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MISCELLANIES.

A MORNING SALUTATION BETWEEN SOUL AND BODY.

BODY.

Tell me, my Soul, where hast thou been  
 Wand'ring the livelong night?  
 What hast thou done, what hast thou seen  
 In the course of thy silent flight?

SOUL.

I have been to visit the silent tomb,  
 Where my hopes all buried lie—  
 Fairer flowers in my path way bloom;  
 But dearer to me, tho' lost in gloom,  
 Are those that have passed me by.  
 I have been wandering quite alone  
 Mid the ruins of happier days—  
 Fairy palaces overthrow—  
 Shining visions all scattered and gone,  
 Lost in the desolate maze.  
 I have been wand'ring, I know not where,  
 Seeking for something that was not there—  
 Comfortless, void and vain;  
 But I heard from afar the distant hum  
 Of the waking multitude, and I come,  
 I come to thee again.

[English Monthly Magazine.]

**A shrewd madman.**—When the Earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him, the Chancellor asked him—"How many legs has a sheep?" "Does your lordship mean?" answered Lord Bradford, "a live or dead sheep?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the Chancellor. "No my lord," said Lord Bradford, "there is much difference: a living sheep may have four legs, a dead sheep has only two. There are but two legs of mutton—the two fore legs are shoulders."

After death, Professor Porson's head was dissected, and to the confusion of all Craniologists, but to the consolation of all block-heads, it was discovered that he had the thickest skull of any Professor in Europe. Professor Gall, on being called upon to explain this phenomenon, and to reconcile so tenacious a memory, with so thick a receptacle for it, is said to have replied, "how the ideas got into such a skull, is their business, not mine; I have nothing to do with that! but let them once get in, that is all I want; once in, I will defy them ever to get out again."

**Lord Norbury's last pun.**—Lord Norbury, in reading the Chancellor's recent judgment in the Wellesley cause, let off one of his bright flashes on that part of the speech, where referring to the number of Mr. Wellesley's paramours, the Chancellor added, "it has been explained that the number—one thousand and three was derived from the play of Don Giovanni; but it does not appear where he got the number twelve dozen." "Why," exclaimed Lord Norbury, "what number so proper for a man of gross habits?"

DISCOVERY SHIP.

On the 24th March the Hecla unmoored from her former anchorage, a little below the King's Yard, at Deptford, a head of the Mouth, 64, sheer hulk, and warped out more into the middle of the river. She had her ice-boats on board, one of which was on her quarter gallery, with her keel upwards—every thing being prepared for starting the following morning at ten. Copper life buoys were hanging over her stern, in case of any person falling overboard, ready to be thrown out to them to catch hold of, and support themselves until boats can be sent to afford assistance. At six in the evening she hauled her colours down.

Next day morning (Sunday) there was no blue Peter hoisted, no fore-top-sail loosened, or gun fired—the usual signals for departure of ships of war, requiring every person belonging to such ships to repair forthwith on board. An old Union Jack at the fore-top-gallant mast-head was the only indication of the intended movement.—Capt. Parry, with Mrs. P. went on board early in the morning, and precisely as the clock in the Dock Yard struck ten, the Hecla was under weigh and moved downwards, having been taken in tow by the Lightning steamer. The men on board the Hussar frigate were mustered upon deck, with their marines drawn up, and gave three hearty cheers, and making other demonstrations of joy, for her success on her voyage out and home again. The crew of the Hecla turned three cheers. The otherships of war, store-ships, merchantmen, and steamers, as well as the spectators in boats and on shore, were equally vociferous, and evinced, by loud and tumultuous acclamations, the deep interest they took in the prosperous issue of this singular and daring enterprise. The wind was favourable, but the tide contrary. The Lightning steamer moved on rapidly, though not near so quickly as her name would seem to import, proceeding at a rate of six or seven knots an hour. All eyes continued fixed on the two vessels until they

had passed Greenwich and the point of land below it formed by the curvature of the river Thames. Long after they were out of sight, shoals of Londoners continued to arrive, anxious to witness the departure of the far-famed North Pole Expedition, and felt sorely disappointed at being too late. Some, in their extreme eagerness to catch a glimpse of this nautical raree show, were determined to follow her to Northfleet, near Gravesend, where it is expected she would anchor by one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and remain four or five days.

In his person, Captain Parry is tall and slender; his complexion is sallow; his eye quick, keen, and penetrating; his forehead is, as phrenologists would say, well developed. His reflective organs of comparison and capacity are prominent, and still more so are the organs of space and locality, which form so great an elevation over the frontal sinus, that the organ of individuality, or memory of facts, between and below the two former, appears depressed, like an indentation or furrow in the knitting of the brows. Great travellers, geographers, and astronomers, are remarkable for this formation of the skull, as any one may convince himself by looking at the portraits of Sir Isaac Newton and Captain Cook, or by inspecting the heads of migratory birds.

Mrs. Parry has very fine features, but grief and anxiety, on account of the multifarious dangers awaiting her husband, seem, for the present, to have nipped the roses on her cheek.

The burden of the Hecla is about 400 tons, and though a post ship, she only carries two six pounders, and a complement of 64 men, namely:

Three Lieutenants; first Lieutenant, Mr. Ross; second ditto, Mr. Foster, who acts likewise as Astronomer and Surveying officer; third ditto, Mr. Crosier; Master, Mr. Crawford—a gentleman well acquainted with the Greenland navigation and trade, who has made four voyages in the Hecla before; Master's Mate, Mr. Ware; lately returned from Africa; Surgeon, Mr. Beaverley; Assistant Surgeon, Mr. MacCormick; three Midshipmen. In all 20 officers and warrant officers; seven marines and the rest a fine crew of seamen.

The ship is about twelve years old—the expedition to Algiers, in 1816, having been her very first trip. She carries 19 months' provisions, 45 chaldrons of coals and her water in bulk, or more properly speaking, in tanks, instead of water casks, which constitutes a great saving in stowage; an object of great importance in long voyages.

The greatest attention has been paid to the victualling department of the ship. Preserved meat, beef, pork, veal, and mutton, besides vegetables, are carried out in tin cannisters, besides two thousand pounds weight of pemmican, a concentrated essence of meat dried by a fire of oak and elm wood, six pounds of the best beef being reduced to one pound, the contrivance of a Mr. Holmes, a surgeon, and late resident at Hudson's Bay. Samples of this quintessence of animal food are shown on board, having the appearance, and somewhat the flavor of German sausages, with this difference, however, that the expense of it is said to be 17s per pound. This is intended to be used in the boats after leaving the ship at Spitzbergen, as well as the biscuit powder.

The strength of iron is rectified to 55 per cent. above proof. The ship herself is secured by strong iron knees, both fore and aft. She is clad all over with a coating of cork, in layers of three inches thick, to protect the men against cold and damp. Iron flues, of a semi-cylindrical shape, convey heated air to all parts of the ship, from a stove below the lower deck, as well as from the cabin between decks, subject to the regulation of a thermometer. From 60 to 70 dead lights, in various parts of the deck, convey light to not only all the officers' and warrant officers' cabins, but likewise to the crew; they are so arranged that they may be taken out, and ventilators screwed in their places to air the ship. The boards of the upper deck are not laid longitudinally, as usual, but diagonally, for the sake of the greater strength. A patent capstan, by Phillips, in a perpendicular position, with three multiplying wheels, is placed betwixt the main and mizen mast, besides a horizontal one aft of the foremast, the former being of a new construction. In comforts for the crew, the Hecla far exceeds any ship of her size, the sleeping-places, tables, &c., being arranged with great judiciousness. Every two men have a large box like an arm-chest assigned to them, duly numbered, which serves for a seat. The tables are covered with green baize. Light, airiness, elegance, and salubrity, characterize every part between decks. Two arm-chests, four pumps, three compasses, one of them on an elevated stand, and five boats, are upon deck, and three ice-boats have arrived from Woolwich, but are for the present deposited in the King's Yard; they were especially built with wheels and sledges, and transported by means of their own wheels, from Woolwich Dockyard to Deptford. Each boat is provided with three wheels; two being in the centre, while the third, under the fore part, similar to that of a Bath chair, serves as a rudder, or conductor. Round the mainmast is an assemblage of boarding pikes, to keep the bears off, any such intrusive visitors.

Captain Parry's great cabin contains a library of a considerable number of miscellaneous works; and besides the usual conveniences, a large assortment of clothing, furs, and other equipments, calculated for the climate he purposes to revisit. Fur jackets, coats, or rather tunics, of Esquimaux manufacture, trousers, and fur boots, in great variety, some lined with sealskins, others with wolf racoon, or bear skins; some for wear in the day time, others to sleep in on the ice, with caps attached to them; some lined with skins of the black and red foot deer, others with those of elder ducks, extremely soft, warm, and beautiful; some sewed with sinews by Esquimaux ladies, others by London furriers; snow shoes (Canadian) four feet long, with net-work of catgut, extremely light and appropriate for the object; eye preservers of gauze wire, shaped like spectacles, but convex, and some two inches broad, to go round the temples and cheek bones, but leaving the nostrils and mouth uncovered, as the breath, if confined, would soon be condensed to one mass of ice.

The small clothes and pantaloons are provided with straps and buckles in lieu of buttons.

On the starboard side of the main cabin hangs an engraving of Lord Radstock and another of Captain Franklin. On the larboard side that of his Majesty. In Captain Parry's bed-room hangs a portrait of his lady, and a likeness of his mother is suspended immediately under the portrait of Mrs. Parry.

The gun room and officers' cabins are fitted up with every convenience the size of the ship will admit of, which, owing to the preparation for her departure and the consequent bustle cannot be seen to advantage.

The ice-anchors differ materially from the common anchor, having but one fock, or rather only a hook, the other at the top being compressed somewhat like a Roman S.

The ice-boats themselves are provided with large wheels of the same circumference as coach wheels, at the stern, and a pole projecting four feet ahead, to be drawn by rein-deer, or, in default thereof, by the crew, when, on the ice, and when in the water are rowed by ten or twelve oars; the iron knees, ornamented below, are perforated with holes, to admit ropes, for their being hauled off either way; the bottom is painted black, a white streak on each side, and the inner part green. They are of considerable length.

The Hecla herself is abundantly found in every thing necessary, has two sets of sails, and new cloth to make one more, plenty of spare masts, spars, and yards, cordage, ropes, tackle, apparel, and furniture of every kind and description; instruments, both astronomical, optical, and nautical, time-pieces, &c.; but neither her construction nor additional strengthenings can make her sail well, for her greatest velocity never exceeded eight knots, under the most favorable circumstances, during their last voyage.

From English Papers to 24 APRIL inclusive.

THE MINISTRY.

The following resignations are understood to have taken place: Sir Charles Wetherhill, Attorney General; the Right Hon. J. Becket, Judge Advocate; the Earl of Shaftsbury, Chairman of the committees of the House of Lords; and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; Lord Downes, Surveyor General; Sir Henry Hardinge, Clerk of the Ordnance; Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Secretary to the Master General; and the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Master of the Mint.

No successor for Mr. Peel was spoken of with any confidence. There was some expectation that he would be induced to resume his situation.

The members who had resigned were all those who had nearly voted against the Catholic claims, besides Lord Melville, who usually voted for them.

The law appointments are not yet arranged, but the Solicitor General, Sir N. C. Tindal, has given in his adhesion to Mr. Canning's administration.

In reply to some charges that Mr. Canning had not proceeded with sufficient promptness in the formation of the new Ministry the Courier of April 19th. says:—

"The accusation is unfounded. It is just one week since Mr. Canning found himself in the unprecedented situation in which he was suddenly placed, and already the two great services of the country, the navy and army, have been attended to, as well as the important civil office of Lord Chancellor. Does this look like either delay or indecision? We may challenge, on the contrary, those who complain, to produce a case where so much promptitude, under similar circumstances, has been displayed. There is such a thing as mischievous haste, which leaves more to undo, than is apparently done. We have the satisfaction of knowing that every thing is proceeding in a way entirely agreeable to the wishes of his Majesty, and calculated to convince the country that the new government, when completed in all its details, will deserve its confidence and support. More than this cannot justly be required."

The same paper contains the following paragraph:—

In ordinary times, a Ministerial dinner clasps only with the ordinary hospitalities of the day;—but, at a moment like the present, it becomes a sort of index of what is, and what may be. We therefore, announce, in a way that we should not otherwise announce it, that, yesterday, Mr. Canning had the honor to receive his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence at dinner, in Downing street to meet the members of his Majesty's government.—The Marquis of Anglesea, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Bexley, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Huskisson, Lord Granville, Mr. Wynne, and Lord Palmerston, dined with Mr. Canning; and there were also present, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Mount Charles, Lord Clanricarde, Sir C. Cookburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Planta, and Mr. Croker.

A requisition was in progress in Westminster, calling on the High Bailiff of the City of Westminster, to convene a meeting of his Bailiwick, for the purpose of preparing an address to the King, on the recent manifestation of the Royal firmness, in selecting to preside over his Councils—in opposition to a concerted plan for encroaching the Royal will in the assertion of the most valuable part of its prerogative—the man best suited to the present condition of the country, with reference to the posture of European politics, and the welfare of these realms."

The Globe of the 20th, says, no epistolar arrangements can yet be positively announced. The communications between Mr. Canning and the Marquis of Anglesea continue. Though some difficulties naturally may be expected to occur in the discussions, there is nothing to lead to the apprehension that they will not be overcome.

The Marquis of Anglesea has accepted the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, and despatches have been sent to the Duke of Cambridge, renewing the offer to his Royal Highness of the office of commander-in-chief. In the event of his acceptance, it is expected that the Duke of Sussex will succeed him in the government of the kingdom of Hanover.

It was reported that Mr. Hunkell would be appointed Master of the Rolls, with a Peerage.

Sir John Copley's acceptance of the chancellorship occasions a vacancy in the rectorship of the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Goulbourn had signified his intention of being a candidate. The substance of the correspondence between Mr. Canning and the Duke of Wellington, previous to the resignation of the latter, is given in the *Globe* of the 17th. The first note was from Mr. C., announcing that he had received the King's commands to re-model the administration, and requesting to know whether his Grace would continue in the King's councils. The Duke replied and required to know on what principles the new Ministry was to be formed, and who was to be placed at its head. Mr. C. answered, and expressed his surprise at the question, as it was the understood effect of the King's commands to form an administration, that the individual to whom those commands were directed was placed at the head of it; but as this question was raised, he had laid his (the Duke's) note before the King, and had received his commands to state that he (Mr. Canning) was to be placed at the head of the government. The Duke replied, and declared that he would no longer take part in the King's Councils.

The following promotions to Dukedoms were shortly expected to take place; the Earl of Darlington to be Duke of Cleveland; the Marquises of Stafford, Hertford, and Conyngham, to be Dukes; the titles not yet announced. Earl Powis was to obtain a blue ribbon.

The *London Courier* of April 20th says: "no ministerial arrangement can yet be positively announced. The communications between Mr. Canning and the Marquis of Lansdown, continue. On the part of the latter, and his friends, every disposition was manifested to sacrifice personal considerations to the public good."

A London correspondent of the *Liverpool Advertiser*, remarks: "Should Mr. Canning succeed in forming a liberal administration, of which little or no doubt is entertained, a rise in the funds may confidently be expected—should it prove otherwise, a considerable decline is unquestionable."

LONDON, April 19.

A singularly beautiful fall of snow took place at Dalguise on the 29th ultimo. The flakes were of a very unusual size, measuring about two and a-half inches by two; they continued thus only about seven minutes, and gradually diminished to their usual size. They fell at a foot or eighteen inches distant from each other; the flakes were seen singly at a great altitude.—*Perth Courier*.

*Dublin April 14.*—This day is surely a proud day for Ireland; when the glorious news arrived this morning, that Mr. Canning was made Premier, and the still more glorious news, that Lord Eldon, Mr. Peel, &c. had sent in their resignations, the triumph of Ireland was nearly complete, and her sons will now forthwith obtain unqualified Emancipation, even many timorous Protestants are to be met, who, since this news came in, hold the same opinion, so you may guess what the feelings and the speeches were at the Catholic Association, were Messrs. O'Connell and Sheil, and their attending satellites, M. H. O'Connell and Mr. N. Mahon, were present this day, that the two former might give utterance to the swelling feelings of their bursting hearts.

The King of Sardinia has issued an ordinance, by virtue of which his Catholic Piedmontese subjects, who die without having received the sacrament, shall not be buried except in the night, and in unconsecrated ground. By the same ordinance, the burial of every Piedmontese Protestant shall take place without any public ceremony, and no more than twelve individuals of the same religion shall attend it.

Sir John Copley, who has risen to such distinction in England, and is now Lord Chancellor, is a native of Boston, and is the son of a justly celebrated painter, the late John Singleton Copley, R.A.

*Weavers' Meeting.*—The Silk Weavers, of Macclesfield, England, lately held a meeting in that town, to petition Parliament for the better regulation of prices paid for labour. Mr. Rowbottom took the chair and addressed the meeting on the value of the services of British labourers to the Kingdom, maintaining that from their industry and valour, the nation was indebted for its greatness. And yet he remarked, they had been told by the Earl of Limerick, in Parliament, "that he did not like to be dictated in matters of politics by labourers." He begged to tell the noble Earl, that labourers could very well dispense with noble Lords, without sustaining the smallest injury; but noble Lords would be in a pitiful condition if there were no labourers. His speech was received with great applause and laughter. Several other speeches were made, some of which were hissed, and others appear to have excited much merriment. The meeting however, passed several resolutions before it adjourned, calling upon the government to protect them from starvation, and maintaining that the manufacturing interest suffered as much from the disproportion between the price of labour and provisions, as from foreign competition.

The position in which the King was placed is described as peculiar: the division in the cabinet did not arise from his having any personal feelings to consult. The government was perhaps composed of discordant materials on one subject (the Catholic Question) but, in the opinion of the *Courier*, there was no reason why that circumstance should cause its dissolution now, any more than at any time in the last twenty years. The editor then pretty clearly asserts, that the king at first left to the ministers the selection of a premier; and that, on finding there was no prospect of an agreement, he proceeded to nominate Mr. Canning—a man with whom they had long been acted, and whose superior talents had invested with no common splendour the career of their administration. His majesty must also have felt that the appointment would be highly approved by the nation; and those who opposed it must have wished to dictate at once to the king and the people. Their course the *Courier* comments upon very pointedly.

The *Mercury* of the 20th, in speaking of Cotton, says: There has been a very good demand for cotton this week from the trade and speculators, and upwards of 11,000 bags have been sold at rather better prices; and, on the whole things are looking a good deal better. The imports amount to 10,930 bales: viz, 6,250 American; 530 West Indies, and 1700 Egyptian.

*Corn Exchange, London, April 18.*—No alteration have taken place in wheat since the last market day. The market maintaining its prices.

*Statistics.*—By the last population returns, it appears that London contains 1,325,394 resident inhabitants, besides 50,000 visitors and seamen. The females exceed the males by 85,900. The inhabited houses were 164,631; and the number of families, 187,101. Houses building 3,299; Houses unoccupied 3,240.

Within a radius of three miles of St. Paul's cathedral, (the surface over which the population is taken) the numbers double those of Paris, and amounted to 1,404,506.

In eight ninth of the population of Great Britain, there are 34,664 males, and 33,034 females, between 90 and 100; and 191 females above 100.

In Great Britain, there are 2,329,630 houses inhabited; 94,464 houses unoccupied, and 21,970 building.

The families employed in agriculture are 878,155. The families employed in trade, handicraft and manufactures are 860,739. The number of other families are 612,493. The total population is 13,291,661.

## SCOTLAND.

### SHAW'S WATER AQUEDUCT.

(From the *Greenock Advertiser*, April 17.)

The 16th of April, 1827, will long remain a memorable day in the annals of Greenock. Rapid as was its advance from the obscurity of a fishing village to the consideration which belongs to the first sea port in Scotland, we trust it is destined from this day, to exhibit a still more rapid progress as a manufacturing town, for which it has acquired facilities it did not before possess—and we may add, which no place in the United Kingdom now possesses in the same eminent degree.

To form an immense artificial lake, in the bosom of the neighbouring alpine regions, and lead its liquid treasure along the mountain summits, at an elevation of more than 500 feet above the level of the sea, till, in the immediate vicinity of the town, it should be made to pour down a resistless torrent, in successive falls, for the impelling of machinery to a vast extent—this, in few words, was the magnificent conception of Mr. Thom, and never, probably, did the first trial of so novel and extensive an undertaking demonstrate its capability, and entire adaptation to its purpose, or excite such unalloyed and universal gratification.

By the activity of Mr. James Thom, the engineer of the Shaws water Company, all the preparations were completed, to admit of the water flowing from the great reservoir along the whole line of the aqueduct, a distance of 6½ miles; and yesterday, precisely at a quarter to 12, the sluices were raised by our Chief Magistrate, William Leitch, Esquire, who, immediately thereafter, entered a boat prepared for the purpose, gaily decorated with flags, and was floated along on the first tide of the stream in its artificial channel. The spectacle of a vessel skirting the mountain's brow, and tracking the sinuosities of the alpine chain at so great an elevation, seemed the realization of a dream of the wildest fancy; and the course of the boat was followed by crowds of delighted spectators. It arrived at Everton, in the vicinity of the town, exactly at a quarter to three, where it was received with cheers and a salute of cannon. The water was then allowed to flow into the regulating basin, for three quarters of an hour. It is at this point, that the stream takes its descending course, and a sufficiency of water having been poured into the basin, at half past three, the sluice was opened by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and the torrent bounded down each successive fall, and rolled along the alternate levels. It was at this juncture, that the scene became one of the most interesting & animated descriptions. The spectators, who amounted to several thousands, but who had previously been scattered irregularly over a considerable extent of the aqueduct line, now became more condensed, and moved onwards as if in procession, following the march of the stream. In the appearance of the aqueduct, a complete change had now taken place: what, a few minutes before, was a dry and unmeaning channel, exhibited now an impetuous torrent—by turns, a cascade sending up clouds of spray; and a swift-rolling current seeking its unique course towards the Clyde, whose ample waters lay far beneath. Arriving at length at one of the lowest falls, on which the new flour mills belonging to the society of bakers have been erected, the Shaws Water no longer disported itself idly and in vain. The dizzying wheel was set in motion, with the fine machinery of the mills, and added new life to the scene. A discharge of cannon announced this event also. Here the spectators soon congregated, and were freely admitted to the interior of the buildings. That the cause of charity, however, might be served by the gratification of their curiosity, a box was put up, in which a few pounds were collected for the Infirmary, and we understand the same freedom of access will continue during the week, with the view of aiding this excellent institution. The mills and granary are on an extensive scale, and the former are driven by a water power equal to 28 horses. The machinery, which has been constructed by Mr. John Wood, engineer, is remarkably fine, and by competent judges, is pronounced inferior to nothing of the kind in Scotland. In particular, the exactness of its movements is highly creditable to his abilities as on the very experiment, it performed its various operations without the slightest impediment. At half-past four, the Shaws Water, which for ages had discharged itself into the Clyde at Innerkip, now terminated its easterly course in the river above this town.

Of the future and beneficial results of the prodigious water-power now at command, we shall have numerous occasions to speak. We trust it will not long be suffered to waste itself unemployed, and that the prosperity of Greenock will receive a new impetus and be largely enhanced by it. For its ingenious and able projector, we have no language adequate to express our admiration; but we feel confident that this undertaking will prove the herald of a far more extensive fame than that which he now enjoys.

## FRANCE,

From the Second Edition of the *Etoile* of April 18.

*Chamber of Peers*—Bulletin April 17.

The Chamber met at one o'clock. On the opening of the sitting, it verified the titles of the Marquis de la Place, who is to take his seat in the Chamber by hereditary right.

The Keeper of the Seals then communicated to the Chamber an Ordinance of the King, dated this day, conceived as follows:—  
"CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting. We have ordained and ordain as follows:—

Article 1. The project of the law relative to the Press is withdrawn.

"2. Our Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State for

the Department of Justice, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

"Given at Paris, at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1827, and in the third of our reign.  
"By the King. CHARLES.

"The Keeper of the Seals, Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Justice, Count de PEYRONNET."  
From the *Constitutionnel*.

PARIS, April 17.—Constitutional opinions have just gained a great and noble triumph; the law on the police of the press is withdrawn. The whole of France will hail this event with a shout of gratitude. Truth has at length reached the throne. The monarch who signalized his ascension by abolishing the censorship, has marked the anniversary of his return to the capital by the maintenance of that liberty of the press so dear to the French people, which was proud that it owed its enjoyment to Charles X. of that which no faction will in future be able to take away from us. That liberty has been twice the gift of the King nor will France ever forget that it has been so.

Although the news was but little known this evening, a considerable number of the streets were illuminated. It is probable that to-morrow (Wednesday) the illuminations will be general.

We deem it our duty to remind the citizens, that crackers & squibs, artificial fire-works, are forbidden by the regulations on the police. We must not give our opponents any opportunity, for calumniating our most legitimate joy.

The *Quotidienne* of Paris, the organ of the Jesuits, bewails the elevation of Mr. Canning, as a blow to social order throughout Europe. The sorrows of the Jesuits should be matter of rejoicing to the Liberals of all countries.

[From the *Etoile*, dated Thursday, April 19.]

PARIS, April 18.

The *Gazette* of Lyons gives the following paragraph of a letter, dated Toulon, April 12:

"The *Ceres* frigate, Capt. Duval Dailly, sailed this morning for an unknown destination. It is only said, that the captain has sealed instructions, which he is not to open till after he has passed the Straits of Gibraltar."

## QUEBEC.

THURSDAY 24th May 1827.

We express the public feeling when we say that it is with poignant regret we announce the death (this morning) of Mr. Walker, in consequence of mortification ensuing from a burn he had received at the late fire. The skill of the first medical practitioners was baffled, and he expired after retaining his consciousness, till last night, with a perfect resignation to his fate, amidst the sweetest sufferings.

In the prime of life, respected and beloved, Mr. Walker has fallen a victim to a noble zeal for the interests of his fellow citizens, exercised amid the destruction of his own property.

A good deal of rain fell on Tuesday night, and the country has assured some of its vivid green. The leaves are nearly out and several kinds of the wild fruit trees are in blossom. Damp and cold easterly winds have blown for about six weeks almost without a day's intermission, and have kept back vegetation. We have had, however, one or two pretty warm days.

The *John Eddin* arrived on the 2nd instant, sailed for Cork on the 10th. She was the first vessel which left the port for Europe this season. The *City of Aberdeen*, and five or six others have since sailed. The return of the homeward spring trade will be much earlier this year than it has been for many years past.

## SUBSTANCE OF SOME OF THE LAWS PASSED THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

CHAP. III. To maintain good order in Churches and other places of public worship.

The former Acts (3rd Geo. IV. cap. 1, and 4th Geo. IV. cap. 35.) repealed. Church Wardens in Parishes or Settlements, to keep good order in Churches and the roads and places adjoining thereto, and prosecute offenders: Church Wardens not doing this to suffer the penalty of 10s. for each offence.

Officers of Militia or other Peace Officers, as well as Church Wardens, may arrest persons disturbing the peace or behaving indecently or irreverently in the neighbourhood of Churches, and upon the oath of a Church Warden or Peace Officer, they may be fined by any Justice of the Peace not above 40s. nor less than 5s.—Persons loitering about Churches, and warned off, but not going, may be fined in the same manner not more than 20s. nor less than 5s. The offender not paying he may be imprisoned.

Church Wardens and such Peace Officers shall convey before a Justice of the Peace all persons found during divine service, loitering or tipping in or out of doors, drunk, swearing, or provoking to fight, and under similar process they may be fined not more than 20s. nor less than 5s.

Persons going or returning from Church, while within ten yards of it, found driving faster than a slow trot, may be fined not more than 10s. nor less than 5s. for each offence.

Offences may be prosecuted during one month after being committed.

Any two Justices of the Peace at the request of the Church Wardens, may appoint one or two constables to be under the orders of the Wardens.

Printed copy of this Law to be sent to the curates, and read yearly at a meeting of the Church Wardens and at the Church doors on the three first Sundays of September. To be in force until 1830.

CHAP. VI. To prevent vexatious Lawsuits.

In actions for personal wrongs to be compensated in damages if the Court or Jury find damages under the amount of 40s. the plaintiff shall not recover costs of suit greater than the damages awarded.

CHAP. VII. For the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Persons thrown into jail for debt upon giving bail before a Judge that they shall not go out of the limits of the town where they are imprisoned, may go at large. The bail shall in no case be liable for the debt, without the debtor exceeds these limits; and shall have the right to take and surrender the debtor in discharge of themselves.

CHAP. VIII. To facilitate proceedings against debtors in cases of attaching the body or estate.

Creditors having Writs of Attachment against the person or estate of a debtor, (whether in the hands of the debtor or of others) may, in vacation within eight days, and in term within three days, cause the declaration upon which such writ was issued to be served on the debtor personally, or left at the Sheriff's office into which the writ is returnable, and the service of such declaration, shall compel the debtor to answer to the demand of the creditor as completely as if the original writ had been served along with it. The Act not to affect the personal service of writs as directed in 4th Geo. IV. cap. 18.

## LEGISLATURE OF PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND. (Extracts from its proceedings.)

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Assembly copy of the Answer which has been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State, to his dispatch, transmitting the address of the House of Assembly, on presenting the Bills of Supply, at the closing of the Session of the Legislature on the 24th March 1825.

Downing Street, 26th October 1826.

"With reference to the Address of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, transmitted in your dispatch of the 21st June last, in which it is stated that 'the Colony looks forward with much anxiety to the period when you may feel yourself at liberty to give your assent to an annual act for appropriating the whole produce of the Revenue, a boon which will give the highest satisfaction, and be long and gratefully remembered.' I have now to acquaint you, that all the Revenue at the disposal of the Crown in the Island of Prince Edward will be appropriated for the benefit of the Colony, at the discretion of His Majesty's Government, but I cannot authorize you to give your assent to any act which has for its object an annual appropriation by the Legislature in lieu of the permanent Revenue of the Colony under your government. I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) BATHURST."

The Attorney General submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to by the House, viz.—

"Resolved that this House will contribute rateably in the proportion of the tonnage of vessels belonging to, or trading to this Colony, towards the establishing and supporting a Light House on the Island of St. Paul, along with the governments of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Lower Canada; and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to appoint one or more commissioners, to correspond with these governments on the subject."

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the Lieutenant Governor's message with the copy of an answer from His Majesty's Secretary of State, relative to the Bills of Supply. Mr. Hodgson, chairman of the Committee, reported, "That this Committee having had under consideration the copy of the dispatch from Lord Bathurst, dated 26th October 1826, feel grateful to his Lordship for informing his Excellency that all the Revenue at the disposal of the Crown in this Island will be appropriated for the benefit of the Colony, at the discretion, and under the sanction of his Majesty's government, but at the same time, this Committee cannot avoid remarking, that by the act granting such revenue, the whole proceeds arising under and by virtue thereof, are already specially appropriated, and cannot be considered at the disposal of the Crown for any other purpose whatsoever."

The Attorney General, having met the committee of his Majesty's Council returned and reported, "That at a conference with the Committee of the Council, the following was given to the Committee of this house,—'that the committee of his Majesty's Council have reported that the subject matter of their conference with the committee of the House of Assembly, His Majesty's Council had directed the Committee to state that they see no reason to induce them to deviate from the principles expressed in their resolution of the 27th October 1825;'—and your Committee report, that this communication was received by it, without any comment or observation whatsoever."

A bill was introduced to substitute a tax of 2s. per 100 acres instead of the quit rent, which tax shall be to defray the public expenditure of this island.

## PORT OF QUEBEC.

### ARRIVED.

- May 22—Schr. Sir Jas. Kempt, Ernest, 4th May from Londonburgh, to C. F. Aylwin, with rum and sugar.
- 23—Brig Young Samuel, Horley, 20th of April from Dublin to M. Buteau, in ballast, 116 settlers.
- Ship Lady Ridley, Scott, 17th of April from Dublin, to order, ballast, 200 settlers.
- Brig Cecilia, Troude, 9th April from Trinidad, to J. O. Binaet, with rum and sugar.
- Brig Thomas Washam, Cant, 14th of April from Newcastle, to J. Bonnie, general cargo.
- Ship Dominica, Bowman, 7th of May from Newfoundland, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast.
- Brig Ann, Acheron, 8th of April from Jamaica, to M. Watson, with rum.
- Bark St. Charles, Cousins, 25 days from St. Michaels, to W. Peddie, with general cargo.
- Schr. Canro, Whitman, 43 days from Dominica, to W. Price & co. with rum and sugar.
- 24—Schr. Nymph, Champion, 13 days from Newfoundland, to Finlay & co. with salt.
- Schr. Wanderer, Boyes, 56 days from Messina, to J. Hunt with dry fruit.

### CLEARED.

- May—22—Brig Quebec Packet, Aberdeen, H. G. Forsyth.
- 23—Brig Heart of Oak, Booth, do. Moir & Heath.
- Ship City of Waterford, Thomas, Waterford, Frosse & co. Schr. Cornelia, Blandon, St. John, (N. B.) H. Dubord.
- 24—Bark Marys, Jacobson, Colechester, W. & G. Pemberton.
- Brig Planet, Gray, Halifax, H. Dubord.
- Ship Brilliant, Barclay, Aberdeen, Moir & Heath.
- Bark Ythan, Cairns, Belfast, W. & G. Pemberton.
- 25—Bark Sir Wm. Bensley, Smith, London, A. Atkinson.
- Bark Priscilla, Mitchell, Cork, W. & G. Pemberton.

Letter Bags for various ports in England and Ireland are open daily at the Exchange.

### PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers in the Florida, 17th April from Liverpool at New-York, were Capt. Basil Hall, R. N. lady and daughter, J. Delorma, J. Fisher, W. Crawford, A. Ashton, C. Carville, and George Yates.

It the St. Charles, M. J. Beckett, Mr. A. C. Reid, Lieut. L. Guy, and Mr. John Carter.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The arrivals this season, amount to 158, tonnage, 44,215, settlers, 3929. Twenty four vessels have cleared and proceeded to sea.

Halifax, 5th April—Entered, Brig Douglas, Athol, 27th days from Jamaica for Quebec, with rum and sugar. Do. Enterpe, Gibbs, 42 days from Kingston, Jamaica, with rum, sugar, coffee, and pimento, for Quebec.

The Lord Amherst, 193 days from Canton, with teas arrived at Halifax, 1 April.

Entered outwards at Halifax, for Quebec—Schr. Olive, Lirot, with tar and Herrings. Brig Cherub, MacQueen, with

rum, sugar, and smoked Herrings. Schr. Mosquito McHarron with sugar, rum and coffee.

The Bark Crown, of London, for Quebec, was spoken with in lat. 45, 37 N. long 53 W. out 15 days from Portsmouth, all well.

A Schooner arrived Wednesday from Little Valley, with 30 puns of rum, part of the cargo of the Brig Mary Jane, wrecked there last fall, and some of her materials. About 20 puns, still remained (not all full) which with anchors, &c. were to be dispatched in another Schr. for Quebec immediately. The vessel has gone entirely to pieces. The Capt. of the Schr. reports one brig ashore in Gaspe bay, and another at Malbaie, total wrecks; does not know their names. They were wrecked on the first or second of May.

The Dominica, from Cork, last from Newfoundland, landed 300 tons of provisions at the latter port.

The arrivals from sea are expected to be limited for some time Those which came up lately had light winds.

The Carricks, arrived on Monday, sailed immediately for Montreal.

The American Schr. Juliet, Rowley, left Boston May 10th for Quebec with a general cargo.

## CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

MONTREAL MAY 30 1827,

We are happy to find there was still some hope that the Marquis of Lansdowne would consent, with his friends, to form part of the New Ministry. If this should turn out to be the case we do not know what certain friends of Mr. Canning will then say. We are all to be sure liable to changes of opinion and open to reason; and it may be that "the King's fiercest political enemies" will shortly be discovered to be "his old and tried friends;" and the very prime of "the aristocracy of the country." We have been amused with a grave and elaborate dissertation in a late New York Albion respecting the causes of the Ministerial secession.

The thing was done with a very wise brow, but really it let us into no secret after all—however we are told by this great authority that the marquis of Lansdowne is chivalrous and will not come in without Parliamentary reform and that Mr. Brougham is so indiscreet that he cannot be trusted by his own friends—now we suspect the Editor of the Albion knows no more than his neighbors about Mr. Brougham or his friends: indeed we suspect he knows nothing whatever of him except what the common newspapers and "John Bull" inform him; we therefore indulge the hope that the Empire may have the benefit of Mr. Brougham's most spacious and highly informed mind. As for Parliamentary reform, we are not very ardent on that subject. Some change might be made—but it should be very gradually and cautiously done, and limited in the extent. We should hope that if the Catholic emancipation were achieved the marquis of Lansdowne would not make Parliamentary reform a sine qua non.

Lord Wellington seems from the notice we have of his correspondence, with Mr. Canning, to have declared off rather uncivilly and abruptly. We confess however that the act is a compensation for the manner.

The citizens of Westminster were about to address the King applauding his firmness in appointing Mr. Canning "the man best suited to the present condition of the country, with reference to the posture of European politics, and the welfare of these realms"—what democratic rogues these citizens are.

Fresh successes of the Greeks are related. But accounts are still confused—and sometimes contradictory.

The wife of the Chief Gouras has fallen fighting bravely at the head of her troops.

The Colonial Advocate of Upper Canada, now advocates a new political speculation. He solicits a union with England—a certain number of members from the Provinces to sit in the Imperial Parliament—which with their aid is to legislate on the interior local affairs of the Provinces, not having yet business enough or their hands. He says, the New-England States are quite anxious to be reunited to the British Empire—and are only waiting for permission to send members. He applauds Lord Dalhousie for not yielding the finance question—because if the House succeeded, the Government would be obliged to make it self popular—a very enormous misfortune for the Country that! The worthy Editor caps the whole—by assuring his Excellency Dalhousie that on his departure the Province will raise a monument to him.

That heavy paper the Albion, published at New York, contains an article under the head of "troubles in Canada," on which we have to try some words.

We detected that paper practising mendacity upon the affairs of this Province on the 24th March last. In his number of that date he wrote an article against our House of Assembly, false—extravagantly false from top to bottom—amongst other things he said: "year after year are the supplies refused by the House of Assembly) and salaries unpaid; and innocent families would be reduced to the most miserable state of distress, but for the kind and fostering hand of the Governor, who furnishes from the military chest, what is refused from the civil coffers. And all this is because the House of Assembly has taken a notion to vote the Money in Pence instead of Shillings."

This passage we give as a fair sample of the whole. In this passage there are five direct falsehoods and a misrepresentation a kin to falsehood—the rest of the article is like this. We told the writer so in our number of the 31st March last.

1. The supplies are refused year after year—false. They have been tendered year after year.
2. Salaries are unpaid—notoriously false. When the supplies tendered have been refused because not granted in a way submitting our revenues to the discretion of the place holders and those who pay themselves, the salaries have been paid without law.
3. Innocent families indebted to the kind and fostering hand of the Governor who furnishes from the military chest, what has been refused out of the civil coffers—a misrepresentation. The innocent families, are indebted to the Governor's administration, for the non existence of any law to pay them their salaries—if the government have the absolute command over a considerable portion of our taxes, these "innocent" families have a claim on it, as well as the other families for whose benefit it is unfairly reserved.—The Governor therefore does nothing "kind or fostering," in being necessary to depriving the "innocent" families of the benefit of a law, and then compensating that wrong by an illegal act.

4. The Governor pays them out of the military chest—false.

5. What is refused out of the civil coffers—false. The House of Assembly does not refuse—it has tendered the salaries ample—ample—far more ample than any state in America allows—or that comparatively—even England allows—and is ready and willing to repent the tender to morrow.

6. The House has taken the notion of paying in pence instead of shillings—false, absurdly, ludicrously false.

The whole article respecting our representative body we repeat, is of a piece with the passage we have exposed: and this dishonest writer forsooth professes to give information to his readers! We explained plainly in our Number of 21st March what we thought of him—but to render more manifest his foul dealing we suggested that, since he had undertaken to meddle in our affairs and give his testimony to his readers, he should place before them also some of the pieces in justification of the House to be found in the Quebec Gazette. Not a Line would he—no not a Line. It was not fair play he wanted—to enable his readers to judge on full information was not, nor is—his object. He knew his slanders and falsehoods would be rendered still more manifest.

In his number of the 5th May—he professes to give his readers information on the dispute between the Province and the office holders—does he take a statement from both sides? by no means, he takes it solely from the Quebec Mercury, which is part and parcel of the Clerkarchy, and writes for it, and whose fallacies on this subject have been exposed and refuted over and over again.

On this occasion the Albion is at his old trick—he repeats "the difficulty is created by the House of Assembly refusing to grant the necessary supplies for carrying on the business of the government." Without shame or feeling he wrote this with the facts before him—the house have declared their readiness to grant supplies more ample than any state in America grants—or that England grants comparatively—by the same Bill that in 1825 was sanctioned deliberately by the whole Legislature, and approved by the whole country.

But the Albion writer is not only incapable of truth in the statement of the facts, but narrow in his conceptions & too heavy for accurate reasoning. "We, however," says he, "may be permitted to say, that the House of Assembly does seem to be over valuing its own powers by infringing upon the rights of the Executive, and destroying the beautiful equipoise of three estates of the realm, the exact equilibrium of which is so essential to the well being of the whole." We say on the other hand, that the House of Assembly does not infringe on any "rights" of the Executive. The right of the House—the right of British subjects born here—and coming here under the faith of proclamations ensuring them their rights, and under the faith of the Constitutional charter—is, to controul the expenditures of the Government through their representatives—and to have their property given to Government by their representatives alone. The law under which the office holders claim the discretionary distribution of a large portion of our taxes, gives them no such right—and at all events the House must approve the expenditure of this fund before they can be required to add to it.

As for the "beautiful equipoise" what does he mean by that? is the "beautiful equipoise" in England to be transferred to Canada—then what is that equipoise? the Albion can see nothing but the civil list for life we suppose—but into the constitution of that equipoise enters the principles which govern the appointment and existence of the Ministry—their connexion with the country—the ties that property, family, connexions and reputation have over them—the influence of an old and opulent aristocracy—the influence of an active intelligent population—the influence of public opinion expressed in various ways—all these enter into "the beautiful equipoise;"—can we transfer them here? The object of the English Constitution is that the community should influence and controul its Government—and particularly should preserve the property of the people: for this object, there may be "a beautiful equipoise," that is, a civil list for life, in England—under the circumstances of England—it is a measure of local policy; suited to the condition of things.

But if introduced into another state of things, it would not obtain the object but destroy it, it would be far from being "a beautiful equilibrium." Even in England the Executive is far from being independent. Let us see if the new Ministry, or any other Ministry stand a moment, should the aristocracy & the public opinion be against it. What Ministry would venture to continue any expenditure which the House of Commons, supported by the people, would declare against? In Canada we fear that we should look in vain for such a controul, if the Executive were rendered independent of the country. The Executive and the Legislative Council are one.

Who could controul the Executive in that case? is it the British ministry beyond the ocean? who influences or informs the British Ministry?—consider facts, reflect on our last session? would the House of Lords who can only exist with the prosperity and happiness of the country—would they tell the House of Commons that if they did not pass such and such a supply Bill—They (the Lords) would punish England, their beloved country, and obstruct every measure beneficial to it? That fact elucidates "the beautiful equipoise" more than a volume of reasoning could. We may therefore dismiss "the beautiful equipoise" and be assured that if, circumstanced as a province must be, the Executive be rendered independent by the permanent possession of a fund, the influence of the Representative body is null—the property and the happiness of the country is at the mercy of impertinent office holders.

But the Editor of the Albion not content with displaying his propensity on the representative body of this province, has practised exactly the same inveterate habit on us. We detected and reprehended his impudent and unfeeling slander. In revenge he was determined to slander us. He fabricated therefore a charge. He asserted that we represented the province on the very verge of insurrection & revolution. We saw him smarting under the just chastisement we gave him, and we laughed at his malice. He called our language infamous & treasonable and sneered out to the papers in this province—beseeching them to testify whether the province was about to rebel, and to denounce us. We knew from some observation, he was no judge of what constituted treasonable language in a British subject, nor indeed of the just powers of a freeman in any state. We often have been amused with his assuming airs; his disdain of every thing plebeian, his pretension to superior information, his familiarity with the proceedings and ideas of high life, all in their turn produced a gay effect on us—we now surveyed him with some astonishment in the character of a *Critica Lawyer*—giving instructions to his deputy Mr. Attorney General and his protégé the provincial government—all this we could partook a little of the ludicrous considering the actor. However he did proclaim that we were treasonable & he roared out to the provincial papers to answer his "call"—They, or some of them, answered his "call"—The Montreal Herald and the New Montreal Gazette wisely did not

hear his "call"—The old Gazette answered in some way; the *Courant* with temper and caution; the *Mercury* not more gruffly than usual; the *Official Gazette* steps out with a piece powdered and puffed, whose petulance and swaggering and little mistakes we thought it necessary to favour with friendly attention; The *Quebec Gazette* gave us a short history of alarms—alluding manifestly to those who have talked of the necessity of rallying about the government to preserve it against foreign and domestic attempts, & of insurrections—he also furnished the *Albion* with a short history of the claims and the conduct of the Office holders which caused the discontent that prevailed in the province. These documents having reached the Editor or writer in the *Albion*—that gentleman immediately, according to his propensity, sets about fabricating more falsehoods. He says again that we insinuated that the province was in a state approaching revolt and rebellion—fabricating this falsehood, he says it was an infamous imputation, and that the papers that answered his call stigmatised the author of it with execrations.

We did not at any time say or insinuate that the province was in a state of approaching revolt and rebellion, and the *Albion* writer knows we did not, and he has deliberately fabricated his falsehood—he cannot avoid his nature. We said "an awful and tremendous crisis was approaching"—but on what occasion? an administration paper—we may say an official paper had announced that the Governor would "turn out" our representatives perpetually while the people chose men in whom they had confidence, and who would not surrender their money to the executive—that is, that he would suspend the action of the representative body until the people were reduced to return men who would have no rule but the will and dictation of the office holders. It was also announced that the legislative council composed, as to the majority, of the dependants of administration, would by rejecting useful bills punish the country, for the same object. This would naturally bring on a tremendous crisis as it would involve the existence of the representative body. But we have not said the people were on the verge of rebellion. To allege that of us, as he has done, is a bad dishonesty. On the contrary we recommended and do still recommend a Constitutional appeal to the King and the British Parliament; which alone forbids any idea of rebellion. The very process we recommended and the necessary lapse of time both for the remedy and the tremendous evil with which we are threatened to reach us, proves incontrovertibly that we did not represent the Province on the verge or even in a state of approaching revolt and rebellion.

The assertion of the *Albion* writer is a sheer fabrication—a falsehood—which, together with his noisy and fidgety anxiety to know the state of the Province, all resulted from his soreness under the chastisement we gave him for his first falsehood and slander; it was seen by every one; and we do believe that almost every one was laughing at it.

He says that the papers that answered his call stigmatised the author of the imputation with execrations—this also is false.

He quotes Mr. Neilson's paragraph in the *Quebec Gazette* and, as usual with him, gives it a false application—Mr. Neilson knows that it is not the *Canadian Spectator* that talks of revolutions, rebellions, insurrections and disloyalty in the province—he knows too much of the history of the country for that—he referred explicitly, as connected with these charges, to the tyrannic reign of Sir James Craig, when accusations of this nature were brought by the administration, and its retainers and followers—the *Albion* writer dishonestly applies the remarks of Mr. Neilson to the *Spectator*—and with his customary mendacity asserts that Mr. Neilson "tells the *Spectator* that it does not mean a single word of what it says"—an assertion—utterly false.

Mr. Neilson, to account for the dissatisfaction that prevails, condensed into a paragraph a statement of the unjust claims and conduct of the executive. This paragraph the *Albion* uncandidly and dishonestly omits—and by that means gives a false direction to some of the passages which he inserts. The paragraph omitted is quite in point—and quite necessary to give his readers information on the feeling of the country. It is however a different statement from that which the *Albion* had before given, and truth is not the object of the *Albion*.

The *Albion* quotes a letter which he has received from Quebec—stating that the people are quite indifferent—this indeed if true would be disgraceful to the country—but the place holders, for the cause is between them and the country—may be sure that the case is not so; and the next Elections will prove it.—The letter however is of little value; it has very much the air of a lie—in fact there can be little doubt that it comes from a government officer who does not very willingly discover things unfavourable to his wishes.

We request the Editor of the *Quebec Gazette* will do us the favour to inform us whether the N. Y. *Albion* is justified in asserting that the *Quebec Gazette* of the 30th of April last means, in any part of the article under the head "Troubles in Canada," to tell the *Spectator* that it the *Spectator*, does not mean a single word of what it says; or in asserting that the following sentence from that article was intended by the author to apply to the *Spectator*—"Those among us who talk of revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, disloyalty &c. in this Province, do not believe one word of what they say."

We understand it was proved by two witnesses at the inquest held at Three Rivers on the body of *Louis Finette*, whose accidental drowning we mentioned on Monday, that a *Canoe*, capable of carrying 14 persons, with two men and a woman in it, was within a few paces of the drowning man, and although Mr. Hughes implored them to save the young man's life, they sat unconcerned till they saw him sink.—*Old Montreal Gazette*.

It is with regret we announce the demise of John Walker Esq. late of the city of Montreal, Attorney at Law, in consequence of the injuries sustained by him in the late fire at Quebec.—*Id*

MALANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A young man, by the name of *Marteaux* was accidentally shot yesterday, near the Tannery, by one of his companions in a shooting excursion. The unfortunate youth after receiving the contents of the gun in his side almost immediately expired.

The *Hercules* broke one of her strongest chains in endeavouring to tow off the *Laprairie*. The proprietors have decided on having her launched. Captain *Morin* arrived in town this morning for some necessary articles for that purpose.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The following SPECIMENS OF MINERALS, were received at the Mineralogical Cabinet of Washington College, September,

1826, from J. VIGER, Esq. of Montreal. Many of them were found in the vicinity of that City—

No. 1. Compact fetid Carbonate of Lime, of a brownish colour; on one side of which are lodged a number of limpid crystals of Calcareous Spar. Being partially decomposed, it is not easy to ascertain the exact form of these crystals. Under a small force they break into very oblique angled rhomboidal prisms.

2. Compact Limestone, of a light gray colour fracture coarse grained containing shells, of several species of fish, in great abundance; also small branches and roots of vegetables, petrified. This valuable stone is quarried, within a mile of Montreal, in which City it is much used as a building stone. The quantity appears to be exhaustless.

3. Three specimens of Jasper, found in the district of Gaspé, Lower Canada; two of them polished, elegantly, at Quebec. One of them is beautifully variegated by lines and dots of red, of different intensities, and with minute specks of brown. Another shows a mixture of yellow and white, and, in its external characters, resembles *petrosiliceous porphyry*. The third specimen is in its natural state, and exhibits different shades of red and green.

4. Ash-coloured Stalagmite from a calcareous cavern on the island of Montreal.

5. Gray Carbonate of Lime, destitute of organic remains and lies near the line, which separates the *Granular* from the *Compact Limestone*. Its fracture is fine grained. It might be manufactured into a decent marble, but, we presume, it would not sustain, uninjured, the action of a powerful heat.

6. Native Sulphur, uncommonly pure, from Vesuvius. It appears to have been sublimed by volcanic heat; but is now in nodules, of the magnitude of small bullets, porous, and crumbles between the fingers.

7. A superb specimen of Fluats of Lime, of a bright purple colour, and sprinkled over, on one side, with Sparry Iron, of a pearly aspect. Derbyshire, England.

8. Two specimens of green marble, finely polished. The green colour is, evidently, derived from Serpentine, of which one of the samples contains a thin vein, test is precious, and very translucent. The colour of this elegant marble is not all green; but a beautiful combination of green and white. It is less hard, and, therefore, more easily manufactured, than the *Milford* marble; and is, in our opinion, handsomer. It might be wrought into splendid tables, columns, and, indeed, into all that variety of articles, ornamental, or useful, for which the best marbles have been employed. It is to be hoped, that gentlemen of wealth and enterprise, in Canada, will shortly cause this beautiful substance to be more fully explored, and to be worked on a large scale.—The undertaking might be rendered profitable, we think, to the proprietors, as well as honourable to the Province. The marble is found, in the township of Greenville, on the Ottawa river.

9. Lava, red and white, from Stromboli, one of the Lipari islands. It is less porous than the ordinary lava of Etna or Vesuvius.

10. Pseudomorphous Quartz and Sulphuret of Iron, from Derbyshire, Eng. The specimen is lined, on one side, by a thin covering of Fluats of Lime, in white crystals of a cubical form. On the opposite side are cavities, of a similar form, but much larger, in which, beyond doubt, were once housed crystals of Derbyshire Spar. They have, by some means, made their escape, and left their cells unoccupied.

11. A number of specimens of Cornelian, of various colours, viz. light and dark red, flesh-coloured, yellow of two shades, and white. Gaspé, L. C.

12. Yellowish and brown Hematitic Oxide of Iron, St. Maurice Co. Three Rivers. It is not a rich ore. It would yield probably, from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. of metallic iron.

13. Yellow Ochre, in which exists a small proportion of Siliceous sand. Montreal.

14. Large cubical crystal of Sulphuret of Iron. This substance is yellow, and brilliant, and frequently taken for gold, by persons, unacquainted with the character of the two minerals.—The Sulphuret of Iron is of little value. Iron is never obtained from it. Sulphur sometimes is, by sublimation. When converted into a sulphate of iron, by decomposition, it assumes some importance, from the circumstance, that *copperas* is procured from it.

15. Sienite, whose predominant ingredient is flesh-red Feldspar. Montreal.

16. Several fragments of Yellow Amber. Locality unknown to us.

17. A small group of beautiful Rock Crystals, of an amethystine colour. Derbyshire, Eng.

18. Compact Limestone, composed chiefly of petrified vegetables. Montreal.

19. More than a hundred elegant crystals of Quartz; found near Quebec. The form of most of them is that usually assumed by this mineral; viz. the Hexagonal prism, truncated, on the six sides, at one extremity. But many of these are truncated at both extremities, and, in a number of instances, the truncations are so deep, that the prism entirely disappears, leaving a double-ended crystal, constituted of two six sided pyramids, joined base to base.

These, as well as the Cornelian, No. 11, might be wrought into excellent watch seals, and other ornamental work.

The institution acknowledges itself much indebted to Mr VIGER for the above valuable donation. The friends of the College, and of natural history, would be gratified to see its cabinet enlarged by the addition of similar presents from their countrymen, and from foreign gentlemen.

The professor of Mineralogy intends to communicate to the public, through the medium of the *Watchman*, or some other channel, a brief notice, like the present, of all valuable minerals and fossils, presented to the institution.

### TO LET.

And Possession to be taken Immediately.

THE House now occupied by Messrs. Frechette and Dupuis, situated in the Village of Laprairie, facing the Parish Church, with a good cellar, large yard and stable.

For Particulars apply to  
AUGUSTIN FRECHETTE Merchant.  
Montreal 2nd May 1827.

WANTED immediately a Gardener who can produce good recommendations.  
Apply at this Office.  
19th. May, 1827.

## Auction Sales.

BY J. A. CARTIER,

AT his Store, on SATURDAY next, the 2d June, will be sold,—The remaining Stock of a Grocery Store, comprising—7 Punchons Leward Island Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Mustard, Vinegar, fig blue, Sulphur, black lead, Pipes, Shot, Brooms, alum, Putty, large tea Cannisters, painted Casks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes window Glass 7½ x 8½,  
15 Casks Copperas,  
6 do. Day & Martins' Blacking,  
9 do. Nails,  
9 Coils white Rope,  
50 Grindstones,

—AFTER WHICH—

At his Auction Room, a General assortment of Dry Goods. Sale at ONE o'Clock.

J. A. CARTIER.

30th May, 1827.

### SALT & COALS.

BY Auction, on board the Brig Carricks, Capt. P. Rea, lying at the Subscriber's Wharf, Pointe à Callière, on Thursday morning next, the 31st instant at TEN o'Clock, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers,

—ABOUT—

2500 Minots of Liverpool SALT,  
1000 do. Fine Table ditto,  
20 Tons COALS, AUSTIN CUVILLIER,  
29th May, 1827. A. & B.

VALUABLE SALE OF FRESH GOODS, by the PACK-AGE and LOT—At the Stores of Messrs. ROBERTSON, MASSON & Co. on MONDAY Morning the 4th June next, and following days, each day, at Ten o'clock, will be sold, on a credit of from one to five months.

303 Packages of British and India piece Goods well adapted to the Upper and Lower Canada trade, viz:

4 Cases each 12 ps. extra Superfine West of England Cloths,  
9 Bales fine and common ditto,  
123 Cases and Bales Striped Cottons, Cotton Check, Blue and Red Gingham, Turkey Red Stripes, Derries, Bengals &c.  
70 Packages Printed Shawls, Britannias, Calicoes, &c.  
38 Ditto Beavertans, Bed Ticks, Cotton Shirtings, Cambrics, Hosiery &c.  
28 ditto Onaburghs, Sheetings, Ducks, Dowls and Brown Holland,  
10 Bales Salempores,  
3 Trunks East India Silk Goods,  
13 Packages Hard Wares, and a variety of loose Goods.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

26th May 1827.

A. & B.

### NEW DRY GOODS.

ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY next the 28th & 30th inst, & 1st proximo, will be sold at the Subscribers stores.

A General Assortment of Dry Goods.—Received by the late Arrivals.

Sale each day at ONE o'Clock.

JAMES SCOTT.

Montreal 25th May 1827.

Auctioneer.

AT CLAMPS COFFEE HOUSE, on SATURDAY EVENING the SECOND JUNE next. Will be Sold to the best and highest bidder, the following valuable property.

1st.—Those extensive premises, situate on St. Joseph Street, occupied at present by Messrs. A. L. Macnider and James Scott, and Messrs Charles Brooke and Brothers; comprising a Three Story dwelling House and Stores, having an entrance from St. Paul Street,

2d.—Two lots of Land situate on the line of Craig Street, on which is built a Circus (of Stone & Brick) 80 feet on front by 100 feet in depth. The Interior of this building is elegantly fitted up and is calculated to contain from 1500 to 2,000 persons.

3d.—A Lot of Land situate at the côte St. Catherine, about 3 miles from Montreal, containing about 5 acres under high cultivation as a Garden and Orchard, is well stocked with Apple Trees, Plums, Grapes, Gooseberries, white Raspberries, &c. &c. A neat Summer House is erected on the same, with root House. A well of good water. The whole well fenced.

4th.—A Lot of Land in the Township of Hemmingford containing 200 Acres near Allans Mills.

The conditions of Sale will be made easy and may be known, with any other information, by applying to the undersigned.

Sale will commence at Eight o'clock.

ADAM L. MACNIDER

Montreal, March 30th 1827.

ON sale by the Subscriber.—A superior lot of Beaver, and Muskrat Skins which he will sell in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Shipping Furs, and a small Lot of Castor, which will be sold low for cash or short approved credit.

J. D. BERNARD.

Montreal, 17 March 1827.

3m.

### FOR NEWCASTLE.

THE JOHN, Captain Callender, will commence loading next week for the above port, and can take a few hundred barrels of Ashes on freight. Apply to IRVINE, LESLIE & Co. Montreal, 22d May 1827.