

Mejire Barant



CONDITIONS.

The CANADIAN SPECTATOR being now unconnected with the SPECTATEUR ANADIEN, the Price of Subscription is FOUR DOLLARS per annum: besides the expense of postage, when sent by Post, which is Four Shillings per annum:--The Subscription payable Quarterly.--

Advertisements inserted at the prices usual in Montreal.

The CANADIAN SPECTATOR, will be published every SATURDAY.

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Communications respecting the Canadian Spectator, are to be made to Mr. WALLER, No. 30. St. Paul-Street, by whom they will be carefully attended to.--

It is requested that Communications made thro' the Post-Office, may have the postage paid.

We have taken the liberty of sending this number to all, who, we have reason to hope, are friendly to the Canadian Spectator; and we beg to observe that we shall consider those as Subscribers, who do not return this Paper.

Papers for the Country, (but which are not to be sent by Post) if not called for at Mr. Waller's, No. 30. St. Paul-Street, on the day of publication, before one o'clock, will be handed to Mr. Louis Beaudry, New-Market, Montreal, to be forwarded by the first opportunity.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY Seven town Lots eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton Upper Canada, on one of which a Store and Dwelling house are erected.

Two neat small Farms contiguous to the above Village, containing one about 28 acres, the other about 50 acres with a House and other Buildings on each of them--a plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. Bethune, Coburg. (who will shew the premises,) or to the subscriber.

Two town Lots in Picardville adjoining to the town of Kingston Upper Canada, with Houses and other buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 acres of land being no. 1 3th concession of Murray.

200 do do being no. 4 4th concession of Hungerford.

200 do do being no. 1 3th concession of Winchester.

200 do do being no. 24 8th concession of Mountain.

200 do do being the west halves of no. 31 and 32 in the second concession of Hawkebury.

Liberal terms of payment will be granted. For particulars apply to

Mrs. ANE LAROQUE, of

Montreal, 11th March, 1824. N. B.--The town Lots in the flourishing village of Cobourg, and the Two adjoining farms will be sold at AUCTION, in the said village of Cobourg, on the 24th of May next. F. A. L. R. 10th April, 1824.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement which he has hitherto received, and he most respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors as he will warrant his work to be made of the best materials, & by the best of work-men.

The Subscriber has on hands a small but good assortment of ready made boots and Galloshoes fit for the spring season.

JAMES KAVANAGH, No. 11, St. Francois Xavier Street. Opposite the Canada Bank.

BANK OF CANADA.--ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Esq. has been appointed Cashr. of this Institution. Montreal 20th Feb. 1824.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A DOUBLE House, Garden, Orchard, and premises situate at the corner of Bleuary & La Gauchetiére Streets, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs of this City--The Garden is extensive and in a good state of cultivation and the apple trees in excellent order. The whole is a most eligible situation for a Gardener--possession will be given on 1st may next.

For particulars enquire on the premises, or at the office of R. L. Morrogh Esq. Attorney, No. 16 St. Gabriel Street.

Montreal, 6th march 1824. 17-6.

A VENDRE OU A LOUER.

UNE Maison double Jardin, Verger et dépendences, le tout formant le Coin des rues de la Gauchetiére dans le Fauxbourg St. Laurent de cette ville. Le jardin est d'une grande étendue et en bonne culture et les pommiers et autres arbres, fruitiers ont été Soignés et sont en bon état-- Cette situation seroit très avantageuse à un Jardinier. On en donnera possession le 1er. Mai Prochain.

Pour plus amples informations on peut s'adresser sur les lieux ou à l'office de R. L. Morrogh, Esq. Avocat, No. 16, Rue St. Gabriel, en cette ville.

Montréal, le 6 de Mars, 1824. 17--6

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES situated at Chambly, one Two Stories high, at the place called the Canton, on the road to St. Johns; the other close to the lot of land whereupon the Steam Boat Wharf is erected; both with spacious Gardens, Yards, Stables and Out Houses--the whole in good order and the situation both agreeable, and most convenient for business of any kind.

For the Conditions apply to N. B. Doucet, Esq. N. P. at Montreal, or to J. P. Bruneau, marchand, at Chambly. 11th March, 1824. 4ins.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN

OR

PROVINCIAL NEWS LETTER A WEEKLY PAPER.

To be Published in Montreal.

TEMPUS NON TEMPORA.

THE Editor of the Herald at the expiry of his Present Engagement, in May, Proposes to Publish a WEEKLY PAPER with the above Title; conducted upon the same Principles as he endeavoured to support during the period he has been entrusted with the former Journal.

It will be published on Saturday before the departure of the Mail, and the Editor will avail himself of the Morning Papers in Montreal.

It will contain no Advertisements. The following plan will, as far as the regularity of our Mails permit, be observed in the arrangement of its contents. Should its success (which the Editor does not presume to anticipate) render it in the event, an Advertising Paper, the form of the publication will be enlarged.

1. A summary of the British, Foreign and Provincial Intelligence of the Week.

2. Notices or Abstracts of the useful and interesting Communications which may appear in the several Journals of British America.

3. Extracts connected with the two former divisions, where they derive interest from their composition.

4. MISCELLANIES. Amongst these the Editor proposes to give a series of Abridged Extracts from the French Writers regarding Canada, Charlevoix, Le Fontain, &c.

5. Such Communications as may be sent by those favorable to the Publication, and the Principles which it will invariably maintain.

6. Poetry will not be excluded; but the Editor will reject, whether in selection or admission, the whole School of Poetry, where the excess of feeling is in proportion to the want of sense and principle.

Terms, Four Dollars annually; 4 1-2 sent by Post, to be paid in advance, after the first half year.

The First number will be published on Saturday the 14th May.

Subscription, lists are left at the News Room. Mr. Brown Bookseller, or Nickless Bookseller; and also at the Post office.

Montreal, 14th April, 1824. 6wks.

SAINT LAWRENCE HOTEL.

ANNA STARK, most respectfully begs leave to return her thanks for the patronage of a liberal public during her residence at the Current St. Mary; and takes this method of informing them that, having purchased the commodious Brick House in the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Stearns, she has commenced the TAVERN and GROCERY BUSINESS, and solicits a continuance of the support hitherto so liberally afforded her.

A convenient Bowling-alley is attached to the premises. Good accommodations for boarders, and also comfortable stabling. April 23th, 1724.

SCOTT & DOUGALL,

Corner of Place d'Armes,

ARE now Selling off the following GOODS at reduced Prices, worthy the attention of Purchasers:--

- Ladies' Beaver Bonnets,
Children's do. do.
Drab and Black Plumes,
Bands and Pushes to match,
Ladies' Pelisse & Queen's Cloth
Cassimere Shawls,
Imitation do.
Silk do.
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons assorted,
Rich Thread Laces,
do. fig'd. & plain Bobbinetts,
do. do. do. Meeckhuette,
do. Worked mull Dresses,
do. Satin Sprigg Book do.
do. figured Gauzes,
Black & Col'd. Canton Dresses,
do. do. Silks.
Surnets and Persians,
White and Colored Satins,
White Bobbinett Veils,
Silk and Cotton Velvets,
Artificial Flowers & Wreaths,
Elegant Colored Finches,
do. Chimelle Cords,
India Mull and
Jaconet Muslins,
Cambrie and Leno Muslins,
Christy's Water proof Hats,
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres,
White, Red Green and Blue
Flannels,
Blankets assorted,
Rattens,
Linen Bed Ticks,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
Linen Cambrics,
Cotton Shirtings,
Scotch Tartans,
Russia Drills and Ducks,
Ladies' White & Col'd. Gloves,
Gentlemen's do. do. do.
Ladies' long and short White
Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Chamoy and Fleecy
Lined Gloves,
Gentlemen's Dress Gloves,
do. Buck-Skin, Dog-
Skin and Beaver Gloves,
do. Beaver Lined do.
Ladies' white & blk. Silk Hosi,
do. do. do. Cotton
feet and tops,
Gent's do. do. do. do.
do. do. do. half do.
Ladies' do. do. Col. Hosi
Gent's do. do. do. do.
do. do. do. half do.
Ladies' do. do. and Grey
Lamb's Wool Hosi,
Gent's do. do. do.
do do. do. half Hosi,
Children's do. and col'd. Hosi
Flannels,
Jan. 9, 1824.

In addition to the above, they have received an assortment of the best damask Moreens, rich Fringes and Trimmings to match Chintz Furniture, a few rich India sprigg Muslins for dresses, Ladies Cloaks, rich Trimmings for Beaver Bonnets, Silk Cords and Pippings, a few handsome French Cap Flowers.

--- ALSO ---

Black Crane and Satin Flowers, with a variety of other articles, well worthy the attention of Purchasers. Place d'Armes, 10th } January, 1824. }

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS by certain articles of agreement entered into between Henry McKenzie, Jacob Oldham, Norman Bethune and William Frears, it was agreed that a Copartnership should commence on the first day of May 1823, between the parties aforesaid, for the purpose of transacting business as Commission Merchants at Montreal, Quebec and London. Now the public is informed that the said Copartnership was not carried into operation in London. That the said William Frears hath ceased by mutual agreement to have any concern or Interest in the aforesaid Copartnership and that the said Henry McKenzie, Jacob Oldham and Norman Bethune, now alone Constitute, and are responsible for the transactions of the firms of McKenzie Bethune, & Co. of Montreal, and McKenzie Oldham, & Co. of Quebec.

H. MACKENZIE, JACOB OLDHAM by his Attorney H MACKENKIE, NORMAN BETHUNE, WILLIAM FREARS, by his Attorney R. FROSTE- Montreal 20th March, 1824.

NEW STEAM FERRY BOAT.

TENDERS will be received at the Counting House of Messrs. Robert Froste, & Co. for immediately building a boat of the following dimensions.

72 feet length of Keel, 80 feet length of Deck, 6 do depth of Hold 16 do Width.

Montreal, 22d January, 1824.

CHINA, GLASS

AND EARTHEN WARE,

MOSEA B. SMITH, begs leave to acquaint his customers in particular, and country Merchants generally, that he has received by the Aurora and Cumberland, from Liverpool, his expected supply of Goods in his line, which with his stock on hand of last years importation, renders his assortment extensive and complete, and will enable him to execute any order with which he may be favoured at the shortest notice.

Montreal, May 28th, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of JAMES DUNN, JAMES DUNN & Co. and JAMES DUNN & SON, are hereby requested to settle their accounts in order to save further trouble and expence; and pay the same to Messrs. DUNN Dow & Co. who are duly appointed to receive and grant acquittances for the same.

JAMES DUNN.

Montreal, 14th October 1824.

THE MISSES THOMPSON beg leave to inform their friends & the Community, that they intend continuing the School formerly kept in Mrs. Thompson's name, and hope by their attention to the young Ladies committed to their charge, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

The Misses T. have rented the house formerly occupied by the Hon. Lewis Gagy, opposite Hugh Fraser's Esq. where they will be enabled to accommodate a few more Boarders on reasonable terms. Three Rivers April 7th 1824.

Mr. Wilmot Horton proposed £3,287 for the civil service of the Bahama Islands. £600 for the Chief Justice of Dominica: which, after some observations and objections on the part of Mr. Hume, being granted.

Mr. Horton proposed £8,279 for the Civil contingencies of Upper Canada—being £4,000 less than the vote of last year.

Mr. Hume said they paid nearly all the military as well as civil establishments of this colony, while the new states of America paid their own establishments both civil and military. Before agreeing to such a Vote, the House should be made acquainted with the amount of the civil list of Upper Canada, and the means afforded them of judging what might be dispensed with. If the Colonies wanted such an establishment, let them support it themselves, or otherwise let it be discharged. He begged to call the attention of the House to some of the individuals who formed part of the civil establishment. There were two Sheriffs. Why should this country be called upon to pay the Sheriffs? They do not in England. Besides, as he was informed, they had an ample income from fees. There was, besides, a Secretary and Registrar. He should like to know what his duties were? also a Clerk of the Council, and a Surveyor General of Lands. Why could he not be paid out of the lands that were sold; the United States received many millions by the sale of Lands. In Upper Canada lands were granted to individuals many miles in extent, which were left without cultivation, while the unfortunate people who emigrated there from this country were sent hundreds of miles further off to seek for a settlement. If the lands near the residences were sold, they would be a source of considerable income. What he heard from Mr Gourly he believed to be correct—that the Colony was fully able to pay its own establishment. If they sold no lands what occasion had they for the Surveyor General? One of the items was £100 for a naval officer. He should be glad to know where he served? Now that Custom Houses were established such an officer was useless. There were allowances for surveyors which they had no right to pay. All the items were objectionable. He should therefore propose to reject the vote entirely.

Mr. Horton said the Honorable Gentleman rested his opposition upon the ground that the people of England were called upon to defray the expenses of useless offices. This was incorrect. Up to the year 1815, all the expenses of that colony were borne by this country; and was it fair, he would ask, to compare with the United States, a colony which had not an existence in 1790, and which was capable of conferring great benefits upon this country? the whole argument of the honorable gentleman might be resolved into this simple question. "Is there any office in the colony of Upper Canada that ought to be abolished? Now two thirds of the expenses were raised by the colony itself: the aggregate expenditure amounted to £30,000, of which sum, twenty thousand pounds was furnished by the colony; and he thought it would be unjust in their present condition to call upon them to supply more. Last year, when a proposition had been submitted to the House to unite the two Canadas, which measure, if carried into execution, would have completely done away with the separate expenditure, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) was one of the first to oppose it. If the Hon. Gentleman meant to lay down the principle that the colonies were no advantage, that would bring under the consideration of the House, a very extensive and important Question, namely, the Propriety of abandoning our Colonies;—but this subject was not before the House. He admitted efforts should be made and they would be made progressively to diminish the expenses of the mother Country—was the total expenses of the Civil establishment of Upper-Canada, in relation to her resources, and the necessity of maintaining a local government, more than should be borne, or that the Mother-Country should contribute to support her colony, as yet in an infant state? the Hon. Gentleman has asked what advantages we derived from this colony? If he would give notice of a Motion having for its object the abandonment of these colonies, he would see what kind of feeling it would produce throughout the Country.—The Hon. Member for Aberdeen, seemed to think there could be no advantage produced, unless they were explained to him arithmetically on a balance sheet. But in speaking of our colonial system, he always felt that he (Mr. Horton) was speaking of the wealth, the power and the commercial resources of the Empire, and enlightened as the country now was, by sound and rational principles of political science, the nation would be able to appreciate our colonial advantages, even though their precise pecuniary profits could not be demonstrated on a balance sheet—and these were the real principles on which the extensive interests of a country like this ought to be estimated—agreeing in the principle that Government should diminish the expenses of our colonies, but denying that we should withdraw our support from them whilst in a state of infancy, he would say that it was the determination of Government to support every plan by which the improvement of our colonies could be promoted; a spirit of industry excited by commercial exertions, encouraged by those sound and liberal measures of free Trade, which were now no longer a mystery, but were perfectly understood—by the enactment and equal administration of good laws, and by the extension of as much freedom as they could enjoy. Their prosperity must follow these

measures, but a system cannot now be adopted which would only be applicable to the colonies at a more advanced period. It was possible that under the union the present expenditure could be diminished, but he was now speaking of the state of things in the year 1824, and if the House should refuse the present vote, they would inflict incalculable evil—every effort should be made to promote the prosperity of these colonies, and that could only be done by affording them present assistance, and he had no doubt the expenses would be progressively diminished.

He considered it a positive certainty that after the lapse of a few years there would be no necessity to call upon the House for this grant. The Revenue of the Colony would then be sufficient to defray the expenses.

Mr. Bright, supported the Resolution. Upper Canada was of the greatest importance to serve as a counterbalance to the States of America.

Mr. Hume.—He would admit the two Canadas to the situation of free States, and thus put it out of their power to draw this Country into a war that might cost her many millions. The Honorable Gentleman (Mr. W. Horton) complained that he had behaved unkindly and unjustly to the Colonies, in opposing the Bill for uniting the Legislatures and Governments of the two Provinces, and now objecting to this vote to make up the deficiency in their means of supporting their own establishments which that Bill was intended to remove. He did oppose the Bill, and he took credit to himself for having done so; for it was nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of the Ministers to cheat those Provinces out of their rights and liberties, by inducing the Parliament of Great Britain to pass an Act for uniting the Legislatures of the two Provinces, without the knowledge or consent of the Inhabitants. Had the Government done its duty in taking care that Lower Canada paid to Upper Canada what was due from it? If they had, there could be no reason for calling upon this Country to assist in supporting the expense of the Civil Establishment of these Colonies. So far from being a benefit, they were a load upon this Country; for we paid a heavy duty on the Timber imported from thence, which forced the people of this Country to pay a higher price for bad Timber, than they would pay for good Timber from other Countries. We were therefore taxed for the benefit of the Trade of these Colonies; we were also taxed to support their military establishment; and now came an additional demand for their civil establishment. The Honorable Gentleman said he was in hopes that arrangements might be made that would hereafter render it unnecessary to continue this vote. If he might understand that there was a hope that they might not be called upon to repeat it next year, he was ready to withdraw his opposition to the vote, (Not Not from the Treasury Bench,) if not he should divide the Committee.

Dr. Lushington, was in favour of the grant. He had made himself acquainted with the state of the governments of the Canadas, and he knew that at a period not very far gone by, nothing could be more deplorable than the administration of justice in those Provinces, owing to the vast extent of the Colony, to the paucity of the inhabitants in proportion to that extent, to the peculiar character of the people, and to the feuds which were constantly occurring between rival settlements. Some changes had taken place by which the Judicature had been ameliorated, and the Country should contribute towards the expense of that improvement. He hoped the time would come when the Colonies would be able to maintain their own Judicature and other civil servants, without calling on the Mother Country for assistance.

Mr. Bennet advised Mr. Hume not to divide the committee, as something in the nature of a pledge had been given that the charge would soon cease.

Mr. Hume would not press a division, as the Committee appeared to be against him;—the Resolution was agreed to.

SUMMARY.

From late English Papers.

Our Western Archipelago is improving at a rapid pace. There is an immense increase of demand for the staple article of their industry. The consumption of Sugar in Great Britain and Ireland increased between the years 1815 and 1823 forty per cent. This shows the improving condition of the great bulk of the population in England, and their progressive ability to procure the comforts and luxuries of life.

By the absence of restriction and prohibiting duties on the Cotton Trade, it had, during the last year, the incredible amount of fifty millions sterling.

Mr. Peel has brought in a Bill amending the Game Laws, and declaring game to be the property of the person who owns the land.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's motion to acknowledge the independence of South America, was lost on division.

Sir James McIntosh withdrew his motion on that subject—in consequence of perusing the papers laid before the House.

Sir John Russell's motion for the production of papers relative to a Spanish war, was lost without a division.

Mr. Mathews has opened in London, a Budget of Theatrical Wonders.

A treaty has been concluded with the American Minister conceding the mutual right of search on board slave vessels, by the ships of war of the two nations. Mr. Canning has brought in a bill declaring the slave trade piracy.

The Dey of Algiers has renewed his engagement with Admiral Neale, not to make Christians captives. The Admiral has returned to Malta.

The differences between the East India Company, and the Chinese authorities, have been adjusted.

General Mina's lady and suite had reached Southampton from Havre.

At Bergen in Norway on the 6th January, there were shocks of earthquake.

IRELAND.—A deputation of the Directors of the Canal Company, have applied to the Lord Lieutenant for a grant of £20,000 to cut a Canal from Killiskee to Longford.

A Bazaar or public Sale Room is now opened in London for the disposal of every description of Needle work of Irish manufacture.

A new Bridge about to be erected in Limerick, is to be called Wellesley Bridge.

It is the intention to repeal forthwith the whole of the union titles.

Mr. Colman, the new Licensor in the Lord Chamberlain's Office, has refused his sanction to Mr. Shee's Tragedy of Alasco.

The gigantic monopoly of the East India Company has become matter of severe scrutiny.

The price of the same description of Tea in London is nearly 200 per cent above that of New York or Hamburg, and the British public pay the East India Company two millions more than they could buy it for elsewhere.

Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Prevost has died in England.

Mr. Scarlett has died.

Accounts from Catalonia, Spain, states that disturbances continually occurred. The Priests were stimulating the Peasants against the Constitutionals.

The Greeks of Psora have made themselves masters of Chazomene. They captured the great caravan at the gates of Smyrna.

Russia is not in future to have the exclusive supply of Hemp for the British navy; henceforth it will be purchased in America, Italy, or the Baltic, according to price.

A volcano has broke out in the centre of the town of Aleppo, in Syria, which afterwards turned into a lake.

The Marquis of Hastings has accepted the Government of Malta.

LONDON, March 24.—The mail coachmen arrived in town yesterday, all agree in stating, that they experienced a heavy fall of snow throughout the day, which impeded the progress of the coaches very considerably.

Canada produce appeared to be rising in the English markets, Ashes are quoted—Pots 39s. to 40s. Pearls 41s. to 42. and likely to maintain that price. Oak Timber £8. Pine £4 7 6d. per load of 50 ft. Staves £75 per M. and scarce.

IRELAND.—We regret to mention that the disturbances in the county of Limerick are beginning again to wear a serious aspect. A murder, as the event, we fear will prove it to be, has been committed on the person of Mr. READ, a Barrister, and some houses have been robbed of arms.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Madrid Gazette of the 2d inst. contains a Royal Decree granting to the Kingdom of Navarre the privilege of meeting in annual Cortes.

According to a letter of the 3 instant from Leghorn, the Neapolitan State Prisoners, to whom the Government gave permission to retire to Tunis, have been received by the Dey with marked kindness and attention.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lagaira, to his correspondent in New-York, dated March 26th, 1824.

Yesterday a French man of war brig came into port, dispatched by the Com'dt. General of Martique, by express order of his King, to assure us that the French nation, entertain ed the most perfect friendship towards Columbia, and that the whole of the reports so generally circulated in England and the United States relative to this country, are without foundation.

CANADIAN SPECULATOR.

MONTRAL, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1824.

We solicit the attention of our readers to a discussion in the House of Commons on the 12th March, relative to the annual grants from the People of England to the Colonies; some useful inferences may be drawn from this discussion.

The following Grants were moved for and voted.

For the Civil establishment of Upper-Canada.	£8279
Do. Nova-Scotia,	9197
Do. New-Brunswick,	5194
Do. Prince Edward's Island,	3318
For New-South-Wales,	15,294
Sierra Leone,	22,584
The Gold Coast,	43,926
Bermudas,	6827
For Bills drawn and to be drawn for civil contingencies for New South Wales,	150,000

Thus the people of England pay pretty large sums on account of most of their Colonies and foreign settlements. But Lower-Canada is not one of the Colonies or Provinces that hold out a crying hand. Not one shilling does she require from England. She affords no subject for Mr. Hume's laudable vigilance, and frugality; She does not oblige Mr. Wilmot Horton, to stand on his defence, nor does she put him to the trouble of explanations, and assurances of economy and speedy relief from such charges. At the moment that he was making all these demands on the people of England for the other Colonies, and that he was obliged to reiterate assurances that he would lessen these Demands as much and as soon as possible, it was a pity that the complaints of our Legislative Council were not submitted to the House and that the Hon. Member did not say with respect to the Pro-

vince.—“As for Lower-Canada, I ask no money for her, she puts you to no expense—some persons think that the people of that Province, thus relieving your purse, ought to be allowed by you to regulate their own expenditure as they please—but no, while you are obliged to expend your own money for the other Colonies, you are bound in honor not to let the Representatives of Lower-Canada, who demand nothing from you, arrange their own establishments, and distribute their own Taxes”. We suspect that this would be an inauspicious moment for such an ungracious suggestion, and for the success of the joint project of the Executive and Legislative Councils against our Representatives.

The discussion in the House of Commons, affords another inference in favour of our Representatives. We see that no one dreams of denying the right of the Imperial House of Commons, before they grant to the Colonies the money of the people of England, to examine all the expenditures of these Colonies and reduce their establishments. The right to do it is not denied. Now if England, was called on to pay part of our civil establishments, would not the House of Commons, before granting to us the money of the people of England, have a clear right to see that we did not lavish our own resources, and to reduce our establishments if they thought it proper? Would the Executive dare to tell them, “we will dispose of all the taxes raised under the 14 of Geo. 3. and other Taxes as we please—and you must give us what more we want?” and our Representatives standing with respect to this subject, in the place of the House of Commons of England, they have the same right to take care of their own Property.

The next topic which this debate concerns is the Union. Our readers will easily observe that the whole tenor of Mr. W. Horton's words on this occasion at least implies that he no longer contemplates the accomplishment of a Union.

Some days ago an intention having been announced of presenting an address to Lord Dalhousie on his arrival in this City, it was expected that, according to English habits, the freemen and freeholders would be convened; that the address would be openly read and submitted to the consideration of the assembled citizens; and that the patrons of the measure, discreet and eloquent as they are, would produce, by their conciliating commentaries and happy illustrations, one consenting sentiment throughout the meeting. This proceeding would have given a value to any opinion that might have been adopted, and would assuredly have led to the modelling of an address which the public voice would support. But instead of this confident and manly course, the community found with regret that an address was composed in secret by one or two friends of the Union and of the Executive Council, and that, flying from discussion, it was lodged in the Exchange Room, receiving signatures on solicitation.

The address implies an approbation of the Legislative Council for its late conduct in resisting the claims of our Representatives to control our public expenditures; implies a censure of our Representatives because of their asserting this right; and implies a desire for a Union.

The public clearly understand that this address has not for its object to pay respect to Lord Dalhousie as a well intentioned Nobleman, and to convey to him their sincere good wishes on his return to Europe, but that it has been manufactured as a political machine to serve the purposes of some Unionists and of the Executive Council, at the expense of the Country and Representatives of the people. Those who see in the project of the Union a system to destroy equality of Rights, and the security of essential privileges cannot sign this address, because it solicits a Union; Those who do not admit these evils to be connected with Union, but who understand the value of a representative system, and are familiar with English constitutional maxims, cannot sign this address because it seeks to destroy the control of our representatives, and make the Executive Council absolute masters of our taxes; a mischievous design which they never can allow to be associated with a Union, as it would render their united Parliament powerless and contemptible. Lord Dalhousie therefore, should not take it ill of the Public that they keep aloof from this address. Whatever their respect and good wishes for him may be, they must necessarily abstain from expressing them, when, in consequence of the schemes of his professed friends, they cannot do so without injuring themselves and violating public principle.

The HERALD it appears, has passed under the care of its new Editor, a gentleman, well known as the late conductor of the Montreal Gazette. This gentleman, in the Herald of the 5th inst. (being his first number,) has, with candour, led us into a view of his political dogmas. We have read this article with proper attention, and for the information contained in it, with some feelings of obligation. It is our misfortune to be in a state of deplorable discord with some of our contemporaries; we catch therefore with eagerness at all subjects of unanimity, especially on matters of great importance. We were pleased on this account, to read in the Herald that he finds the British Constitution is “monarchal,” and we seize this opportunity of announcing to the public, that we entirely coincide with the worthy Editor in his finding. “He goes on to say, as Fisher's Gazette would neatly express it, that “this monarchy is bound to be maintained;” a position to which the ingenious mind is inevitably led, if it steadily pursues a connected course of reasoning, and which we would humbly

suggest to the Editor, leads to another position, only accessible to a clear and logical head, namely, that to attempt to overturn the constitution would be—illegal.

Having taken this opportunity to offer to these difficult, but great deductions of reason, the homage of our consent, we would willingly dilate upon other of his political apophthegms, had we sufficient room: but we must hasten to a subject upon which he appears to us to great advantage. Speaking of the inhabitants of this Province, he says with much impassioned eloquence, that “we have attained a greater portion of happiness and civil liberty than ever before have been enjoyed by any other nation. That the frame and administration of our policy is, with all its defects, the most perfect and beneficial of any that men have yet invented and reduced to practice. We have perfect liberty and security of property; a perfect administration of law, freedom of speech and publication, wealth, police, and morality—no privileged orders.” Thus enjoying as we do all sublimary good, and a fair prospect of eternal happiness, the only remedy that the benevolent Editor can recommend in this distressing situation, is to try a change, and see what can be done by a Union. No doubt he fears a kind of plethoric happiness, and flies for refuge to an alternative. This is one of the best arguments we have yet heard for a Union; and if pressed hard upon us, we must immediately declare ourselves, and sign the address.

There will be nothing more admirable in the future conduct of the Herald, than the spirit of Harmony, and the discountenance of all kinds of National Antipathies, which will pervade it.

An early example of this is given in the publication of a letter from that Editor's correspondent at Perth which, if we had room, we would insert here. He states that a set of wild Irish made an attack upon a parcel of poor Scots who were doing nothing in the whole world but drinking the King's health; one of these Irish was such a sportive fellow that it seems with a gun in his hand, which he had taken from one of the quiet drinkers of the King's health, he received a fire, without condescending to return it. We admire the Editor for his prudence and liberality in reporting but one side of the question; hearing both sides only produces trouble, a conflict of assertion, and discord.

The hint of the Editor, with regard to the permanent political feelings of the Irish is peculiarly happy; the machinery of Canadian disloyalty is almost worn out, tho' it long answered a good purpose; it would be well to repair it with a little about Irish disloyalty—proscribe the Canadians and the Irish, and there is an open field and a good Harvest for some other race.

To the Editor of the Canadian Spectator.

SIR,

The Canadian Magazine for March 1824—printed by T. A. Turner, Montreal, fell into my hands a days ago. The previous numbers of that publication which I had seen, were conducted with apparent fairness in relation to our local politics. I was therefore surprised to find in this number a pretended history of the House of Assembly of this province, which is replete with party feeling, misrepresentation, and abuse of that body, and consequently of the people of the province whom it represents.

The editor of the Magazine introduces this history by stating that he has been induced to publish it “as furnishing facts which will be interesting to the future historian of the Country.” It is evidently, however, not facts that the author had in view, or furnishing interesting matter for the future historian. These are to be found in the journals of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly and in the Original papers from which he has drawn his garbled statements upon which he founds his injurious charges against the Assembly and all its members whose views didn't happen to coincide with his own. It was not necessary for the purpose of putting the future historian in possession of these facts and original papers, to publish this history in the Kingston Chronicle or the Canadian Magazine; but both these vehicles served the views of the writer to calumniate the people of Lower Canada; the one without their knowledge among the inhabitants of a sister province; the other to obtain circulation among persons who would perhaps not take the trouble to read such an article in a newspaper, but would readily give it credence in a magazine when decorated with the title of a “History of the House of Assembly.”

It would exceed your limits and my leisure, were I to enter into a detail of the false statements of the writer of the history, his malicious inferences, palpable partiality and contradictions.

The four first assemblies, although they have been guilty of many sins, particularly asserting some of the privileges common to that House and every other legislative assembly in His Majesty's dominions, are not pronounced by this historian as absolutely worthy of death. During sixteen years the people of Lower Canada represented in assembly were distinguished by “prudence, moderation and good sense” These qualities however, then “suddenly disappeared” and have been replaced by “violence, contention and disorder.” Admitting the facts for the sake of argument, I will ask the writer if he really fancies he has accounted for the changes, by saying that a newspaper was established about that time at Quebec.—Newspapers may be very dangerous things under a despotic government. They may under such governments effect sudden changes, but in a British colony where almost every one of the inhabitants was a free born British subject, where a representative assembly, as free in its constitution as any in the world,

had existed under the authority of an act of Parliament for sixteen years, where that assembly after four quadrennial elections, had been distinguished for prudence, moderation and good sense, no person would believe that such effects were produced by such a cause.

It was under the administration of Sir James Henry Craig that this sudden change took place. To the inhabitants of the province the mention of that fact, the mention of that name, would account for many things. But it is altogether false that the violence contentions and discords which have occasionally prevailed since, have originated with the house of assembly of Lower Canada. That body has frequently had to defend its rights and the rights of the whole body of the people of the province against open violence. Up to this day it has asserted fewer of its rightful privileges, exercised fewer of its legitimate powers, as a branch of the government, than any other assembly in the Kings dominions. A reference to the public records of the Legislature will shew, beyond dispute, that no assembly in the British dominions has been so ready both with men and money in support of government; no body of men more patient under unmerited injury and reproach. Yet this writer is constantly accusing it of attempts to encroach on the prerogatives and privileges of the other branch of the Legislature.

In truth the writer's ideas of government, altogether, are that the assembly ought neither to have rights nor freedom; that the inhabitants of Lower Canada ought only to be governed by Sir James Craig and a Legislative and Executive Council.

The period which comes nearest to his ideas of perfect colonial government and which consequently calls forth his admiration, is when Sir James held many of the members of the Assembly in prison, under the suspension of the habeas corpus act for which they had foolishly voted, and threatened the house and the country with military execution if they did not conform to his wishes. This is what the writer calls an assembly “cordially concurring in every measure that would tend to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the province.”

Such is the history which the editor of the Canadian Magazine tells the public will be interesting to the future historian, and such the ideas of men who are engaged in the vain task of setting up despotic power in America, to be exercised by them through every conceited and flattery-loving governor who may chance to come amongst us.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief arrived yesterday at 6 o'clock P. M. in the Lady Sherbrooke. When opposite the Island of St. Helena a Royal Salute was fired by the Garrison. His Excellency and suite landed opposite the Masonic Hall, in the Lady Sherbrooke's barge.—*Can. Times.*

Mr. Archibald Ogilvie late High Constable of this District is preparing for publication, a vindication of his conduct in the arrest of Johnson, for which he was tried in the last Criminal Court of King's Bench, with depositions in support of his statement. *Ibid.*

An address to his Excellency the Earl Dalhousie, has been deposited at the Reading Room during a few days past for the signatures of the citizens.—*Ibid.*

The BRITISH AMERICAN, will make its appearance shortly and we expect much from the talents, taste and classical acquirements of its Editor. *Ibid.*

Capt. Brush of the Tow Bt Hercules informs us that subsequent to the arrival of the Europe, the Ship Nautilus, the Bark Alchemist, and the Brig George, all from London in ballast had reached Quebec. The Hercules came up in 27 hours. *Ibid.*

Obit.

Lately, at Belmont, the seat of her brother Sir George Prevost, BT. HARRIET, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen Sir George Prevost, Bart.

IBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE members of the Iibernian Benevolent Society are hereby informed that during the year commencing 1st Inst. their monthly Meetings will be held at the House No. 23 St. Paul Street, the second corner house beyond the New Market, opposite Mess. Porteous & Nisbit. The next meeting, to be held on the 17th instant, at half past seven o'clock P. M. By order of the Committee.

J. WALLER, Sec'y.

4th May 1824.

To Watchmakers, Saddlers, & Others.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscriber will keep a regular supply of Articles in his line on sale, at Mr. J. B. Franchere's residing near the New Market St. Paul Street, where all Orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. T. G. PRESTON.

20th April, 1824.

CANADIAN REVIEW

AND

Literary and Historical Journal.

SOME progress having now been made in printing the first number of this work, the public is respectfully informed, that it will be published in the course of a few weeks.

THE CANADIAN REVIEW will be a quarterly publication; and each number will contain nearly three hundred pages of close elegant print. The conditions will be made known in due time.

Communications for the Editor may be addressed to the care of the publisher Mr. H. H. Cunningham, Bookseller, St. Paul street.

Montreal 8 April 1824.

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER
No. 9 St. Joseph Street.

- 15** PACKAGES 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, Diapers, Russia Duck and Dowlas Raven Duck,
6 Bales Leather, consisting of Morocco, Russia Hides, Calf, Sheep, & Rams,
12 Bales Millboards,
100 Reams Fine Printing Demy Paper,
200 do. Wove Pot Paper,
200 do. Foolscap,
50 do. Fine Wove Post Paper,
50 do. Imperial, Royal, Medium & Demy Writing and Drawing Paper,
10 Bales Brown and Tea Wrapping Paper,
19 Cases Perfumery & Patent Medicines, Sed-jeitz Powders, Aperient Soda Powders, & Soda Powders assorted,
2 Cases Room Papers and Borders,
1 Box Gold Leaf,
2 do. Account Books,
4 do. of Summer Waisteoating and Pantaloon,
2 do. Wax and Wafers,
2 do. Morocco Travelling Cases, & Ladies' Work Boxes.

An extensive collection of the latest Music—School, Catholic, and Miscellaneous Books, (Catalogues of which may be had at the Store) Lead & Pewter Ink Stands, Pens and Quills, Japan Ink and Ink Powder, Portable Pens, &c. &c.

CHARLES CUMMING.

June 6th, 1823.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public, that the Connection heretofore existing between them and Messrs. CUTTER & WHITTEMORE, in the Nail and Card Manufacturing business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 22d December last, and at the same time beg leave to say that they have as usual, Cut Nails and Cards, of every description, which they offer for sale, low for Cash or approved Credit:—

JOHN WRAGG, & Co.

Montreal, January 12th, 1824.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of RICHARDS & KING, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will present their accounts for adjustments, and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN H. RICHARDS, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

JOHN H. RICHARDS,
G. KING.

Montreal, 29th Nov. 1823.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that the Commission Business will be continued by him.

JOHN H. RICHARDS.

Montreal Jan. 22d, 1824.

PLAIN SEWING.

WILL be very neatly executed at a low price in the LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, and those who are in the habit of putting out work of this kind will aid in the cause of Charity by sending it thither. —Two or three Quilts, the work of the Pupils are now offered for Sale.

December 4th, 1823.



THE STEAM BOAT MONTREAL.

WILL hereafter make Two Trips each day leaving Laprairie at 6 1/2 o'clock A. M. and 1 1/2 P. M. Do. Montreal—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Montreal April 29th 1823.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that the Steam-Boat Laprairie will commence her first trip on Thursday Night, the 29th Inst. from this port to Quebec between which places it is intended to run her regularly during the season she will stop at Berthier, 3 Rivers and Batiscan. The additions made to this boat for the accommodation of a greater number of Passengers with the attention to be paid to their comforts and the moderate charges of conveyance will class her one of the most convenient vehicles, in this River for dispatch and economy, and it is hoped she will obtain a share of the public patronage.

P. H. MORIN,

Montreal April 27 1824.

MONTREAL CAVALRY.

THE Officers and Members composing the Montreal Cavalry are requested to attend Drill every evening until further orders at 5 o'clock, at their usual rendez-vous on the Hay Market. It being the desire of the Commanding Officer that they should be seen by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Forces on his approaching visit to this town previous to his departure for Great Britain.

By Order, CHARLES PENNER,
Lieut. and Adjt.

Montreal, April 28 1824

TO LET

TWO HOUSES, in Henry Street, belonging to the subscriber, which are now undergoing a thorough repair—With yard and Stable, Garden, &c. in excellent order—adjoining the premises presently occupied by himself.

Possession to be given the first day of April next. For particulars, enquire of

J. F. L. GENEVAY.

Montreal, 25th February, 1824.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE.

Formerly known as THE CITY TAVERN,
ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends and the Public that he has taken the above establishment, which has undergone a thorough repair and has had additional accommodations annexed, which render the whole a fit and comfortable receptacle for travellers, as well as convenient and eligible place for the transaction of domestic and commercial business; the situation being such as to give facility to the meetings of Citizens who are engaged in mercantile concerns.

The Exchange Coffee-House has been fitted up with an entire new and fashionable Stock of Furniture, the Bed Rooms are particularly neat and comfortable, and nothing has been omitted which could render complete the accommodation of those who may honor this House with a preference.

As the Building is very spacious, Family and Pleasure parties can receive every advantage which could be desired, and the Subscriber will lose no opportunity by which he may be enabled to add to their comfort and satisfaction.

In entering into this undertaking, the Subscriber is aware that he will have many difficulties to encounter, but he trusts that the assiduity with which he is determined to pursue the business in which he has engaged, will merit the support and encouragement of a liberal public.

ASA GOODENOUGH.

Montreal, 6th Feb. 1824.

N. B. A few Boarders can be accommodated.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber INSPECTOR OF FISH AND OIL, for the District of Montreal; the Subscriber has been duly sworn, and is now ready to perform the duties of the office of Inspector. All orders will be received at his Office, Point à Callière, opposite the Inspection Office of I. Jones, Esq. or at his Residence, St. Francois Xavier Street, near the Canada Bank.

PETER MERCKELL.

Montreal Sept. 29th, 1823.

NEW HAT STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has for sale at his Store, No. 51, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Hunter, a general assortment of goods, in his line, consisting of

- Ladies Superfine Drab and Black Beaver Bonnets, Richly Trim'd with Plumes,
- Mans, Girls and Childrens, do. do. do.
- Gentlemen's Blk. Warranted Water Proof Beaver Hats,
- Gentlemen's Drab do. do. do.
- Mens, Youth's, and Boys' Plat'd Hats,
- Gentlemen's Imitation Beaver eHats, (Blk. and Drab.)
- Mens, Youth's and Boys' Wool Hats,
- Mens' Vidonia Hats,
- Youth's, and Boys' Waterloo Cloth Caps, with Peaks,
- A few militia Caps,
- Blk. White, Yellow, Blue & Green Roan Skins—

with a general assortment of Trimmings, all of which he will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

WM. EYDAM,
67

Montreal, 12th July, 1823.

CONCESSIONS.

A NUMBER of Lots in the St. Anns Suburbs will be conceded à titre de rente fonciere, situated on the Lower Lachine Road, and the cross street leading into the Recollet Suburbs, on liberal terms.

THOMAS McCORD.

Montreal 4th Nov. 1823.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery, Sanguinetstreet, near St. James' Church, 5000 very fine Apple Trees of the following description: Early Harvest, Fameuse, Bourrassa, Pomme Grise, Caiville, Roseau, St. Lawrence, Irish Champion Nonsuch, &c. &c.

— A L S O —

Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Vines, Gooseberries and Currants.

— A N D —

2000 Lombardy Poplars, flowering Shrubs, &c. &c.

Orders forwarded to the subscriber will be punctually attended to, and the Trees carefully packed, so as to be sent to any part of Europe or America with perfect safety.

JOHN DONNELLAN.

Montreal, Oct. 14, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having formed a Connection in the Establishment of the CANADIAN TIMES, and Printing Business generally, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that the Paper will in future be Published by them under the name and superintendence of EDWARD V. SPARHAWK, at the House of Mr. A. Bowman, St. Francois Xavier Street, where Printing of every description will be executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

Orders and Communications left either at the Printing Office, or at the Bookstore No. 33, St. Paul Street.

H. H. CUNNINGHAM,
E. V. SPARHAWK.

Montreal, Feby. 20, 1824.

WINE BOTTLES.

A quantity of WINE BOTTLES packed in Crates of a Gross each, for sale by

Montreal February, 12. H. E. SMITH

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have for Sale at their Stores
In Saint Sacrament Street.

- COGNAC Brandy, Spanish Wine.
- L. P. Madeira and Port Wines, of superior quality.
- East India Madeira, in Casks of 7 doz. each,
- Teneriffe and Mountain sweet Wines,
- Hibbert's London Porter, in pint and Quart Bottles,
- London Porter, in Hids,
- Indigo; Black Pepper; Loaf Sugar,
- Hyson and Soucheong Teas,
- Bitter Almonds and Garoon Raisins in Casks, Caraway seeds,
- 10 Cases best Mustard, and a quantity of inferior Mustard,
- Crown Fig Blue, Poland Starch, Flour of Sulphur,
- Gunpowder, Canister Gunpowder, Saltpetre,
- Patent Shot, chiefly Duck and Pigeon,
- Alum, Copperas, Lamp Black, and Black Lead in 1/2 lbs.
- 50 Boxes Hunters Pipes, partly fluted,
- Wax and Spermaceti Candles,
- 40 Boxes Plate Glass, for Mirrors,
- Window Glass assorted, 10 x 12 and 12 x 14,
- Paints of all colours and Linseed Oil
- Bar and Bolt Iron, Sheet Lead,
- Wine and Porter Corks, and Cork Wool,
- Imitation of Russia Sheeting, Oznaburgh, Black and all Col'd Thread,
- Bafias, India Yellow Nankeens, and Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
- Wrapping Paper.

— LIKEWISE —

Composition Spikes and other Ship building articles,

A quantity of Pine Timber, for building Houses
14th January, 1824.

HART LOGAN, & Co.

MRS. COOPER, wife of the late Mr. JOHN COOPER, Clock and Watchmaker, returns her sincere thanks to the friends of her late husband and the public in general, for their very liberal support since his commencement in business, and informs them that it will in future be conducted in her name, having engaged an experienced workman for that purpose, & she presumes to say that those friends who wishes to patronise her will receive the same satisfaction as formerly.

All those having claims against the late JOHN COOPER Clock and Watchmaker, will please present them to the Subscriber for liquidation, and all persons indebted to the said JOHN COOPER are requested to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE COOPER, Tutrix.

Montreal, April 27th, 1824.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAMES DUNN & SON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present their accounts for adjustment, and all indebted thereto are enjoined to make immediate payment to Mr. THOMAS DUNN, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

JAMES DUNN,
THOMAS DUNN.

Montreal, 10th Sept. 1823.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have taken a lease of Dunn's Brewery, and the Brewing business will henceforward be carried on under the firm of DUNN, DOW & Co.

They most respectfully solicit the custom and aid of those who have formerly dealt with James Dunn & Co, assuring them that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS DUNN,
WILLIAM DOW,
THOMAS McDONALD.

Montreal, 11th Sept 1823.

N. B.—D. D. & Co. have on hand Ale and Beer and are ready to supply customers at the current prices.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership previous existing between the subscribers under the firm of Holt & Co at St. Armands was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of May last. All persons indebted to the firm or holding demands against it, are requested to call and adjust them with Mr. Geo. G. Holt.

St. Armands, March 1. GEO. G. HOLT,
GEO. J. HOLT.

FOR LONDON.

A Ship now building at Quebec, positively to sail at latest by the 15 May will take freight of some Ashes, if applied for soon. For terms enquire of Messrs. Sheppard & Campbell, or here of

JOHN PORTEOUS.

Montreal 9th April 1824. 5 w.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most sincere thanks and acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal support he has received for the last two years and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favour.

A. HOTCHKISS.

La Prairie, 30th March, 1824.

CASH Paid for Muskrat Skins at No. 90 St. Paul's Street. A KINNE.
Montreal April 30th 1824