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FASHIONABLE GOODS.

MRS. METZLER having received a very extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Goods, in her line, she begs leave to inform the Ladies of Montreal, that her Show Rooms will be open on THURSDAY Morning, 26th inst. at 10 o'Clock.

Montreal, May 25th, 1825. 3 wks.

MARCHANDISES DE MODE.

MADAME METZLER, ayant reçu un assortiment très considérable et élégant de Marchandises les plus à la Mode dans sa branche de commerce, prend la liberté de prévenir les Dames de Montréal, que sa Chambre d'exhibition sera ouverte JEUDI matin, vingt six du courant, à 10 heures.

Montréal, 24 Mai 1825.

NOTICE.

Civil Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 20th April, 1825.

In pursuance of an Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, intitled "An Act to appropriate a sum of money therein mentioned for defraying the expense of preparing plans and estimates of a New Gaol for the District of Montreal;" the preparing of the best plan of a New Gaol for the District of Montreal, with the necessary estimates and statements of the probable expense to be incurred in its erection, is now proposed for public competition, and notice is hereby given, that to the person who shall, within six months from this date, have made and transmitted to this Office a plan of the said intended Building, with the necessary estimates and statements which shall by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, be deemed the best and most fit to be followed, there will be paid the sum of One Hundred Pounds currency; and to the person who shall have made and transmitted in like manner, and within the same period, the next best plan of such building, with the necessary estimates and statements, there will be paid the sum of Sixty Pounds currency; and to the person who shall have made and transmitted, as aforesaid, the next best plan to the second, with the necessary estimates and statements, there will be paid the sum of Forty Pounds currency.

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT, Asst. Sec'y.

AVIS.

Bureau du Secrétaire Civil,
Quebec, 29 Avril, 1825.

EN conformité à un Acte passé la dernière Session de la Législature de cette Province, intitulé "Acte pour approprier une somme d'argent y mentionnée pour défrayer les dépenses de Préparer des Plans et devis d'une nouvelle Prison pour le District de Montréal." Les dits plans et devis pour l'érection d'une Prison nouvelle pour le District de Montréal, avec les estimés et apperçu de la dépense probable et présumée sont par le présent soumis à la compétition publique; et avis est par le présent donné qu'il sera payé à la personne qui dans les six mois de la date d'icelui, aura fait et transmis à cet office un plan du dit édifice projeté avec les devis et estimés nécessaires, lesquels seront jugés les meilleurs et les plus propres à adopter par le Gouverneur, le Lieutenant Gouverneur, ou la personne ayant l'administration du Gouvernement, la somme de cent livres du cours, la personne qui aura fait et transmis de la même espèce de tems, le second meilleur plan d'un tel édifice avec les estimés et devis nécessaires, la somme de soixante livres du cours; et à la personne qui aura fait et transmis comme susdit, le troisième meilleur plan avec les estimés et devis nécessaires, il sera payé la somme de quarante livres du cours.

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT.

SELECTED POETRY.

INVITATION FOR YOUNG LADIES TO THE COUNTRY.

To you, fair Ladies now in town
We countrymen do write,
Inviting you our joys to crown
And taste of our delight;
The weather's fine, the fields are gay,
And pleasant is the month of May.

Our country's now in all its pride,
Now dress in lovely green;
The earth with various colours dy'd,
Displays a lovely scene:—
A thousand pretty flows appear,
To deck your bosom and your hair.

The warblers now are all alert,
The trees are all in bloom;
If rural music can divert
Each bush affords a tune;
The turtle's heard in ev'ry grove,
The milkmaid sings her song of love.

Could we persuade you here to come
Our joys would be complete;
Dear Ladies, leave the noisy town
And to our shades retreat!
Would you but in our shades appear,
You'd make our fields Elysium here.

We'll show you all our flower'd meads,
And pleasant woods and springs,
And lend you to the tuneful shades
When Philomela sings;
Sweet birds with wild and warbling throat,
Excelsing e'en your C***** note!

For you we deck and trim our bow'rs
And make our Gardens fine;
For you preserve our choicest flow'rs
That now are in their prime;
The murmuring brooks accuse your stay,
And Zephyrs sigh for your delay.

Come then and taste our morning air
Just ris'n from flow'ry beds;
'Tis better than town gales by far,
And all perfume exceeds;
Our ev'ning walks more pleasure bring
Than the gay streets or crowded ring.

For your own sakes, if not for ours
The dusty town forego,
Fresh air will give your eyes more powers
And make each beauty glow,
'Twill to the lily add the rose,
And ev'ry brighter charm disclose.

MISCELLANY.

THE HERMIT IN AMERICA.

No. III.

The difficulty of knowing the different orders and ranks in America is far greater than in any other nation, and without much experience you may be led to make egregious blunders; thus I one morning was sitting in my robe de chambre and slippers, when my servant told me a lady and gentleman wished to see me. I desired they might be shown up—bustled away my papers, but had not time to put on my coat before they entered; the lady was dressed in Canton crape, and fashionable bonnet; a long silk shawl, and a velvet embroidered ridicule. The gentleman, in a blue frock coat, with a shining new hat, which he kept on his head. I stepped forward, placed chairs near the fire, and requested they would be seated. After a pause of some moments, I observed, "it was a very pleasant morning for walking;" the gentleman prepared to reply, by spitting and rubbing his foot on the carpet, and removing a quid from his under lip; the lady broke silence, and drawled out "we be comed to know if your washing be engaged, as we shouldn't care to take it." I was dumb with amazement, and rose to send my landlady to negotiate for me. The next day a stranger inquired for me at my lodgings. I was determined to reconnoitre before I asked him up, and descending to the hall, beheld a plain looking man standing at the door; I asked his business—"It was to have the pleasure of making your acquaintance Sir," was his reply. I begged to know his name, and found that I had suffered a member of congress to stand at the door, and had received a landlady in my drawing room. To mistake a servant for her mistress was not so bad as to mistake a lady for her maid, and yet this mishap has fallen upon me.

I was engaged to a very fashionable evening party, and ordered a chair at nine o'clock. I was preparing to dress when the vehicle was announced; I looked at my watch, it was only eight; the men had many places to call at, and were engaged to carry some ladies at nine—this was enough—I quickly made my toilette and was set down at Mrs. B's; a black showed me into a room, the door was open so that we made no noise at entering; a female was mounted on a step-ladder lighting some Grecian lamps, and at the foot of the ladder stood a black girl, their backs were towards me, but I saw in the reflection of a mirror a very fair and a very pretty face, and I exclaimed, I find I am come too soon, shall I help you my pretty lass? she turned hastily round, her foot slipped and she fell from the ladder—I instantly raised her, but what was my astonishment and mortification, when in the supposed abigail I recognised Mrs. — herself. I apologized for my untimely intrusion, and expressed what I most sincerely felt, sorrow for the accident, which was heightened when I perceived she was in pain; I supported her to the sofa; she had sprained her ankle. Mr. — was sent for, she was carried to her room, and I walked doggedly home, reviling the black fellow for ushering me into the presence of his lady unannounced, and deploring the necessity of ladies performing the offices of servants. At an early hour the following morning I made inquiries at Mr. —, and had the pleasure to learn from him that his wife had not received much injury; I repeated in strong terms my regret at the accident, and expressed my surprise at finding Mrs. — so employed; this led to a long conversation on the subject of servants, and glided into a warm argument. Our ground was wide apart. I taking my stand on one side of the Atlantic and he on the other. I however had this advantage, I had experienced both sides of the question, and at that moment forcibly felt the inconvenience attending the want of well disciplined domestics. The term servant is as hateful to an American ear as slave to that of a Briton; indeed to some it implies the same meaning, and it is curious to observe the experiments used to supply the appellation—there is Mr. B's man and Mrs. B's woman, or girl or helpers, or anything in short, but what woman, or girl or helpers, as being badges of slavery; I replied that were they worn as such, or considered as such by those who wore them, the laced suits would soon disappear from British ground, and perhaps be sold to Negroes in Virginia.

I inwardly hoped some expedient would assist me in future to know a lady from her servant, and a gentleman from the co-partner of a landress. There is a line, though fine as gossamer, sufficient to exclude certain persons from certain societies; but where this imaginary boundary begins or ends, I have yet to learn; I have been frequently told that Mr. F. — does not visit with Mr. D. —, because Mr. D. — is not admitted to Mr. G. —'s parties. The Misses B. — are very pretty, very accomplished, virtuous, good girls, but they have never been seen at Mrs. G. —'s parties, and consequently cannot be visited by any Mrs. or Miss of any letter of the alphabet from A to X, who would be considered to be of the first class—Alas! it is easier to get Debret's Peerage by heart than to retain those indefinite privileges and disabilities.

THE EQUINOCTIAL CURRENT AND THE GULPH STREAM.

FROM HUMBOLDT'S P. NAR.

When we cast our eyes over the Atlantic, or that deep Valley which divides Europe and Africa from the new Continent, we distinguish a contrary direction in the motion of the waters between the Tropics, especially from the coast of Senegal to the Caribbean Sea. The general current flows from East to West; this is the Equinoctial Current. The mean rapidity of this current in corresponding latitudes, is nearly the same in the Atlantic and southern oceans, and may be estimated at 9 or 10 miles in 24 hours. In those Latitudes the Waters run towards the West with a velocity equal to the fourth of the rapidity of the greater part of the large rivers of Europe, in a direction contrary to that of the Rotation of the Globe. This phenomenon probably Changes the course of the Polar Winds, which in the low Regions of the Atmosphere bring back the cold air of the high latitudes towards the equator, into Trade Winds. To the general impulsion which the Trade Winds give the surface of the Seas we must attribute the equinoctial Current.

In the channel which the Atlantic has dug between Guiana on the African coast and Guyana on the American, on the meridian of 20 or 30 deg., from the 8th or 9th to the 2nd or 3rd deg. of north Latitude, where the Trade Winds are often interrupted by the winds which blow from the South or South West, the Equinoctial Current is very inconstant in its direction. Towards the coast of Africa Vessels are drawn towards the South East, whilst towards the Bay of All Saints and Cape Augustine the general motion is marked by a particular Current, the effects of which extend from Cape St. Roche to the Isle of Trinidad, and which runs N. W. with a mean Velocity of 1 foot or 1 1/2 foot per second. In the 46th or 48th deg. of long. no constant motion is found. There is a zone of 140 leagues in breadth separating the Equinoctial current which is towards the West from that great mass which runs towards the East, following the course of the Globe. This mass of Waters is known by the name of the Gulph Stream, and is distinguished by its extraordinary high temperature. The attention of Naturalists was directed to this phenomenon in the year 1776 by Franklin and Sir Charles Blagden. The Equinoctial Current drives the Waters of the Atlantic towards the coast of the Musquito Indians, and towards those of Honduras. The new Continent stretching from North to South forms a sort of Dyke to this Current. The Waters are carried first to the N. West and passing into the Gulph of Mexico thro' the Straits formed by False Cape and Cape Antonio follow the bendings of the Mexican coast from Vera Cruz to the mouth of the Rio del Norte; thence to the Mississippi and the shoals to the West of the Southern extremity of Florida. Having made this vast circuit to the West, the North, the East, and the South, the current takes a new direction towards the North, and throws itself with impetuosity into the Gulf of Florida, with a celerity of 30 miles in 24 hours, or five feet every second; this was ascertained by Humboldt, although it was opposed by a strong north wind; from the Gulph of Florida, in the parallel of Cape Canaveral, the Gulph Stream or current of Florida runs to the N. E. Its rapidity resembles that of a torrent, and is sometimes five miles an hour.—Its characteristics are the high temperature of its waters, a strong Saltness, Indigo blue colour, the shoals of Sea Weeds that cover its surface, the heat of the surrounding atmosphere sensible even in winter. As it proceeds towards the North, its rapidity and heat decrease as its breadth increases. Between Cayo Biscaino and the Bahama Bank it is only 15 Leagues; in the Latitude of 23 1/2 it is 17; whilst in the parallel of Charleston opposite Henlopen it is from 40 to 50 Leagues, and at the Azores it is 100 Leagues broad. In the Gulph Stream in the Parallel of New York and Oporto the temperature is equal to the 23 deg. of the Tropics in the 18th deg. of Latitude, as for instance in the Parallel of Porto Rico and the Cape Vert Isles. To the East of Boston on the meridian of Halifax, the current is nearly 80 leagues broad. From this Point it turns suddenly to the East so that its Western edge as it bends becomes the Western limit of the running waters, skirting the banks of Newfoundland, which Mr. Volney calls the bar of this enormous sea river. In these latitudes the Caloric is distributed in a singular manner throughout the ocean; the waters on the bank are 9 deg. 40m. colder than the neighbouring Sea, and this sea is 30 deg. colder than the current. These Zones can have no Equilibrium of Temperature, having a source of heat or a cause of refrigeration which is peculiar to each, and the influence of which is permanent.

From the Bank of Newfoundland, at 50 deg. of longitude, to the Azores, the course is E. and E.S.E. the waters still preserving a part of the impulsion they receive near 1000 leagues distant, in the Straits of Florida, between the Isle of Cuba and the shoals of Tortoise Island.

At the 23d deg. of latitude, the equinoctial current of the tropics is in the near vicinity of the Gulph stream; and we may pass, in a single day, from the waters which flow towards the West, into those that run to the S.E. or E.S.E.

From the Azores the current flows towards the Straits of Gibraltar, the Isle of Madeira, and the group of the Canary Islands.

To the South of Madeira, we follow the current to the S.E. and E.S.E. between Cape Cantin and Cape Bajador. In these latitudes a vessel becalmed is carried on the coast at a time when it is thought at a great distance.

At the 25th and 26th deg. of latitude, the current flows directly South, and then to the S.W. Cape Blanc, which is after Cape Verd, the most salient promontory, seems to have an influence in this direction; and it is in this parallel that the waters of which we have followed the course from the Bay of Honduras to those of Africa, mix with the great current of the Tropics, to begin anew their tour from East to West.

The Grand Duke of Weimar—and the Holy Allies. EDINBURGH REVIEW, Oct. 1824.

The grand Duke, besides being the great protector of Letters in Germany, has the distinguished honour of being the only one of his Sovereigns who has kept the promise, which they made so solemnly at the close of the war, in their congress at Vienna, to grant free constitutions to their subjects. There are few things more disgraceful in the History of the world, than the undignified peevishness with which all the rest have violated this most just engagement,—or more humiliating than the pretences by which they have generally sought to evade it. Some, like the King of Prussia allowing the force of the obligation, have condescended to argue, that there is no time to fulfil it, and that they will consequently do all that can fairly be required of them, if they put some limits on their arbitrary power at the distance of 500 or 1000 years! The doctrine of Vienna, however, is less quibbling, and more audacious; and volumes have actually been published, under the auspices of that court, to show that the article in the acts of Congress should be understood only as binding the Sovereigns to each other; but not at all to their subjects! The grand Duke of Weimar disclaimed such subtleties; and at once established a representative Legislature, one third part of which is elected by the nobility, and the rest by a system of universal suffrage. The new Legislators, it is admitted, do their business honestly and well; and the establishment has neither produced obstruction to the government, nor dissatisfaction among the people. The indifference with which this great change has been viewed, is not only a proof of its safety, but is characteristic of the German Race.

How long this nuisance of a free government will be allowed to subsist in the neighbourhood of the Holy Allies, it is not easy to conjecture. But they have already interfered to check the liberty of the press; and to put down, by monies, privileges which they had themselves very recently recognized. The following passage from "a tour in Germany" is an edifying example of this spirit of interference.

"There is a censorship; but its existence is no stain on

the government of Weimar, for it is a child of foreign birth which it has been compelled to adopt. The constitution established the freedom of the press, restricted only by the necessary responsibility in a Court of Law, and the Constitution itself was guaranteed by the Diet.— Greater powers, however, not only held it imprudent to concede the same right to their own subjects, but considered it dangerous that it should be exercised by any people speaking the same language. The resolutions of the Congress of Carlsbad were easily converted into ordinances of the Diet, and Weimar was forced, by the will of a supreme authority, to receive a censorship. Nay, she has occasionally been compelled to yield to external influence, which did not even use the formality of acting through the medium of a Diet. Dr. Rander was the Editor of a Weimar Newspaper called the "Opposition Paper," a Journal of decidedly liberal principles, and extensive circulation. When it was understood that the three powers intended to crush the Neapolitan Revolution by force, there appeared in this paper one or two articles directed against the justice of this armed interference. They passed over unnoticed; but, in a couple of months, the Congress of Troppau assembled, and forthwith appeared an edict of the grand Duke suppressing the paper.— No one laid the blame on the government. Every body in Weimar said, "an order has come down from Troppau."

In fact from the moment the liberty of the press was established, Weimar was regarded with an evil eye by the potentates who preponderate at the Diet. In less than three years there were six journals published in Weimar and Jena devoted wholly or in part to political discussion, and three of them edited by professors of distinguished name in German Learning. Their politics were all in the same strain; earnest pleadings for representative Constitutions; and very provoking though very sound discussions on the inefficiency of the new form of consistorial government to which Germany has been subjected. At Weimar no fault was found with all this. More than one of these journals were printed in the Industrie-Comptoir, an establishment under the peculiar protection of the grand Duke. But a different party, and particularly the government press of some other Courts took the alarm and raised an outcry against Weimar as if all the radicals of Europe had crowded into this little territory to hatch rebellion for the whole continent. Every occurrence was made use of to throw obloquy on the liberal forms of her government or to torment its administrators with remonstrances and complaints. The grand Duke really had some reason to say that Jena had cost him more uneasiness than Napoleon had ever done. By displacing some, suspending others, and frightening all; by establishing a censorship, and occasionally administering a suppression, the press of Weimar has been reduced to silence or indifference.

NEW MARKET-HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

This stupendous building, erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, at an expense of £35,000 was begun in August, 1820, and finished in February, 1822. It is built of brick, with the exception of the foundations, the handsome entrances, &c. which are formed of masonry; and it is roofed throughout in five ranges from end to end, two of the breadths being considerably elevated, for the purpose of affording the advantages of side lights and ventilation. There are 136 windows, all the casements of which are upon swing-centres, and easily opened. The upper tier of windows serve, together with the open sides of the elevated roofs, to light and ventilate the great body of the place; the lower windows are equally useful to the internal offices and shops, there being one light to each. The length of the building is 183 yards; its breadth 45 yards; forming a covered space of 8235 square yards, or nearly two statute acres. There are six spacious entrances; three in Great Charlotte-street, one at the opposite side, in Market street, and one at each end.

On entering the interior, the Spectator is amazed at the immense size of the structure, its loftiness, lightness and airiness. It is one large, well-formed, and lightly painted hall; compared with which the celebrated Fleet Market is a miserable shed, and Westminster Hall is a moderate sized room. The whole floor is substantially flagged; and every person resorting to the market may walk, dry-footed, in every part of the building, alike protected from the cold and rain of the winter, or the oppressive heat and glare of the summer sun. Viewed from one end, the interior is divided into five avenues; there being four rows of handsome cast iron pillars, 23 feet high, supporting the conjoined abutments of the roof, along the entire building. The pillars are 116 in number, but they are so lightly formed and regularly arranged, as greatly to improve the appearance of the place. The walls are lined by 62 shops and 6 offices, close to the lower tier of windows, between which and the upper ones the sloping roofs of the shops are placed.

The shops, the dimensions of which are 6 yards by 4, and which are provided with fire-places, are let to Dealers of various kinds of provisions, namely, butchers, pork dealers, fruiterers, fish-mongers, poulterers, cheese-mongers, bread bakers, &c. The offices are for the use of the superintendant of the market, the collectors of the tolls and rents, the weighers of provisions, &c. The shops, of course, present their fronts to the interior of the market; and, there being no necessity for glazed windows, an advantageous display of articles can be made during the day; and by means of doors and shutters the whole can be safely enclosed during the night. The body of the market is occupied by four ranges of stalls, tables, &c. running in a line with the pillars from end to end, including 160 stalls, 3 yards each; 31 green standings, 3 yards each; 16 fruit standings, 3 yards each; 44 stone compartments, 3 yards each; for potatoes; 36 fish-standings, 1 1/2 yards each; 201 table compartments, 1 yard each, for eggs, poultry and vegetables; 122 forms or benches, 1 yard each, for similar articles.

There are 144 Gas Lights by which the place is brilliantly illuminated during the night; one being attached to each shop, and the remainder branching out of the iron Pillars at convenient distances. The market stands on a declivity affording sufficient space for 25 store sellers under the shops. In different parts of the market there are four Cast Iron Pumps, supplied from beneath by excellent wells, and every evening as the place is cleared, a signal bell being sounded 1/2 an hour previously, the floor is well washed and swept, by 12 scavengers; after which all the gates are closed, and two watchmen are locked in to guard the property from depredaters.

The principal market are Wednesday and Saturday, but there is a considerable market every day. The superintendant enforces the observance of the By-Laws framed by the corporation for the government of the place. These Laws principally affect the dealers, who must of course study them, but a short abstract of those in which purchasers and strangers are interested may be useful.— Any purchaser may have provisions weighed by authorized weighers, who have two offices on the spot, on paying one half penny for articles under one hundred weight, or a penny per hundred weight if heavier. Butter must be 16 oz. to the pound. Persons employing carriers must pay them for articles not exceeding 40 lb. weight, at the rate of 2d. for the first 400 yards; 3d. if not exceeding 800 yards; 4d. if not exceeding 1200 yards, and 6d. for any greater distance within the limits of the Borough; 2d. if detained more than half an hour previous to being despatched; and 2d. if called, and not employed.

The Carriers having Badges on their arms as such as are registered by the superintendant on account of good character. Persons resorting to the market must not bring dogs under the penalty of Ten Shillings. Yearly Rents if taken by the quarter, are as follows: shops £15 per annum; cellars £5; stalls for Butchers £8; the corner ones £10. Vegetables and fruit stalls, £6; potatoe compartments, £3; the corner ones £3 4s.; table compartments £1 12s. bench compartments 12s. outer fish-standings, £8; inner ones £4. The occupiers of shops pay £2 12s per annum each for a Gas Light.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

England.

The following is part of the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons on the state of Ireland, by Mr. Wilnot Horton.

In 1823 the partial emigration encouraged by Government from the south of Ireland, was for the purpose of an experiment.

In 1823, the emigrants who were sent to Canada consisted of 382 persons above the age of 14 and 108 persons under the age of 14—altogether 490. The total expense for transports to Quebec, including all expenses, amounted to £5771 17s 7d for the transports only; exclusive of provisions and medicine £2101, the expense per head was £22. This includes the location of a settler, & his maintenance for a year; and being placed in a position in which he can carry himself on with his own industry under an average rate of seasons without any further assistance.

There are districts in Ireland in which the abstraction of 290,000 unemployed persons (and persons who, whatever may be their conduct in Ireland under their existing circumstances, would be likely to make very good emigrants) would be attended with the best results. It was said that this emigration was not limited to the poor; whereas, in fact, it was limited to persons utterly without capital. The superintendent was directed specially to select persons who could not find employment at home.

A removal of part of the redundant population would give a greater effect to the introduction of capital. If the capital to be employed by Government to effect such emigration were employed in manufactures it would be reproductive—According to the last communications from the emigrants they were satisfied with their condition—They have expressed their sense of the contrast between their present position & their position in Ireland, in which, statements, reference has been made to the religious distinctions—there are no distinctions where they are in civil rights on account of religion. The Roman Catholic may be considered a concurrent religion in Lower Canada; it is an acknowledged and recognized religion there, and it does not lead to civil disfranchisement; but the Protestant Religion is the Religion by law established in Lower Canada, under the Quebec Act, of 1791. The Catholic Religion is provided for by an establishment from the State in Lower Canada. There is also an establishment for the Protestant Religion. The provision for the Protestant Religion is a reservation of the land for the Protestant Clergy; but, in point of fact, the greater part of that property at present, owing to want of population, is not productive, and yields very little revenue.

The Catholic establishment is provided for by large grants of Land, but not under the same act; they existed previously. The portion of Land set aside for the Catholic Clergyman is decidedly more productive than that set aside for the Protestant because it has been longer occupied. There are no tithes paid to either, throughout America there is a substitution of globe. The Catholic Clergy in Lower Canada receive some tax from the Land in lieu of tithes. The Provision for the Protestant Clergy was a reservation of the seventh of all Land granted after the period of the passing of the law; but from the want of population the proceeds have been very small indeed.

The Thames Tunnel.—The spot on which the operations are commenced is near to, and somewhat to the eastward of Rotherhithe Church, and on the south side of Rotherhithe street. The preparations consist of a circle of piles of large scantling, bounding a very stout timber cribbed with iron (on the under side) and securely belted together. This timber crib forms the base for a circular brick structure, which is to be three feet thick and forty high. The brickwork is to be set in Roman cement well secured by horizontal band-ropes let in to the courses at short intervals from each other, and the whole is to be bound vertically by means of forty eight iron ties, the aggregate strength of which is more than sufficient to carry the whole structure, although its weight will exceed 1000 tons. A steam-engine of thirty horse power, with boiler, &c. is to be set up on the top of this structure, for the purpose of giving motion to a bucket-chain descending in the middle, intending to act as a common dredging machine for taking up the soil, which is to be removed to give place for the building in question.

In this manner Mr. Brunel purposes to penetrate through the gravel, sand, and water, (about 28 feet deep, which forms the upper stratum of bed of the river.

The Tunnel will be opened 45 and 55 feet below high-water mark, and carried through the blue clay, of which there will be from 10 to 14 feet on the top of the brick work in the deepest part of the river. The shaft now preparing is intended for foot passengers. The larger descent for carriages, which is to be about 200 feet diameter, will not be begun till the Tunnel is carried on to a certain extent under the river.

Combat between the Lion Nero and six Mastiffs of the true English breed, for 5000 Sovereigns, on the race-course at Warwick.

Dogs.—1 Crack, 2 Billy, 3 Cribb, 4 Neptune, 5 Jerry, 6 Nelson.

This singular contest was productive of great interest, and the door of admittance was crowded long before the hour of admission, which was fixed for one o'clock. As soon as the doors were opened (although the price of admission was 7s. 6d.) the place was crowded in every part, and the most intense anxiety prevailed for the time to arrive. Betting may fairly be quoted at five to four on the dogs, it being generally supposed that the lion was over-matched, from the natural propensity of the dogs to hold their prey while any power of resistance remained, as three of them were to attack him at once. At length the time approached to "Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war!" As soon as the lion Nero was brought into the arena, he evinced something of his natural ferocity by pawing the earth, roaring tremendously, and lashing his sides with his tail for several minutes. At a quarter past two the dogs were brought in, and Crack, Billy, and Nelson, were let slip at the royal beast. Nelson appeared a little intimidated, but the others rushed at their formidable antagonist with great spirit. Nero no sooner saw them advancing, than he couched on his fore paws and sprang on Billy, grasped his limb, and literally crushed him to pieces. Betting was now sharp in favour of Nero, as Nelson and Crack hung unmolested on his shaggy mane, until he shook them off. Nelson succeeded in pinning him by the under jaw, while the other fastened his near hind leg. Nero fiercely threw up his head, and raising his near fore paws, made a plunge at the far dog, but Crack escaped, and in turning to nose him, met the rage of the beast cleverly for a few moments; Nelson loosed his hold, and winding to his flanks, caught a blow with the lion's paw, which broke his back, and thus two of his ferocious opponents were disabled on the ground.

The door of the caravan was now opened, and a cessation of hostilities took place for a few moments. In about five minutes Cribb, Neptune, and Jerry, were brought out (Crack being kept in reserve to supply the place of the disabled dog.) The lion was again brought out; he appeared little worse for his fatigue, and met his three new combatants with unabated spirit. All the dogs rushed at his nose, and came in finally, without coming in contact with his deadly paws. This did not last long, for shaking them off, he got Cribb within the grasp of his leviathan jaws, and every bone was crushed in an instant. The other dog was now let slip, & the royal beast having his work before him, began to finish it in earnest. Poor Crack no sooner came within reach, than he received a death blow, and the intrepid beast seemed goaded to madness; he lashed his sides, and rushed at Neptune, and succeeded in maiming him in the left side, which reduced him to a helpless state. Jerry only was able to meet the royal beast; and as the articles specified, that if the number of dogs should be reduced to one, the remaining one should be drawn, and the owner entitled to £1000 victory was consequently declared in favour of Nero, amidst shouts of deafening applause.

The War in India.—A detailed account is given in the London Courier of the 14th, of the assassination of the King of Ava, by direction of the Queen, and also of a battle in the palace, which followed, and in which the Queen and her adherents were killed. Private letters however, from Sir Archibald Campbell, the British commander in

Burmah, discredit the report, upon the ground, that as the party who are alleged to have perpetrated that deed were avowedly opposed to the war with the English, it was to be expected they would immediately have made some overtures for the cessation of hostilities; but no such proceeding had taken place up to the period at which Sir Archibald wrote. The Courier gives a long official account of the capture, by the British troops, of Martaban, which was taken by storm on the 20th of October, after a cannonade of one day and night, and a pretty sharp resistance. The warlike stores taken were not of great amount. Most of the inhabitants, excepting some women, fled previously to the entrance of the assailants.—The loss of the Burmese was severe; that of the British trifling.

Martaban is a sea port town, the capital of a province of the Burman Empire of the same name, lon. 97. 30, lat. 16. 30, N. The province is situated between Pegue and Siam, and fell into the hands of the Burmese in 1745. Its principal produce is pepper, cardamoms, rice, salt and fish.

From English Papers to the 21st April. On the 19th, there was a debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill. Sir Francis Burrell opened the debate, and he was followed by Mr. Banks, who moved that it be read a second time that day six months. This motion was seconded and supported by Mr. Peel. At one o'clock, after six or eight members had spoken, the debate was adjourned to the 21st. Mr. Scarlett presented a petition in favour of the Catholic Claims, from the Sergeants at Law at the English Bar. A great number of petitions against the claims were also presented.

A proposal is under consideration by Government for an improved system of conveying the foreign mails. The plan suggested would extend to their most distant possessions in every quarter of the globe. It is calculated that the rapidity of conveyance would be such as to produce an average saving of two months' interest on the aggregate amount of foreign remittances. Three years are required for completing the arrangements necessary for establishing a general communication with every point from which foreign mails are received. The decision of Government on this proposition was expected daily.

The ship Iphigenia, has sailed for Buenos Ayres, with upwards of one hundred artisans for that place.

Sir John Thomas Cochrane, Knt. Captain in the Royal Navy, is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland.

General Mina has left London for the sea coast, by advice of Sir Astley Cooper, having been found very unwell, and it being considered that the sea baths and the change of air would be very beneficial to his health.

On the 21st, a general reprieve for Mr. Savery, who was to have been executed on the 22d, for forgery, was sent to Bristol by express.

Among the improvements for the embellishment of the Metropolis, is one for the lighting the names of streets and the church clocks during the hours when otherwise they are useless.

The Ship Canal Company have purchased for £60,000 seven miles of the Taunton and Bridgewater Canal, nearest to Bridgewater, which exactly suits the direction of their Canal. This will give a part of the Ship Canal to Taunton, which will thus be rendered in effect a sea port.

A company is formed to work the celebrated Potoci Mines.

The Directors of the Colombian Agricultural Association are making arrangements for sending to Columbia a number of Scotch and Irish Emigrants.

LONDON, April 16.—A new company has made its appearance to day, entitled "The Honduras Company." The objects of which are cultivation of Indigo, the cutting of Mahogany and dye Woods. The Company have made arrangements for the occupation of very considerable tract of eligible land. Capital £1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of £100 each; which were sold to day at a premium of 25 to 3 per cent.

The illustrious Humboldt, says a Liverpool paper, is the president of an Association for opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. There are two associations, totally unconnected with each other for opening communications between the two oceans. The association of which Humboldt is President, proposes to cut a Ship Canal by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the State of Mexico; the other intends to perform a similar work by the Lake Nicaragua in the State of Guatemala.

The News Papers of Edinburgh have fairly frightened Kean from his Engagement in that capital. He had been playing at Manchester but no Ladies appeared in the Theatre.

Mr. Henry Drummond, the Banker, has founded and endowed at his own expense; a professorship of political economy at Oxford. The salary is £150 per annum.

The Auction duties on the sale of the Duke of Ormonde's Estates produced £12,700.

A general public Cemetery is about to be erected at Liverpool. It is to contain 24,000 square yards; the form an oblong square, and surrounded with a wall 13 feet high.

The Nottingham Trade is so good, that many females earn from thirty shillings to two pounds per week.

The Weavers of Coventry are full of business. Those who work in the patent looms earn three to four pounds per week, but those engaged in common looms do not get more than 10s per week—so much for improved machinery. The poor rates in Coventry have fallen from 1s 6d to 5d in the pound.

Letters from Gibraltar, of 1st of April, state, that the ports of Andalusia had been opened for the admission of foreign grain, flour and pulse; that all the wheat at Gibraltar, 45,000 fanegas, had been bought up at high prices, and that generally, a great impulse had been given to the trade.

The Paris papers are striving hard to prove in the teeth of the official accounts published in London, that no reliance is to be placed upon the decisive victory of the troops of Bolivar, in December last.

In Paris they are carrying on with great spirit the formation of new Streets and rows of Houses. Not far from the Champs Elysees, a large mass of houses is erecting, which is popularly termed Quartier de Louvres.

The famous French Song Writer, Beranger, has sold another volume, containing 52 Songs, for 22,000 francs.

The indelible work entitled "The true System of Europe respecting Greece and America."

Two metal Tablets of a Date 709 years before christ, and on which is engraved, in ancient Greek, an account of the Music feast at Epyrie (Corinth) in the same year have been lately discovered.

The Navy Board has contracted for a sufficient quantity of shipping, to convey from Cork to Quebec, 2600 emigrants, with their wives and families. The ships are appointed to sail from thence in two divisions, 30th April and 10th of May.

Greece.

Napoli di Romania, Feb. 27 N. S. (Official).—The fleet of the Pacha of Egypt has landed 6000 men near Navatin. The fleet of itself consists of 59 sail. However, our troops attacked them and repulsed them as far as Modon. The day after to-morrow, two squadrons are to leave Hydra. Sactouris will command one of them, and has orders to proceed against the above mentioned fleet; and the other squadron, commanded by Miaulis, will go to observe the movements of the fleet of Constantinople. The best spirit reigns among the people; the soldiery is full of enthusiasm, & without doubt, we shall have soon to announce to you a glorious victory. The Amphitrite, Capt. Bruce, arrived here two days ago. Colocotroni, Delhiani, Sessimi, and other Anti-Patriots, were sent to Hydra a few days ago, to remain there in custody, in the Convent of St. Elias, till their trial will have taken place.

The following is an extract of a letter from Alexandria of the 7th of March.—The Turco-Egyptian squadron, commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, on leaving Marmora for Sala, and carrying with it all its troops, to effect a landing at Modon and Coron, was overtaken by a violent tempest, and dispersed on all sides. Part took refuge at Cyprus, and Rhodes, and another part on the coast of Africa.—Eighteen or nineteen vessels are returned here, and about twenty are off Modon.

We have cheering intelligence from Greece. Accounts from Napoli di Romania of March 12, Cephalonia, March 11, and Zante March 21, all confirm the statement, (of which we have before published a rumor) that the Egyptians who landed at Modon, had been completely beaten. The Cephalonia account adds, "that Ibrahim Pacha him-

self is blocked up in the fortress of Modon. His troops only landed in Greece to meet their death. Among those who have been taken prisoners are many Europeans, especially Frenchmen, among whom there is a General. What a terrible stigma for their country!" The intelligence as conveyed from Zante, is as follows: "The Arab troops who were landed at Modon, manure with their corpses the fine olive plains of that place. According to all the letters which we have received to-day from the Peloponnesus they have been almost entirely destroyed or taken prisoners. The Greeks have made a rich booty. A division of the Greek fleet, of seven vessels of war and five fire ships, have shut up the division of the Egyptian fleet in the Gulph of Coron, and only wait for a favorable wind to send the fire ships against them. The President, T. Conduriottis, with 10,000 men, is already marching against Patras. We learn, also, that the Hydriotes having heard of the arrival of a part of the Turkish fleet in the Straits of the Dardanelles, sent forty vessels to oppose them. The campaign already augurs badly for the Turks, and we may soon expect very favorable intelligence."

The Frankfurt Journal of April 14, contains accounts from various quarters, of the arrival of a Turkish squadron, on the 20th February, at Modon, which is said to consist of seven frigates, nine brigs, & other vessels, containing 8,000 troops. It is also affirmed, that there are at Candia, 200 other vessels, ready to sail with more considerable forces, and that 50,000 men are encamped in the environs of Larissa. As the date of the defeat of the Egyptians at Modon, is not given, we have no mean of judging whether this account does not refer to the armament of Ibrahim Pacha. But be this as it may, the Greeks are described as beholding these formidable preparations, without the least dismay.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Sir Carmichael Smith, Sir Geo. C. Hoste, Lieut. Colonels, and Capt. Harris, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, arrived in this City on their route to Quebec, to join Col. Duford, commanding Royal Engineer, for the purpose of proceeding on a tour of inspection of the fortifications of the Canadas.—New York.

From the Greenville Town. Economist. Trial for Murder.—On Thursday the 17th inst, at the Circuit Court in Jonesborough, before Judge Scott, came on the trial of DAVID GREER, for the murder of Higgins, in November last, which lasted the whole of two days, and was the subject of much curiosity, from the well known singular character of the prisoner. Not having been present at the trial, we cannot pretend to give any thing like a regular delineation of its proceedings. We have collected some of the prominent incidents from conversation with a gentleman who was present during a greater part of it, and here give them to our readers.

A great number of witnesses were examined both on the part of the state and on the part of the prisoner. It appeared from the testimony that Greer had, for about 30 years past, lived a secluded life on and near the top of the Bald Mountain. There seemed to have been a vein of singularity running through all his notions, his manner of living, &c. He was very hospitable to strangers when they came to see him, and he was frequently visited by the curious, who were attracted by the desire to see the strange man of the mountain, whose fame was spread through all the surrounding country. In his dealings he was uncommonly exact, and an unyielding adherence to truth and honesty was a marked trait in his character.—He had many years ago gone to the top of the Bald Mountain, where there are several hundred acres of land entirely destitute of a tree or shrub, (yet the soil good and covered with grass,) where he planted a corn and potatoe patch, which he surrounded with a ditch, to secure them from intrusion; but finding on the experience of one season, that his crops could not come to maturity, in consequence of the coldness of the area in which they were located, he abandoned the top of the mountain, and came some distance down its side, where he took up his residence, built a mill, and made many domestic regulations for his convenience and comfort, some of which showed the work of an ingenious hand. His mill was made on a small construction, was kept in motion by the water of a small mountain stream, and would grind from half a bushel to a bushel of grain per day. He once erected an iron manufactory on the mountain. He was a man of uncommon physical strength, and had performed feats entirely within himself, in the erection of his buildings and machinery, which it was judged would have required the strength of four or five common men to perform.

Greer is, on his father's side, of Turkish descent. He has a good education, and was esteemed, when in his youth, a young man of fine talents. But the unfaithfulness of the object of his affection, and the thus unhappy termination of a "love affair," gave him an aversion for society; and settling alone on the Bald Mountain, he took up the idea that he was the monarch and sole proprietor of it, established lines, marking the extent of his dominions, and declared himself independent of any other human government. A tax was once levied on him by direction of the court of Buncombe county, within the bounds of which was some of his property. He refused to pay the tax, waged war against the court by whose order it was levied, went to the court house while the court was in session, stoned the magistrates off the bench, and then returned unmolested to his kingdom, crowned with the laurels of victory, where he was ever afterwards permitted to remain free from the visitation of tax-gatherers. He established an entry taker's office, exacting a certain sum of money from every man who brought his cattle into his dominions for the benefit of the range, and assigned to each a certain portion of land, which he designated by some particular name, as Hazel Patch, Haw Thicket, &c. &c. This regulation was generally acceded to without dispute, by those who took their stock thither. He some time ago drafted a constitution for a government on his own plan, which was exhibited in court as evidence to establish his lunacy.

The origin of his antipathy against Higgins was a disagreement in their trading. Greer conceived that Higgins had told him a falsehood, and he had treasured in his mind a powerful aversion for lying. The quarrel between them became so high that they proceeded to blows; after which Greer applied to a magistrate and had his antagonist arrested, as he has himself since avowed, for the sole purpose of having a good chance to shoot him, while he was under arrest. He professes to believe that it is not wrong to kill a "bad man," and upon this ground justifies his conduct.—His first shot proved unsuccessful; when he unperceived got ahead of the party again, and from a waste house near the road where they were to pass along on their way to the magistrate's, shot Higgins dead on the spot. He was arrested by the constable, Mr. Erwin, assisted by Mr. Cooper, who had been aiding the constable to apprehend and convey Higgins to trial, after a violent resistance, (in which it became necessary to maim him, by shooting him through the hand,) and committed to prison in Jonesborough for trial.

The case was ably argued by the counsels on both sides. The ground of defence assumed by the counsel for the prisoner was his insanity, to prove which many evidences had been given by the witnesses in the course of the examination. The judge concluded his charge to the jury about 8 o'clock on Friday evening. The jury retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict of acquittal in consequence of insanity. A bond was given to the court for the prisoner's keeping the peace one year, and he was set at liberty.

As soon as he was discharged from custody, he took up the line of march for his mountain kingdom. We understand it is contemplated by some of the gentlemen who attended the trial, to make out a report of it, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, for publication in pamphlet form. It is hoped this will be carried into effect. From what our informant states of the evidence given in, we might thus be furnished with an authentic history of the life of one of the most singular and extraordinary men of the present age.

From the Burlington, Vt. Centinel of May 13. Launch.—The steamboat General Green, belonging to the Champlain Ferry Company, was launched from the ship yard in Shelburn Bay, on Thursday afternoon.—We would congratulate our citizens and the public generally, on the prospect of a speedy, safe and certain communication, by means of this boat between the opposite shores of Lake Champlain at this place. The want of such a communication has long been felt, but within a few years past has greatly increased, in consequence of

the rapid settlement of the northern and western sections of the States of N. York and Vermont, and a corresponding increase of travel and commercial intercourse. The power of steam is, perhaps, the only power capable of overcoming the difficulty, and producing that certainty and safety which the growing importance of the country requires. No where has nature been more prodigal of her favors than to the region of country bordering upon Lake Champlain. The Lake itself is by far the most beautiful body of water in America, perhaps in the world, and the scenery presented to the eye from either shore, is on an extended scale—most magnificently grand. In the quantity and richness of its iron ore, that part of New York which skirts its western border may emphatically be considered the Russia; while in the quantity, variety and richness of its marble, the corresponding section of Vermont, may be considered the Italy of America.

DOMESTIC.

The Congress of the United States has lately sanctioned the application of a part of the surplus revenue for Canals and roads. It is in contemplation to open a Canal from Boston to the Connecticut River and to Albany.—The following communication from the General Govt. to the Govt. of Connecticut on the subject of a Canal from the Connecticut River to Lake Memphremagog was laid before the Legislature of Connecticut in the Assembly of the present month. Lake Memphremagog empties into the St. Francis near Sherbrooke. Boats now go from the St. Lawrence to within a short distance of Sherbrooke, with a few intervals along the Richelieu and the St. Francis; Lower Canada would have by means of this proposed Canal and the Champlain Canal already made a water communication to the sea at Boston by the Connecticut River and at New York. From Mr. Huskisson's Resolutions it may be that Lower Canada may also have a surplus revenue, and, if it were possible to derive some means which would insure a proper responsibility and economy in the management and expenditure, it could not be better applied than in improving our water communications by the St. Lawrence and its tributary Streams.—Mismanagement and Jobs are the Rocks upon which all our worthy attempts at improvements have split; with us private interest has been suffered to take precedence of the public interest which it ought only to follow.—Quebec Gazette.

"The practicability of a water communication from Boston to Montreal and Quebec, by the way of the Middlesex canal and Merrimack river, up to Pemigewasset, or by the Winnipisogee, and Squam Ponds, to Plymouth, thence to the Connecticut by Baker's river, and a canal thence by the Passumpsic, Barton River, Memphremagog lake and St. Francis river, to the St. Lawrence, seems to be no longer doubted by those who have attended to the examination of the subject. The fund of information derived from Mr. McDuffie, a professed surveyor, and practical engineer, was of the most satisfactory nature. He demonstrates, by an exact observation of the whole, and an actual survey of the greater part of the route, that the plan is practicable, and much easier of accomplishment than has been generally supposed. The importance of the undertaking must be apparent to every one who considers that this route is through the very heart of New Hampshire, the northern, but important and productive part of Vermont, and through the centre, and decidedly the best part of Lower Canada—striking the lake St. Peters, which communicates with the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. The whole distance from Boston to this point is about 300 miles, or 350 to Montreal; all but about 100 of which is now navigable for boats and small craft—and for supplying water for the locks and canals the remaining distance, there are streams and bodies of water very conveniently situated.—Hampshire Patriot.

The weather for a few days past has been beautiful; vegetation is making the most extraordinary progress, and much of the farmer's labour is done. Some kinds of trees are nearly in leaf, and several in full bloom. The meadows are luxuriant, and the wheats in some places have shot up so fast that they wave in the wind. Quebec Gazette, 23d. May.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

- ARRIVED. May 21.—Brig Union, Stranger, 7th April from London to Wm. Patton, in ballast. —Ship Lady Howard, Thompson, 11th do. from London, to R. Wood & Co in ballast. —Brig Albion, Dunn, 5th April from Dublin, to order, in ballast. 22.—Bark Royal George, Ward, 12th of April from Hull, to W. Patton, in ballast. —Bark Rising Sun, Pisard, 58 days from Newcastle, to P. Burnett, cargo, coals. —Bark Argyle, Gosnar, 12th April from Waterford, to Wm. Price, with salt, 41 settlers. —Brig Jean, Inuis, 6th April from London, to B. T. Gillum, general cargo. —Brig Nymph, Teoward, 11th April from Liverpool, to J. Farrow, general cargo. —Brig Horatio, Sparks, 48 days from Liverpool, to C. Holt, general cargo. —Brig Dew-Drop, Wokes, 7th April from London, to Gillespie & Co. general cargo. —Brig John & William, Dickson, 20th April from Dublin, to Garden & Co. with salt, 79 settlers. —Bark Indian, Turnbull, 4th April from Hull to Lemuresier, in ballast. —Brig Christian, Christian, 20th April from Mary-Port to J. Leather & Co. —Bark Quebec Packet, Atkinson, 5th April from London, to H. Atkinson, general cargo. —Brig Hibernia, Green, 6th April from Liverpool, to McNider & Co. general cargo. —Bark Maria, Elsworth, 17th April from Waterford, to Hy. Atkinson, in ballast, 223 settlers. —Bark Kingston, Ays, 10th April from Hull, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast. —Brig Lord Exmouth, Congdon, 8th April from Plymouth, to Wm. Price, in ballast. —Bark Dwina, Yule, 18th April from Peterhead, to Moir & Co. in ballast. —Bark Hawkesbury, Biggs, 56 days from London, to Hancock & Cringan, in ballast. —Schooner Marine, Trode, 27th April from Halifax, to Finlay & Co. with rum. —Schooner Francis, Newbold, 26th April from Bermuda, to Moir & Co. with rum. —Schooner Nancy, Bell, 23d April from Halifax, to Finlay & Co. with rum. —Schooner President, White, 10th April from Halifax, to Mr. Douglas, with rum. 23.—Brig Industry, Sabiston, 6th April from Jamaica, to Patterson & Weir, with rum and sugar. —Schooner Providence, Cheverlis, 23th April from Halifax, Mr. Dubord, with sugar and molasses. A Brig and Schooner arrived this morning but are not yet reported.

CLEARED.

- May 21.—Ship Mary Ann, Laidley, Liverpool. Ship Chitto, Gallice, Bristol. Ship Hopewell, Dobson, Bristol. Brig Procter, Arnold, Southampton.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

- In the Jean, from London, Mr. & Mrs. Gillam, and sister, and Miss Simpson. In the Quebec Packet, from do. Mr. Biron. In the Hibernia, from Liverpool, Mr. Woodman, Mrs. Slack and family, and Mrs. Rooh. In the Dwina, from Peterhead, Mr. Brant. In the President, from Halifax, Mr. Douglas. In the Fancy, from do. Mr. C. Nolet. In the Industry, from Jamaica, Mr. G. Lane. In the Lord Exmouth, from Plymouth, Mrs. Bright and 8 settlers.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR,

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MAY 28, 1825

LONDON Papers to the 21st. April have been received at New-York. The defeat by the Greeks of the Egyptians who had been landed in the Morea is confirmed; and the confidence felt by the Greeks in their superiority is a guarantee of their final triumph.

The Catholic question was before the House on the 21st April. The next arrivals will announce its fate.

We regret we did not receive No. 8, of the Truth Teller, nor No. 6—we have not been able to continue Dr. Doyle's Evidence. We should hope that when this meets the eye of the Editor, he would be kind enough to supply this want.

Nor have we received No. 20 of the Globe & Emerald, this we consider a great loss; and have only to hope with respect to the Editor of that paper as we do with respect to the Editor of the Truth Teller.

We have inserted certain evidence which is alleged to have been given by Mr. Wilmot Horton, before a Committee of the House of Commons. This evidence relates principally to the subject of emigration from Ireland to this country. Speaking of the improved condition of the emigrants in Canada with regard to their religion and its consequences, he is led to speak of the religious establishments in this Province. His errors and misconceptions on this subject appear so gross that we can scarcely believe the report of the evidence genuine.

1. He wants to draw a distinction between the Protestant Religion established by Law, and the Catholic Religion as merely a concurrent one. The whole phraseology of his evidence abounds in official verbosity. Here he is anxious to make a distinction; but he cannot. The Catholic Religion is established by law. The Clergy can enforce their dues in a Court of Law.

2. He says the Catholic establishment is provided for by large grants of land! Excepting the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, there is not a foot of land in the Province appropriated to the support of the Catholic establishment.

3. He says the lands set aside for the Catholic Clergy are decidedly more productive than those set aside for the Protestants! This must be agreeable intelligence for the Catholic Clergy. As Mr. Horton no doubt is both just and intelligent, it would be well done to invite him to the Province as soon as possible, and procure his personal aid in discovering these fruitful lands. When discovered, his justice will certainly assist the gentlemen Clergy in obtaining the usufruct of them. In return for his good offices they cannot do less than proclaim him the "Provincial Guest." But did any one but Mr. Horton ever hear of such a provision for the Catholic Clergy of this Province?

4. He says the Catholic Clergy receive some tax from Land in lieu of tithes. The Catholic Clergy do not receive the tithes certainly, for they are only entitled to the 20th bushel of grain. But what they receive is of the nature of tithes. It is a certain proportion, though a small one, of the increase.

It is scarcely to be credited that the Under Secretary for the Colonies could entertain such errors. If he does in truth entertain them, it only proves how difficult it is for gentlemen so remote to interfere with judgment in the domestic affairs of these Provinces.

Abstract of the Provincial Statutes for 1815—(Continued.)
DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAWS.

Chap. 5. An Act for the more certain and expeditious distribution of the printed Acts of the Legislature of this Province. (22d March 1825.)

1. Clerk of the Legislative Council, is without delay to transmit printed copies of the Laws of each Session to the Clerks of the Peace for the respective Districts. Clerk of the Peace to transmit a sufficient number to the several personage houses in the Country Parishes, and to distribute them among the officers having a right to the same who shall reside in the Town where the Clerk of the Peace resides, or who shall reside in the several Township of the District.

3. The Church Wardens (Marguilliers en charge) on the first Sunday succeeding the day on which the printed copies shall have been left at the parsonage house, shall give notice thereof, at the door of the Parish Church, at the issue of the forenoon service, and that the persons being entitled may obtain them.

4. The Secretary of the Province or Deputy, within 15 days after each Session, shall transmit to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, and to the several Clerks of the Peace a list of the several Justices of the Peace for the several Districts. Also the Adjutant General of Militia, within the same period is to transmit to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, and to the Clerks of the Peace, a list of Militia entitled to printed copies.

5. This Act to be in force until the 1st May 1826 and no longer.

The propriety of distributing the Laws of each Session in a degree sufficient to produce a general acquaintance with them can not be disputed.

The expense of the regulation no doubt is fully compensated by the benefit which it produces. But it is proper that the expense should not be more than the object requires, and that the Legislature intended. Upon this point it may not be useless to consider how the case actually stands.

The Act which is above set forth directs copies to be sent in sufficient numbers to the personage Houses, and to be distributed to those entitled to receive them—the Provincial Act of 1793 cap. 1st. specifies the following functionaries as entitled to receive them, viz.—The Governor, or Administrator—the Lieut. Governor—Legislative Councillors—Members of the Assembly—Executive Councillors—Judges of the King's Bench—Clerks of the Courts—Sheriff—Coroners—Justices of the Peace—Field Officers and Captains of Militia.

The Act of 1803, cap. 4. further specifies every Rector, Curé, Vicaire, Priest or Minister. It also enacts that no more than one copy shall be given to any one person, and that the copy of every Law received by the Captains of Militia or the Clergy shall be transmitted to their successors.

We understand that of the Laws of the last Session there have been transmitted to Mr. Delisle, the Clerk of the Peace, for the use of the district of Montreal, 750 Copies.

The list of the Justices of the Peace furnished to Mr. Delisle comprehend the Legislative & the Executive Councillors of the Province, and the Judges of the King's Bench for the 5 Districts who are also Justices of the Peace, and gives a number amounting to 243

The list of the Officers of Militia furnished and which comprehends all the Legislative and Executive Councillors, Judges of the King's Bench, Justices of the Peace, Members of the Assembly, Clerks of the Courts, Sheriffs, & Coroners, who are field officers or captains, amounts to 429

Making together 770
It is proper to sift these two lists and make the necessary extracts in order that what the law forbids may not be done, and that the expense of surplus numbers may be saved.

List of Justices of the Peace of Montreal containing the Councillors & Judges stated at 248

On examining the Quebec Almanack we find—to be deducted, Legislative Councillors, absent, dead, or residing out of the District. 23
Executive Councillors 1 out of the Province, 2 residing at Quebec. 3
Judges, dead or residing out of District. 4
Justices of the Peace not included in the foregoing—dead, residing out of District, or not qualified. 72
List of the Militia Officers. 429
Deduct—being provided for as Legislative or Executive Councillors, Judges, or Justices of Peace, or as being dead—residing out of the Province, or out of the District. 79

181 677
Deduct 131

There number entitled 496
Add of the 24 members of the Assembly.—The rest being provided for as Executive Councillor—Justices and Militia Officers. 6

Clerk of the Court for this District. 1
Sheriff. 1
Coroner provided for as J.P. Catholic Clergy. 63
Episcopalians. 12
Presbyterians. 6
Methodists. 5

560
Justices of Peace qualified & omitted. 9
Officers of Militia omitted. 6

605
This number deducted from the number sent down leaves a surplus of 145.

A similar analysis would, we presume, shew a surplus in the other Districts.

The duty of the Clerk of the Peace is clearly defined, and he is responsible that the copies are distributed according to Law. The Legislature manifestly intended that the utmost economy should be used. The surplus numbers calculated in proportion to Montreal may produce perhaps an unnecessary cost of about £200 per an: which the Legislature might dispose of, to purposes more publicly beneficial—we make no doubt that the Clerk of the Peace for this District will perform his duty.

THE WELLDAN CANAL.

During last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada—a Bill was passed, authorising the Welland Canal Company to augment their capital from £40,000 (the sum originally stipulated as requisite to form a Boat navigation between Lakes Erie and Ontario.) to £200,000. By this augmentation it is in contemplation to open a Canal of such a size as will admit Lake Sloops of the usual draught of water to pass and thereby save the expense of unloading and reloading in Canal Boats. At a late hour of their Session we find the House of Assembly of Upper Canada pledging themselves in a resolution to provide the Government with the means of either advancing a loan or taking shares to the amount of £25,000 to forward this highly important undertaking.

By this work immense inland seas will be connected, and the largest extent of inland navigation in the known world be laid open. The whole coast of these two Lakes embraces an extent of 1122 miles, which will by this Canal be connected through its whole length; and give an inland trade of no minor consequence. Besides, we may view this as only the first link of connection in the chain which will at a future day join Lake Superior, the Lake of the Woods, and all the tributary streams which fall into them.

The route is decided upon which was formerly a matter of contention; the Canal is to disemogue at the 12 Mile Creek in Lake Ontario. The Company have very judiciously limited the quantity of Stock to be held by Citizens of the United States to £50,000 all of which was readily subscribed for in New York City alone.—M. Gaz.

Lake Erie closes up with ice drawn down by the current in Niagara River, many miles above Buffalo, and remains barred up from four to six weeks later than the other part of the Lake every season, during which time we can enter the mouth of Grand River, and draw off one-sixth of the yearly Transit, under any circumstance.

C. Courant.

The imports to New Brunswick during the year 1824, were 914 vessels measuring 219,567 Tons, and navigated by 9961 men. The value of their cargoes £514,557 sterling. The exports during the same period, were 838 vessels measuring 227,720 Tons, and navigated by 10,014 seamen. The value of their cargoes is estimated at £332,043 sterling. But to this amount of exports there is to be added 60 new vessels which were built during the year, within the province, and sent home for sale as remittances for British merchandise, or for owners carrying on the lumber trade in the Province. These vessels measured 16,493 Tons, which at £10 per ton amounts to £164,930, which has to be added to the value of the cargoes exported making the whole exports £526,923, an extraordinary amount for a population not much exceeding 74,000 persons. Among the imports we find an immense quantity of bread stuffs, viz. 22,159 barrels of wheat flour, 12,678 Bbls. Rye Flour, 2333 Bbls. Bread, 55,179 bushels of flour and 15,677 Bbls. of Meal, and 11,394 Barrels of Beef and Pork.

All these might have been supplied from the Canadas, and would constitute an article of commerce for these provinces. It deserves farther to be mentioned that of this quantity of Bread stuffs the far greater portion appears to have been consumed, for among the exports we find only 1069 barrels of Flour, and 147 of bread.

The consumption of Rum seems to have been very great, amounting to upwards of 350,000 gallons, and other spirituous liquors nearly in proportion. In the foregoing statement we observe the Port of St. Andrews and several others we believe is not included. Assuredly a province requiring so many articles which the Canadas could furnish, is not unmeriting our notice.—And if any means be adopted to facilitate the intercourse between them—the Legislatures of each ought to go hand in hand in promoting it.—M. Gazette.

A Brig belonging to Henry & Bethune is to be launched to-day, at Two o'Clock, at M. Young's Ship Yard.

The Brig Niagara arrived at this Port yesterday from Greenock—with 180 Passengers.

ALL those who are indebted to Mr. FRANÇOIS XAVIER DEZERY, Notary, of this City, are requested to pay the amount of their Debts, and those having demands against him, are requested to send in their Accounts, at his residence, St. Gabriel Street. Jr. PAPINEAU. 3ins. Montreal, 28th May, 1825.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. SERVANT Man. None need apply who cannot produce good recommendations. Apply at this Office. 1 ins. Montreal, 28th May, 1825.

Auction Sales.

BY A. L. MACNIDER, & JAS. SCOTT.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) on the Wharf, Point à Callière, the following Articles now landing from on board the Brig Jean, from Greenock.
32 Puncheons fine old Jamaica spirits.
2 do Leeward-Island Rum.
4 do Real Holland Gin.
1 do best Cognac Brandy.
8 Hhds. dbl. patent refined Sugar.
100 Boxes Soap.
50 Boxes Bloom Raisins.
50 Boxes Mustard.
50 Bags Store Salt.
40 doz. Claret Wine.
Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT, 28th May, 1825. A. & B.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st Inst. at the Stores of the Subscribers, will be sold:—
An extensive Assortment of SPRING GOODS.
Sale to commence at ONE o'clock precisely.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT, 28th May, 1825. A. & B.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 1st June, at the Subscribers Stores, will be sold:—
5 Pipes Cognac Brandy.
3 do Hollands Gin.
7 do Fayal Madeira Wine.
5 Puncheons best Molasses.
10 Hhds. Assorted Crockery.
5 do do Glassware.
1 Hhd } Loaf Sugar.
1 Case }
5 Barrels best London Vinegar.
15 Boxes Mould Candles.
50 do do Raisins.
8 Barrels do.
50 Kegs White Paint.
Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT, 28th May, 1825.

ON SATURDAY next, the 4th June, at the Stores of Messrs. Handyside, Brothers & Co, without reserve.
50 Hhds Glassware.
Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT, Montreal, 28th May 1825.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
LOT AND CREDIT SALE,
Worthy the Attention of Purchasers.

WILL be Sold on MONDAY, 6th June, at the New Stores of the Subscribers, positively without reserve.

10 Trunks India Goods—Consisting of Black and Col'd. Lutestrings & Sarsnets, India Bandanna Hdkfs. Black Sattins, Birds Eye & Black Silk Hdkfs. Silk Gowns, &c. &c.
50 Cases Strip Cottons, Checks, Bengalis, Derris, Two Blue & Turkey Stripes.
12 Cases Light Ground, Mourning & Buff Shawls, Turkey Red Hdkfs. Bandannas, Palliatcs and Madras Hdkfs.
10 Cases Light Ground & Mourning Calicoes, 5 Trunks Garment & Furniture Calicoes.
5 Cases 2 & 4 Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton and Loom Shirtings.
3 Cases Brown Hollands, Nos. 1, 2, & 3,
5 Trunks Ladies & gentlemen's cotton Hosiery
3 Cases Light & Dark Ground Imitation Shawls,
5 do. Fine & Common Irish Linens,
10 Bales Fustians, Pillows & Barragons.
10 do. 7 Nankeens, Tom & Jerry & Satin Stripes, Black, White & Olive.
5 Cases striped & Plain col'd, Jeans, & white Drills,
2 do. Plain & fashionable Vestings, & 1 case of Quilings.
2 do. Velvetens & Corduroys,
10 Bales Fig'd. & Plain Bombazettes (assorted colours.)
15 Cases fine & common Hats,
10 Trunks Ladies & gentlemen's shoes.
10 Trunks & Cases, Consisting of Sewing Silks, Twist, Threads, Tapes, Pins, Cotton Balls, Needles, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,
15 bales superfine, fine and common Cloths, colours black, blue drab & olive.
5 Cassimeres, grey, blue, and black.

CONDITIONS,
Purchasers under £25, cash,
£25 to £50, 3 months.
£50 to £100, 3 do.
£100 and upwards 4 months,
On furnishing the Brokers with approved endorsed Notes.

Catalogues of the whole will be ready 2 days previous to sale.
Sale each day at ONE o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON, 28th May, 1825. A. & B.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, will be Sold at the Store of the Subscribers—positively without reserve—A general assortment of Choice New Goods, per the late arrivals,

—COMPRISING—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Banagons, Nankeens, White Drills, Striped Cottons, Checks, Gingams, Derris, Cottonades, White Cottons, Sheetings, Brown Hollands, Muslins, Lenoes, White & Poland Cambrics, Lutestrings, Sarsenets, Levantines, Bandanna Hdkfs. Black Silk do.; Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c. &c. &c.
With a great variety of other articles.
Sale at ONE o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON, 28th May, 1825. A. & B.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG Man to attend a Retail Store in the Country, who understands the English and French languages, and who can be well recommended. Inquire at this Office. May 28th, 1825. 2 ins.

Auction Sales.

BY EDWARD PREGEN.
WILL be Sold at the Subscriber's Stores—on MONDAY next, the 30th Inst.
A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in Beavertees, Fustians, Nankeens, Jeans, Bed Ticks, Cambrics, Loom Shirting, Book and Jaconet Muslins, Hair Cord & Furniture Dimities, Braces, Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c.
—LIKEWISE—
3 Cases London Prints,
2 do. Medium Checks,
3 do. Col'd. Cambrics,
1 do. Navy Blue Prints,
2 Bales Col'd. Fig'd. Bombazettes,
160 Ps. India Nankeens—Long Ps. &c. &c.
Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.
EDWARD PREGEN, Auctioneer, Montreal, 28th May, 1825.

BY AUSTIN CUVILLIER.
AT his Office, on MONDAY next, at one o'Clock, will be sold,—The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a person removing, consisting of Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Tables Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Silver Spoons, Harness &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
60 Kegs Paint, assorted colours,
Lined Oil in kegs—Seal Oil in Hhds.,
1 Chest and 2 barrels Green Tea.
3 Barrels Pitch.

AFTER WHICH
A general assortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the Season.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, 28th May, 1825. A. & B.

AT His Office, on TUESDAY WEDNESDAY & Thursday next, at ONE o'Clock, will be sold,
A very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, recently imported.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, 28th May 1825. A. & B.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
100 TONS LIVERPOOL SALT afloat.
Paints & Oil, Iron & Steel.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, A. & B.

THE Subscriber having determined to establish himself in this City, as Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, informs the manufacturers, and the Merchants, that he has taken the Stores of Mr. Peltier in Hospital Street, and will be ready on 1st June, to receive such Ashes, as may be confided to him for Inspection. He hopes by the assiduous exertions which he is determined to use for the interest of both buyer and seller to merit a share of the public patronage.
E. M. LEPROHON, Inspector. Montreal, 28th May, 1825.

E. C. TUTTLE,

STATIONER AND ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER, 54, St. Paul Street, corner of the Old-Market.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he received from London by the fall arrivals an assortment of

STATIONARY,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:
Imperial, Super-Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap Writing Paper, of the best quality, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Waste and Letter Books, &c. &c., which will be made into Books, in a neat and strong manner, with the best English materials, and Account Books Ruled and Bound conformable to any pattern, upon the shortest notice, and most reasonable prices.

—ALSO—
Hotpressed 4to Wove Post, Russia Leather and Morocco Common 4to Post, co Pocket Books, Folio Post, wove and laid, Refined Lead Pencils, Foolscap Paper, Durable Marking Ink, Note Paper, gilt edge, Backgammon Boards, Music Paper, Chess and Draft Men, Drawing Paper, different sizes, Concert Flutes, Ivory tipped and plain Patent do. do. 4 & 8 Keys, Ivory Boards, Velvet Paper Memorandum Tracing Paper, Books, Embossed Visiting Cards, Plain and Gilt Edge, do. do. Paint Boxes, 6, 12 and 18, Message Cards large and small, Camels Hair, Fitch and Sa- Quills and Portable Pens, ble Pencils, Large Inkstands, with tops, Roger's Patent Penknives, Wedgewood Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Waters & India Glass do. do. Rubber, Pewter, do., Wafer Seals, Office Tape and Ribbon, Ink, and Ink Powder, Steel Pens, Paper Cutters, &c. &c. &c.

Old Books re-bound with neatness and despatch, Visiting Cards neatly printed, Maps pasted upon linen, and neatly varnished.
All orders thankfully received, & punctually attended to. Montreal, March 5, 1825.

FOR LONDON.

THE Bark St. Lawrence, T. W. Harby, Master, now on her way from Quebec. She will be in Port and ready to take in a cargo in a few days.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on Board, or to BLACKWOOD & LAROCQUE. Montreal, 21st May, 1825. ff.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership carried on by J. Perrault, Senior, and J. Perrault, Junior, under the Firm of JULIEN PERRAULT & Co. is by mutual consent dissolved from the 1st. instant.—The same business will in future be continued by J. Perrault, Senior. All those indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay to J. Perrault, Junior, No. 8 St. Vincent Street, as usual, who is also authorised by the Subscriber, his former partner, to transact in his lieu, or absence, all kind of business, and sign his name
JULIEN PERRAULT, Senior. 18th May, 1825. 3 wks.

DRY WOOD.

DRY MAPLE 3 Feet long, delivered in the Purchaser's yard at \$4. & \$3 when delivered immediately from the Rafts, for Cash only, by JULIEN PERRAULT, Senior. Montreal, 14th May, 1825. 5 wks.

FOR SALE on favourable Terms, the well known Property of the late Dr. Tallam—Or to Let for one or more years, the House with the Garden, Yard, Stables, Shed and other Buildings thereunto attached.

The above Premises are situated in the very center for Business, on the Basin of Chambly, or would form a most delightful and desirable situation for a person wishing to enjoy the comforts of a Country residence—Entry now or first of May next.

Application to be made to Lt. Col. de Salaberry, or René Boileau Esqr. N. P. at Chambly, or to Dr. Kimber Montreal, 26th January, 1825. tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed his office from Notre Dame Street, in the house lately erected by Mr. Peltier, Senior, on the premises formerly possessed by Jean Marie Desforges, Saint Jean Street.

P. RITCHOT, N. P.
Montreal, 14th Jan. 1825. 3 wks.

CONCESSIONS.

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

THOMAS McCORD.
Montreal 4th Nov. 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Letter Carrier, and Messenger to the Post Office, and being regularly sworn to the faithful performance of his duty as such, and giving the required security, respectfully acquaints the public, that he will make his rounds for the collection of Letters in time for the Quebec Mail, from three o'clock, P. M. until 10 minutes before four. After the Post Office duties are performed, he proposes to collect debts and subscription monies; also to deliver Funeral Cards, Circular Letters, and messages which the nature of his business gives him a better opportunity of performing than those who are unacquainted with the town.

Letters and parcels intended to be delivered by the Subscriber, are requested to be directed to him at Mrs. GILLESPIES, New-Market.

WM. COLEMAN.

Montreal, 11th May, 1825. tf.

TENDERS for framing and raising the first spire of Pillars, and the Galleries of the new Catholic Parish Church, according to the plan and specifications thereof which on application will be shown and explained by the Architect James O'Donnell, Esqr. will be received until 4 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 13th Proximo, by

FR. ANT. LAROCQUE.

Montreal, 25th April, 1825.

N. B.—The Timber for the above work will be delivered to the Contractor at the Wood Yard of the Committee, and by him transported to the building as wanted. Two good Securities will be required—and they are to be named in the contract.

TENDERS for furnishing all the Cut Stone that will be required in 1826 for facing the New Catholic Parish Church, 32 feet in height, according to the plan and specifications thereof, which, on application, will be shown by James O'Donnell, Esqr. the Architect, will be received until 4 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 20th Proximo, by

FR. ANT. LAROCQUE.

Montreal, 25th April, 1825.

N. B.—Two good Securities will be required; and they are to be named in the tenders.

A VENDRE.

AUX termes les plus avantageux pour l'acquéreur—Une Maison ses dépendances, et Jardins, la résidence de feu Thomas McCord, Ecuier, au Faubourg Ste. Anne, avec autant de terrain y adjoignant que l'acquéreur désirera. La maison est le plus avantageusement distribuée, et le Jardin contient une Serre-Chaude Neuve, des Vignes et autres fruits d'espallier, (wall fruit) et généralement toutes autres commodités.

Une très petite partie du prix de l'acquisition sera requise immédiatement, le reste demeurera entre les mains de l'acquéreur pour un temps très considérable avec intérêt. Pour les particularités s'adresser à J. H. McCORD, Esqr. sur les lieux ou à son étude en cette ville.

Un certain nombre de lots de terre propres à y bâtir (environ 50) seront concédés à rente foncière seulement, si l'on fait immédiatement application.

Montreal, 17 Février, 1825. tf.

FOR SALE

ON the most advantageous terms to the purchaser the House, Premises and gardens, the residence of the late Thomas McCord, Esq. in St. Ann Suburbs, with any quantity of ground adjoining. The House is most commodiously fitted up, and the garden contains a New Hot House, Vinery, wall-fruit, and every convenience.

A very small part of the Purchase money will be required, the remainder will be left in the hands of the purchaser for any length of time on interest. For particulars apply to J. H. McCORD, Esq. on the premises or at his office in town.

A certain number of building lots, (only about 50) will be conceded for the rente foncière only, if immediately applied for.

Montreal 27th Feb. 1825. tf.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. PATRICK POWER, respectfully begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has taken two commodious Rooms in St. Paul's Street, No. 35, near the Exchange Coffee-House—where he intends to open an Evening School, on MONDAY the 8th inst, and where Young Men will receive instruction in all the necessary and polite Branches of Education, moderately. No expressions contrary to Religion or morality, will be allowed, but the strictest attention shall be paid, in forwarding the views of Young Men, in what ever sciences they may deem necessary for their future occupations in life.

Mr. P. will be assisted by a young gentleman, whose abilities are too well known to require further comment.

P. S.—School to open at 7, and finish at 9 o'clock.

Montreal, 12th Nov. 1824

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted for Newspapers &c. to the Proprietors of the late CANADIAN TIMES, since the 14th of February, 1824, are requested to pay the amount of their Respective Accounts to Mr. H. H. Cunningham, who is alone authorized to give acquittances.

EDWARD V. SPARHAWK.

Plattsburgh, April 9, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform Merchants and others, that he will, on the 1st. May next leave the employ of Messrs. A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT, and establish himself in this City as COMMISSION MERCHANT and AUCTIONEER, for which purpose, he has taken the well known premises presently occupied by Messrs. SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON. The experience he has acquired in that line of business, joined to the greatest assiduity, he flatters himself will insure him such support as he trusts his exertions will ever merit.

EDWARD PREGEN.

Montreal, 9th April, 1825. estf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AND Possession given immediately, a lot of ground at the canton of Chambly, on the road of St. John, containing two acres, in depth and one and a half in breadth, with a House of two stories of forty feet square, a large Stable, and other buildings thereon erected a spacious Garden with Fruit Trees therein planted, the whole inclosed with a Fence of Boards. For the conditions apply to Col. DE SALABERRY, at Chambly or to N. B. DOUCET, N. P. at Montreal.—Montreal, 19th. November, 1824. tf.

Fresh Superfine Genessee Flour.

THE Subscribers have just received 100 Barrels of the most superior quality of fresh Genessee Superfine pastry Flour, manufactured expressly for family use, also 300 Barrels fine middlings, and have on the way down, a few hundred Barrels of Upper Canada Superfine and fine Flour. In store a few hundred Barrels, Mess and Prime Pork, Mess and Prime Beef, Butter, Lard, Pitch, Tar, Pot and Pear Ashes, Salmon in Tierces and Barrels, Mackerel and Herrings.

All which are offered on terms as accommodating as possible, by the single Barrel or in any large quantities, Drafts on any of the large Commercial Towns in the United States, or on England bought and sold, as also foreign Bank notes, Gold and such kinds of Silver as bear a premium.—Cash advanced liberally as usual on receipt of Consignments.

HORATIO GATES, & Co.

Montreal, 8th May, 1824.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

St. François Xavier Street.

300 Reams Imperial Printing Paper

(Newspaper size.)

300 do. Medium do. do.

200 do. Foolscap.

200 do. Post.

300 do. Pot.

Diapers, and Russia Ducks, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Wrapping Paper, Paper Hangings, Leather, (for the use of Bookbinders,) Wall-boards, Gold Leaf, &c. &c.

CHARLES CUMMING.

Montreal, 6th July, 1824.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall assortment of GOODS in his line,—consisting of Ladies Drab and Black BEAVER BONNETS, trimmed in the most fashionable manner with Plumes.

Maid's do. do. do. do.
Gentlemen's best Waterproof BEAVER HATS, do. do. Imitation do. do.
Men's, Youth's & Boy's Plated & Naped Hats, Youth's & Boy's Drab & Green Under Hats.
Men's, Youth's and Boy's Wool Hats, Ladies', Men's and Youth's Hat Bodies, Black and White Skivers,

—ALSO—

Glue and Logwood :

With a general assortment of Hat Trimmings : all of which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

WM. EYDAM.

Montreal, 22nd. October 1824. tf.

LAPRAIRIE SEMINARY.

THE REV. ISAAC PURKISS begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that this Seminary will re-open, after the midsummer Vacation, on the first Monday in August.

Terms for board, washing, & tuition, in English French, Latin, Geography &c. &c. &c. £30 per annum.

As only a limited number of young Gentlemen can be received, three months notice is required, prior to the removal of any pupil.

Laprairie 18th July 1824.

POST-OFFICE.—The MAILS for the UNITED STATES will be made up on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Montreal, 4th Nov. 1824. POST-MASTER.

POST-OFFICE.—There frequently being a difference in the Time by PUBLIC CLOCKS, the Public is respectfully informed that the Post-Office hours are according to the Clock at the Protestant Episcopal Church,

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Montreal, 1st Dec. 1824. POST-MASTER.

FOR SALE.

BOILED LINSEED OIL, Paints, Putty, &c. Tar'd Cordage for Rafis, Ship and Battean Biscuit, Madeira and Port Wine in Pipes and Hhds. Plug Tobacco, 10 to the lb. Molasses, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Salmon and Herrings in Barrels.

ROBERT ARMOUR.

N. B.—Cash given for Flaxseed.

Montreal, April, 1825. —5ins.—

THE subscribing Public Notary has removed his Office to House No. 3, Saint James' street, the fourth door North of the Post-Office; where, independently of his professional duties, he will undertake to write Memorials, Petitions, Letters, Accounts, and close or open Mercantile Books on any of the established systems.

RICHARD O'KEEFE,

Public Notary.

Montreal, 5th May, 1825. 3 wks.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, Neatly executed at this office.

FOR SALE,

BY the undersigned CHARLES RACICOT, at his House, No. 136, Saint Paul Street, for Cash, one complete Set of the Provincial Laws; comprehending the Edits and Ordinances in ten quarto volumes, neatly bound in Calf—being two volumes of Edits and Ordinances, one volume containing the Ordinances of the old Legislative Council from 1777 to 1792 inclusive. Also the capitulations of Quebec and Montreal, the constitutions of 1774 and 1791, with several proclamations, &c. and seven volumes containing the Laws of our present Legislature from 1793 to 1824 inclusive.—N. B. It would just now be very difficult not to say next to impossible, to procure such a complete Set of the Provincial Laws; particularly the first eight or twelve years of our present Constitution, and the Edits and Ordinances in force in this Country.

CHARLES RACICOT.

Montreal, 30th April, 1825. 3 wks.

LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS WALLER having taken that commodious House in St. Paul Street, formerly inhabited by Judge Ogden, and now the property of James McGill Desrivieres Esq. purposes to receive under her charge YOUNG LADIES either as Boarders or Day Scholars, & with the best assistance, to conduct their Education in the several departments considered suitable for them.

TERMS,

BOARDERS.

Board and Education comprising Needle-Work, English Grammar, Writing Arithmetic, Reciting, Geography, History and use of the Globes, per Quarter. } £3 0 0

Washing, per Quarter, 1 0 0

To be paid in advance quarterly.

The Young Ladies will be taught to mend their own Clothes; or when mending shall not be performed by the Young Ladies themselves, it will be charged for at the most moderate rate.

Each Boarder to furnish a Table Spoon, and Tea Spoon, Bed, Bedding, and six Napkins.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Education in the course specified } £2 0 0

above per Quarter, } 0 7 6

Fuel for the Season, } 0 7 6

BOARDERS AND DAY SCHOLARS.

Music, 3 Lessons each week, — } £3 0

per Quarter, - - - - - } 2 0 8

Dancing, the usual terms, - - - } 2 6 0

No. 23, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FRUIT TREES, &c. &c. &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at his Nursery, Sanguenette Street St. Lawrence Suburbs, near St. James' Church, a large assortment of Grape Vines; likewise an assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Gooseberry and Currant Trees; Poplar and Flowering Shrubs, &c. &c. &c.

Any orders entrusted to the undersigned for Fruit Trees from Europe will be carefully attended to and executed; and the Trees will be packed up in the safest manner.

JOHN DONNELLAN.

Nursery-Man, &c. &c.

Montreal, 28th Sept. 1824.

LAPRAIRIE SEMINARY.

THE Rev. Isaac Purkiss, begs leave to express his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, for the liberal encouragement with which they have favoured this Institution; and also to inform them that the Seminary will re-open, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday January, 10th 1825.

Terms for Board, Washing, and tuition in English, French, Latin, Geography, &c. &c. &c. £30 per annum.

As only a limited number of Young Gentlemen can be received, three months notice is required, prior to the removal of any pupil.

Laprairie, Dec. 31st. 1824.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Weekly Journal published simultaneously in New-York and Philadelphia, entitled the

GLOBE & EMERALD;

OR,

SATURDAY'S JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, AND THE ARTS.

This paper is formed by a junction of two papers, which were sometime published under the separate titles which are now combined. Its leading features, as the title imports, consist of diffusive views of the literature, politics, and arts of the whole globe. Recourse will be had to an immense number of European periodicals, from which the most choice pieces will be extracted; but our pages will not be made up solely of extracts: we have opinions of our own, which we shall be always bold in avowing, and earnest in maintaining.

As Editors, we profess to belong to no party. We are citizens of the world. At the same time, we cannot but reverence the free institutions of this happy country. Our gratitude for the civil and religious freedom we here enjoy, is heightened by the recollection, that the countries in which we were born denied to us this unalienable right of humanity. The unprecedented wrongs of Ireland in particular, will be for ever before us—to rouse & admonish the oppressed; and natives of this unfortunate but interesting portion of the globe, will always find the GLOBE & EMERALD their intrepid, their devoted champion. A constant correspondence is kept up with several leading characters in Ireland, who have promised to make the Globe & Emerald a medium of communication for many valuable articles to which a tyrannical, oppressive, and unconstitutional ex-officio proceeding there, denies a circulation.

The affairs of this, our adopted country, will not be overlooked. Important documents, and a domestic summary of events, will be constantly presented.

Short advertisements are admitted; but we limit the whole of them to one page in extent.

The GLOBE & EMERALD is printed on the finest paper, on an imperial sheet in quarto, and at the end of the volume a handsome title page and index will be given. The paper will be delivered to subscribers in New-York and Philadelphia every Saturday morning and sent from those places by the earliest mails.—Price Four Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Correspondents subscribers in New-York and vicinity and to the eastward and northward of that city, will please to communicate with T. W. Clerke, No. 330 1-2 Broadway, New-York; and those residing in Philadelphia and vicinity, and to the southward and westward, will please address J. Mortimer, No. 74 South-second-street. All letters must be post-paid.

DRY WOOD.

DRY MAPLE 3 Feet long, delivered in the Purchasers yard at \$4, & \$3 when delivered immediately from the Rafts, for Cash only, by

JULIEN PERRAULT, Senior.

Montreal, 14th May, 1825. 5 wks.



FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Kerr, merchant, in Notre Dame Street, corner of St. Gabriel Street, opposite the Herald Printing Office.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.

Montreal, 23d April, 1825. —5ins.—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT in Upper Canada and Lower Canada, for "THE FARMERS FIRE INSURANCE AND LOAN COMPANY," of New-York, is ready to insure against loss or damage by Fire, in dwelling Houses, Stores, and buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other personal property, at moderate rates of premium.

This Company was incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of \$500,000, all paid in, and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.

A List of its present board of Directors is subjoined which on enquiry will be found to comprise names of such respectability, as amply guarantees that all engagements of the Company will be honourably fulfilled.

Applications for insurance on property not in the city of Montreal, should be accompanied with plans and reference to some person in this place.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.

Montreal, 26th May, 1824.

DIRECTORS.

John T. Champlin, President, Jas. McBride, Richard Harrison, A. H. Lawrence, James Magee, Benjamin Bailey, George Griswold, John Johnston, Benjamin Marshall, Thos. S. Townsend, Jas. D'Wolf, Junr. Francis Salsur, Henry Wheaton, Fred. A. Tracey, Gab. L. Lewis, John S. Cary, Jos. S. Shotwell, Wm. Osborn, David S. Kennedy, Henry Cary, Gideon Lee.

THE Stone HOUSE, on Pointe Calliere facing the River, now occupied by Mr. Hugh Douglass, Cooper. This is an excellent situation either for a Tavern, Boarding House, or Culler of Timber and Staves, possession on the 1st. Day of May next.—Apply to

AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

Montreal, 26th Feb. 1825.



THE high reputation, ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them, where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period is also a strong argument in their favour. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. J. Mellen: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abscess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended which a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect; by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about three months, to the astonishment of all my neighbours, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said Drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs.

JOSHUA BLODGET.

Burtonville, Province of L. C. October, 1823.

In testimony of the efficacy of ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS, I certify that Mrs. Prest was last spring seriously afflicted with a cupious expectoration—her lungs were supposed to be affected & medicalmen who attended her could give her no relief—A friend who under similar circumstances had received speedy relief from these drops, persuaded her to try them, the expectoration had nearly subsided, the cough was sensibly diminished, and left her shortly afterwards—She is now in good health.

J. PREST.

For sale wholesale and retail by Hedge and Lyman, Montreal, John Musson, Quebec, and by Druggists generally.

Montreal, 12th Dec. 1824. 30.—

WANTED.

A Female English Teacher for a Boarding School. For particulars application to be made to Miss Forrence's Academy.

Montreal, 14th Jan. 1825. tf.