z

TO LET until the first May next,—That neat STONE HOUSE, near the Hay-Market, divided into six apartments, large garret, good cellar, well, garden and stable.—For further information, apply at this office.

Montreal, 15th July, 1826. i. s.

TO LET and immediate possession given,—A New Coach House and Stables in St. Eloi Street.—For particulars, enquire at the Office of Daniel Fisher, Esqr., or to WM. LUNN.

Montreal, 24th June, 1826.

TO LET, AT LACHINE.—THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. HUGGINS, as a Tavern; possession to be given on the 1st day of May next. Application to be made to

VENANT ROI LAPENSEE.

Lachine, 29th March, 1826.

TO BE SOLD.—The HOUSE and GARDEN belonging to the Corporation of the House of Industry, situated in Campeau-street, St. Louis Suburb. The premises will be shewn by the tenant in possession, and further particulars may be known by applying to George Moffatt, Esq., president of the House of Industry, or to the undersigned.

May 20. D. SOULIGNY, Tres. M. Ind.

TO LET, and possession given the first of May, the HOUSE and PREMISES, the residence of the late THOMAS McCORD, near the Wind-Mills; The House contains within it every convenience; to which are attached an Ice House, Wash House, Coach house, Stables, extensive Gardens, a Vinery, and a collection of the choicest Fruit Trees, in full bearing. Apply to

J. S. M'CORD.

Montreal, 15th March, 1826.

TO LET.—A HOUSE in the St. Antoine Suburbs, in a pleasant and healthy situation, containing several Rooms, a good Cellar, Yard, Stable, Shed, &c. on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first May next. Apply to

GEORGE KOESTER,

Montreal, 19th April, 1826. *Next door.*

TO LET, for Three or Five Years, and Possession immediately given, that EXTENSIVE BUILDING in *St. Gabriel Street*; lately occupied as Offices, &c. by the *Agents of the North West Company*, now fitted up for an HOTEL, or BOARDING HOUSE. The House contains Twenty Bed Rooms, and Four Parlours and Dining Rooms, all well finished.——Apply to

M'GILLIVRAYS, THAIN, and CO.

24th September, 1824.—z

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately if required.——That large and commodious House, No. 24, Notre Dame street, at present occupied by Mr. L. Pomeroy, as the City Hotel, with spacious yard, stables, ice and wash house. From its size and distribution, as well as its vicinity to business, no situation in this city is better suited for a Boarding House. Apply to 9th Feb 1825—z JOHN MACDONELL.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August next, until the 1st May, 1827, the SHOP and PREMISES, No. 128, St. Paul Street, at present occupied by the Subscriber. For further particulars inquire on the Premises.

ROBERT M'GINNIS.

Montreal, July 27, 1826.—s. w. z

TO LET.—A large two Story Stone HOUSE and extensive PREMISES, St. Lawrence Street, nearly opposite Mr. GEO. WEBSTER; a good Stand for any kind of Business.—Possession given immediately. Apply to ABNER BAGG.

Montreal, 28th April, 1826.—s w z

TO LET or LEASE, TWO HOUSES, No. 84 and 85, in St. Antoine Suburbs, with Gardens and Out Buildings. Application to be made at this Office, or to

JOHN JOHNSON,
Opposite Henry Griffin's, Esq.

Montreal, 5th April, 1826. ws

FLOUR for Sale by the Subscribers.—A few hundred Barrels superfine, fine and middling, fresh inspected Upper Canada FLOUR.

WILLIAM HARWOOD & SONS.

Montreal, 20th June, 1826.—ws. z.

J. MUSSON, APOTHECARY and CHEMIST, 75, St. Paul-Street, in front of Exchange Coffee-House, Montreal—respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced a Wholesale and Retail Business in the above line, and begs leave to assure all those who may honor him with their commands may rely upon being supplied with *Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines*, of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms, and hopes by unremitting attention to business, to obtain a share of that patronage which it will be his most earnest wish to deserve.

Soda and Magnesia Waters in the highest state of perfection.

ENGLISH LEECHES,

Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully compounded.

Montreal, June 24, 1826.—s. w. z.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, directed by MISS MOLLOY, under the Patronage of the Countess Dalhousie, supported by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mrs. Sewell, the venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Mountain, and several of the principal families in Quebec.

MISS MOLLOY is desirous of expressing her thanks to the Ladies of Quebec for the kind interest they take in her Establishment, and she hopes by a conscientious discharge of her duty to merit a continuance of their support and approbation. Her Holidays terminated on the 26th of June, and she begs to inform her friends and the public that the Lord Bishop of Quebec has been pleased to honour her School with his patronage.

Board and Washing, 8 per quarter.

Tuition in the English and French Languages grammatically with Needle-work, History, Geography, Mythology, Writing and Arithmetic, £3 10 per quarter,

£2 entrance.

Piano Forte, £2 10 per quarter,

Entrance, £1.

Italian, Dancing and Drawing, when required, taught by Masters.

Every young Lady to bring her own Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, 6 Towels and a Silver Spoon.

N. B. From the 1st of May next, Miss Molloy will receive Boarders at No. 4, St. Lewis Street.

Quebec, July 1st, 1826.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being duly appointed Curator to the Estate of CHARLES WILSON, formerly of Montreal, Chemist and Druggist, but now absent from this Province, requests all persons who have any affairs to adjust therewith, to settle the same within [illegible]. Communications may be left at the Office of Joseph Beckett & Co. CHARLES PENNER.

Montreal, 8th August, 1826.—1m. w s.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late ANDREW MALCOLM, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the Subscriber, at the house of MISS ST. ANTOINE, Grant Street, Quebec Suburb, on or before the first of October next, at which time, all out standing accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ELIZABETH MALCOLM,

Montreal Aug. 9.—1—s w s. *Tutrix.*

NOTICE.—I hereby caution all persons from receiving a NOTE signed by me for £140, bearing date 7th August of the present year, and payable in six months, to the order of HIRAM CURTIS. ABNER BAGG.

Montreal, 9th August, 1826.—1 w s.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of CHAS. A. LABERGE, of Montreal, Shop keeper, are desired to send in their claims to either of the Subscribers; and such as are indebted to him, are requested to pay their accounts without delay; or else they will be put into the hands of a Lawyer for collection.

WM. BLACKWOOD,
CHAS. F. ROY, Assignees.

Montreal, 2d June, 1826.—z. sw.

NOTICE to FARMERS and CATTLE DEALERS.—A constant supply of GRAIN SEEDS, for Sale, at the Distillery, Papineau Square.

24th February, 1825. 1 w s.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr BENAIAH GIBB, their Father, request all persons indebted to his Estate to make payment to them without delay; and those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them for adjustment.

THOMAS GIBB.
JAMES DUNCAN GIBB.

Montreal, 28th March, 1826. ws

NEW-YORK & LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscribers have established the following Ships as a Line of Packets between New York and Liverpool; to leave New York on the 8th, and Liverpool on the 24th of each Month in the Year.

—viz.—

SHIP SILAS RICHARDS, HENRY HOLDREDGE, Master, to sail 8th Aug.

SHIP YORK, NASH DE COST, Master, to sail 8th of September.

SHIP CORINTHIAN, G. W. DAVIS, Master, to sail from New York, on the 8th of October.

SHIP LEEDS, WILLIAM STODDARD, Master, to sail on the 8th Nov.

These Ships are about 400 Tons each, built of the best materials, copper-fastened and coppered, commanded by men experienced in this trade, and no expence will be spared in making their accommodations convenient and comfortable for passengers.—Beds, bedding, wines, and stores, of the first quality are furnished.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captains on board, to *Fish and Grinnell, 134, Front Street*, *I. Curtis & Co. 47, South Street, New York*, or to

JAMES MILLAR, MONTREAL.

24th June, 1824.—z

NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS FROM NEW-YORK.

SHIP PANTHEA, WM. HATHAWAY, Master, to sail 24th of 8th month, August.

SHIP WM. BYRNES, W. G. HACKSTAFF, Master, to sail 24th of 9th month, Sept.

SHIP JOHN WELLS, ISAAC HARRIS, Master, to sail 24th of 10th month, October.

NEW SHIP BIRMINGHAM, N. COBB, Master, to sail 24th of 11th month, Nov.

The owners of the above ships intend one of them shall sail from New York on the 24th and from Liverpool on the 8th of each month. These ships are all of the first class—are coppered, and have convenient cabins, well furnished with Beds, Bedding, and Stores of the first quality. They are ably commanded, and insurance can be effected on them at the lowest rates. For passage, which in the cabin is 30 guineas, or further particulars, apply to

BYRNES, TRIMBLE & CO. New York, or to
C. L. OGDEN & CO. Montreal.

11th Dec. 1824.

LONDON AND NEW YORK PACKETS.

WITH the view of offering to the public greater facilities in the intercourse between this Port and London, and especially of inviting the attention of passengers destined to either Great Britain or the Continent, to the Ships engaged in this trade, the subscribers, in conjunction with their friends, have established a line of packet-ships, to sail from New-York on the 1st, and from London on the 1st of every month throughout the year, viz:—

SHIP CRISIS, DAN. VAN DYKE, Master, to sail 1st September.

SHIP ACASTA, DANIEL CHADWICK, to sail 1st October.

SHIP HUDSON, HENRY L. CHAMPLIN, Master, to sail 1st November.

SHIP CORTES, BENJ. SPRAGUE, Master, to sail on the 1st of December.

SHIP BRIGHTON, WILLIAM S. SEBOR, Master, to sail 1st January.

These Ships are all of the first class, and are commanded by men of activity and experience; they are about 400 tons burthen, copper fastened and coppered, and in every respect fitted in the best manner. The accommodations for passengers are very spacious, and the furniture, stores, &c. made to suit the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For freight or passage, apply on board, to
JOHN GRISWOLD, 68, South st. to
FISH & GRINNELL, 134, Front st.,
NEW YORK, or to
Messrs. HORATIO GATES & Co.
MONTREAL.

N. B. It is intended that the ships of the above line shall touch at Cowes each way, for the purpose of receiving and landing passengers. Steam boats run constantly from Cowes to the Continent, and to different parts of England... *April 20th.*

COMMISSION STORE, KINGSTON, Upper Canada.—The Subscriber, intending to confine his Business solely to the Sale and Purchase of MERCHANDIZE, PRODUCE, &c. on Commission, begs to inform the Public generally, that having engaged a Wharf and Extensive Stores, he is now enabled to receive Consignments of any description, intended either for the purpose of being Sold or Stored.

He begs to acquaint the Merchants of Lower Canada, that he will receive Commissions for the purchase of Wheat, Ashes, Flour, and other Produce, in the selection of which the utmost care will be taken to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders.

The Subscriber has to acquaint his Friends in the Upper Province, that, having received several Consignments of Groceries, British, East India, and American MANUFACTURED GOODS, he is enabled to supply his Customers at very reduced rates, *for Cash, Produce, or short approved Credit.* JOHN SMITH.

Kingston, 12th July, 1826.—r. w. s.

POST OFFICE.—The UNITED STATES' MAILS will be made up on Mondays, at 12 o'Clock, and on Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 o'Clock, P. M., until further notice.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Montreal, 18th April, 1826. *Post Master.*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per Cent, on the Stock of the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th of August next. By order of the Board, JOS. WENHAM,

July 19.—1m. w s. *Secretary.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE at this Office.—ACTS of the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, 6 Geo. IV. A. D. 1825, relating to the Trade and Intercourse of the British Colonies and Possessions abroad; to which are added, in an

APPENDIX,

Certain Acts of a prior date, still unrepealed, affecting the Commerce, Revenue, and Settlement of the Canadas.—Re printed and published by desire of the Montreal Committee of Trade.

ONE HUNDRED Barrels Mess, &c. PORK, inspected this week, for Sale by

JOHN PORTEOUS,
No. 19, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 16th June, 1826.—z

FOR SALE.—By the Subscriber, DUTCH-BOLTING CLOTH, of assorted qualities.—Samples of the same can be forwarded, to any part of the Country by post, the applicants paying postage.

GEORGE W. HOYLE,
No. 77, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, May 3d, 1826.

JUST Landed, ex John & Mary, Capt. Cant, from Newcastle, and for Sale at the Stores of JOHN ROBSON, No. 101, Notre Dame Street:—

40	dozen	prime English	wax'd	Calf Skins,	
4	do.	do.	do.	col'd Morocco	do.
6	do.	do.	do.	do. Roans	do.
2	do.	do.	do.	black Kid	do.
4	do.	do.	do.	Kip	do.
12	cwt.	do.	do.	Cordevan	do.

ON HAND,

400 pairs ladies' and gentlemen's Shoes and Pumps,

60 do. gentlemen's Wellington Boots.

J. ROBSON also takes this opportunity of thanking his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto experienced, and begs leave to intimate that he will make to order, at the shortest notice, ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the above English leather, under his own particular inspection, and which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any done in the trade.

Montreal, 8th July, 1826.—u s.

MONTREAL SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest that will in future be allowed to Depositors in the Savings Bank will be at the rate of three per cent per annum, the Directors having been obliged to place the Deposits at a lower rate of interest than heretofore with a view to their security.

By order, L. CASTLE,
Montreal, July 10. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

THE Subscriber has removed to the House No. 1[illegible], St Paul Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Henry & Bethune, where he has a general Assortment of DRY GOODS, lately received, which he offers for sale low for cash, or short approved credit. J. A. CARTIER.

May 24th, 1826.—z w.

FOR SALE.—At very low rates for cash or approved notes:—

Jamaica Spirits, strong & well flavoured,
Leeward Rum,
Wines of various kinds,
Fresh [illegible] Dried Fish, warranted to be of excellent qualities,
Scotch Sheetings, Sail Canvas,
Cordage of all sizes, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c.

GEORGE DAVIES.

Montreal, 2[illegible] July, 1826.

MR. CILLEY, Professor of Penmanship, respectfully tenders his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and its vicinity, who wish to add to their other literary attainments the elegant accomplishment of good hand writing.

Mr. C. is [illegible] requested by a respectable number of Ladies and Gentlemen, both married and single, to give them private lessons at their own respective dwellings.—Others who may be desirous of improving their hands, will be waited upon at any time or place they may designate.—Any application by note left at the Post office, or at THOMAS B. ENGLISH'S INN, will meet with due attention.

Montreal, 26th July, 1826.

FOR SALE, or in exchange for Property in Town,—Twenty acres of good clear land, with a good House, Barn and Stable thereon, situated in the Parish of Longueuil, opposite the New Market, a good Title will be given.—For particulars, apply at the office of

LEVY SOLOMON & Co.
No. 41, St. Paul Street.

Also, a house and lot in Nazareth Street, Saint Ann Suburbs.

Montreal 6th June, 1826.

THE Subscribers have just received at their Stores, No. 93, St. Paul Street, and which they are determined to sell on very low terms, a large and complete assortment of Scotch and English DRY GOODS, ready made Clothes, Carpeting, Stationery, Chrystal, Glass and Earthen Ware, Newcastle Grates, Old Cognac Brandy, Paints, Linseed Oil, Putty, Tobacco Pipes, Pot Ash Kettles, Pots, Tin Goblets, Camp Ovens, Sugar Kettles, Smoothing Irons, Bushes.

ADAM FERRIE & CO.

May 31.—s w z.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PARODIES FROM LALLA ROOKH.

No. II.

SONG OF THE PERSIAN MAID.

There were twenty four maidens in Wellington
place,
And they sighed and they flirted from morning
till night;
The days of their childhood had vanish'd apace,
And age brought no lovers to gladden their
sight.
That street and its maidens, I never forget,
For oft as in fancy their features I trace,
I think they are sighing and flirting there yet,
The twenty four maidens of Wellington place!

Oh their sighing and flirting no conquests could
make,
So in vexation [illegible] they still linger on;
Scarce daring to hope, yet unwilling to take,
The "Brevet of Matron," till hope be quite gone.
[illegible] would alter her state 'ere she dies,
Could she find one to pity her desperate case,
But single to seal as they were to my eyes,
Are the twenty four maidens of Wellington place.

R.

SELECTED POETRY.

The following beautiful lyric is taken from a collection of Scottish songs just published in London, edited by Mr. Allan Cunningham.

MY DEAR LITTLE LASSIE.

My dear little Lassie, why what's a' the matter?
My heart it gangs [illegible], I canna be still;
I've waited, and waited, an' a' to grow better,
Yet, lassie, believe me, I'm aye growing ill;
My head's turn'd quite dizzy, an' aft when I'm
speaking
I sigh an' am breathless, an' fearfu' to speak,
I gaze aye for something I fain wad be seeking,
Yet lassie, I kenna weel what I wad seek.

Thy praise, bonnie lassie, I ever could hear of,
And yet when to ruse ye the neebour lads try,
Tho' it's a' true they tell ye, yet never see far off
I could see 'em ilk ane, an' I canna tell why.
When we tedded the hayfield, I raked ilka rig o't,
And never grew wearie the lang simmer day,
The wreaths that ye wrought at were easiest liggit,
And I fand sweeter scented aroun' ye the hay.

In har'st when the kirn supper joys mak' us cheerie
'Mang the lave of the lasses I pried ye're sweet
mou';
Dear save us! how queer I felt when I cam' near ye
My breast thrill'd wi rapture I couldna tell how.
When we dance at the gloamin it's you I aye pitch
on,
And gin ye gang by me how dowie I be,
There's something, dear lassie, about ye bewitching
That tells me my happiness centers in thee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAGS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Flag of Upper Peru.—The ground colour deep red, on each side two green bands vertical, each a foot long, in the middle of the red ground, five crowns, interlaced with olives and laurels, having each a golden star in the centre, four of these crowns make a square, and the fifth crown is placed in the middle. The small flag of the Republic, differs only in having one crown in the centre instead of five.

Lower Peru.—Two horizontal bands, the upper one of which is white, the lower, deep red.

Rio de la Plata.—An upper horizontal band, divided into two parts, the first, blue, with a white star in the middle, the second, white, a lower horizontal band entirely red.

Columbia.—Three horizontal bands, the highest of which is red, that in the centre blue, and the lowest yellow.

Guatemala.—Three horizontal bands, the highest and lowest of which are blue, and the middle one white.

Buenos Ayres.—Three horizontal bands, the highest and lowest white, the middle one blue, with a sun in the centre.

Mexico.—Three distinct bands, the upper green, the middle white, and the lower one red.

Paraguay.—Two horizontal bands, the upper one blue, and the other yellow.

Hayti.—Two horizontal bands, the higher blue, the other red.

Brazil.—A yellow coloured parallelogram, formed in a green square, the Imperial Crown surrounded by nineteen stars, for the nineteen provinces, is set in the centre of the yellow parallelogram.

Telescopes.—Mr. Tulley of Islington, has constructed an Achromatic telescope, the largest and most perfect yet made in England. The object glass of the telescope is seven inches in diameter; the glass was manufactured at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, and cost about £100, the grinding and adjusting of it by Mr. Tulley, are valued at £200, viz. for the compound object glass alone. The length of the telescope is 12 feet, it is mounted in a temporary wooden case, and is supported on a frame moved by pulleys and a screw, so as to be adjusted, and moved steadily. The magnifying powers range from [illegible] to 780 times, but the great excellence of the telescope consists more in the superior distinctness and brilliancy with which objects are seen through it, than in its magnifying power.—With a power of 2[illegible], the light of [illegible] is almost more than the eye can bear, and [illegible] appears as bright as Sirius, but with a clear and steady light, and all the belts and spots upon the face of the planet are most distinctly defined. With the power of near 800, Saturn appears large and well defined, and is one of the most beautiful objects that can well be conceived. The great advantage which this telescope possesses over reflecting telescopes of equal size, is the greater degree of light, by which the most faint objects in the heavens are rendered distinct and brilliant. England had the honour of discovering the principle of the Achromatic telescope, but our artists have ever had great difficulty in obtaining suitable glass for the purpose, and the excise laws have hitherto prevented proper experiments being made at our glass houses. An establishment has been recently formed in Surry for the manufacture of glass for Achromatic telescopes, under the superintendence of men of science, and with permission to make experiments without the interference of the excise.

A Ghost.—A widow woman of this town, whose residence we will not mention, through a disinclination to expose her to the annoyance of the curiosity, has during the last few days, become exceedingly restless and unhappy, the cause is, as she most solemnly avers, that she has received several visits from her late husband, who has been dead about four months. No arguments can avail in persuading the poor woman that this must be the illusion of fancy; she persists in her assertion that she has actually seen the shade of her departed spouse. Her late husband was by trade a bobbin and earring maker. At the hour of midnight the lathe is heard running its round merrily, and the various tools of his shop are heard to clank and jingle. Upon one occasion, a few nights since, his wife became so horrified at these, to her appalling sounds, that she could bear no longer the loneliness of her situation, but rushed into the street and alarmed the neighbours. Three of these accompanied her indoors, and are ready to vouch that they positively heard the lathe at work, which suddenly ceased, and that upon their entering the workshop not the vestige of a human creature could be discovered in the place.—*Nottingham Journal.*

Strong Sense of Shame.—Robert A. the foreman to a respectable nurseryman at some distance from town, who had lived with his employers ten years, & borne a good character, on Saturday se'nnight applying for his wages, claimed pay for a week up to that day, although he had discharged him some days before. His master said, looking him steadily in the face—"Robert, do you want to cheat me by asking wages for a man that you yourself discharged eight days ago?" He had no sooner said this, than the miserable conscience-stricken man's blood forsook his face, as if he had been stabbed to the heart. When his master saw him so much affected, he told him that he might still labour as he had done, but that, after such a manifestly dishonest attempt, his character, and the confidence in it, were gone for ever. On Monday, Robert made his appearance, but was utterly an altered man. The agitation of his mind had reduced his body to the feebleness of an infant's. He took his spade and tried to use it, but in vain, and it was with difficulty that he reached his home. He went to bed immediately, medical aid was procured, but to no purpose, and the poor fellow sunk under the sense of his degradation, and expired on Wednesday forenoon. His neighbour, who attended him, says, that a short time before he died, he declared that the agony consequent on the loss of his character as an honest man, which he had for so many years maintained, was the sole cause of his death.—*English Paper.*

Gaming Anecdote.—At Spa, Count Zenobio related to me an incident that he had witnessed here a few years ago, which had produced a most uncommon interest and effect. A short thin man, whom nobody knew but by sight, suddenly became a constant attendant at the gaming tables. This man, during a whole fortnight, continued, night after night, in the most extraordinary manner, to win enormous sums of the faro bankers, as well as the surrounding betters. He wore spectacles, and appeared so short sighted that he was always obliged to touch the counters with his nose before he could distinguish the card. Such was his luck, that whatever card he backed was sure to win. On the last night of his appearance in Spa, one of the gamesters, a young half intoxicated Irishman, had lost an unusually heavy sum. His temper was quite gone, and he vituperated his lucky opponent in a style that might have edified the most abusive fishwoman in Billingsgate. "D—n you, you old dog," he cried, "and most particularly d—n your spectacles! By the powers, see if I wont try my luck myself in your cursed spectacles!" and snatching them from him he put them on his own face. At first he could distinguish nothing, but on approaching the cards within three inches of his nose, he discovered that the spectacles were strong magnifiers. His suspicion and curiosity were immediately excited, and he turned to demand an explanation of the wearer, but he was gone. An examination then commenced, and the cause of this wonderful continuity of luck was speedily discovered. The cards in Spa are not bought of shopkeepers, as in England, but every autumn the proprietors of the gaming tables repair to the grand fair at Leipzig, and there purchase their stock for the year. Hither the spectacle gentleman had also hied, not as a *buyer* but as a *seller* of cards, and at such a reduced rate, and of such excellent quality, that all the purchasers resorted to him, and Spa and several other towns were literally stocked with his cards. At the back of each of these, [illegible] among the ornaments, and so small as to be imperceptible to the unassisted eye, was its value, with a particular [illegible] to denote the suit. Then the rogue came to Spa disguised, with black [illegible] eyes and spectacles, and there, as a common gambler, would have broken all the banks in Spa, but for the fury of the enraged Irishman. [illegible] was he [illegible] with several thousand pounds.—[illegible]

In the reign of Henry V. against the perusal of the scriptures in English it was enacted, "That whosoever they were that should read the scriptures in the mother tongue, they should forfeit land, cattle, lif, and godes from their heyres for ever, and so be condemned for heretykes to God, enemies to the crown, and most arrant traytoures to the lande."—What a revolution in public opinion has now taken place, when the translations in all tongues are so industriously multiplied.

We observe in the New Harmony Gazette, an Oration delivered by Robert Owen, in the Public Hall at New Harmony, at the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1826. The following extract from the Oration, which [illegible] local space, the sum of the doctrine [illegible]

"I now Declare, to you, and to the world, that man, up to this hour, has been, in all parts of the earth, a slave to a Trinity of the most monstrous evils that could be combined to inflict mental and physical evil upon his whole race.

"I refer to PRIVATE, OR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY—ABSURD AND IRRATIONAL SYSTEMS OF RELIGION—AND MARRIAGE FOUNDED ON INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY COMBINED WITH SOME ONE OF THESE IRRATIONAL SYSTEMS OF RELIGION."

The typographical style of the above extract is that of the original.

On Sunday, the 10th of April, 1814, Earl Stanhope informed me, that in conversation with Mr Fox, [illegible] person, Mr Fox said, "Parliamentary reform was a [illegible] to be made use of as an argument in the House of Commons, but not to be carried into execution."—*Life of Major Cartwright*, [illegible]

The change of sex, of which several stories have been given by Ovid and others, has hitherto been considered a poetic fiction, a formulary in [illegible]; however, now announced in Newgate Market, London, where a shopboard exhibits the following inscription:—"S. Gordon, saleswoman, [illegible]"

It is said of a London paper, that black stocks are going out of fashion—that large whiskers and mustachios have disappeared, and that Englishmen look as they formerly did.

A grotesque little personage lately paid his addresses to the daughter of a wealthy hair dresser at the West end of London.—His parent favoured the views of the suitor, who declared himself to be a *paper-hanger* in a large way. The nuptials were solemnized, when the newly made husband turned out to be a *bill sticker!*

A strong proof of Filial Affection.—An Irishman, swearing the peace against his three sons, thus concluded his affidavit—"and this deponent farther saith, that the only one of his children who showed him any real filial affection was his youngest son, Larry, for he never struck him when he was down."

There are at this moment 20,000 apartments to let in Paris. The rents are getting and must get lower.

LITERATURE.

BURKE.

(*From the second edition of his Life by Prior.*)

What Johnson termed 'Burke's affluence in conversation,' and which he so highly prized and frequently talked of, often proved as may be supposed, a source of mingled wonder and admiration to others. Few men of education but were impressed by it, and fewer still who had the opportunity of being in his society frequently, forgot the pleasure they had thus enjoyed. Many years after this period, Mr. Burke and a friend travelling through Litchfield for the first time, stopped to change horses, when, being desirous to see more of a place which had given birth to his friend Johnson, than a casual glance afforded, they strolled towards the cathedral. One of the Canons observing two respectable strangers making inquiries of the attendants, very politely came up to offer such explanation as they desired, when a few minutes only had elapsed before the feeling of superior information on such matters, with which he had met them, became changed to something like amazement at the splendour, depth and variety, of the conversation of one of the strangers. No matter what topic started; whether architecture, antiquities, ecclesiastical history, the revenues, persecutions, or the lives of the early ornaments and leading members of the church, he touched upon them all with the readiness and accuracy of a master. They had not long separated, when some friends of the Canon, met him hurrying along the street; 'I have had,' he said 'quite an adventure; I have been conversing for this half hour past with a man of the most extraordinary powers of mind, and extent of information, which it has ever been my fortune to meet with, and I am now going to the inn to ascertain, if possible, who this stranger is.' There he learnt that his late companion, who had just set off, was the celebrated Mr Burke; he regretted much that he had not known this sooner, and his friends that they had not had an opportunity of knowing or seeing him at all. The circumstance formed an exemplification of Johnson's remark, that wherever met with, he was never to be mistaken for an ordinary man.

In speaking of Burke's social hours, the late Mr. Grattan, not long before his death, observed to several friends, that he was the greatest man in conversation he had met with. A nobleman who was present, (Lord C—) inquired whether he did not think Curran on some occasions greater? 'No, my Lord,' was the reply—'Curran indeed had much wit; but Burke had wit too, and, in addition to wit, boundless stores of wisdom and knowledge.'

During Mr. Burke's stay at Mr. Noble's, a clergyman of high character, a friend of the latter, being resident in the house, he became so much pleased with his conversation and manners, and hearing that he possessed only a poor curacy, he expressed his inclination, should it ever be in his power, to forward his interests. Some years afterwards, the living that he served, which was in the gift of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, becoming vacant, the clergyman applied to Mr. Noble to remind Mr. Burke of his promise. The latter replied that being very little known to the illustrious personage in question, he could not expect much attention to be paid to his application; 'but at any rate,' said he to Mr. Noble, 'let your friend write himself, and I will present the letter.' Mr. Burke accordingly had an audience at Carlton House, was received in the most gracious manner, and having presented his petition, it was acceded to in the handsomest manner. In the fullness of his heart, the orator, from the business of returning thanks, was betrayed into an animated discourse on the situation, interests and duties of princes, till at length recollecting himself he abruptly ceased, with an apology for the liberty he had quite unintentionally taken.—'No apology is necessary, my dear Mr. Burke,' said his Royal Highness, graciously laying his hand upon his shoulder in the most condescending manner; 'from your lessons we must all derive wisdom; and it is to be regretted that so few imitate your example.' 'I cannot, however,' said Mr. Burke, in repeating the circumstance to his friends, 'forgive myself for the indecorum of which I think I was guilty; but the suavity of the gentleman made me forget my situation—in addressing my Prince, I thought I was speaking to my son.'

Two strolling players and their wives, who paid frequent visits to the neighbourhood of Penn and Beaconsfield, chiefly on account of the liberal patronage of Burke, had acquired some celebrity from performing, by means of rapid changes in dress, and considerable powers of mimicry all the characters in the pieces which they represented. On one of these occasions a fox hunter was to be exhibited, to whom a pair of leather small clothes was deemed an indispensable article of dress, but unfortunately there was no such article in their wardrobe. In this dilemma, Mr. Burke, who was then at General Haviland's at Penn, and whose invention and assistance commonly contrived to overcome their difficulties, was applied to. For a moment he was at fault, but soon recollected that the identical garment formed part of his host's military costume. How to procure it, however, was the difficulty. To ask for it, they knew, would have appeared, in the eyes of the owner, a species of profanation. The old General was held fast in bed by the gout—the wardrobe stood close to the bed, in this seemingly secure station were deposited the leathern indispensables. 'Come, Dick,' said Burke to his brother Richard, who equally enjoyed a jest of this kind—'We must outGeneral the General; you must be the decoy, and I shall be the thief, attack the old soldier on his favourite military topic; lead him to the heights of Minden, where his prowess was displayed with Wolfe, fight the battle, slay the slain once more; and in the mean time, if my fingers be nimble and my luck good, I shall be enabled to march off with the breeches.' This singular scheme was successfully accomplished, and subsequently afforded a frequent topic for merriment to the visitors at Penn.

To beggars he was kind and charitable, showing more compassion to the itinerant class than is generally exhibited, and which his education in Ireland where, from there being no poor laws, more consideration is displayed to such objects than in this country, tended to strengthen. All the silver which he carried out, in going for a walk, was usually disposed of in this way before he came home; so that if a hackney-coach brought him to the door, he was scarcely ever able to discharge it, without the procuring means from some one in the house. He would not admit that persons refused to assist travelling mendicants from policy. 'No, sir, (said he in a conversation on this subject) it is only an apology for saving their money.'

Some years after this time, when enfeebled by infirmity and grief for the loss of his son, as he was walking in the neighbourhood of Beaconsfield, with two ladies, near relatives, a beggar-man, rather advanced in years, accosted them, requesting assistance. Mr. Burke, after a few questions, gave him a shilling. 'I wonder, my dear sir,' remarked one of the ladies, as they walked on, 'you should bestow upon those people, who are generally worthless characters, so much; what you have just now given will be spent in gin.'—'Madam!' replied he emphatically, after a pause, and assuming a severe aspect, 'He is an old man; and if *gin* be his comfort let him have *gin*.'

MOORE'S [illegible] OF SHERIDAN.

We give the following extract from a late number of the *Quarterly Review*, in which the conduct of the present King of Great Britain towards Sheridan in his last illness, is examined and vindicated. The charge of not having provided for the pecuniary necessities of his friend, brought against his Majesty by Mr. Moore is shown to be entirely without foundation. The author of the memoirs of Sheridan has no apology to make for not having satisfied himself, as it should seem be easily might by proper inquiry, of the falsehood of this accusation.

"It is very painful to us to be compelled to make even the slightest allusion to the style in which, throughout the whole of his book, but more especially towards the close of it, Mr. Moore has felt himself entitled to introduce the name and comment upon the personal conduct of one whom, as a living and reigning prince, (to say nothing of any other considerations,) every constitutional principle, every English sentiment, and every rule of literary custom and courtesy ought to have effectually protected from such treatment. What kind of right has Mr. Moore, under the pretence of writing the life of Mr. Sheridan, to drag before the public the private life and confidential communications of *any* living person? We really believe that such an inroad on the peace of society is unexampled. Lord Holland, an authority to which Mr. Moore professes so much deference, might have taught him better. His lordship, in defending his publication of Walpole's Memoirs, says, '*no man is now alive whose character or conduct is the subject of praise or censure in these Memoirs.*' We need not draw the inference; but we will say, that if such conduct be unfair towards *any* man, it is absolutely indecent and unjustifiable towards one whose very station ought to protect him from such attacks, if it were only because it precludes him from the redress which is open to the rest of mankind. There is in the general tone of Mr. Moore's language, in the passages we refer to, a sort of heavy sneer, the *taste* of which—for we shall not trouble ourselves with any thing besides—must, we think, be extremely offensive to all who are likely to peruse the work of so very periphrastic, figurative and erudite a penman. It is highly edifying to find the author of the "Twopenny Post bag," and these "Memoirs of Sheridan," sighing over the departed politeness of "political satire," and lamenting that, in the evil days upon which he has fallen, "the weapon of personality" has been "*chiefly*" in vulgar hands, which "have brought upon it a stain and disrepute that will long keep such writers as those of the Rolliad and Anti jacobin from touching it again."—(Vol. i. p. 424.) "By no less shining powers than these," he proceeds "can a license so questionable be either assumed or palliated." We shall not enter into the delicate question about palliation; but some of our recent studies compel us to confess ourselves entirely of a different opinion from Mr. Moore as to the matter of fact point—by whom, namely, such license "*can be assumed.*"

But "turning these jests out of service, let us talk in good earnest." Mr. Moore, at p. 427, vol. ii gives us an account of Sheridan's unsuccessful attempt to be returned again for Stafford in 1812, and goes on to say—"he was now left a lonely and helpless wreck upon the waters."—

"The Prince Regent offered to bring him into Parliament; but the thought of returning to that scene of his triumphs and his freedom, with the royal owner's mark mark, as it were, upon him, was more than he could bear—and *he declined the offer.* Indeed, miserable and insecure as his life was, when we consider the public humiliations to which he would have been exposed, between his ancient pledge of whiggism and his attachment and gratitude to royalty, it is not wonderful that he should have preferred even the alternative of arrests and imprisonments to the risk of bringing upon his political name any further tarnish in such a struggle."

Now—not only is all this unfounded, but the very contrary is the truth. His Royal Highness' friends wished Mr. Sheridan to stand for Westminster on his old principles, and offered him every kind of support. Mr. Sheridan's own unconquerable negligence and indolence defeated this project; and it was then that the Prince Regent prompted by feelings which it is impossible not to honor, did give Mr. Sheridan more direct assistance towards coming once more into Parliament. His Royal Highness did so, however, on Mr. Sheridan's own earnest statement, that it was his ambition to be in the House of Commons; and so far from "declining" the offer of what was necessary for the purpose upon the grounds of delicate feeling, so prettily described by Mr. Moore, he accepted a considerable sum of money on the distinct understanding that it was to be applied to the purpose in question; and so far was he from any apprehension that he was to bear the "*owner's mark*," that, as some of Mr. Moore's noble friends might have told him, the seat originally in contemplation was a *whig seat*, though, when that negotiation failed, Mr. Sheridan commenced—or affected to commence—another about Wootton Basset. A contemporary journal* has already told the story as regards Wootton Basset, in ample detail; but adds, that Sheridan applied the money to his private uses, "*as he was warranted to do by the permission of the owner.*" This last circumstance is, we are sorry to say, entirely without foundation. Mr. Sheridan had no permission whatever to apply the sum placed at his disposal to any purpose but that for which it was expressly granted, and, indeed so conscious was the unfortunate and fallen man how egregiously he had on this occasion deceived all his friends and abused the kindness of his royal patron, that a feeling of shame and remorse seemed ever after to weigh upon his mind, and it was observed, that he from that hour avoided, with a pertinacity which in one point of view, does him credit, every opportunity—for opportunities were offered of coming into the presence of his Royal Highness.

A few pages farther on we find Mr. Moore describing the misery of Sheridan when he was arrested and thrown into a sponging house, "an event which formed a sad contrast to those princely halls of which he had so lately been the most favored and brilliant guest, and which were possibly at that very moment lighted up and crowded with gay company, *unmindful of him who had been their* [illegible]. "Even in this situation (Mr. Moore proceeds) the sanguineness of his disposition [illegible]. But "on returning home to Mrs. Sheridan (some arrangements having been made by *Whitbread* for his release) all his fortitude forsook him, and he burst into a long and passionate flood of weeping at the profanation" as he termed it, which his person had suffered."—vol. ii. pp 442—443.

Mr. Moore should scarcely have written these paragraphs without referring to the family or confidential friends of the late Mr. Whitbread. Had he done so, he would have found that that gentleman did, indeed, leave his dinner table, and repair to the sponging house, the moment Sheridan's note was delivered to him; but he would also have learned that before Mr. Whitbread—the first friend whom Sheridan applied to—could reach the place of confinement, the person of Sheridan was already at liberty—in consequence of the unsolicited and instantaneous interference of Sheridan's royal master, to whose ear a report of the transaction had been by some accident conveyed.†

Our last notice of this part of Mr. Moore's performance shall be equally short and equally conclusive. For the sake of clearness, however, we must quote a passage of some length from the historian's narrative of the illness from which Sheridan never recovered.

"While death was gaining fast on Sheridan, the miseries of his life were thickening round him also; nor did the last corner, in which he now laid down to die, afford him any asylum from the clamours of his legal pursuers. Writs and executions came in rapid succession, and bailiffs at length gained possession [illegible] Lord Holland [illegible] Mr. Rogers, who [illegible] watched [illegible] the coming out of [illegible], paid him a visit one evening, in company with Rogers; and by the cordiality, suavity, and cheerfulness of his own conversation, shed a charm round that chamber of sickness, which, perhaps, no other voice but his own could have imparted.

"An evening or two after (Wednesday, May 15, 1826) I was with Mr. Rogers, when, on returning home, he found the following affecting note upon his table:—

"'I find things settled so that £150 will remove all difficulty. I am absolutely undone and broken hearted. I shall negotiate for the plays successfully in the course of a week, when all shall be returned. I have desired Fairbrother to get back the guarantee for thirty. They are going to put the carpets out of the window, and break into Mrs. S.'s room and *take me*—for God's sake let me see you. R. B. S.'

"It was too late to do any thing when the note was received, being then between twelve and one at night; but Mr. Rogers and I walked down to Saville Row together, to assure ourselves that the threatened arrest had not yet been put in execution. A servant spoke to us out of the area, and said that all was safe for the night, but that it was intended, in pursuance of this new proceeding, to post bills over the front of the house next day. On the following morning I was early with Mr. Rogers, and willingly undertook to be the bearer of a draft for £150‡ to Saville Row. I found Mr. Sheridan good natured and cordial as ever; and though he was then within a few weeks of his death, his voice had not lost its fullness or strength, nor was that lustre, for which his eyes were so remarkable, diminished. He showed, too, his usual sanguineness of disposition in speaking of the price that he expected for his Dramatic Works, and of the certainty he felt of being able to arrange all his affairs, if his complaint would but suffer him to leave his bed.

"In the following month his powers began rapidly to fail him; his stomach was completely worn out, and could no longer bear any kind of sustenance. During the whole of this time, as far as I can learn, it does not appear that (with the exception I have mentioned) any one of his noble or royal friends ever called at his door, or even sent to enquire after him!

"About this period, Dr. Bain received the following note from Mr. Vaughan:—'My dear Sir,—An apology in a case of humanity, is scarcely necessary, besides, I have the honor of a slight acquaintance with you. A friend of mine, hearing of *our friend* Sheridan's forlorn situation, and that he has neither money nor credit for a few comforts, has employed me to convey a small sum for his use, through such channel as I think right. I can devise none better than through you. If I had had the good fortune to have seen you, I should have left for this purpose, a draft for 50*l.*, perhaps as much more might be had, if conducive to a good end—of course you must feel it is not for the purpose of satisfying troublesome people. I will say more to you, if you will do me the honor of a call in your way to Saville Street, to morrow. I am a mere agent, &c.'

"In his interview with Dr. Bain, Mr. Vaughan stated, that the sum thus placed at his disposal, was in all, 200*l.*;‖ and the proposition being submitted to Mrs. Sheridan, that lady, after consulting with some of her relatives, returned for answer, that, *as there was a sufficiency of means to provide all that was necessary for her husband's comfort, as well as her own*, she begged leave to decline the offer.

Mr. Vaughan *always said, that the donation, thus meant to be doled out, came from a Royal hand,—but this is hardly credible.* It would be safer, perhaps, to let the suspicion rest upon that gentleman's memory, of having indulged his own benevolent disposition in this disguise, than to suppose it possible that so scanty and reluctant a benefaction, was the sole mark of attention accorded by a 'gracious prince and master' to the last, death bed wants of one of the most accomplished and faithful servants that Royalty ever yet raised or ruined by its smiles. When the philosopher Anaxagoras lay dying for want of sustenance, his great pupil, Pericles, sent him a sum of money. 'Take it back,' said Anaxagoras—'if he wished to keep the lamp alive, he ought to have administered the oil before!'

"About the middle of June, the attention and sympathy of the public were, for the first time, awakened to the desolate situation of Sheridan, by an article that appeared in the Morning Post—written, as I understand, by a gentleman, who, though on no very cordial terms with him, forgot every other feeling in a generous pity for his fate, and in honest indignation against those who now deserted him. 'Oh delay not,' said the writer, without naming the person to whom he alluded—'delay not to draw aside the curtain within which that proud spirit hides its sufferings.' He then adds, with a striking anticipation of what afterwards happened—'Prefer ministering in the chamber of sickness, to mustering at "the splendid sorrows that adorn the hearse," I say, *Life and Succour* against Westminster Abbey and a Funeral!'"

"This article produced a strong and general sensation, and was reprinted in the same paper the following day. Its effect, too, was soon visible in the calls made at Sheridan's door, and the appearance of such names as the Duke of York, the Duke of Argyle, &c. among the visiters. But it was now too late. The Funeral took place. The pall bearers were the Duke of Bedford, &c. &c. Where were they all, these Royal and Noble persons, who now crowded to 'partake the gale' of Sheridan's glory;—where were they all, while any life remained to him? This is a subject on which it is difficult to speak with patience. If the man was unworthy of the commonest offices of humanity while he lived, why all this parade of regret and homage over his tomb?"

This quotation is a long one; but it was necessary to place the whole statement at once before the eyes of the reader ere we called on him to consider along with us, cooly and dispassionately, the conduct of the gentleman who has thought fit to write and to publish it.

Mr. Moore has obviously three distinct objects in view in this elaborate narrative, firstly, and chiefly, to create an impression that the abject poverty and misery of Sheridan's death bed, were well known to the Prince Regent, and that his Royal Highness did nothing, or at all events, nothing worthy either of himself or of Sheridan, for the relief of the dying man; secondly to charge the Whigs with cruel and shameful neglect of Mr Sheridan under the same circumstances; and thirdly, to separate from the Whig party on this occasion one or two of its members, and contrast their fidelity and generosity with the carelessness and meanness of all the rest.

In reference to all the individuals whom the statement attacks, it must, in the first place, be observed that Mr. Moore himself distinctly says, "public attention" was, for the first time, called to the melancholy circumstances of Sheridan's death-bed, by a paragraph which appeared in the newspapers "about the middle of June." The noble Whigs whom Mr. Moore abuses called at his door, according to the same authority, immediately upon the appearance of the paragraph,—and called too late to be of any real service, Sheridan dying on the 7th of July.—Now Mr. Moore's own book accounts most amply and satisfactorily for a cessation of personal intimacy between Sheridan and the leading men of the party which Sheridan had fatally injured and foully betrayed in 1812. Sheridan continued to live, and actually died, in a fine house in a fashionable street: his family never gave any hint of his lamentable condition, but on the contrary, denied on all occasions, that he was in need of any personal comforts.§ The friend, Mr. Rogers, [illegible] more, which [illegible] as necessary for a particular purpose, and, according to Mr. Moore's statement, did not communicate the fact of Sheridan's distress, except to two persons—namely, Lord Holland, who did no more than subsequently take on himself one half of the expense, (viz. —75*l.*) which he Mr. Rogers, had already incurred—and *Mr. Moore himself*, who did no more than carry Mr. Rogers' cheque to Saville Row. Why did not Mr. Rogers, Lord Holland and Mr. Moore, who alone appear to have been in communication with Saville Row—why did not they tell what they knew? Why did *they* leave it to the writer in the Morning Post, to inform the public of the facts of the case *for the first time* in the middle of June? The only charitable conclusion (and we are sure the *just* one) is, that even these gentlemen, "the only individuals whose friendship had not waited for the call of vanity to display itself," were *altogether ignorant* of the real nature of Sheridan's circumstances *until* the paper in the Morning Post brought the matter *before the public*.

But it is, as we have seen, on the conduct of one illustrious person, that our historian pours the fullest vial of his indignation. If it were worth while to criticise the mere manner of perpetrating an outrage such as this, we might ask Mr. Moore to explain why, in his text he treats the story of his sovereign's interference as an *incredible* fiction, and yet in his note—upon the very same page—distinctly admits himself to have communicated upon the subject with Mr. Taylor Vaughan, "in contemplation of this Memoir," and to have been assured by that gentleman, not only of the *fact* but of some, at least, of the circumstances of that interference? We should like to hear the gentleman who talks so loftily about vulgar satire and degenerated personality explain this matter;—but that is a trifle. Mr. Moore, according to his own account, knew that two hundred pounds were offered to Dr. Bain, and that "a further supply was intended." A *very little* inquiry indeed would have put him in possession of the fact, that not only "a further supply was intended," but *no limit whatever* was affixed to the supply in question by its Royal donor. His Royal Highness had not seen Mr. Sheridan for years, *because* Mr. Sheridan chose that it should be so. He dreamed no more than Mr. Rogers or my Lord Holland, or any man in his senses would have done, of engaging to pay the debts, universally believed to be enormous, of the man on whom his princely bounty had been *lavished* in vain during half a life time; but he, *the instant* he was informed of Sheridan's real circumstances, desired that every relief should be immediately administered. His Royal Highness desired that any sum or sums necessary for this purpose should be furnished from his privy purse—and Mr. Vaughan was to apply such sums as he from time to time should think proper, nor had he any other limit or instruction than that he was not to disclose the source of the benefaction, which it was apprehended, Sheridan's consciousness of having so lately abused the Prince's generosity might have rendered painful to his feelings.

The whole truth of this story, however, has never as yet been told. The fact is, that Mr. Taylor Vaughan was requested, in the first instance, to be the bearer of £500 from Carlton House to Saville Row. He refused, saying that any such sum was altogether needless for the only purpose which any rational friend of Sheridan's could have in view at the moment, and he ultimately was persuaded, with difficulty, to take even £200. How much of that sum he actually carried to Saville Row is uncertain—the business was left entirely to his discretion;—but that he did carry a considerable part of it thither, and that that part, whatever it might be, was accepted there on the instant, is certain. Some time elapsed before Mr. Vaughan returned to Colonel McMahon with his 200*l.*, and told how the money had at first been received—how he had witnessed with his own eyes the beneficial effects of the application of that money—and how suspicions and pride having been afterward awakened, money had by some means or other been raised by the family, and the debt *that actually had been incurred* extinguished by a repayment into his hands. These are the facts of the case, and we happen to have ascertained that these were perfectly known from the period of Sheridan's death to several persons with whom Mr. Moore might have communicated, and ought to have communicated, ere he wrote the last chapter of the Memoirs of Sheridan.

Thus closed in darkness and degradation the career of a man who, had his principles been as fixed as his original feelings were exquisite and his talents splendid, might have bequeathed to posterity one of the noblest of English names. That Sheridan was at heart a bad man we never shall believe. But, on the contrary, have no doubt that his life might be terminated not unfitly in the words in which Johnson sums up the life of Savage,—"[illegible] and irregularity long continued to make [illegible] and genius contemptible." The embarrassments of his pecuniary affairs, the fruit of his original want of capital and of his subsequent [illegible] neglect of every rational rule of conduct, appear to have led him through debauchery on to profligacy, and gradually worked his person on a [illegible] cast in nature's happiest mould, until at length the temper was soured,¶ and [illegible] and at the same time the power to distinguish between right and wrong almost extinguished amidst [illegible] of shame, scenes of abasement, and [illegible] gloom. But we are glad to drop the veil over the errors of departed genius."

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* Westminster Review, vol. VIII. p. 403.

† It is, we admit, *possible*, that about this period Mr. Sheridan may have been twice delivered from a sponging house, and that on one of the occasions Mr. Whitbread *was* the deliverer. But even this would not much alter the case of the writer whose paragraph about "princely halls," &c. has been quoted in the text.

‡ "Lord Holland afterwards insisted upon paying the half of this sum, which was not the first of the same amount that my liberal friend Mr. Rogers had advanced for Sheridan."

‖ "Mr. Vaughan did not give Dr. Bain to understand that he was authorized to go beyond the 200*l.*, but in a conversation which I had with him, a year or two after, *in contemplation of this Memoir*, he told me *that a farther supply was intended.*"

§ "I sent, a few days before he died, for his own man, who was in attendance on him during the whole of his illness, and whom I knew to be faithfully attached to his master. He [illegible] asked him to inform me if his master was in want of any comforts, for with any [illegible] I would furnish [illegible] assured me that his master was in want of nothing, and that those who had reported to the contrary, and [illegible] upon the subject, spoke falsely, and were base calumniators.—*Kelly's Reminiscences*, vol. ii. p. 347.

¶ "Sheridan's humour, or rather wit, was always saturnine and sometimes savage. He never laughed, at least, that I saw, and I watched him." So says Lord Byron in his MS. Diary already quoted. How different a picture would Lord Byron have drawn had he known Sheridan in his earlier days!

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

(From the Star, a London Ministerial paper.)

Few persons in the political world were better known than the late Major Cartwright, and although he took a very decided part, yet he possessed the esteem of all parties, ranking among his friends whigs and tories, reformers and anti reformers. This was in no small degree owing to his private worth, but perhaps still more to the amiability of his character, and the care with which he abstained from introducing politics in a mixed company.

The life of this gentleman is written by his niece, who has proved herself fully adequate to the task. It is a very interesting memoir, and besides containing a history of the political life of the Major, abounds with original anecdotes and shrewd remarks as well as several letters from some of the most distinguished persons of the day, including Fox, Sheridan, Horne Tooke, Sir Phillip Francis, &c.

It will be seen by a perusal of these volumes, that however far Major Cartwright carried his ideas of Parliamentary Reform, and few went farther, yet he had always the good of his country at heart, and was anxious to promote its interests by various suggestions, some of which have been adopted. The Major served both in the Navy and in the Army, and in the former distinguished himself by his bravery under Lord Howe, on more than one occasion.—In one engagement, the ship in which young C. served was so close to the enemy's vessel, that the shots went through both sides of her

"After the engagement was over, Sir Edward Howe sent round to the captains of the fleet, to inquire how they had fared during the action. Captain Patrick Baird having had a finger shot off, returned the following brief message—'My compliments to the Admiral, and tell him I have only lost *a tobacco stopper.*' Being examined as an evidence on [illegible] he should [illegible] follow his instructions? 'If an admiral,' said he, 'were ordered to throw succours into [illegible], in my opinion he ought to attempt it and the old Defiance should be at his service to lead the van.'"

"Of Lord Howe's constant attention to the good of the service, Major Cartwright used to give the following instance:—During an action (the writer believes it was that mentioned above) Lord Howe remarked a small vessel with two large spars attached to her, which was nevertheless, very ably manoeuvred; as soon as the action was over, he sent to the Admiral to inquire by whom she was commanded, and finding it was a young officer of the name of Hammond, requested that he might have him as first Lieutenant on board his own ship. This gentleman is now Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Comptroller of the Navy."

ENGLAND.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE-GUARDS, June 8.

Earl Bathurst, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, having communicated to the Commander in Chief the rules which his Majesty's Government have laid down for regulating the grants of land in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, to persons proceeding thither as settlers; and his Lordship having suggested that it would be desirable to encourage officers of the army, and more especially those on half pay, to become settlers in that colony, by holding out to them superior advantages, in consideration of their services, his Royal Highness hereby makes known to the officers of the army, the regulations approved by his Majesty for carrying these, his Majesty's generous intentions into effect.

The rules under which lands may now be obtained without purchase, are as follows:—

That no free grant shall be made to any officer under the rank of Captain, nor to any officer who shall not produce satisfactory testimonials from the Commander in Chief's Office, of good conduct and unexceptionable character.

That in these cases a remission of quit rent shall take place for a certain number of years, beyond the average period which is prescribed in the case of ordinary settlers, according to the following scale.—

Officers who have served twenty years and upwards, to be exempted from all quit rent.

Officers who have served fifteen years and upwards, but short of twenty years, to be exempted from quit rent, for the first twenty years.

Officers who have served ten years and upwards, but short of fifteen years, to be exempted from quit rent for the first fifteen years.

In other respects the conditions on which the grants are made, to be similar to those which are now in operation in New South Wales, with certain modifications, respecting which, the officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of this arrangement, will receive information at the Colonial Department.

The Officer to whom land is granted, shall give some security that he, or his family, shall reside for at least seven years in the settlement and the grants shall not be allowed to be sold by him, until he shall be reported to have expended upon it a capital equal to half its value as that value was estimated at the time when his grant was made.

In the application of this arrangement to the officers of the army, the following regulations are to be observed:—

Officers on full pay, who have purchased their commissions, or who have served twenty years, are to be permitted to dispose of their commissions in the usual manner, at the price fixed by his Majesty's regulations, viz.: Lieut. Col. 4,500*l.* Major 3,200*l.* Captain 1,800*l.*

Officers on half pay, whether they have, or have not purchased, and whatever may have been the period of their service, provided it be not less than ten years, to be permitted to sell their commissions for two thirds of the value fixed by the last regulation, (viz.: Lieutenant Colonel 3,000*l.*; Major 2,133*l.* 6s. 8d.; Captain 1,200*l.*—and without being subject to any of the restrictions imposed by the regulations of the 25th April, 1825; excepting those which may apply to age, and health, and character. The surplus—(viz.: Lieutenant Colonel 1,500*l.*; Major 1,066*l.* 13s. 4d.; Captain 600*l.*)—one third of the value to be paid in such manner as his Majesty's Government shall direct; the price given by the purchaser, being in each case, the full value of the commission.

The officer who may avail himself of this offer will be required to provide for his own passage, and that of his family, to the colony; and out of the proceeds of his commission, to place in the hands of the Government a sum equal to one third value of the commission, to be reserved for the cultivation of the land, and which sum will be repaid to him upon his arrival in the colony, and upon his taking possession of the grant.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adjut.-Gen

M. Cæsar Moreau has been at work upon the official documents connected with the Silk Trade of Great Britain. He has reduced a vast mass of details into tables [illegible]. The most important of these, exhibits [illegible] view of our three great manufactures, Cotton, Woollen, and Silk, for the last forty five years. In 1790, the Cotton Goods and Cotton Yarn annually exported, were valued at [illegible], but in 1824 they were no less than [illegible]. The Woollen Trade has also increased very considerably, though not in any degree to be compared with the Cotton. It was, at the first period, £[illegible], and at the last, 6,520,117. The Silk Trade presents a very different result. In 1789, it furnished an export of the value of £[illegible], but in 1824, it was only £[illegible]—and during the intervening period it fluctuated between £[illegible] and £350,000.—*London Paper.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Cochrane, to his Highness Mohammed Ali, Pacha of Egypt.

Your employing foreigners in your military and naval service, the privilege which you claim and exercise of building and equipping ships of war in neutral states, and of purchasing steam vessels, and hiring transports under neutral flags, for hostile purposes, and to transport to slavery, a people whom the Ottoman arms have never yet been able to subdue, warrants a belief (whatever your sentiments may be) that the civilized, educated, and liberal portion of mankind will be gratified, that succours, similar to those which you have unfortunately obtained hitherto from those states, are now about to be afforded to the brave, the oppressed and suffering Greeks, nor will the advantage derived be wholly theirs; for until you shall cease, or be forced to abandon your inhuman trafic in Christian slaves, and the commission of cruelties which stain the character of man, your subjects must inevitably continue barbarous—a state from which it would be a source of great gratification to contribute to release them.

It is true that the Christian world have not of late contended in arms with those of your faith, on points of religion; they have not, however, fallen into a state of apathy so great as to see, unheeded, the perpetration of those enormities which you are daily committing on their Christian brethren; a sentiment with which no feeling of animosity towards you, or towards your people, is combined, but on the contrary, a desire to render you every good service consistent with that duty paramount to all others—namely, to wipe out the stain from the civilized world, of unfeelingly and inhumanly co-operating to exterminate, enslave, and transport to bondage a whole Christian people, and such a people, the descendants of those Greeks, whose genius laid the chief foundation of literature and the arts—wh[illegible] compared with the wretched [illegible] better point out to you the [illegible] they attained, and the prostrate state in which your people are—owing, alas! to the baneful effects of bigotry and despotic sway. Surely surely, there is ample field for the exercise of your energies at home, in encouraging industry, the arts, and sciences, in promoting the civilization of your people, and in enacting equitable laws for the security of persons and property; on which basis the national prosperity of all countries must rest. But should your ambition, not content with bestowing blessings like these on your native land, lead you to soar almost above mortal acts, distant oceans would unite, and the extremities of the globe approach at your command; thus might your name be rendered immortal, and Egypt again become the emporium of commerce, and one of the richest and happiest nations upon earth. How infinitely great the glory of such acts; How despicable the fame of a tyrant conqueror—the ruler of slaves!

It would be pleasing to support you as the author of great and good works; but it is shameful to permit your present proceedings, and dastardly to leave the unfeeling apostate sons of neutral and Christian nations unopposed, aiding to perpetuate barbarism for horrid gain, drawn from the price of Christians torn from their homes, and sold as slaves in foreign lands.

"Against these atrocious men, my companions and myself cast the gauntlet down, and will contend, in the hope that you and they may perceive your true interests, and your great error, and persue a different course before it shall be too late. Quit the classic sacred soil of Greece. Let the flayings and burnings, and impalings of this people cease; and, oh! shocking to humanity! the ripping up of pregnant females, and the hewing to pieces of their infant babes, and other acts yet worse than these, too horrid to relate! Release the Christian slaves—pursue an honourable and enlightened path, and we become friends to aid you in your pursuits. But should the present course be continued, let the hands of cruel assassins in your employ count on our opposition; count, too, on our neutralizing the effect of every vessel procured or bought from Christian States. "Here the word of the Lord, ye rulers," (in the prophecy now to be fulfilled.) "Wo to them that go down to Egypt for help and stay." "When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is helpen shall fall down, and they all shall fall together."

Instead of filling brimful the cup of bitterness, of which you yourself must ultimately drink, how admirably might you employ your people and your treasure, the waste whereof is rearing to you a barbarian successor, to prolong the bondage of Egypt.

The Christian prayer of those called to rescue their suffering brethren, is that conforming yourself to the dictates of reason and humanity, you may live long to benefit mankind; and as you are more enlightened than your predecessors, so may you become more humane and just.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ENGLISH.

It is said a foreigner has got off with £200,000 worth of goods from Manchester, and gone to Hamburgh.

Policies had been opened at Lloyd's to the amount of above £1,000,000 on specie from the Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Chili and Peru. The Hope, from Coquimbo, laden with gold and copper, is missing.

Money is expected to be plenty in England during the autumn months. The Bank of England in June had 12 millions sterling in its coffers.

The British Surveying Vessel Adventure, sent to Patagonia, Cape Horn and Terra del Fuego, has on board nine Chronometers.

The Seringapatam British frigate, arrived at Malta April 21, with 49 Pirates on board.

It is reported that Lord Cochrane sailed from Falmouth for Greece, in a vessel of 400 tons, and that there will be under his command two sloops of war from France, two steam-boats, one or two other vessels, and a frigate of 64 guns, built in the United States.

FOREIGN.

In a late religious celebration at Avignon—of the miraculous subsiding of a freshet in the 6th century—28 persons were drowned.

One French Bishop has prohibited his curates from drinking wine—another has prescribed the form of hat to be worn.

16 new religious associations of women have been authorised in France.

The 2nd ship from Sweden for India sailed in May, and two others were to follow.

It is said Mr. Lamb, the English Minister at Madrid, has presented another note, requiring our government to recognize the independence of our colonies.—It is probable that he has again received a negative answer.

It is said that the regular army will soon receive an augmentation of 10,000 men including the auxiliary troops. It is probable that the result of this measure will be the disbanding of the Royalist Volunteers, who are certainly troops perfectly devoted and zealous, but naturally averse to discipline.

The rich house of Gargollo, of Cadiz, has, it is said, loaned the Spanish government ten millions of reals, by drafts on Paris, to be reimbursed in quicksilver.

A wagon, drawn by four horses, arrived lately at Paris, from Bohemia, bringing no less than 50,000 leeches.

AMERICAN.

Capt. Sharp, at Philadelphia, from Laguira, reports that on the 27th ult. in lat. 23 16, long. 68 [illegible], he saw ten sail of men of war, standing to the Northward—two seventy fours, six frigates, and two brigs, under easy sail.—They showed French colours.

The vessels which arrive in the United States from Europe, continue to bring a great number of passengers. Population is seeking its level—or equalizing itself.

James Monroe, late President of the United States, has been appointed a visiter of the University of Virginia, in place of the lamented Thos. Jefferson.

It is calculated that there are now 374 Episcopal Clergy in the United States, and that within the last twelve years the number of Bishops and Clergy have nearly if not quite doubled.

Four stores in Front stret, New-York were broken into and robbed on Sunday last. The amount taken away did not exceed one hundred dollars.

The New York advocate asks why "the Greek frigate, lying near that city, does not sail for the Mediterranean?"

During the heavy thunder storm at Norwich, (Conn.) on Wednesday last, a rock on the peak of Geer's Windmill Hill was struck with lightning, and a piece of it, weighing about forty pounds, thrown into the street below. The inhabitants near the hill were all more or less affected with the fluid. A young lady in the house of Mr. Geer, was so severely shocked by it, that her arms were cold and lifeless for some time.

During a heavy thunder storm at Albany, on Monday afternoon the schr. *Gancino*, was struck with lightning, which shivered the foremast entirely to pieces, and did considerable damage to the deck. A sloop which was lying at anchor in the harbour at Albany had her mast nearly destroyed by the same flash of lightning.

Severe storms of hail have been experienced, with some damage to grain, windows, &c. in towns to the North West, and South of Boston.

New Orleans papers, state that the yellow fever was raging with great violence at Mobile.

Eight wolves were killed by a hunting party in South Carolina on the 12th ult.

Ship building has been suspended in New-Brunswick by the bad times in England

The Petersburgh Intelligencer of the 3d instant, remarks.—Three weeks since, the prospect of abundant crops was the subject of general congratulation; now the aspect of things is sadly changed. From almost every quarter of the country, we hear complaints of the suffering of the crops of corn, especially, from the long continuance of dry weather. From all we can learn, the majority of the farmers on the south side James River will scarcely now under any circumstances produce more than a sufficiency of grain for home consumption. Nor has the growing cotton crop escaped injury—the bolls we understand are dropping off in many fields for want of moisture. Though the young tobacco so far is not hurt materially, the prospect of the farmer is any thing but cheering.

Cotton of this year's growth, raised in Nottaway County, Virginia, has been brought to Petersburg. The staple was pretty good, and the cultivator stated that but for the drought, the crops would have been fine in his neighbourhood.

This year's crop of cotton in Tennessee, is expected to exceed by 10,000 bales that of last year, but money is very scarce in that State.

Grasshoppers.—These ravenous insects, it seems, are not confined to vegetables alone. They frequently ceize upon clothes, and wooden farming tools and utensils, in many places, where they are left in their way, in an incredible manner. We have witnessed this fact among others ourselves. Labourers, who may have thrown down their coats, vests and handkerchiefs on the ground, have found them so much eaten as to render them entirely worthless. Rakes and scythes sneathes, have been eaten and made so rough in a few hours as to render it necessary to smooth them before they could be used without inconvenience.—*Rutland (Vermont) Herald.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC, August 12.

We are happy to learn through the medium of private correspondence, on which implicit reliance may be placed, that the course pursued by his Lordship the Governor in Chief during the last session of the Provincial Legislature, has received the most unqualified approbation from His Majesty's Government at home.—*Mercury.*

Some time since we noticed the attention shewn by H. M. Government to the military defences of the Canadas, we can now state, that an officer of high rank, in the corps of Royal Engineers, has arrived with special instructions to make preparations at Kingston, for carrying on such works of defence at that place as may be approved upon plans and estimates to be by him sent home for that purpose.

By the June Mail which arrived yesterday, a copy of the Custom Collection Bill has been received. We extract from it the following clauses, which relate to the trade of these Provinces.

XXV. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the registering of British Vessels*, and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein after provided: And whereas by the said Act it is provided, that if any Ship be built in *Asia, Africa or America*, for Owners residing in the United Kingdom, a Certificate therein mentioned shall be given for the Navigation of such Ship to the United Kingdom, whether by a direct or circuitous Voyage, and that such Certificate shall for such Voyage have all the Force and Virtue of a Certificate of Registry under that Act; be it therefore enacted, That such Certificate shall be in like Force for the Navigation of such Ship for any Voyages whatever during the Term of Two Years from the Date of such Certificate, if such Ship shall not sooner arrive at some Place in the United Kingdom.

XXVI. And whereas by the said Act for registering *British* Ships Provision is made for the entering of any Bill of Sale of any Ship or Vessel, or any Share thereof, in the Book of Registry at the Port where such Ship or Vessel is registered, or in the Book of intended Registry at any other Port at which she is about to be registered *de novo*; be it enacted, That such Entry in the Book of intended Registry, shall not be made until all the Requisites of Law for the immediate Registry of the Ship or Vessel in such Book have been complied with; nor shall such Entry be valid or certified on the Bill of Sale until the Registry *de novo* of the Ship or Vessels shall have been duly made, and the Certificate thereof granted.

XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad*, and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the Produce of any *British* Possession in *South America or the West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon then payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber and Ashes, brought by Land or inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland*: Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland*.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*; shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.

LI. And whereas, by the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, to repeal the several Laws relating to the Customs, the several Acts, and Parts of Acts, therein particularly enumerated and referred to, passed prior to the last Session of Parliament, are repealed, or will, from and after the Fifth Day of *July*, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be repealed; and it is expedient to repeal also several Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament; be it therefore enacted, That the several Acts herein after mentioned, passed in the last Session of Parliament, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; (that is to say,) an Act, intituled, *An Act to reduce the Duties on Wine, Coffee and Hemp, imported into the United Kingdom*, and another Act, intituled, *An Act for further regulating the Trade of His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and for the warehousing of Goods therein*, and another Act intituled, *An Act to extend to the Island of Mauritius the Duties and Regulations which relate to the British Islands in the West Indies*, and another Act intituled, *An Act to repeal certain Duties of Customs, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof, to continue until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the Bounties on refined Sugar, and to alter the Bounty on Cordage.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 8.—Schr. Albion, Caldwell 21 days from Halifax, to Mr. Dunbord, with sugar—5 settlers.

9—Ship Mary, Davison, 62 days from Leith, to —— general cargo. 3 settlers.

10—Ship Dale, Hobson, 52 days from Holyhead, to George Ross & Co. in ballast, 3 settlers.

11—Brig David, Bartleman, 53 days from Limerick, to George Hamilton, in ballast,—45 settlers.

—Brig Monarch, Hudson, 77 days for Sunderland, to H. Gowan & co. general cargo. 13 settlers.

—Brig Orion, White, 71 days from Dublin, to order in ballast, 114 settlers.

—Brig Dryad, Swinburn, from Oporto, to W. Price & co. with salt and wines.

—Buenos Ayres Packet, Cooper 53 days from Liverpool to Irvine & co. general cargo. 12 settlers.

12—Brig Brisk, Hodgson, 67 days from Sligo to order in ballast. 58 settlers.

—Brig Orion, Mowet, 61 days from Exmouth, to W. & G. Pemberton, general cargo.

—Ship Admiral Benbow, Williams, 19 days from Anticosti, to Corrie & co. with lumber.

PASSENGERS.

In the Stephen Wright, from Limerick, Mr. N. Lloyd.

In the Asia arrived last Sunday from London, Dr. Millar, Staff Surgeon, Mr. Gravely, Miss Gordon and Mrs. Leonard.

In the Columbia, at New York 15th June from Liverpool, Mr. Boulton, Solicitor General of Upper Canada.

In the James Cropper, Packet ship, sailed from New-York for Liverpool, August 1st, J. Henry, Esq., senior Commissioner of legal enquiry in the West Indies and Fred. Justice, Esquire, Sol. General of Bermuda.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Robert James Haynes, Margaret and Norval, all with cargoes from Liverpool, proceeded for Montreal on Wednesday evening in tow of the Hercules.

The True Briton, Reid, arrived from Montreal the early part of this week, and will sail for Greenock on Sunday next.

Cove of Cork, 10th June.—Arrived, Grace Littlefair, from Dublin, for Quebec.

Waterford, 17 do.—Taking in passengers, Bark Liberty, to sail for Quebec about the 22d do.

Liverpool, 20th do.—Entered for loading, John Wood.

The David Shaw, of Liverpool, abandoned, which was seen by the Vittoria, transport, at this port the [illegible] July, lon. 56, was seen 18th July with the [illegible] sail and main spencer set, in lon. 47, by the [illegible], at Boston, from Cronstadt.

Vessels spoken—21 July, in lat. 47, 40, long. 54, 20, W. George Burns, hence for Dublin—22d, in lat. 45, 44, N. long. 54, 30, W., Henry Cerf, Cowie, hence for Belfast—24th, off St. Paul's, Renovation, McDermid, hence for Newcastle—25d, [illegible] leagues outside St. Paul's, Home, Maxwell, hence for Liverpool—25th, off St. Paul's, Kingston, Wood, and Bowes, Bragg, hence for Liverpool,—Below Bic Tuesday 1st inst., Nelson Wood, Ball, hence for do.

UPPER CANADA.

York, August 7.

On Monday afternoon last we were visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain. Its continuance was nearly an hour, and through the remainder of the day and night a great deal of rain fell, but with less thunder and lightning. During the storm the flashes of lightning were extremely vivid, and the peals of thunder truly terrific. A willow tree in front of Mr. Denison's house was struck—the bark peeled off, and several panes of glass broke, in one of the front windows of the house. Fortunately none of Mrs. Denison's family, or the persons occupying part of the premises, received any injury, though we are informed that one of them, was sitting near the window, in which the lightning splintered and scattered the glass about the floor. On Tuesday there was a good deal of thunder and lightning, with showers of rain. The Harvest we hope has not suffered in consequence of this sudden change in the weather, and from the great quantity of rain which fell. The atmosphere has since been cool and pleasant—the nights however are rather chilly. *U. E. Loyalist.*

It is with feelings of deep regret we announce to the public, that Mr. H. Drean, a respectable [illegible] of this town, in a fit of insanity, cut his throat with a razor, at Youngstown, on Saturday last, [illegible]

Kingston, Aug. 8.

The crops, throughout the Province, are general[illegible] this season. In some parts of the country [illegible] which has [illegible] prevailed, which, together with frequent showers of rain, has retarded the progress of the harvest, and occasioned loss to the Farmer.—*U. C. Herald.*

Niagara, August 5.

The whole of last month has been remarkably [illegible]. Although the whole season has been rather [illegible] dry, yet during the last month we have had many refreshing showers, but not so much as to [illegible] the getting in of the harvest. The wheat is [illegible] housed in good order, and the crop, we are led to believe, far above an average one—it is excellent. Indian corn, and indeed, all kinds of spring grain, have an excellent appearance—fruit of all kinds will be abundant.

We notice by the Kingston papers, that £1000 has [illegible] by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor out of the [illegible], to aid in building St. George's Church in that town. This is all well, but we cannot refrain from comparing that act of munificence with the sordid, [illegible] neglect and [illegible] refusal, after application being made, [illegible] his Excellency [illegible] for the Presbyterian [illegible] in this town, that had been appropriated for His Majesty's service at the commencement of the late war, and was destroyed because it was so [illegible]. At the commencement of the war [illegible] was, at the request of General Brock, [illegible] over for an hospital, with a positive promise [illegible] good order [illegible] was proved to his Excellency. It had a steeple with a gallery that overlooked the camp of the United States, when in possession of this town—that officers had been made use of by some of the officers of the British army to reconnoitre the United States camp, on that account this church was burnt [illegible] before the town was destroyed. We considered ourselves fully entitled to be paid the loss, and [illegible] application accordingly, but nothing could be obtained.—*Gleaner.*

[illegible] night or Monday morning last, three prisoners made their escape from the gaol of this town. The gaol was raised several feet from the surface of the earth, the lower floor was laid with [illegible] of 12 inches, and a floor of two inch plank [illegible] top, the whole of the space within the foundation was filled with stones. It appears that the prisoners had ~~obtained an auger, and bored~~ [illegible] this floor of fourteen inches thick, and took [illegible] sufficient part thereof for them to descend, the stones under the floor was easily removed, be[illegible]. The names of those who have [illegible] are Owen Lynch, Daniel McDonald and [illegible] McMullen.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, July 23.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, gave [illegible] Ball and supper last evening, to a very [illegible] party—among whom were his Excellency the [illegible] Lady [illegible] of Dalhousie, His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Lady Douglas, the Misses Douglas, Rear Admiral Lake and [illegible] Miss Lake, Major General Sir John Keane, Captain Sir William Wiseman &c. &c. The scene was unusually gay and animated, and the presence of Lord and Lady Dalhousie, whose visit to Nova Scotia has afforded so much pleasure to its inhabitants, added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

Shubenacadie Canal.—This most important work has been commenced, and under circumstances which encourage the confident hope of its being accomplished in a short period. Yesterday forenoon his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, and his Excellency Sir James Kempt, accompanied by his Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Rear-Admiral Lake, Major General Sir James Keane, the Members of his Majesty's Council and Assembly, Officers of the Army and Navy, with a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants, proceeded on the road towards Fletcher's as far as the portage between Dartmouth Lake and Lake Charles, where they were received by the President, Vice-Presidents, Directors, and the Engineer, Mr. Hall, who escorted them to the spot selected for the ceremony of breaking the first ground—there we found drawn up a guard of honour, composed of the flank companies of militia, under the command of Captains Black and Richardson, and Captain May's company of artillery, with three field pieces.—There were also present, the Right Worshipful Grand Master, and different Masonic Lodges, formed into a square, within which was the spot selected for the excavation. On the appearance of his Lordship, a salute was fired by the artillery, and the band of the rifle brigade struck up "God save the King,"—the Masons then formed an arch, under which the Hon. President conducted his Lordship and the distinguished individuals by whom he was accompanied, into the square, where he delivered a suitable address.

In conclusion, another salute was fired by the artillery, and the whole of this very interesting ceremony closed with the beautiful air, "The Meeting of the Waters," from the Bugles, and three hearty cheers from the numerous crowd of spectators, expressive of their warm interest in the success of the enterprize.

Their Excellencies and friends, attended by the Officers of the company, afterwards proceeded to the residence of Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq., where a collation was provided, of which they partook, and soon after returned to town.

During the ceremony, the Canal Labourers, to the number of Six, were stationed on the line of operations, and as the Company left the ground, were observed most actively engaged in the excavation thus auspiciously commenced by the Governor General of North America, to whom, we are satisfied, the circumstance will always prove a source of no common gratification, as with every thing that tends to the advancement of the prosperity of this Province.

We are given to understand that should the necessary funds be obtained, there will exist no obstacle whatever to the opening of the whole Navigation from this Harbour to the Basin of Mines, by the 1st of August, 1828.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1826.

Our commercial readers will peruse with interest the clauses of the new Custom Collection Bill, printed in this sheet.

For some time past, a systematic attempt has been making by certain politicians in Britain to shew the uselessness of her extensive colonies to the Mother country; and to excite feelings of coldness, if not of hostility between them. A series of articles of this character, have appeared, particularly of late, in the Edinburgh Review, a periodical whose general ability makes it be looked upon by many as a high authority. On this subject, however, we are firmly of opinion, that the doctrines promulgated in it, are not more erroneous in principle and pernicious if brought into practice, than foolish as subjects of general reasoning.

The ground upon which all these theories are built, is the following:—That unless colonies produce to the mother country, as much sterling money as she lays out upon them, they are unprofitable to her. The question is thus viewed as one, merely of pounds shillings and pence, or as a merchant would calculate his outlay and profits in business, and thus because various of the colonies of Great Britain, cost her more annually than she draws from them directly, she is gravely counselled to get rid of them as fast as she can.

Could the affairs of a great Kingdom be managed upon principles similar to those which go to the guidance of a store; or were the transactions of one nation with another merely money questions the advice would be very good. Hitherto unfortunately however, the intercourse of governments with each other, have had more of steel and lead in them than of the precious metals, and we have no reason to suppose, that the future is to be entirely distinguished by the reign of peace and brotherly love among the nations of the earth. We therefore do not see how any country, which prefers liberty to foreign domination, can reduce every political question to a calculation of pecuniary profit. Great Britain is now at peace, and we most fervently hope she may long continue in that desirable state, she has need of repose after the mighty struggle from which comparatively speaking, she has but recently emerged, but although she has sheathed, it would be folly in her to break her victorious sword, even if it should cost her some trouble and expense to keep it bright. It was the observation of a wise man, and it is confirmed both by reason and experience, that the best method of preserving peace, is to be prepared for war.

That the Colonies of Great Britain were a benefit to her both mediately and immediately during the war, we believe nobody will be hardy enough to deny; and that should she again be similarly situated, they will render her the same service we see no reason to doubt. As it is, the trade which they cause to be carried on, forms a nursery for seamen, to whose skill and courage all the world bears unequivocal testimony. Those to a country like Britain are invaluable we may add indispensable, and if modern political economists were to succeed in accomplishing their downfall, in the time of peace, should a war render their revival necessary, all the riches of the world would be unable to restore them.

On Sunday, the impressive ordinance of Confirmation was administered in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, to about 200 persons of both sexes, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec. In the morning, the Revd. Mr. Stevens, Chaplain to the Forces, delivered an excellent discourse upon the subject, the object of which was to prove that the ordinance was of apostolic institution and had been practised by most Christian Churches up to the present day. The Bishop in his introductory discourse, took a similar view of the subject, and most impressively beseeched those who were about to be confirmed, to think seriously of the nature of the ordinance and the duties which their partaking of it, rendered incumbent upon them. The church was well filled, and the whole proceedings seemed to excite considerable interest.

On Monday [illegible] drowned [illegible] He had been on the small island to the west of St. Helen's, employed in drawing up a raft of wood, and rather than wait for boat, he attempted to cross the current between the two islands. The water however carried him away. His body has not yet been found.

The Dinner for Mr. Kean, has been fixed for Tuesday next. President, Michael O'Sullivan; Vice President, John McCord; Stewards, William Bingham, Peter McGill and John L. Crawford.

Montreal Auxiliary Religious Tract Society.—The third Anniversary of this Society was held on Friday evening, 11th instant, in St. James street Chapel. Mr. Samuel Hedge being called to the chair, stated the object of the meeting in a short address, when a report of the Society's proceedings for the last eighteen months was read, and the following resolutions passed:—

1st.—Moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. J. Frothingham.

That the report which has been read, be accepted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2d.—Moved by the Rev. R. Alder, seconded by Mr. William Lunn.

That this meeting is sensibly impressed with gratitude to God, for the display of his goodness in the increased exertion and interest generally manifested for the cause and objects of this Society since the last Anniversary.

3d.—Moved by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. F. Leonard.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the officers and committee for their laudable exertions in promoting the interests of the Society, and that the following persons be elected to serve the ensuing year.

Rev. J. S. Christmas,
Rev. R. Alder,
Messrs. S. Hedge, Sen.
James Fleming,
H. Dickinson,
Geo. Savage,
J. Frothingham,
William Hedge,

Messrs. J. Torrance,
P. Freeland,
J. A. Dwight,
B. Workman,
J. Crosland,
— Hosington,
J. Mathewson,
Al. Workman,

Committee.

Mr. William Lunn, Treasurer.

Mr. D. P. Janes, Secretary & Depositary.

4th.—Moved by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, seconded by Mr. George Savage.

That this meeting feel a lively interest in the operations of Tract Societies throughout the world and humbly express its gratitude to Almighty God for the success which has attended them.

The Chairman having left the chair it was moved by Mr. Workman, seconded by Mr. [illegible], that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Hedge for his obliging conduct in the chair.

Several good addresses were made by the movers of the different resolutions.

H[illegible] the Herald [illegible]

BIRTHS.

At Quebec, on Wednesday last, the lady of Depy. Ast. Comy. General Ross, of a son.

At the same place, on Friday morning the 11th inst., Mrs Stayner of a Son.

DIED,

At Grenville, on the Ottawa River on Friday the 8th inst. after a very short illness, (Cholera morbus) Lieut. Col. George Taylor, C. B. aged 55, on the half pay as inspecting Field officer of militia, and Provincial Aid-de-Camp to his Lordship the Governor in Chief. Col. Taylor's services as a Public officer for the many years he has been employed in the Canadas have been acknowledged by the distinguished honor of Companion of the Bath conferred on him by his Sovereign, and as a[illegible] private character his memory will be long respected, for he was an affectionate husband and father, sincerely attached and devoted to the happiness of his family, who have been so suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to deplore his loss.

On the 12th August, Mr. Philippe Drolette, merchant, St. John's Suburbs.

At Quebec, on the 6th inst., Joseph Archibald, infant Son of Jos. Cary, Esqr., aged 14 months.

At Kamouraska, on the 8th inst. aged 74 years, after 48 hours illness, cholera morbus, Charles Fiche, Esq., Captain of Militia, and of the parish of St. Thomas.

In Ireland, on the 5th of June last, Sir Robert Waller, of Newport, in the county Tipperary, Bart.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction, on MONDAY the 18th of September next, [illegible] the DISTILLERY, situated on [illegible] Square, [illegible] of the Quebec Suburbs, belonging to the Vacant Estate of ANDREW DOUGALL, late of Montreal, Spirit Distiller; with the whole of the APPARATUS fitted up in the neatest and most approved plan, the whole in the best order and ready for commencing operation immediately. Any person desirous of viewing the Premises may do so by applying to the Subscriber, who will give every information for their satisfaction.

JOSEPH NICKLESS,

Montreal, 15th August, 1826.

NOTICE.—Those who may have [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible]

Montreal, August [illegible]

[illegible] FOR [illegible] CLYDE [illegible]

[illegible]

Montreal [illegible] August [illegible]

[illegible] Freight or Passage [illegible]

[illegible]

Montreal, [illegible] August, 1826.

RECEIVED by the MARGARET [illegible] from Greenock, and for Sale

200 pipes, hhds. and quarter Casks Superior Spanish WINE

[illegible] Jamaica Spirits, and a quantity of PRUNES of a very fine quality.

PETER M'GILL & Co.

Montreal, 16th August, 1826.—w s

L. HALDIMAND has just received, at his Shop facing the Court House, a rich assortment of JEWELLERY, Gold and Silver WATCHES. Also, Toys and a great variety of Fancy Articles. May [illegible]

Sales by Auction.

SAMUEL S. BRIDGE,

AT the Subscriber's Stores, this day, WEDNESDAY the 16th instant,—A General Assortment of Seasonable DRY GOODS.

Sale to commence each day at ONE o'clock.

SAMUEL S. BRIDGE,

16th August, 1826. Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—15 puns. very strong Jamaica Spirits; 40 do. Leeward Rum, of excellent strength and flavor.

S. S. BRIDGE.

Montreal, 14th July, 1826.

BY A. L. MACNIDER & J. SCOTT.

ON THURSDAY the 17th AUGUST, will be Sold, at the Subscribers' Stores, positively without reserve

2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
6 [illegible] Spanish Wine,
10 casks Vinegar,
21 Hds. } Lamp Black,
1 tierce, }
4 boxes window Glass, 7 x 8,
[illegible] do. do. do. 9 x 7,
6 do. Spades,
2 Hds. } Whiting,
1 tierce, }
20 boxes English Soap.

— ALSO —

20 Hds. cast Spanish Drams,
25 boxes Chocolate,
2 dozen corn Brooms.

Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale. Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

A. L. MACNIDER & J. SCOTT.

Montreal, 14th August, 1826. A. & B.

ON SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, on board the Brig ROBERT JAMES HAYNES Capt. [illegible]

175 bags Table Salt,
9 M. English Brick,
1 Chain Cable.

Conditions made known at the time of Sale. Sale at TWO o'clock.

A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT.

August 16th, 1826. A. & B.

BY J. A. CARTIER.

ON SATURDAY next, the 19th inst., at his Office, will be Sold, for CASH [illegible]

12 ps. [illegible]
18 do. [illegible] Stripes,
10 do. [illegible] Stripes,
12 do. [illegible]
10 do. Cotton Tick,
2 cases [illegible] assorted,
1 [illegible]
1 do. [illegible] Stripes,
12 ps. Osnaburgs.

— ALSO —

[illegible] Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, [illegible] &c. &c.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

J. A. CARTIER,

August 16, 1826. A. & B.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—15 Cases Fine HATS. J. A. CARTIER.

Montreal, 15th August, 1826.

AT PRIVATE SALE, 52 puncheons Leeward Island Rum.

August 26, 1826. J. A. CARTIER.

By STUART, CALCOFF & Co.

LOT SALE OF DRY GOODS.—At the Stores of Messrs. ROBERT FROSTE & Co. on MONDAY, the 28th instant, and the following days, will be Sold:—

Upwards of 300 Lots Fresh Dry Goods, consisting of Superfine, Fine and Common Cloths,
Blue, Drab and Olive Flushings,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Figured and Plain Bombazettes, Plaids,
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,
Sewing Silks, Cords and Laces,
Threads of all kinds,
Bobbin and Mechlin Laces,
Linens, Sheetings, Russia Ducks,
Lancashire Sheetings, Tapes,
Sail Canvas No. 1 to 7,
Plated and Wool Hats.

With a general and extensive assortment of Manchester and Scotch GOODS.

[illegible] Catalogues will be ready and the Goods may be viewed [illegible]

Sale to commence each day at TEN o'clock. [illegible]

STUART, CALCOFF & Co.

15th Aug. 1826. Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 22d inst., a quantity of Fine Timber belonging to the Naval Department, laying at the Isle aux Noix. The Timber may be viewed on application to the Quartermaster of Shipwrights in the Naval Yard at Isle aux Noix.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

Naval Dept., Montreal, 15th August, 1826. } ws

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. [illegible] Tenders will be received at this Office [illegible] Tuesday the 22d instant, [illegible] of Contracting for the undermentioned Works.

MONTREAL.

To perform sundry repairs to the Engineers' Lodge [illegible] yard and to raise and repair the fence [illegible] of the yard.

To repair a [illegible] of the Commissariat at

ST. HELENS.

To make some Drains round the Depot Magazine.

[illegible]

Commissariat Office, Montreal, [illegible] 1826. } ws

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. [illegible] SEPTEMBER [illegible] FINE FLOUR and [illegible] PRIME PORK [illegible]

[illegible] Kings Stores [illegible] September, and one half on the 21st October, and warranted to keep sound and good [illegible] from the period of each delivery respectively, and should any part [illegible] within the period of warranty which is Twelve [illegible] here, or at any of the out Posts in the District, the same must be replaced at the expence of the Contractor, at the place where condemned.

Tenders must express the rates in Sterling Money, Dollars at 4s. 4d. each, and contain the names of two respectable Sureties for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into.

Commissariat Office, [illegible]

Theatre Royal.

MR KEAN'S THIRD NIGHT.

MRS. GILFERT'S SECOND NIGHT OF ENGAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

Will be acted John Howard Payne's Play of

BRUTUS;

OR,

THE FALL OF TARQUIN.

Lucius Junius,	-	Mr. KEAN,
Titus,	-	Mr. LEE,
Sextus Tarquin,	-	Mr. F. BROWN.
Tullia,	-	Mrs. GILFERT,
Tarquinia,	-	Miss RIDDLE.

After which the Farce of

RAISING THE WIND.

Diddler,	-	Mr. F. BROWN.
Sam,	-	Mr. PLACIDE.

Days of Performance—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Box-office will be open *every day*, when Boxes for one or all of Mr. KEAN'S Nights may be taken, and the strictest impartiality will be observed to those who make the first application. Persons, securing Boxes, must take the number of Tickets the Box is allowed to hold. Tickets will only serve for the night for which they are purchased.

Prices of Admission—Boxes, 5s., Pit, 2s. 6d., upper Tier and Gallery, 1s. 3d.—Two thirds of the Orchestra will be fitted up for the accommodation of Spectators—admission, 5s.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 22d instant, from persons desirous of Contracting for the under mentioned Works.—

SAINT HELENS.

To perform sundry repairs to the Ordnance Workshops.

To make Four Standard Ladders for the Ordnance Store House.

THREE RIVERS.

To new Shingle and Paint the Barracks, also, to [illegible] the Chimney Tops, &c.

Specifications of the above mentioned Works, are now ready for inspection at the Royal Engineers Office.

Tenders must express the rate for each of the above mentioned Works in Sterling Money, Dollars at 4s. 4d. each, and must be signed by two respectable Sureties for the due performance of each contract as may be entered into.

Commissariat Office, Montreal, 9th August, 1826. } ws

RUN AWAY,—From the Subscriber, on Saturday night last, Francis N. Beckwith, an apprentice to the Chair making business. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

N. W. BURPEE.

Montreal, 14th August, 1826. ws

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Sunday Night last, *FRANCOIS DRAGON*, an indented Apprentice to the Hair Dressing business, about eighteen years old, his face much disfigured by the small pox, grey eyes, short black hair, stout built, and rather of an ugly countenance. Whoever will return him shall have as a reward one of his first shaves, which, *[illegible]*, must be taken in the shop. No charges will be paid, and all persons are forbid harbouring him on the penalty of the law.

WM. CHRISTIE.

August 5th, 1826. n s

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by Deed of Assignment passed before H. Griffin, and his Colleague Notaries, dated 29th ult., the undersigned have been duly appointed Trustees to the Estate of WILLIAM MAITLAND, GEORGE GARDEN, & GEORGE AULDJO, lately carrying on trade here under the Firm of MAITLAND, GARDEN & AULDJO, and in London under the Firm of WILLIAM MAITLAND & Co. and a Transfer has been made to them of all the Estate, Credits, and Effects of the said individuals and Firms for the benefit of their creditors generally.

They therefore notify all persons who are indebted to the said Individuals or Firms by Mortgage, Bill, Bond, Book, Account or otherwise, to pay the same to the undersigned; and all persons having claims upon the said Individuals or Firms are requested to present the same without delay.

HORATIO GATES,
JAMES LESLIE,
JOHN FLEMING.

Montreal, Aug. 12, 1826. w

THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging in a genteel private family, on reasonable terms, in a central part of the town. For particulars apply at this Office. 15th August, 1826.

WANTS a Situation as CLERK, a YOUNG MAN who speaks French and English fluently, and has a pretty good knowledge of the Grocery and Dry Goods business. Good references as to character and ability can be produced.

Letters addressed to [illegible] and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

Montreal, August 9, 1826.

WANTS a [illegible] YOUNG MAN, who [illegible] knowledge of the Grocery and Dry Goods business. Good references as to character can be produced.

Letters addressed to [illegible] and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

Montreal, August 9, 1826.

WANTS a Situation, as SERVANT [illegible] Gentleman, a young man who can produce testimonials as to Character, [illegible] and have no objection to travel. Application at this Office.

Montreal, Aug. 9, 1826.—I w

WANTED [illegible] WOMAN, [illegible] COOK [illegible]

[illegible] 1826.

WANTED [illegible] FOREMAN [illegible]

[illegible] St. Lawrence [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] of superior English Mill [illegible]

Montreal, August 9, 1826.

MALT and HOPS [illegible] Brewers, Distillers and private Families, can be supplied with any quantity of Malt and *Hops*, at the Office of the [illegible] Brewery St. Francois Xavier Street.

Montreal, July 31, 1826. ws

STRAYED, from the Farm occupied by Mr. H. HEADLY at River St. Pierre, on FRIDAY last, a light BAY HORSE, four years old, with a small white star on his forehead, the off hind foot white, and a small part of white on the inside of the near forefoot, very handsome, lofty in his walk, with a Switch Tail. Whoever will return the same will be liberally rewarded. [illegible]

SEPTEMBER TEA SALE.

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company give notice that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of TEAS, equal to about 4000 Chests.

The Assortment at Quebec will consist of 1500; at Montreal of 2500 Chests.

The Sale at the former place to be on SATURDAY, the 2d, at the latter, on SATURDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and Shew Chests open for inspection from the Monday Morning till the Thursday Afternoon, of the week of Sale.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.

Agents to the Hon. E. I. Company.

Montreal, 1st August, 1826.—u s. s.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.—To Finish the Excavation and Levelling of the Ship yard at the Foot of the Current St. Mary, occupied by the Subscriber. Also, to renew the Fence round the same.—For particulars, apply to

JOSEPH FARRINGTON.

Current St. Mary, 11th August, 1826. } i.—ws.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, a few Tierces fresh Carolina Rice, 20,000 American Cigars, in half and quarter boxes, O. L. P. Madeira Wine, in hhds. and quarter casks, of very superior flavour, Naval Stores, a few puns. Molasses, Pickled Herrings, Pork, Butter, Pastry Flour, &c. &c.

CHARLES L. OGDEN & Co.

Montreal, 12th August, 1826.—n. s.w.

BOARDING.—A private respectable family, residing about three minutes' walk from the centre of the town, can accommodate one or two young Gentlemen as Boarders. Enquire of the Printer.

Montreal, July 25, 1826.

FOR SALE.—A few elegantly ornamented and plain Forte Pianos (Astor & Co.) and a consignment of Hats, Fur Caps, Nut Galls, Creamer Skins, &c. &c.

Apply to BENJs. HALL.

9th June, 1826.—r ws.

MR. JAS. FISHER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that in addition to his former Assortment, he has recently received by the [illegible] from Liverpool, 4 Cases Cloths and Cassimeres, expressly put up for the town trade, which he flatters himself will be highly approved of.

Montreal, 29th July 1826. u ws.

W. T. & E. RICHARDSON, are now receiving by different arrivals, their Spring Supply, comprising a general assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield GOODS; and by Ottawa, an invoice Paints and Painters' Materials; with Russia, Swedes, and English Iron, Castings, steel Chains, Nails, Guns, Saws, Shovels, Pans, Anvils, &c.—Also, 50 dozen American Grass Scythes, warranted.—May 28.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has resigned business.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE *Surgeon.*

Cornwall, 25th July, 1826. b.sw. A. 4.

THE Subscriber feels grateful to his friends and the public, for the encouragement received by him while Partner with Mr. William Wragg, and begs leave to acquaint them that the business will be henceforth conducted in his own name at the same Shop of Mr. William Wragg, where he hopes to give general satisfaction to his customers.

JAMES SPEARS.

May 13th, 1826.—sw s

FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE has for sale, at No. 22, St. François Xavier Street, Jamaica Spirits, of superior strength and flavour; Cognac and Spanish Brandies, Bottled Port Wine, in cases of 6 dozen each, Frontignac and Claret Wines, in cases of 3 dozen each, Spanish Red Wines, in Pipes; Fayal Madeira, ditto, assorted Iron, in Bars; Crowley and German Steel, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Sickles, Nails, Tin, Pipes, Putty, Gunpowder, Red Lead, Window Glass, of all sizes, Indigo, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

June 21—ws. s.

WATCH and JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 90, *Notre Dame Street*, opposite the Stores of J. Porteous, Esquire.—WILLIAM FARQUHAR begs leave to acquaint his customers and the public, that he has received a general assortment of goods in his line, per the late arrivals, all of which he imports direct from the manufacturer, and will sell on reasonable terms; five per cent allowed for cash.—Old gold and silver bought or taken in exchange.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery cleaned and repaired with the greatest care.

Montreal, 3d June, 1826. s. s.w.

MONTREAL THEATRE.—Tenders will be received, till the 10th August next, for a lease of the MONTREAL THEATRE, SCENERY, &c., from the first day of September following, addressed to JOHN MOLSON, Junior, Esquire, Montreal.

Montreal, June 26, 1826.

WILLIAM NORTHGRAVES, Watch Clock Maker & Jeweller, late of Quebec, respectfully informs the Public of Montreal, that he has established himself in the above line, No. 129, St. Paul Street, between the New Market and the Theatre, hopes that his knowledge [illegible] to entitle him to a share of [illegible] public patronage. [illegible] all kinds of Silver Plate and Jewellery; all kinds of Watches and [illegible] cleaned in the soundest manner [illegible] Gold and Silver Lace—Jewelry repaired, &c.

Montreal, June 17, 1826. s—

THE Subscribers respectfully acquaint their [illegible] have already received [illegible] portion of their Spring Assortment [illegible] DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. [illegible] from Greenock, [illegible] London [illegible] for inspection in the [illegible] they offer [illegible] without hesitation [illegible] and are inclined to [illegible] on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM KERR & Co.

May 20. No. 205, *St. Paul Street.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he is established in his [illegible] stand, [illegible] St. Lawrence Suburb, [illegible] for past favours, and solicits a continuance. He will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may employ him; and will always have a good assortment of SCALE BEAMS of all [illegible]

[illegible] SHOEING, and all sorts of blacksmith work [illegible] shortest notice.

JAMES WATSON.

N. B.—A good [illegible] and Horseshoes [illegible] 26th July. [illegible]

FOR SALE,—A few kegs Upper Canada BUTTER, of superior quality.

JOHN SMITH.

Montreal, 4th August, 1826.—u. sw.

MAP OF QUEBEC, AND ITS ENVIRONS.—Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a correct Map of Quebec and its Environs, taken by John Adams, Esq., Royal Military Surveyor and Draftsman, and engraved in London by one of the best artists. Price thirty shillings.

J. NICKLESS, Bookseller & Stationer.

The Maps of Montreal and Quebec, Lined and [illegible] in the correctest manner.

Montreal, 9th August, 1826. h ws.

FIRE ASSURANCE ASYLUM COMPANY
No 70, *Cornhill, London.*

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively, to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battle and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate death—peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

Sir James Macintosh, M. P. President.
Thomas Frankland Lewis, Esq. M. P. Vice President.

Lencelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq. M. P.
Thomas Fenn, Esq.
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.

John Kymer, Esq.
Thomas Meux, Esq.
William Sims, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashten Yates, Esq Liverpool.

George Farren, Esq. Resident Director.

Auditors—Charles W. Hallett, Esq.; Foster Reynolds, Esq.; John Richards, Esq.;

The directors have with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £240,000, in 2000 shares of £120 each, of which 25 per cent. has been advanced, and the shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured.

The importance of Life Assurance to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the undersigned communicated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects,) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found *considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office.*

A physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances, may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec.

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement. Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.

St. John Street, Upper-Town Quebec.
8th October, 1825.—z.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS OF THE INSTITUTION BY THE ASSURED.

The Agents of this Company have received instructions from the Board of Directors to place the assured in Canada upon the same footing *("a participation in the Profits of the Establishments,")* with those in England.

They do therefore announce to the Public, that "The Profits of the Fire Department appropriated to the Assured will be distributed at the close of each successive period of five years, in the form of a per centage upon the premiums."

"Parties who obtain the settlement of Losses from Fire are not thereby deprived of the right to participate in the profits of the Company."

The Agents beg leave to call the attention of the public to the advantages hereby held out to those who insure with this Company, viz: A PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT; those who insure for a period of five successive years, thereby become virtually Stockholders to the amount of their premiums, and without being subject to any of the liabilities of the Company, as they will receive back a portion of their premiums in the shape of a per centage; or in other words, at the end of every successive five years they will be paid a *Bonus* proportionate to the extent of their transactions with the Company.

This advantage (so far superior to what is offered by any other Company in this Country) connected with the circumstance of the large Capital of FIVE MILLIONS Sterling, the respectability of the Directors, and the universally acknowledged superior method by which their affairs are conducted; the Agents cannot doubt will be duly appreciated by the people of the Canadas, and will point out the ALLIANCE COMPANY to those who wish to insure their property against Fire, as that which will best suit both their interest and security.

MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & Co.
Agents.

Alliance Office, Commissioner Street,
25th August, 1825.

NEW AGENCY for *Fire and Marine Insurance.*

—The Subscriber having accepted an agency from the *Protection Insurance Company,* of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and Buildings of every description and their contents against Fire.—Also, Vessels, Steam Boats and water Craft generally, and their Cargoes, against the hazards of Inland Navigation.

The Directors of this Company are all men of the first respectability, and offer to insure on as reasonable terms as any Office in the Province.—The payment of losses will be prompt and liberal. For further particulars apply to

FRANCIS LEONARD, Agent,
No. 66, St. Paul-street.
Montreal, 3d June, 1826. z.sw

FIRE INSURANCE.

—The Subscriber, as Agent to the New-York Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company continues to insure against losses by Fire on the most favorable terms.

From the rapid intercourse between New-York and Montreal, those insured with this Company enjoy the great advantage of having a very speedy adjustment of their claims for losses. The honorable character of the Directors of this institution has been fully exemplified of late in the liberal and prompt settlement of several heavy losses, which it is hoped will merit a continuation of the public confidence.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent,
Office St. Joseph Street,
Opposite the Hotel-Dieu.
Montreal, 31st May, 1826. m. w. s.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—MONTREAL AGENCY—

NOTICE.—GEORGE DAVIES, Esq., has been appointed Agent for this Company at Montreal, in the place of Joseph Carmel.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Junr. Secretary
Quebec Fire Office, 20th August, 1825.

☞ All Applications for Insurance to be made late Mr. Davies' Office, St. Dizier Lane, in rear of 22 St. Paul Street, after the 31st Instant. G. D.

ALLIANCE, BRITISH and FOREIGN, *LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON.*

Established by Act of Parliament.—Capital: *Five Millions Sterling.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENTS.

JOHN IRVING, ESQ. M.P.

Francis Baring, Esq.,
Samuel Gurney, Esq.,
N. M. Rothschild, Esq.
Moses Montefiore, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

*Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart. Chairman,
Lieutenant Colonel M. Shawe, Deputy Chairman.

J. R. Birnie, Esq.
Harry Cook, Esq. F.R.S.
H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.
Sir Francis Desanges,
W. D. Fellowes, Esq.

John Kingston, Esq.
Nugent Kirkland, Esq.
Sir John Scott Lillie;
Sir Jas Mc Gregor, F.R.S.
Capt. W. A. Montagu, R N.

Auditors.

H. Cook, Esq.
R. Ackermann, Esq.
N. Kirkland, Esq.
C. J. Campbell, Esq.
J. G. Lynde,

Bankers.

Messrs. Drummond & Co., Charing Cross.

J. Alexander, Esq. M.P.
G. H. Barrett, Esq.
Charles Bevan, Esq.
John Bowden, Esq.
Arch'd Campbell, Esq.
William Crawford, Esq.
Timothy A. Curtis, Esq.
Francis Cresswell, Esq.

Chas. Greenwood, Esq.
James Heygate, jr. Esq
William Howard, Esq.
John Innes, Esq. M P.
William Kay, Esq.
Oswald Smith, Esq.
H. M. Thornton, Esq.
Thomas Wilson, Esq.

The Subscribers being appointed Agents for the said Company, have the honor to announce, that they are now ready to take Risks and grant Policies of Assurance against loss or damage occasioned by fire, in any part of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

The names and wealth of the Presidents and Directors of this Association, are so widely known throughout the commercial world, that it would be presumptuous on the part of the Agents to suppose that any observations of theirs could increase the confidence of the public in an association composed of such distinguished individuals.

A Capital of Five Millions Sterling, an amount ar exceeding that possessed by any similar institution, must afford perfect security to the assured.

MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & CO.

Mr. Thomas W. Satterthwaite is appointed our Agent at Quebec, to whom persons residing in that City and District, will please apply for Assurance. McK. B. & CO.

UNITED EMPIRE & CONTINENTAL *LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION*—

For the Insurance of Lives, Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, *Endowments for Children; for the Purchase and Sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to grant Annuities*—10, Waterloo-Place, Pall-Mall.

Honorary Directors.

*Those marked thus * are also Trustees.*

His Ex. Count Munster,
*R. Hon. Earl Elgin and Kincardine,
R. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington,
*R. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,
*R. Hon Lord George Seymour.

*R. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley,
M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
*Charles Tennyson, Esq M. P.
R. Hon. Lord Blayney,
Lieut. Genl. Wetherall,
Major Moor, F. R. S.

Directors.

Chief Physician to the Institution in the Canadas,
Doctor Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals, Quebec.

Physician and Medical referee at Montreal,
Doctor Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston,
Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces.

Ditto at Perth,
A. Thom, Esquire, Surgeon to the Forces, h. p.

Ditto at York,
C. Widmer, Esquire, do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lt. Colonel Napier.

Do. for Upper-Canada, Mr H. Smith, Kingston.

The undersigned having become Stockholders, and being appointed Agents to this Association, are now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance in the Canadas, with the utmost facility and dispatch.

They beg leave to invite the attention of the Public to the prospectus which may be had on application at their Office in Quebec—or to either of the above mentioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the Public by the above Society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding 200*l*.) of all claims will be paid immediately, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the life insured, and the remainder within three months.—The Agents at Quebec, assisted by the principal Physician to the Institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

THOMAS STOTT & Co.
St. Genevieve-Street, Cape.
Quebec, 30th May, 1826.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Association for the City and District of Montreal, will at all times afford the necessary information respecting Life Assurance, on application at his Office, No. 2, Dalhousie Square, Montreal. D. C. NAPIER.

Montreal, 7th June, 1826. z

FIRE INSURANCE.—MANHATTAN COMPANY OF NEW YORK—

The Subscriber (in consequence of the resignation of the Agency by George Davies, Esq.) having been appointed Agent to the Company, informs the Public, that he is prepared to take risks, on terms as low as those of other Offices.—Applications for insurance from the country accompanied by a proper description of the property, Goods, &c. will meet with immediate attention.—The known respectability of the company it is thought is such as to make it unnecessary to remind the Public of it.

J. S. HOLMES,
At McDonell and Holmes', St. Gabriel Street.
Sept. 9.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

—The public are respectfully informed that the splendid edifice recently erected in the city of New-York by Joseph Delacroix, Esq. will be opened on the 25th inst. This establishment, situated in one of the most airy and agreeable parts of Broadway, nearly opposite the City Hotel, was built expressly for a house of public accommodation, and is believed to possess advantages for rendering a residence to strangers of business or leisure, pleasant and comfortable, not surpassed in this country.

The proprietors anxious to render the *National Hotel* alike creditable to themselves and to this commercial metropolis, have spared no exertion or expense to fit up this establishment in a style which they are fully confident will secure public approbation and support. Its immediate superintendence is confided to Mr. E. Boardman, a gentleman whose experience and capacity of conducting a concern of this kind are well known to the public, and render any pledge on the part of the proprietors for its proper management unnecessary.

Extensive arrangements have been made for the reception of permanent Boarders, and the accommodation of gentlemen with their families with private suits of apartments.

New York, March 18, 1826.

Just Received by the Subscriber,
ODDS AND ENDS, Original & Translated
By Robert Sweeny.
JOSEPH NICKLESS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—The well known FARM, (BELLE VUE,) situated in the Seigniory of Argenteuil, within a mile of the flourishing Village of St. Andrew's, and opposite to the Village of Point Fortune; being 8 Arpents in front, bounded by the Ottawa River, and in the rear by the North River; containing 333 Arpents; 180 of which are under cultivation, and if required, will be divided into three Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, viz—The West Lot containing 100 Arpents, possessing the advantage of being the supposed spot for the termination and basin of the Grenville Canal; the Centre Lot containing 133 Arpents, with a large and commodious stone house, barn, stables, ice-house, work-shop, sheds, &c.,—together with a never failing brook of pure water; the East Lot containing 100 Arpents, on which there is a handsome grove of pines and other ornamental trees, either of which Lots would form a delightful residence for a private Gentleman, or a beneficial one for a Farmer, the land being nearly all arable and well watered. From the whole of these Lots there is a pleasant and interesting prospect for a number of miles up and down the Ottawa; added to which, the convenience of being situated on the post-road, and nearly opposite the steam-boat landing.—The terms of payment will be made easy; for particulars inquire at this Office; of Mr. James Brown, Mr. John Millar, of St. Andrew's; John McDonnell, Esq. of Point Fortune, or on the premises.

Argenteuil, 9th May, 1826.—z

FOR SALE, 200 Acres of LAND,

situate on River Chateauguay, of excellent quality; indisputable title will be given of the whole of the above property. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT DRUMMOND.
Montreal, July 5.—z w. *St. Ann's Suburbs,*

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Subscribers,

No. 16, Notre Dame Street, corner of St. Gabriel Street.

Steam loom Shirtings,
Jaconet, book and leno Muslin,
Fancy and Pullicate Handkerchiefs,
Britannia Handkerchiefs,
Checked and fancy stripe Ginghams,
Gingham and Jaconet Dresses,
Braganza Shawls and Tippets,
Fashionable printed Garments,
London beaver and satin Hats,
Sail Cloth, Sheeting, Dowlas,
Russia Ducks, Osnaburgs, Hessian Sheeting,
Drills, brown Hollands, &c.
Malaga bunch Muscatel Raisins.

And a small quantity of very superior Sherry Wine, in hogsheads and pipes.

SIMPSON, MACINTYRE & Co.
Montreal, 3d June, 1826. z. s w.

FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBER,

Indigo, black Pepper, Whiskey, and plug Tobacco,
Superfine West of England Cloths and Cassimeres,
Common and middling, ditto, ditto,
Plain and striped Cassonetts, Vestings, Cambrics,
Plaid Lustres, striped Cottons,
Black Kid and buckskin Gloves,

also,

Hardware, consisting of pocket and pen Knives, table Knives and Forks, Scissors, Razors, crawley and blistered Steel and pig Iron.

And expects, by first Steam boat from Quebec, Leeward Island Rum, Muscovado Sugar, and Ginger. GEO. PROCTOR.

June 9th, 1826.—z—s w.

FOR SALE, at No. 99 St. Paul's Street,

on the most reasonable terms, an excellent assortment of *DRY GOODS,* comprising Brussels Carpets, of the first quality, and elegant Patterns Chintz, Flannels, Cassimeres, Bombazettes, Bombazeens, with every other article suitable for the season.

—ALSO—

Rums, Gin, Brandy, Madeira, Teneriffe, Sicilian and Spanish Wines; Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Sugars, Raisins, and all other kinds of Groceries, *&c. &c.*

sw JOSHUA STANSFELD.

FOR SALE,

AT MICHAEL O'MEARA'S COACH-FACTORY, St. Sacrament Street; an Elegant Fashionable BAROUCHE, built of the best Meterials, and Workmanship, warranted equal to any in the Country.

MICHAEL O'MEARA.
July 26th. w.s.z.

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE, the *QUEBEC POCKET ALMANAC,* for 1826.

FOR SALE—(Inspected yesterday)—50 barrels extra superfine PASTRY FLOUR.

BENJ. ANSELL.
Montreal, 5th August, 1826. ds

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving

and offers for Sale:

200 casks fine Canada rose Nails, 4lb to 30lb,
50 do. fine Spikes,
70 ton English bar and bolt Iron,
20 do. Swedes Iron,
20 do. hoop Iron,
200 boxes Sheet Iron,
50 dozen Frying Pans,
100 dozen Spades and Shovels,
100 do. patent Scythes,
100 do. cast steel Sickles,
Blistered, Tilted, Crawley, and Shear,
Tin Plates, Anvils, Vices, Sad Irons.
Shore Moulds, Trace Chains, &c. &c.
200 boxes Window Glass, 8½ x 7½. 9 x 7. 9½ x 8½. 10 x 8. 7 x 6½.
200 casks Day and Martin's Japan,
50 do. London bottled Port, Sherry, Clare and East India Madeira Wines,
Wine and Porter Corks, Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Black Pepper, &c.
Epsom Salts and cold drawn Castor Oil,
4 packages Belfast and Manchester Cottons,
4 crates well assorted Earthenware.

—AND—

26 puncheons strong Jamaica Spirits.

BENJAMIN HART.
Corner of Bonsecours and St. Helen Streets.
Montreal, 3d June, 1826. z sw

JUST RECEIVED.

—Eighty Puncheons fine flavor'd Grenada RUM,
Superfine, fine, and middling Flour,
One Case superior Leghorn Hats,
Ten Cases Men's plated and wool Hats,
A few handsome China Breakfast Sets,
With an assortment of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO,—

Fresh Plaister and Gypsum, which will be Sold at a reduced price.

SAMUEL S. BRIDGE.
2d June, 1826.—z. sw.

BOOTS and SHOES.—N. ADAMS,

No. 50, St. Paul Street offers for Sale—

5000 pairs Men's strong Shoes,
500 do. do. do. Boots,
500 do. Women's do. Booteens and Shoes,
200 do. Ladies' Prunelli dress Pumps,
200 do. do. Denmark Satin, do.
200 do. do. Russia Kid do.
200 do. do. Morocco do.
100 do. do. Black Satin, superior quality,
100 do. do. White do. do. do.
200 do. do. Lastings, of various colours,
300 do. Gentlemen's dress Boots & Shoes,
150 do. Ladies' Morocco and Lasting Booteens.

Together with a general assortment, which he offers cheap for cash.

☞ N.B. Country Merchants in particular are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Montreal, 25th March 1826.—em

GENERAL LODGE OF INSTRUCTION

On the first and third Wednesdays in each month.
At the Hall of Lodge No. 7, New-market place at 7 A. M.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HEIRS OF *ROBERT FULTON.*

—*Let Americans substantially prove their gratitude!*

FORTUNE'S HOME FOR EVER!

P. CANFIELD'S OFFICES,

142, Broadway New York,—129 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and 180 market street Baltimore, where have been sold and paid Prizes of D50,000, 40,000, 30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 1,000,

amounting to more than a

MILLION OF DOLLARS.

TO LOTTERY ADVENTURERS!

The Manager of the Grand University Lottery, of the State of Maryland, returns his sincere thanks to those interested therein, who have expressed their approbation of the postponement of the drawing from the day as first fixed upon, viz: 22d of February, until such time as it can with safety to him take place, and to those who have since that period come forward with liberal encouragement towards a scheme so deserving of their patronage, and which will disseminate more splendid Prizes than were ever distributed to the public in any one Lottery; also, to those public spirited venders, in sundry cities, towns and villages, who have pledged themselves to engage thoroughly in the sale of these Tickets, in the course of a few days, when some peculiar impediments will no longer exist, (thus doubly insuring that this Lottery will soon be disposed of as formerly announced, to the entire satisfaction of those concerned,) upon which they, through a sense of justice to the public, as well as to themselves, will offer these Tickets in preference to those of all minor schemes. The Manager would also state, that should any persons, desirous of a chance in this Lottery, apply to some venders unprovided with these Tickets, who may attempt to persuade them to remain content with Tickets of *inferior* Lotteries, it is hoped that such persons will exercise their own unbiassed and independent judgment, and apply personally or per letter, at either of the Manager's Offices, and obtain a chance for some of the splendid Fortunes soon to be dealt out to adventurers; for, though a few venders, led on by self interest, may oppose this scheme, their worst opposition can but retard the sales in a very small degree; and a day *is* at hand when all adventurers in the country will patronize this magnificent Lottery, and say with a voice not to be overruled, *give us a Ticket in a scheme of such unusual fairness* both to adventurers and to venders, that it may receive all the patronage in our power to bestow. Those who have spoken for Packages by Certificate, in whole or shares, and others who wish them, can now be supplied.

But, in order that all the Lotteries now before the public, may have a fair chance for a speedy completion, and that this, of the University of Maryland, may not stand in their way, *and more particularly that this scheme may not interfere in the least with one which will probably soon be published for the benefit of* an illustrious statesman—the drawing of the University Lottery will not, perhaps, take place until the 30th of June, when the drawing must, at all events, take place.—This arrangement will, it is hoped, be highly satisfactory to all those interested therein, to those venders who have promised to engage heartily in the sale of these tickets, and to the Managers of other Lotteries whose interests are thus respected, and from whom the same reciprocity, in the month of June, is respectfully solicited.

In the mean time, however, the sales will be continued as usual, and it is highly probable that the price of Tickets will be considerably advanced, as the demand for them increases, and the day of drawing approaches; therefore, the sooner purchases are made, the cheaper the Tickets may be obtained. The drawing may be expected to take place as soon as three fourths of the Tickets are disposed of.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,

EIGHTH CLASS—New Series.

P. CANFIELD, MANAGER.

CAPITAL PRIZE,
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE NEXT AND ONLY REALLY BRILLIANT LOTTERY

in this country, soon to be drawn, is the following *UNPARALLELED,*

TRULY GRAND AND SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize of D100,000	is	D100,000
1	50,000		50,000
1	40,000		40,000
1	25,000		25,000
1	20,000		20,000
5	10,000		50,000
10	5,000		50,000
44	1,000		44,000
88	500		44,000
176	240		42,240
352	100		35,200
5,676	50		283,800
6,356 Prizes,	19,600		D784,240
13,244 Blanks,	Tickets.		D784,000

The Tickets of this Lottery are formed by the ternary combination of 50 numbers, from 1 to 50 inclusive—and to determine the fate of all the Tickets thereon, 50 numbers, as above, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing and six of them drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d, and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to the Capital Prize of D100,000

4th, 5th, and 6th, - - - 50,000
2d, 3d, and 4th, - - - - 40,000
1st, 3d, and 5th, - - - - 25,000
2d 5th, and 6th, - - - - 20,000

The 1st, 2d, and 4th; 1st, 2d, and 5th; 1st, 4th, and 5th; 2d, 3d, and 6th; and 3d, 4th, and 6th, will each be entitled to a prize of - - - - - - 10,000

The 1st, 2d, and 6th; 1st, 3d, and 4th; 1st, 3d, and 6th; 1st, 4th, and 6th; 1st, 5th, and 6th; 2d, 3d, and 5th; 2d, 4th, and 5th; 2d, 4th, and 6th; 3d, 4th, and 5th; 3d, 5th, and 6th; will each be entitled to a prize of - - - - - 5,000

All those having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will each be entitled to a prize of 1,000

All those having on them the 3d and 4th or 5th and 6th drawn, each a prize of - 500

All those having on them the 1st and 3d, 1st and 4th; 1st and 5th, or 1st and 6th, will each be entitled to a prize of 240

All those having on them any other *two* of the drawn numbers, each a prize of - 100

All those having on them but *one* of the drawn numbers, each a prize of - 50

DRAWING ANNOUNCED.

☞ Positively to be drawn on the 30th of June, or sooner if the Sale of Tickets will warrant it.

No time therefore to delay your purchase.

Whole Ticket	D50 00	Half	D25 00
Quarter	12 50	Eighth	6 25
Sixteenth	3 12	Thirty Secondth	1 56

By Certificate as follows: A Certificate of 17 Whole Tickets, can be had for D.595 00, 17 half do D 297 50; quarters, do. D 148 75; 17 eighths, do. D 74 37; 17 sixteenths, do. D 37 18, 17 thirty secondths, do. D 18 59; which Certificates will entitle the purchasers or owners thereof to whatever prize may be drawn by the original Tickets, of like numbers over and above the sum of D.500, being the amount due thereon, and in like proportion for shares of Tickets respectively.

☞ One half the profits on the sales of Tickets, or advance above the Scheme Price, in the above Lottery, made at either of the Manager's Offices, from the 1st of May to the 30th June inclusive, (and on sales of Tickets for orders actually mailed within that time,) will be appropriated and paid over to proper persons for the benefit of the heirs of the late Robert Fulton.

☞ Adventurers will, on examination, find that the Tickets in this Lottery are really much *cheaper* than the Tickets in any other Lottery now before the public, and that it is more deserving their patronage than all other Lotteries now in the United States or that will be, in all probability, for many years.

Adventurers will also notice, that there is not any Lottery at present advertised to be drawn between the 14th and 30th of June, during which time it is hoped and respectfully requested, that none will be brought out in opposition to this splendid Lottery, by which hundreds, if not thousands, will soon be made rich and independent.

For the Capital Prizes in the above, or in any other lottery in the United States, be sure and purchase your tickets and Shares at the

GOLD MINE—FORTUNE'S HOME,
P. Canfield's New-York State Lottery Office,
No. 142, BROADWAY,

Which Office ever has been, and will continue to be

TRUE TO ITS MOTTO.

⁂ Cash at all times promptly advanced by P. C. for Prizes sold at either of his offices, as soon as drawn.

JEFFERSON LOTTERY.

The citizens of New York who wish to patronize the above Lottery, or to contribute something to the benefit of an eminent statesman, have an opportunity of tendering said patronage as a trifling testimony of their gratitude, by calling at P. CANFIELD's Office, 142 Broadway, where a subscription book is open for that purpose. The price of Tickets in this Lottery will be 10 Dollars each, which will be obtained when issued and delivered gratis to such subscribers, who call as above. Public spirited individuals at a distance, who enclose the price of a ticket in current money, free of postage expense, will also be promptly attended to, if addressed to the public's obedient servant, at either of his offices.

P. C. constantly keeps Tickets in all the Lotteries for the accommodation of his friends and others; therefore, all Adventurers desirous of procuring the Capital Prizes in the above brilliant Lottery, *or in any other now before the Public in the United States,* will do well to apply personally, or by letter, immediately to him for the same. His friends and patrons in this city and elsewhere, will please take notice, that his office is removed to 142 Broadway, which is nearly opposite his former stand. And all Orders, whether for whole Tickets, Shares, or Certificates, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to P. CANFIELD, 142, Broadway, New York; 129, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; or 180, Market-street, Baltimore.

A CARD.

The Manager of the Grand University Lottery, respectfully informs his friends and patrons, and the public, that upon canvassing the sales in the Eighth Class up to this period, he finds that it will not altogether be prudent or safe for him to proceed with the drawing on the 30th inst., as anticipated, and he therefore solicits a little indulgence and delay. But he would beg leave also to state, with respect to the scheme of the Eighth Class, that, although it is one of great magnitude and responsibility, still it is within the limits of the general demand, since it does not contain more than about three tickets for each post-office town in the United States, and that no exertions will be spared to effect the sale of at least three quarters of the tickets in said Lottery, by a very early period in the fall, upon which the drawing will assuredly take place; that several new arrangements are also on foot to facilitate the sales of the tickets, some of which, if not all, must prove very successful, beside, the distribution of several millions of dollars, soon to be made by the general government, will, it is hoped, put a new aspect upon almost every kind of business, and allow of a more liberal patronage to this Lottery than has been for some time past in the power of the public to bestow. He, therefore, for the reasons assigned, confidently relies on a continuance of the approbation of this postponement, of those who have embarked in this class in preference to all minor schemes.

In the mean time, however, he will offer to his friends and patrons, a scheme or two similar to the Sixth and Seventh Classes of the same series of Lottery, which were extremely popular; and those, if any, who, having purchased tickets in the Eighth Class, may dislike to wait a short period, and rather than hold on and retain their chance for some of the largest Capitals therein, and would wish to exchange the same for other chances, can at any time have the privilege of doing this at either of the Manager's Offices, for tickets or shares in the Ninth Class, which will positively be drawn at the time mentioned.

It would be but a reiteration of former statements, to speak of the brilliancy and richness of the Eighth Class, which has no parallel in this country, and will not have its equal for many years, and adventurers will find no reason to regret a continuance of investments in said Lottery on the score of advantageous speculation.

One half the profits on the sales of tickets, or advance above the scheme price, made at either of the Manager's offices in this Lottery, from and after the 30th inst., until further notice, will be equally subdivided and appropriated as follows, viz:—one portion will be appropriated to the JEFFERSON FUND, and the other to the benefit of the Heirs of ROBERT FULTON—thus giving our citizens an opportunity of contributing a substantial testimony of their regard to the venerable THOMAS JEFFERSON, whose share in the production of that charter so dear to Americans, is an ever during claim upon their gratitude, and there is another case to which the public may, with just self approbation, turn its beneficence—that of ROBERT FULTON's Descendants. It is true, that the great genius himself is not here to enjoy the tribute, but certainly there are none who can deny the incalculable importance of his inventions; and of the thousands who daily feel the advantages of the celerity and ease, the facility and certainty of conveyance and communication by steam navigation, there are few who could refuse a slight effort of liberality to his orphan heirs, to express their high sense of the benefits he has conferred on the community; but, independent of the flattering opportunity of fulfilling the debt of public gratitude, which is a standing and an acceptable inducement to hundreds to interest themselves in this Lottery, the reward to be obtained by the many fortunate adventurers will exceed a thousand fold the utmost profit that their liberality can prove to others.

P. C. has the pleasure of presenting his friends and patrons with another—a smaller scheme—that of the Ninth Class, which will positively be drawn at the time mentioned.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,

NINTH CLASS.—New Series.

P. CANFIELD, MANAGER.

20,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZE.

Will positively be drawn on the 18th day of August, or sooner, if the sale of Tickets will warrant it.

SCHEME.

1	prize of D20,000	is	D 20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,308		1,308
5	1,000		5,000
10	500		5,000
44	100		4,400
88	50		4,400
528	12		6,336
5,676	6		34,056
6,356 prizes,	19,600		98,000
13244 blanks,	Tickets at D5.		Dollars.

The Tickets in this Lottery are formed by the ternary combination of 50 numbers, from 1 to 50 inclusive, and to determine the fate of all the Tickets therein, 50 numbers, as above, will severally be put up into a wheel on the day of drawing, and six of them drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d, and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to the Capital prize of D20,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th, and 6th, will be entitled to a prize of - - 10,000

That having on it the 2d, 3d, and 4th, will be entitled to a prize of - - 5,000

That having on it the 1st, 3d, and 5th, will be entitled to a prize of - - 2,500

That having on it the 2d, 5th, and 6th, will be entitled to a prize of - 1,308

Those having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th; 1st, 2d, and 5th; 1st, 4th, and 5th; 2d, 3d, and 6th; and 3d, 4th, and 6th, will each be each entitled to a prize of - 1,00

Those having on them the 1st, 2d, and 6th; 1st, 3d, and 4th; 1st, 3d, and 6th; 1st. 4th, and 6th; 1st, 5th, and 6th; 2d, 3d, and 5th; 2d, 4th, and 5th; 2d, 4th, 6th; 3d, 4th, and 5th, 3d, 5th, and 6th; will each be entitled to a prize of - 500

Those having on them the 1st and 2d numbers drawn, will each be entitled to a prize of 100

Those having on them the 3d & 4th, or 5th and 6th numbers drawn, will each be entitled to a prize of - - - - 50

All others having on them any *Two* of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of - - - - - 12

And all others having on them *One* of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of - - - - - - 6

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in packages of 17 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw 36 Dollars, less the 15 per cent. deducted by the State, with so many chances for the Capital prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will positively take place in the city of Baltimore, on the 18th day of AUGUST, *or sooner.*

Prices payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares will be sold at the Scheme price, viz: 5 Dollars each, until Saturday, the 8th of July inclusive, at either of the Manager's Offices, for cash, *current at the several Banks, either in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.*—Prize Tickets will be received from Venders, *at par,* in payment. After the 8th July, the price of Tickets will be advanced to 6 Dollars each—Shares in proportion. Tickets and Shares, or Certificates, in the above, may be ordered from the Office of the Subscriber, No. 142, Broadway, New-York, or at No. 129 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, as well as from Baltimore, and remittances for the same may be made to either of the Subscriber's Offices, as may be most convenient to those who shall send for Tickets in the above Lottery.

The Cash will be advanced for prizes in the above, at any time after the drawing, at 142 Broadway, New-York; 129 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; and at No. 180 Market-street, near Charles-street, Baltimore.

☞ Orders, *(post paid)* enclosing the Cash, for one Ticket, or more, will be thankfully received, & promptly attended to, if addressed to

P. CANFIELD.
New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 27, 1826.

MASONIC HALL HOTEL.

THE Subscriber very respectfully informs the Public, that this elegant & admired Establishment, situated in the most airy and pleasant part of St. Paul Street, (adjoining the Theatre Royal,) lately occupied by Mr. Francis Rasco, having been painted and much improved in its internal arrangements since the time he left it; is now open for the patronage of the Public.

In the rear it has a spacious Promenade Gallery the entire length of the House, which commands a beautiful view of the River St. Lawrence and the surrounding Country, the Island of St. Helen, the Harbour with the Shipping, and the entrance of the Lachine Canal. Its internal distribution is upon an extensive scale & the most approved plan; & the accommodations are of the first order, combining every comfort & convenience, superior in all respects to any similar establishment in this City, and not surpassed by any in North America.

An extensive stock of the choicest Wines, Liquors, &c. has been provided and the Larder shall always be supplied with the best and rarest the markets can furnish according to the season. Good servants, waiters, and attendants, shall always be provided.

With the eminent advantages this Establishment possesses, added to moderate charges, & unremitting attention on the part of the Subscriber, in every branch of his duty to his customers; he flatters himself that the Masonic Hall Hotel will be favored with a considerable share of public patronage.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

An extensive Livery Stable is contiguous, built for the convenience of the Hotel, where Horses, Carriages, &c. can be had at all times, and at the shortest notice.

JOSEPH TUTTON.
Montreal, 24th June, 1826.

MINERAL WATERS

—*Super-Carbonated Soda Water, Aperient Cheltenham Water, Carbonated solution of Magnesia, the Waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, Bareges, Spa, Pyrmont, &c. &c.*

JOSEPH TUTTON most respectfully informs the Public, that, in addition to the many other conveniencies of his Establishment, the Bar of the Masonic Hall Hotel shall in future be constantly supplied with Mineral Waters, prepared by J. F. O'ROURKE, Chemist.

Mr. O'R. has just returned from London with an entire new Apparatus made upon an improved principle, and as his knowledge and experience in the preparation of Mineral Waters is already known to the Public, they may be always certain of obtaining at his Fountains, Waters prepared with scientific accuracy agreeable to Chemical Analysis, possessing all the Medicinal virtues of the celebrated Springs, by whose names they are designated.

N.B. Mr. O'R. has no connexion with any other Establishment in Montreal.

30th June, 1826. z.sw.

LAKE Ontario Steam Boats, FRONTENAC and QUEENSTON.

—The above BOATS have commenced their regular trips, and will, during the present Summer, leave the different Ports, as follows. (weather permitting)

The Frontenac, Captain McKenzie, will Sail from Kingston every Wednesday Afternoon (upon the arrival of the Steam Boat *Dalhousie* from Prescott) for York, Niagara and Queenston; and leave Niagara, on her return to Kingston, every Saturday Evening.

The Queenston, Captain Whiting, with Mr. J. Whitney, as Sailing Master, will leave Prescott every Sunday Evening (upon the arrival of the Stage from Montreal) for Kingston, York, Niagara and Queenston; and leave Niagara, on her return to Kingston and Prescott, every Thursday Morning, about 10 o'Clock.

The accommodations and fare on board are of the best description, and every endeavour will be made to render it convenient and comfortable to Passengers.—Kingston, May 25.—z. s. w.

MONTREAL ROPE MANUFACTORY.

—The Subscribers have completed their Rope Manufacturing Establishment, (situated on Papinay Street, near the foot of St. Mary's Current) where they shall be pleased to furnish their friends with Patent and common laid Rigging, White Rope of every description, Small Lines, Twine, &c. &c. of the first quality, and on as good terms as the same can be imported from England. They have gone to great expence in procuring the first rate Machinery and other necessary conveniences, and hope to receive the patronage of the public in general; and on their part will spare no pains to merit.—Cash paid for Country Hemp and Flax.

A quantity of American Tar for Sale.

April 21. JOHN A. CONVERSE & Co.

FRESH FLOUR.

—500 barrels superfine, fine and Middling Flour, for Sale by the Subscriber, JOHN FISHER.

14th June.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
CARDS, HAND AND POSTING BILLS,
Executed at the Herald Office with superior neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.