

The Montreal Herald.

ANIMOS NOBILITATE TENEBRO—OFID.

[VOL. X.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1820.

[No. 8.]

MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

In conformity to the Articles of Association of the Montreal Fire Insurance Company, the Stockholders are hereby required by the subscribing Directors, to meet at the Office of the said Company, in this City, on the first Monday in February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of dissolving the said Company. A statement of the affairs of the said Company may be seen by the Stockholders, on application to the Secretary.

Benjamin Hall, Esq. President.
John Frothingham, Esq. Vice President.
Charles Bowman, Ralph Taylor,
Thomas Phillips, Hiram Nichols,
Tartan Penn, A. Laframboise,
J. T. Barrett, John Brown,
Oliver Bartlett, Jos. Roy, Esqrs.
By Order of the President Directors,
J. BLEAKLEY, Sec.

Montreal, July 18, 1820.

Montreal Fire Insurance Company.
Dividend of Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings of the Capital, on each Share, will be paid at their Office, on MONDAY the 6th instant, and following days to Stockholders that apply personally, and Subscribe to the List to Dissolve this Association.

By Order of the President and D
J. BLEAK
Montreal, 3d November, 1820.

LATELY RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscribers,
BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in Hhds. and Barrels.
L. P. and Cargo TENERIFFE WINES, in Quarter Casks
A few Pipes FAYAL WINE
Do. SPANISH WINE
SEAL OIL in Hhds. and COD OIL in barrels
Tarted CORDAGE, of suitable sizes for Rafts.
MCCUTCHON & DOWIE.
Montreal, 25th Nov. 1820. 2mts.

NOTICE.

ON the 4th December next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. will be sold by SHERIFF'S SALE, the LOT OF GROUND and the HOUSE thereon erected, in Noire Dame Street, belonging to Mr. JAMES OAKNEY
Montreal, 22d November, 1820. 2w

FAVORITE

Scottish Airs and Melodies.
A Collection of 232 AIRS and MELODIES, peculiar to the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND and the ISLES, universally admired, and allowed to be the best ever published in Scotland.

The work is approved and recommended by the Highland Society of Scotland; and harmonized to the Piano Forte, Harp, Organ or Violinello.
The names in Gaelic and English.
Edited by Captain Simon Fraser, and published by Messrs. Duncan Stevenson & Co. Edinburgh.
For Sale very low at this Office.
Montreal, Nov. 11, 1820.

For sale by the Subscriber,

50 Boxes of HUNTER'S PIPES.
An extensive assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, as usual—Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN ROY.
Montreal, 10th Nov. 1820. 4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers appointed by the late JOSEPH VALLEY, Merchant in his lifetime, Executors to his last Will and Testament, request all those indebted to his Estate and succession, to make immediate payment to Mary Ann Valley, of the Township of Longueil, Upper Canada, who is duly authorized to receive and grand acquittances for the same. To whom all demands against the said Estate are to be presented for adjustment and liquidation.

MARY ANN VALLEY,
JOHN (H)
ELIJAH KILLOGG.

Longueil, March 27, 1820.

MONTREAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY,
Under the Patronage of His Excellency Earl Dalhousie
Governor General, &c. &c.

Through the liberality of the British and foreign Bible Society the Committee of the Auxiliary Society, have a number of BIBLES & TESTAMENTS at their disposal, which may be obtained gratuitously, or at reduced prices, through the medium of any of the Members, or by purchase at Cost price from Mr. JOHN TRY.

Subscriptions and Donations to the institution received at the Montreal and Canada Banks, by C. BANCROFT, Esq. or by any of the Committee.
Montreal, Oct. 21, 1820.

TO be sold, a quantity of HOPS warranted first quality and cheap for cash; and likewise a small quantity of Better PLATE IRON.—Application to be made at the office of JOHN MOLSON & SONS.
Montreal, Dec. 9, 1819.

J. COLT, & Co.

OFFER for Sale, Fine and Superfine, Genesee and Upper Canada Flour—Mess and prime Pork—Beef in barrels, of a superior quality, put up for family use.

A lot of well seasoned Plank and Boards, and clear stuff, cheap for cash or approved notes.
J. COLT, & Co.
May, 16th 1820. 1f.

BOAT BUILDING.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, BOAT BUILDER, Quebec Harbour, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen in Montreal, and those connected with the river trade, that he builds, and finishes on the Deal and Dover Plank, GIGS, CUTTERS, WHALE BOATS, JOLLY BOATS in the most substantial form and on the shortest notice.
Montreal, 10th July, 1820. 1f.

FROM the frequent applications made at the Emigrant Office, by the wealthier class of Emigrants, for Land to purchase, partially cleared in this neighbourhood, or in the neighbourhood of any Town in the Upper Province, the subscriber has been induced to offer his service as Land Agent. Any person wishing to dispose of Property of that description, by furnishing him with a plan of the Land, and articles of Sale, every exertion on his part, with a faithful observance of every condition specified, may be relied on.

JOHN GILCHRIST.

Emigrant Office,
Montreal, 9th June, 1820. }

Alexander Hardie, Merchant Tailor.

AS received from London, a most choice and excellent assortment of the best West of England Superfine CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, with trimmings and every thing complete.

A. H. informs his friends and the public that he is now working up these Cloths &c. at his old Stand, Place des Armes, where orders will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms for Cash or short approved Credit.
Montreal, Nov. 20, 1819.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

AND
READING ROOM,
By NICKLESS & McDONELL, Booksellers & Stationers,
opposite the Court-House.
Montreal, Oct. 2, 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.....A few real Dutch BOLLING CLOTHS for sale by DAVID DAVID.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken Mr. SAMUEL CRANE into their concern, as a Partner. They still continue the FORWARDING BUSINESS.

On the St. Lawrence River, and will engage to Transport Produce of every description, from any port on Lake Ontario, to Montreal; and Merchandise from Lachine or Montreal, to any place required, with expedition, and at very low rates.

The business will be carried on after the 1st day of May next, under the names or firms of CORNELIUS A. VAN SLYCK, at Genesee River; JONES & VAN SLYCK, at Prescott, U. C.; LEVI SEXTON & Co. at Ogdensburg; and SEXTON & CRANE, at Lachine. One of the Partners will always be at each of the above places, to attend to business.

Mr. LEVI SEXTON and CORNELIUS A. VAN SLYCK, (Partners in this concern) having purchased one half of the Steam Boat ONTARIO, we flatter ourselves that with her assistance in carrying Freight, and occasionally towing vessels—our long experience in this business, and the number of Boats we have to carry Produce to Montreal, to be able to give general satisfaction.

A. JONES,
C. A. VAN SLYCK,
L. SEXTON, if.

May 13, 1820.

PIANO FORTE,

FOR SALE.

ONE of Wight's Elegant Fine Toned Piano Fortes, built expressly for the Owner, to stand the vicissitudes of climate, and with additional keys, on the newest construction.

It is to be sold in consequence of the Owner's retiring to a part of the Country, where it can be of no farther use. For particulars, apply at this Office.
Montreal, 14th July, 1820.

STRAYED HORSE & COW.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that a Black Horse and a Cow, are on his Premises, foot of the Mountain. The Proprietor or Proprietors, (proving the property and paying expenses) are requested to take them away.

GABRIEL FRANCIERE.

7th Dec. 1819.

MR. SPOONER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

MOST Respectfully informs the Citizens of Montreal, that he intends permanently locating himself in this City.

Mr. S.—begs leave to suggest his hopes, that the experiment of his ability will prove him an experienced and skilful practitioner. If required he will with pleasure give sundry references, the most respectable and satisfactory.—Apply at Mrs. BARRETT'S BOARDING-HOUSE, St. Jean Baptiste Street, No. 2.

Montreal, 24th Oct. 1820. 1f.

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given, that ALEX. CHISHOLM, of this Place, Merchant, has made over all his Property, for the benefit of his Creditors to the undersigned as Trustees, by Deed passed before N. B. Doucet, Esq. N. P. bearing date 13th instant.

Such Creditors as are desirous of becoming parties thereto, will find the Deed of Assignment ready for their signature at the office of the said N. B. Doucet.

All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to grant acquittances.

JOHN MCKENZIE,
R. P. WOOLRICH,
BENJAMIN ANSELL.

Montreal, 14th July, 1820.

JOHN WRAGG & Co.

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have lowered the price of their manufactured Cut Shingle Nails, and now offer them for Sale at a reduced rate. Also, *Wool Cards*, and Cards for Carding Machines, of a superior quality.
Montreal, April

NOTICE.

THE Firm and Copartnership of M'Donald & M'Naughton having been dissolved, the 20th Inst. by mutual agreement, all those indebted to the said firm are hereby called upon to make payment to either of the undersigned without loss of time, and those who have claims are desired to present them to William M'Donald at the Store lately occupied by the said firm, where he will in future carry on the Wine and Grocery Business in his own name and for his own account.

WILLIAM M'DONALD,
DUNCAN M'NAUGHTON.

August 11, 1820.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

No. 34 St. Paul Street.

REAL Cognac Brandy
Do. Holland Geneva,
Strong and well flavoured Jamaica Spirits
Superior old Port Wine in wood and bottles
Do. Do. Brandy and Vidona
Do. Do. Madeira
Chateau Margaux & Champagne in bottles
Ribberts best Brown Stout do
Muscovado, Havannah, and Refined Sugar
Rice, Raisins, French Olives, Capers, & Mustard
Flat & bar Iron, tin Plates, Nails of all kinds
Window Glass, Putty and Paints

With an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Credit.

ALSO AT THEIR RETAIL STORE No. 52,
An elegant assortment of fashionable Goods uncommonly low for Cash.

MILLAR, PARLANE & Co.
Montreal, 31st October, 1818.

TOMB STONES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having received on consignment, from the Terrebonne Sewing Stone Factory, a quantity of TOMB STONES, HEAD STONES, and CHIMNEY HEARTHS, of a superior quality, and of various dimensions. Offers the same at very reduced prices for Cash, and will forward any of the above articles to any part of the Province, to those from whom he may receive orders for such, the stone being first paid for, but cannot be accountable for any damages after delivered from the yard.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.
Montreal, 27th Nov. 1810.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly elected Curator to the vacant succession of the late Mr. JOHN PICKARD, in his lifetime of Montreal, Engineer, gives notice to all those who are indebted to the succession of the said late John Pickard, to pay the amount of their accounts into the hands of the undersigned, who is authorized to give acquittances; and to all those to whom the said succession may be indebted, to present their accounts duly authenticated.

JOHN FOWKE, Curator.

Montreal, 25th Feby. 1820. 1f.

GOLD WATCHES.

THE Subscriber has just got to hand, a few GOLD WATCHES, on the most approved principles, and warranted to go well. Gold Chains, very fine classed Gold Seals &c. Keys, Gold Rings set with Rubies, Emeralds, Topaz & other Gems, Pearl, &c. Brooches and Fan Rings.

A. M'NAUGHTAN,
WATCH MAKER.

No. 5, St. Joseph Street, 3 doors from the Methodist Chapel,
Watches & Clocks of every description Repaired.
Montreal, Nov. 5, 1819. 1f.

FOR SALE,

ASHES—Pot & Pearl, Pork—Prime & Mess,
Flour—Fine & Superfine.

JOHN BROWN.

Montreal, 10th May, 1820. 1f.

CARD

THE Subscriber Respectfully informs the Public, and customers in particular, that he has removed to No. 4, St. Jean Bte. Street, 3rd. House, West of Mrs. BANTRY'S BOARDING HOUSE, where he intends sedulously to apply himself to the repairing of all Sorts of

Time Machinery,

as well those of the most complicated descriptions as similar for which he feels himself enabled by a late addition received to his Stock of TOOLS and MATERIALS.

Any persons having CLOCKS in or about Town that are in want of repair, can (if required) have prompt attendance at their respective domiciles.

JAMES F. MITTLEBERGER.

N. B. Jewellery, Plate &c. Manufactured, and repaired to order, with neatness, care and expedition.
10th June 1820

FOR SALE.

ATT. POTHIER'S MILLS, on the River Maskinongeé, a large quantity of DEALS, fit for the English Market; also a large quantity of Boards and Planks of different descriptions. Apply to Mr. ISAAC PHIBAS on the premises, or to TOUSSAINT POTHIER, Esq. at Montreal, 25th April, 1820. 1f.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that the *Hardware* business will be carried on under the firm of JOHN WRAGG and Co. in the premises occupied by the late firm of George Platt and Co. and that they daily expect to hand per first arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. which will be sold low for cash, or short approved Credit.

They also offer for sale on very favourable terms, the remaining Stock of Goods, belonging to the late firm of George Platt and Co.

JOHN WRAGG

THOMAS BUSBY WRAGG.

Montreal, May 10th, 1819.

THE Subscribers, Executors to last Will and Testament of the late GEORGE PLATT, Esq. in his life time of Montreal Merchant, request all Persons indebted to WRAGG, one of the said Executors of the Estate of George Platt & Co. who is authorized to receive and grant acquittances for the same.

And all those that have any claims against the said Succession, are also requested to present their accounts that they may be liquidated and discharged.

ELIZABETH PLATT, Executrix.

JOHN WRAGG, } Executors.

THOMAS BUSBY, }
JAMES MILLAR, }

Montreal, 12th Nov. 1818.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18.

The Message of the President to the U. States, To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress—transmitted by Mr. James Monroe, Junr.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate.

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labours, I do it with great satisfaction; because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange, if the produce of our soil and the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but, allowing to those their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people, know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; & even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings, from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by the People. We trust them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled, as we were, finally, to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures which we complain have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation—every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords, and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness—it is impossible to behold such gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the supreme author of all good, for so manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions; warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement to the industry and enterprise of our fellow citizens at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for

which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled and how long peace may be preserved, is uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which require particular attention. A correct view of all require each power will enable you to form a just opinion withing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress, in May last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the government of Spain, that if His Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States, heretofore given. By letters from the Minister of the United States to the Secretary of State, it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received.

The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misconstrued. An early accommodation of differences, will it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States, were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British Regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, I learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation, without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that having been merely to counteract the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of study and conciliation which is so less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the colonies, or more to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the Colonies have gained strength and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the establishment of the constitution of 1812 is an event which promises to be favorable to the Revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Angostura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negotiation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are un-informed. No facts are known to this government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence it may be inferred, considering all circumstances, which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the colonies. To promote that result, by friendly counsels, with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resource, and of the efficiency of government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th Sept. 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States, as estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balance ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services, and to individuals for supplies furnished, and services rendered during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, at upwards of one hundred and thirty millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty five dollars.

By the act of the 22d Feb. 1816, the amount of the public debt was reduced to one hundred and thirty five million six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty eight dollars. By the act of the 22d Feb. 1816, the amount of the public debt was reduced to one hundred and thirty five million six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty eight dollars. By the act of the 22d Feb. 1816, the amount of the public debt was reduced to one hundred and thirty five million six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty eight dollars.

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By the act of the 22d Feb. 1816, the amount of the public debt was reduced to one hundred and thirty five million six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty eight dollars. By the act of the 22d Feb. 1816, the amount of the public debt was reduced to one hundred and

nine dollars. On the 30th of September, 1820, it amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments of six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars.—This term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military and naval establishments; the public officers in this city have been re-built, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordinance, munitions of war, and the army and navy, which were recruited during the war, have been re-

built, by the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th September last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instruments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Marble Point and Dauphin Island, and at the Hoglets, leading to Lake Poughartrain, materials, to a considerable amount have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James River, and at the Rip Rap, on the opposite shore, in Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected; and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea-patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the harbor of New York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and Niagara, have been in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost dispatch possible; but when their extent is considered with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be considered that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required.—From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops by their own labor—particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extinction is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled not only to protect our settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization. Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian Sea, the Pacific and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the slave trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Nov. 14, 1820.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Eric and Champlain Canals.—In senate, on Saturday, Mr. Dudley introduced a bill, the object of which is to make appropriations for completing the Eric and Champlain Canals, in the years 1821 and 1822. With this view, it authorizes the commissioners to borrow one million of dollars in each of those years, in addition to the sums which they are now authorized to borrow; provided the canal fund shall be adequate to pay the interest. It also provides for the appointment of an additional acting commissioner; and for the appointment of appraisers by the legislature, instead of the supreme court.

It is understood that the Engineers require for the present work, not only that the low price of labor, and the low rate of interest on which loans can be made, offer strong inducements for the rapid completion of the work, but that the work is to be done, the sooner the whole is rendered productive by the collection of tolls, the better.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Albany.

The Commander in Chief, in conformity to the annexed Resolution of the Honorable the Assembly, publishes for the information of the militia, the uniform as prescribed for the arms of the United States, as furnished by their Adjutant General.

It will be found that this is a little different from the uniform fixed by the general orders of the commander in chief of the 1st and 22d of June, 1818, the eagle for the button was substituted, and some other trifling variations were made, because the militia in the city of New York had adopted that button, and a great proportion of the country had imitated them, before the law was passed fixing the uniform, and the general orders were shaped with a view to accommodate and to prevent unnecessary expense to the militia.

The following is the uniform of the infantry of the United States:

Coat.—Single breasted, with ten buttons, and button holes worked with blue twist in front, five inches long at the top, & three at the bottom. Standing collar to be united in front to the edge of the breast of the coat, not to rise higher than the tip of the ear, and always as high in front as the chin will permit, in turning the head. The cuffs not less than three and a half not more than four inches wide. The skirts faced with blue, the bottom of each not more than seven, nor less than three and a half inches wide; it is to be length to reach the bend of the knee. The bottom of the breast and two lip buttons to range. Pocket flaps cross indented below, not less than two and a half nor more than three inches wide, with four buttons and blind holes, two buttons at the opening of the pocket of each skirt, and a diamond of blue cloth, ornamented on each a quarter inch on each side, the centre two inches from the bottom of the coat.

The blind holes on either side of the front, with the coat buttoned close to the collar, accurately to form lines, with the corresponding ones opposite, from the top to the bottom, i. e. not to represent *kerrie* bone.

The cuffs will four button holes, extending from four buttons placed across on each.

One blind hole on the collar, five inches long, with one button on each side.

Buttons white, of the size and insignia furnished by the commissary general of purchase from the war department.

Vest, breeches, and pantaloons.—White, (or buff for general officers,) vests single breasted, without pocket flaps. Blue pantaloons may be worn in winter, and buff in summer. Breeches with four white buttons on the knee, and white knee buckles, or pantaloons for field and staff.

Boots to reach to the calf of the leg.

Black stock, of leather or silk.

Chapeaux, of the following form: the fan not less than six and a half nor more than nine inches high in the rear, nor less than fifteen nor more than seventeen and a half inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding, an half inch wide.

Black and loop of the chapeau.—White.

Black or olive of leather, four and a half inches diameter, with a gold eagle in the centre. A white feather to rise eight inches.

Swords of the sabre form, and with mounting silver or plated.

For the medical staff, small swords.

Waist belt, of white leather two inches wide, white oval plate of the same width.

Shoes, to be worn only on a tour of duty, and round the waist; the knot tied a little within the left hip; the end to hang over the left thigh.

Epaullets of silver or plated (bullion and strap) according to rank. The adjutant, quarter master, and pay master to wear a counter strap on the opposite shoulder.

Surgeons and surgeons mates will wear the same uniform except the epaulet, and which is black velvet.

(General Order, March 13th, 1817. The officers of the light companies will wear short coats with wings.—When off duty they are allowed to wear the regimental coat with epauletts.)

Epaullets, wings, buttons, spurs, buckles, and trimmings, silver or plated, and caps may be worn on duty.

The light infantry companies of regiments are allowed wings of worsted and cotton.

The following is a description of the light infantry coat: of dark blue cloth, single breasted; three rows of buttons, nine in each. Button holes worked diagonally, in the twist. Standing collar; the height of the collar not to extend beyond the tip of the ear; the button holes of blue twist. Pocket flaps diagonal, with three buttons worked at the sheave, two buttons at the waist, the skirts stopping from the hip. Wings instead of epauletts, white bullion.

Designation of rank for officers of light infantry.—Each officer will wear a wing on each shoulder, and will have his rank described by the chevrons, as follows:

A colonel will wear three on each arm above the elbow, points upwards.

Lieutenant colonel, two on each arm.

Major, one on each arm.

Captain, one on the right arm.

Subalterns, one on the left arm.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

SOL. VAN RENSSSELER,
Adj. Gen.

Resolved, That his excellency the commander in chief be required to procure a full description of the uniform of the infantry of the United States, as remained established by the secretary of war on the 21st day of April, 1818, and publish the same in general orders.

Uniform of the Militia Law.

Section XL. And be it further enacted, That the uniform of the infantry shall be the same as now remains established by the secretary of war of the United States, and of all other corps as the commander in chief shall from time to time direct, but round parts with the American cockade, shall be deemed a part of a full uniform for a captain or subaltern, and blue pantaloons in all seasons of the year shall be considered as part of the full uniform.

Section II. And be it further enacted, That the uniform of the infantry in the city of New-York shall be the same as is now established for the infantry of the United States; the form and device of the button to be prescribed by the commander in chief, in orders.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Ship *Isabella*, Capt. MacNent, from London, we have received London Papers to the 6th Oct. inclusive—two days later than the accounts by the *Imparter*, at New-York from Liverpool. Some extracts from which follow. We learn verbally by this arrival, that the expectation was general in London, that the bill of pains and penalties against the Queen, would pass both houses of parliament; but there was nevertheless such a strong feeling in her favor throughout the country; that the government would be afraid to adopt any hostile measures towards her.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Foreign affairs are now so little thought of by the people of this country, that it would be fruitless to demand for them the attention of our readers, of whatever importance might be the events which were hourly passing on the European Continent. Yet these events are of no ordinary magnitude. An heir has been born to the chief branch of the house of Bourbon, and promises to fix their hitherto precarious throne. The dominions of the two remaining branches, (those of Spain and Naples) have undergone a fundamental and entire revolution. The despotism of the House of Braganza, is likewise demolished. The last French mail brings intelligence that the military at Lisbon had, on the 16th ult. declared unanimously in favor of the insurrection of Oporto; had deposed the old, and appointed a new Provisional Regency; but had elected this mighty change in the name and on behalf of John VI. and of the Royal House of Braganza, without shedding a single drop of blood, or offering the least violence to person or property.

The Funds have risen; they left off yesterday at 60 7/8; and this morning, at 12 o'clock, they were 6 1/2; 7-8 for money. The speech of Lord Liverpool in the high chamber is said to have been the eau de

The proceedings against the Queen yesterday are interesting from two causes:—from the commencement of the examination of the evidence for the defence, and if we look to the anterior proceedings, from that evidence being at once respectable, and conclusively favourable. Unfortunately, the nation has for some time been familiarized to an examination in support of a cause, which cause, even were the evidence conclusive, must have been vitiated by the character of those who gave it. We have now at last come to evidence that may be believed.

For the accommodation of those readers whose time is so employed that they cannot toil through the evidence, we subjoin a brief abstract:—

1. The Clerk of the Queen's Solicitor proved that the Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden, though anxious to come over as a witness for the Queen, yet was afraid lest he should offend his sovereign.

2. Col. St. Leger proved that his health was the sole cause of his leaving the Queen's service, after 11 years, from 1808 to 1819.

3. Lord Guilford visited the Queen at Naples, and saw her in company with his sister at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn. Her conduct perfectly proper, no familiarity with Bergami. Visited the Queen at Villa d'Este, saw her in a boat with Bergami, who rowed; dined with the Queen—Bergami and Madame Oldi sitting at table. Bergami's manners perfectly unobtrusive. The Queen's towards him not such as to call for any particular observation. Madame Oldi's language good Italian, with a slight Milan accent. She did not leave on Lord Guilford's mind that he had been conversing (he conversed but little) with a vulgar woman. Bergami did not appear superior to the situation which he had formerly filled.

4. Lord Glenelg met the Queen at Genoa; Lady Glenelg volunteered to act as a Lady of behchamber until the arrival of Lady Charlotte Campbell—the best company of Genoa at the Queen's house, where Lord Glenelg frequently dined with his lady. Bergami treated as a servant, without any undue familiarity; he behaved towards his Mistress with becoming respect.

5. Lady Charlotte Lindsay visited the Queen at Brunswick, according to an agreement made before they left England, in 1814. In March 1815, saw and attended her at Naples, where all the English of distinction and many Neapolitans, and other foreigners of rank visited her Majesty, and frequented her table—accompanied the Queen to Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn—left her Majesty there, to have the advantage of her brother's, the present Earl of Guilford's escort to England—never saw any unbecoming familiarity with Bergami—resigned the Queen's service in 1817, in consequence of the advice of her brother.

The affair of the Maritelli's, of Milan, was brought forward again, and Lord Liverpool allowed that the matter of Col. Browne now required further investigation.

PARIS, October 2.—The Duchess of Berry, and the young Prince of Bourdeaux, enjoy good health.

The Montreal Herald.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1820.

The arrival of our United States Papers at a late hour this forenoon, has furnished us with English dates from London to the 6th of October, by the way of Charleston, being two days later than formerly. The evidence on the part of the Queen has begun to be taken, but our limits will admit of only a very brief outline of what has yet taken place. The intelligence from the other parts of Europe evince no change from what we last received. In France, all were rejoicing at the birth of an heir to the throne; both the young prince and mother were doing well. The United States papers are filled with the proceedings in Congress, and those of the State Legislature of New-York, but our time will not permit us to touch on these subjects; and they, as far as we have seen, contain nothing interesting to British readers.

To redeem our promise, we have taken the earliest opportunity, our time and space would allow, to give our readers the President's Message at length. Taken as a whole, we consider it the most meagre document of the kind ever delivered by Mr. Monroe. Perhaps he, in common with Newspaper Editors and news-mongers, has experienced a scarcity of topics, to enlarge upon in these dull times. In the detail of their relations with other nations, there is nothing new; nothing but what we all knew before. In the account of their internal situation, we observe, great preparations are contemplated. From the active exertions now making in the way of fortification, they will soon be in a formidable condition to act upon the defensive; and will have abundance of dangerous weapons in their hands, should either foreign wars or domestic discontents disturb their peace. On the subject of their finances, a pretty fair statement is given, removed a few degrees from that "beggerly account of empty boxes," which his message depicted a few years ago. He cannot however with all the care and cunning he is master of, conceal the heavy load of distress which oppresses their commerce. It is also evident, that some assistance from the government is required, to support the sinking state of their agricultural interest. The heavy sums due to government by those who have bought lands, cannot be paid with produce at its present reduced state; and they will have either to remit part of the price, or give longer time to pay the instalments in. On the subject of their manufactures, he is quite mum; and it is rather singular, that he is equally silent on another important topic, namely, the progress of their Commissioners now employed in drawing the boundary line, between this country and the United States. This, to say the least of it, is a most expensive operation for both countries concerned; and if Mr. Monroe did not think it worth notice, from its little political importance, we would have supposed it would have claimed his attention on the score of expense. But the secret of his silence on it may be accounted for, from the fact, that the great delay in drawing this line, has originated from CHICANERY on the part of the United States.

HYDROPHOBIA.—In our last, we mentioned an instance of this dreadful disease, in a Private Soldier belonging to the 37th regiment lately. The poor victim fell a sacrifice to the horrid malady, notwithstanding every precautionary measure which medical skill could employ, had been used, both at the time he was bitten, and after the disease made its appearance. He died the second day after the first symptoms appeared.

We have been, in the course of last week, visited by several indications of the approach of winter. The weather has been broken with loud winds and occasional rains. For two days past it has frozen hard; which with the previous inequalities in our roads, has rendered travelling difficult and dangerous. To such a business may call abroad (for at the present moment travelling for pleasure is out of the question) the laying up of our steam-boats will be found a serious abridgment of their comforts. These are now laid up for the winter in the following stations, viz.

The *Lady Sherbrooke*, Malham, New Swiftnore, Caledonia, and Tegegraph, at William Henry. We understand the three first are placed there under the care of Mr. PRICE, Engineer, who is said to be coming out as Master of one of them next summer. We have not heard where the rest are to winter; but the present severe frost extinguishes all hope of their being farther useful this season.

BIRTH.

At Isle St Helens, on Sunday last, 26th inst. Mrs. Lieut. Philpotts, R. E. of a Son.

NOTICE.

THE FURNITURE SALE, belonging to Messrs. FORSTER & TRY, as advertised in this day's paper, will commence at their own Stores on MONDAY next, at TEN o'clock precisely, and afterwards at the Large Room in the MANSION HOUSE, as specified in the Advertisement.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on THURSDAY next, and the articles are now ready for inspection at the Stores of FORSTER & TRY, and at the Mansion House.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to this Sale, it being the most extensive collection ever offered in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 28, 1820.

FOR SALE.

IRON SMOKE PREVENTORS on Chimney Curers, made on the most modern Plan.

By J. WHITE, No. 9, St. Paul Street, N. B. it is not necessary, by a Quack like Puff, to recommend the above Machine.—Suffice it to say, that it very rarely fails of producing the desired effect. Montreal, Nov. 28, 1820. 2w.

Sales at Auction

THIS DAY.

Goods without Reserve.

BY AUCTION.

At the NEW Auction Room

OF STEWART & WILLIAM SPRAGG,

ON TUESDAY 28th November, the following

Goods without reserve, to close accounts

16 pieces Superfine Cloths

10 do Cassimeres

9 do Druggit

5 ps. Fine Cotton Velvets

5 doz. Velvet Scarfs, lin'd with silk

20 ps. 9-8 light ground Calicoes

100 do 7-8 dark ground do

100 do 7-8 Fine Navy Blue do

14 do 28 in. Linen Bed Tick

10 do Cotton Bed Tick

50 do 7-8 Irish Linen, assorted qualities

30 do 4-4 do do

70 do Brown Holland's

50 do half bleech'd Linen

100 do Cambrics

20 doz. Damask Shawls

15 ps. Black Saranets

20 do Figur'd Silk Skfs.

6 do Fine Check'd Muslin Ginghams

10 do Fine White Jean

6 doz. long Kid Gloves

15 doz. Cotton Rose

100 lbs. Cotton Balls

50 lbs. Wire Thread

80 doz. Tapes

40 do Bobbins

The above to be viewed the morning of Sale

AFTER WHICH,

An assortment of Strip'd Cottons, Turkey Stripes,

Derries, Flannels, Flusings, Blankets, Shawls, Hkfs.

Bandannas, with other articles.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock,

BY STEWART & WILLIAM SPRAGG,

Auctrs.

25th Nov. 1820

BY MACNIDER, AIRD, & Co.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEW Household Furniture,

Looking Glasses, Oil Cloths,

Carpeting, &c.

TO be Sold by Auction, on MONDAY morning, 4th

December, in the Large Room of the MANSION

HOUSE.—Amongst the assortment, are handsome

Mahogany Bedsteads, with and without Draperies, Feather

Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Hair Mattresses & Pillows,

Mahogany Sideboards, Chests of Drawers Book

Cases, Secretaries and Wardrobes, Mahogany Dining, Tea

Card and Pembroke Tables, Rose wood Sofa, and 10,

div. Work Tables, Mahogany Hair Cloth covered and other

Sofas, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, Mahogany and

Cherry Wash hand Stands, Portable Writing Desks, Liquor

Cases, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Passage and Floor Oil

Cloths, Wax ditto, Morses, Chintzes, &c. &c.

The above comprises the Stock of

Messrs. FORSTER and TRY.

and will be sold off:—The Furniture is all of their own

make, and can be warranted—the whole will be ready for

inspection a week previous to the Sale, as also Catalogues

for delivery, with Conditions of the Sale.

Sale to commence at TEN o'clock.

MACNIDER, AIRD & Co.

11th Nov. 1820.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

ON WEDNESDAY next Nov. 29th will be sold at

the Subscribers Stores

25 ps Superfine Fine and common Cloths

20 ps. Blue, Drab and mixt pl-ins

10 ps. Cassimeres

20 ps. Fashionable Pelisse Cloths

10 ps. Flusings

10 ps. Red, Yellow and White Flannels

With an assortment of Turkey Stripes, Stripe Cottons,

Derries, Bengals, Checks, Cambrics, Garment and

Furniture Calicoes, Im. 8' avls, Loom Shirtings, Bombazettes,

Cotton and Woisted Hosiery, Irish Linens, Brown Hollands,

Tartan Bombazettes, Jeans, Dimities, Lin'd Gloves,

Bandanna Hkfs. Linen and Cotton Bed Ticks, Shirtings,

Downs, Strip'd Shirts, white and blue Cottons, Bracons,

Pina, Check, Cotton Balls, &c.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

25th Nov. 1820.

BY W. GEORGEN.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th

inst. at the Subscriber's Rooms.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Household Furniture,