The Montreal Herald.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO——OVID.

[VOL XIII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1824. [No. 37.]

CONDITIONS OF THE HERALD.

PRICE FOUR DOLLARS per annum, when delivered in Town, and TWENTY FIVE SHILLINGS when sent by Post payable Six Months in advance.
Periods of Collecting—1st May and 1st November.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

ALL Persons who Subscribed for Stock in the Steam Boat LAPRAIRIE, & have not Paid the same are, hereby Notified, that unless they do so, on or before the 25th day of March next ensuing they will be proceeded against according to the articles of association.

Signed { ISAAC JONES, L. BARBEAU, JAMES GREENFIELD, G. M. BONACINA, JOHN MACKENZIE } Committee of Management.

Laprairie, 25th Feby. 1824.

AGENCY.

THE usefulness of an intermediate agent, between the Buyer and Seller, in extensive Mercantile Speculations, Bills of Exchange, Bank stock, &c. has suggested to the subscriber to tender his Services to his Mercantile friends in that capacity.

HAS NOW FOR SALE,

Several Bills of Exchange on London,
Bank Stock,
A lot of wheat in the Country,
Wanted, Drafts on New-York.

Terms of Brokerage may be known on application at his office first floor above the Bank of Canada.

ROBERT ARMOUR,

Montreal 28th Feby. 1824. 4 wks.

General Post Office.
Quebec, 10th February 1824.

CONTRACTS wanted, to commence 6th April next.

For the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, for one or more Years, between Quebec and Montreal, to pass through the Villages of L'Assomption and Terrebonne, five times per Week, up and down.

Tenders for either the half or the whole of the route, will be received and opened on the 20th of March next.

Two good Securities will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND.
Deputy Post Master General of British *North America*

Bureau Général de la Poste,
Québec, 10 Février, 1824.

ON a besoin de contractés, pour commencer le 6 d'Avril prochain.

A l'effet de transporter les Malles de Sa Majesté pendant une ou plusieurs années, entre Québec et Montréal les faisant passer par les Villages de L'Assomption et de Terrebonne, cinque fois la semaine, tant pour monter que pour descendre.

Les offres d'entreprendre cette route en tout ou à moitié, seront reçues et ouvertes le 20 du mois de Mars prochain.

Il faudra se pourvoir de deux cautions valides qui répondront de l'accomplissement exact de l'engagement.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND,
Deputé Maître Général des Postes de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On Monday the 26th day of April next,
Will be Sold at GILLIS' COFFEE HOUSE,
IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL,
At Six o'Clock in the Evening,
To the best and Highest bidder for ready Money.

A Tract of LAND situate at the Foot of the Current St. Mary, near the said City of Montreal, comprehending two FARMS formerly the property of (Hypolite St. George Dupré and François Poirier,) with the exception of two Lots or emplacements of LAND heretofore Sold to Joshua Hammond, and of a certain Lot or portion thereof, heretofore, Sold to our Sovereign Lord the King,—the said Tract of LAND being bounded in front by the the River St. Lawrence, in the rear by the road of the Petite Côte de la Visitation, on one side towards the North by the Farm of Heman Seaver and the Farm of W. W. Bradley, Esq. and on the other side towards the south by a Farm belonging to the subscriber.—For further particulars enquiry may be made of S. GALE.

Montreal, 17th January. 1824. 3 m. s. & w

WANTED.

TO take charge of a Farm in Upper Canada, a a Single man who understands Agricultural pursuits, and can be well recommended. A Scotch Lowlander or English Man will be prefered.

Apply at this Office.

Montreal, 28th Feby. 1824. 2 wks

FOR SALE,

A FARM of about 140 acres, with an excellent Dwelling House, out Houses and Garden, situated on the Lachine Canal, Road, two miles from town, the Property of Wm. Hallowel, Esquire.

For particulars, application to be made to the

REVD. J. BETHUNE.

18th July, 1823.

ELIGIBLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Property called MARCHMOUNT, situated on the Plains of Abraham, immediately above Wolfe's Cove, & within a mile and a quarter of this City; it consists of a handsome well arranged and well built STONE HOUSE, with every suitable Office, well adapted for the residence of a large family of the first respectability, and between 70 and 80 Acres, of Land great attention has been paid by the present proprietor to the improvement of this property since it came into his possession, and it is believed that the House and Offices will be found to comprise as much comfort, and the grounds as great beauty, Variety & Capability, as are any where to be met with. To persons inclined to purchase this Estate upon Speculation it offers obvious advantages, as several valuable portions of it might be laid out in small lots of from one to three Acres without injury to the PLACE itself as far as regards the House, Offices, Gardens, Shrubberies, and all the ornamental part of the Grounds.

The conditions of the Sale may be known on application to any of the following Notaries of this City, viz:—Messrs. Tetu, Campbell or Scott, to the Solicitor on the Spot—or to J. B. Lindsay, Notary, Montreal.

Quebec, 14th February, 1824. 3wks—w

Domestic News.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *LOWER-CANADA.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, 21st Feby. 1824.

The following Address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief was agreed to.

To His Excellency George, Earl of Dalhousie, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency humbly to represent.

That prior to the cession of Canada to the British Crown, His Most Christian Majesty had made grants and concessions within those parts of the coast of Labrador lying between the River Saint John and Hudson's Straits, of a great part thereof and of the Island of Anticosti, and other small islands lying on the said coast, to divers of his Canadian subjects, under titles "en Fief and Seigneurie;" and that through the benevolence of his late Majesty, when passing the Act of 14th Geo. III. cap. 83. which re-annexed the said coast and islands to the Government of Canada, then the Province of Quebec, the benefit of the ancient laws of Canada, their usages and customs, relative to their property and possessions, were secured to the proprietors of the soil within the coast and islands aforesaid, equally with their fellow-subjects in Canada.

That the Act of his late Majesty 49th Geo. III. cap. 27, intituled, "An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland, and the islands adjacent, and for reannexing part of the coast of Labrador, and the islands lying on the said coast, to the Government of Newfoundland," has in its operation so separated the coast and islands aforesaid, from the Province of Lower Canada, and placed them under another government and jurisdiction, that the proprietors of the soil lying within the coast and islands aforesaid, most of whom it is believed are resident in Canada, are thereby subjected to laws and regulations incompatible with their tenures and usages, and which virtually amount in certain cases to a denial of Justice, a situation which the benign government of His Majesty never could have contemplated when the said Act was passed into a Law.

That the said separation from this Province of the coast and island aforesaid, tends to produce great and serious impediments and difficulties to the trade and fisheries carried on from Quebec thereto.

That vessels, and boats, with their crews and equipments, belonging to Quebec, are necessarily employed in the said trade and fisheries, because their outfits and provisions are sent therefrom, and the returns thereof are brought to that port—that it may reasonably be supposed, under existing circumstances, many crimes go unpunished, and many individuals who suffer from trespass and other wrongs cannot, without much sacrifice of time and money, obtain redress, owing to the great distance from Quebec of the Courts in Newfoundland, to which they would be obliged to have recourse for justice; and in cases of real property held under the tenure before mentioned, it may be doubtful how far the laws governing His Majesty's Courts in Newfoundland, might enable them to grant redress.

That such is the dependance of the coast of Labrador and islands aforesaid upon this Province, even for articles necessary for subsistence, that since the period of passing the Act 49th Geo. III. cap. 27, it has frequently been deemed expedient and needful, whenever an embargo has been laid on the exportation of grain, flour and provisions, from this Province, to insert a proviso in the proclamation in favor of the said coast and islands, to prevent the inhabitants of those places from suffering for want of food, as they could not have obtained their supplies elsewhere.

We, therefore, respectfully entreat your Excellency, that the above representation may be laid at the foot of the Throne, with our humble prayer that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to his Parliament, the revision and repeal of the aforesaid Act of his late Majesty of glorious memory, 49th Geo. III. cap. 27, in so far as that Act relates to the separation from the Government of Lower-Canada of those parts of the coast of Labrador, from the River Saint John to Hudson's Straits and the island of Anticosti, and all other smaller islands, lying on the coast, and which re-annexes the said coast and islands to the Government of Newfoundland. And also, for the repeal of that part of the aforesaid Act which give jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court in the said islands of Newfoundland, to hold plea of all crimes and misdemeanors committed and of all suits and complaints of a civil nature, arising within such parts of the coast of Labrador, from the River Saint John to Hudson's Straits and the said island of Anticosti, and all other smaller islands so re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland by the said Act.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, 24th February 1824.

A message from the Legislative Council was received announcing that they have passed the following Bills without Amendments.

1o. A bill entitled "An Act to explain an Act passed in the 2nd Geo. III. Chap. 4, relating to the Returning Officer's duty, and to the Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly of this Province."

2o. A bill entitled "An Act to extend the Provisions of a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to the Inspection of Fish and Oil intended for Exportation."

Mr. Secretary Cochran delivered two Messages from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and also presented to Mr. Speaker three Reports of the Crown Officers on the pretensions of the Lorette Indians to the Fiefs Sillery and St. Gabriel, pursuant to an Address of the House.

1st Message,—relating to the House of Correction, with Documents.

2nd Message,—recommending the Surveyor General's tender of his plates to Government.

Wednesday, 25th February.

Mr. TASCHEREAU moved, that the order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of granting a Premium on Fish exported from the Province, of the 19th Dec. be revived; the House divided: YEAS 9; NAYS 11; and it passed in the negative.

The engrossed Bill entitled, "An Act further to continue for a limited time and to amend two certain Acts therein mentioned, relating to the Trade between this Province and the United States of America, and to extend the Provisions of the said Acts," was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Council.

The Amendments by the Legislative Council to the Bill for the Inspection of Fish and Oil for Exportation, were taken into consideration, agreed to, and the Bill ordered back to the Council.

A bill to authorize the Appointment of Commissioners for administering Oaths to Public Accomptants, and to persons having claims and demands against His Majesty's Government; to facilitate the recovery of certain Revenues of His Majesty, and introduce a more regular system of accounting for the public monies than heretofore, was introduced and read.

The engrossed Bill to make further provisions for the curing, packing and inspection of Beef and Pork intended for Exportation, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The engrossed bill entitled "An Act to explain a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to Voluntary Sheriff Sales," was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Council.

A bill to repeal in part the twelfth Clause of the 41st Geo. III Chap. 17, which directs the Circuit Courts to be held in the School Houses erected under the said Act, was introduced and read.

The Special Committee appointed to enquire into the present state of Education in this Province, the causes which have impeded its progress, and the most effectual means of promulgating the same, reported; and it was ordered that two hundred Copies of the Report be printed for the use of the Members of the Legislature.

A message from the Legislative Council, announcing that they had passed the Bill entitled "An Act to repeal an ordinance therein mentioned, and to provide more ample regulations with respect to Surveyors and the Admeasurement of Lands" with several Amendments was received.

Thursday, 26th February.

The engrossed Bill entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Ordinance passed in the 25th year of His late Majesty, and concerning Advocates, Attornies, Solicitors and Notaries, and for the more easy Collection of the Revenues," was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Council.

The House went into Committee on the Reports of the Special Committee, on the Accounts of the Commissioners for Insane, Infirm and Invalid persons, and the support of Foundlings in the District of Quebec; on the Petition of the Hon John Richardson; and the Report of the Justices of the Peace for the relief of Indigent and Sick Emigrants; came to several Resolutions, and Bills for the support of the Emigrant's Hospital at Quebec, and for the support of Insane, Invalid and Infirm persons, and Foundlings, were ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Friday, 27th February.

The engrossed Bill entitled "An Act to remove all doubts with respect to the benefit of the Cession of Property, (*cession de biens*) to which Debtors are entitled in certain cases therein mentioned," was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Council.

A Bill to amend the sixth Clause of the 47th Geo. III. Chap. 16, for regulating the Election of Members for the Assembly, and to afford greater facilities than heretofore to the Freeholders in the County of Leinster and Northumberland in electing Members was introduced and read.

Tuesday, 2d March.

SUPPLY.

Mr CUVILLIER, moved the question of concurrence on the Resolutions reported by the Committee of the whole, consisting of the Resolutions adopted on the motion of Mr. Papineau, and the Resolutions embracing the whole of the items of the civil expenditure for 1824.

Mr NEILSON after regretting that he found himself, wholly of a different opinion upon this subject, from the Gentleman who supported the measure, begged to recommend a different course of proceeding. In conformity to the precedent established by the conduct of the House of Commons, on a similar occasion. He then moved—That the Resolution for a supply and the Report be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, and that it be an instruction to the Committee to consider the following propositions.

1st.—That the monies levied on His Majesty's subjects in this Province for the public uses thereof, with the exception of certain duties levied on Importations from the United States, are levied under permanent Laws, which cannot be altered or repealed without the consent of the two other Branches of the Colonial Legislature or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

2d.—That the net amount of monies so permanently levied and paid into the Chest of His Majesty's Receiver General for this Province during the twelve months ending the 10th of October last, was £87 546 11 9 sterling, after deducting the proportion due thereon to Upper-Canada.

3d.—That the probable amount of the monies so to be levied and paid in during the present and following years may be taken at an equal annual amount; viz £87 546 11 9 Sterling.

4th.—That the total of the estimated expenses of the Civil Government for the present year is £67 647 2 5 Sterling, being £19 899 9 4 less than the amount of the permanent Revenue.

5th.—That the arrears due by the Civil Government (£[illegible] 17 6 cy. awarded to U. Canada under the Canada Trade Act excepted) above the money in the Chest on the 17th Nov. last was £12 201 11 8 Sterling forming with the total amount of the estimated expences for the year, less than the probable amount of the Receipts of the permanent Revenue with the year £7697 17 1.

6th.—That no additional Taxes or Loans, or other Burthen on the subject, are necessary to meet all the acknowledged debts and estimated expenses of the Civil Government within the year.

7th.—That an amount equal to £63,082 5 10¼ Sterling, has already been claimed by this House, and is expected to be paid as due by His Majesty's Government of Great Britain, over and above any advances which are claimed by the Military from the Civil Chest.

8th.—That certain payments may justly be expected from balances due on the amount of £116,839 15 1¼, advanced on letters of credit issued and uncovered by warrants.

9th.—That no new Taxes of any description are necessary or required to meet any probable public wants of the Province.

10th.—That the Salaries of various officers of the Colonial Government have been hitherto exclusively established under the authority of His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom; and that the said Salaries have been acknowledged by the votes of this House in 1819, 1821 and 1823.

11th.—That although a reduction of Salaries and the Provincial Expenditure generally, would be just and equitable under the present circumstances of the Province, no application to the Government has been made on the part of this House to submit such reduction for its consideration.

12th.—That it has not been the practice of the House of Commons to proceed to reduce the Salaries of the Servants of the Crown without a message to that effect or an address to the Crown entreating such reduction.

13th.—That it is a duty incumbent upon this House, at all times, to adhere, as nearly as the circumstances of the Colony will permit, to the Parliamentary forms and usages established in Great Britain by the different branches of the Legislature, in their intercourse with each other on subjects affecting their mutual rights and privileges, and particularly in matters in which the Government of the Mother country is interested, and which are of a nature to be brought under the immediate consideration of His Majesty's Ministers.

14th.—That the reductions proposed by the Resolutions reported, amounted to about £15,000, cannot prevent any part of the money levied in the Province from being taken out of the pocket of the subject or produce any relief to him whatsoever, and until this House shall obtain its just check over the expenditure and issues of the monies now levied upon the subject and vested by Law in the Crown for the public uses of the Province, the suffering large sums of money to be in the Provincial Chest, or applying them to purposes of a local nature, is unsafe, or as a tendency to encourage among the representatives of the people, where individual or local interests might be promoted thereby a disregard to public economy and accountability which in other countries has led to a burthensome and unjust system of taxation.

15th.—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, entreating His Excellency to cause an enquiry to be made into the various departments and offices of the Civil Government, with a view of reducing the increased number of Officers and persons who have been employed therein, as well of reducing the Salaries and emoluments of those who have been employed since 1797, or which have been augmented in consideration of the depreciated value of money at the time; and that a constant and vigilant attention be given to economy, and the able, diligent and correct discharge of the duties of every public Officer and also entreating His Excellency to recommend to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain such measures as shall insure the independence of the Judges in this Province, as well in relation to the tenure of their offices and salaries as for withdrawing them from all public situations tending to expose them to give extra judicial opinions or involve them in political contestations.

Mr. PAPINEAU, opposed the Amendment, the adoption of it he said would involve the House in a contradiction, he insisted that it was contrary to the right of that House alone to dispose of the monies levied on the subject, and contrary to its former decision, in refusing a permanent Civil List; he admitted that the mode of Address might have been remedied, but asserted that former Addresses had not been attended to; the right of reducing the salaries of the several Officers of the Civil Government, was uncontended, clearly vested in the House, this he said was the time to exercise that privilege.—

Mr STUART spoke in favour of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Neilson, he thought the House by adopting the mode the Honorable Member from Montreal had wished to follow, would have pursued the extreme remedy within its power. He remarked upon the submission shewn by that Member to the Trade Act, in contrast with his conduct on the present occasion, and thought the House ought to consider the situation of the Country, well weigh its means, and consider the probable results of a measure, which would again bring it into direct opposition and conflict with the Government of the mother Country. England was great, and just, and generous, her general conduct to us, had shewn in that light; we had a right to expect every thing from her that was reasonable; but we must ask it in the way of obedience and duty. The House then divided, and the names were taken down as follows,

YEAS.—Messrs. Stuart, Neilson, Davidson, Taschereau and Oldham.

NAYS.—Messrs Papineau, Blanchet, Viger, Proulx, Quesnel, Dechenaux, Demolles, Robitaille, Valois, L. Lagueux, Panet, Cuvillier, E. C. Lagueux, Fortin, Bureau, M'Callum and J. Perrault (17.)

The House then proceeded on the Resolutions reported by the Committee, which were all carried on different divisions; several amendments by Mr. [illegible] of which we have not obtained copies, being negatived 19 to 5.

QUEBEC, March 6, 1824.

COLONIAL IMPROVEMENT.

We insert below a copy of a letter from Earl BATHURST (circular) on the subject of the premiums offered by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—This communication, together with the printed list of the premiums, arrived in this country too late in the year 1823 to have any effect, during that year, on the encouragement of the experiments they are meant to promote. As, however, there can be no doubt but the premiums will continue to be given for these purposes, we publish those of them which are applicable to productions of this climate and soil, and trust that the other papers of the Province will contribute towards their more extensive circulation.

To the Earl of Dalhousie, &c. &c. Lower-Canada

DOWNING STREET, 18th Sept. 1823.

MY LORD,—I have authorised the Secretary of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, to transmit to you in future through this office, a copy of the premiums offered annually by that body, amongst which are many that have been expressly proposed for the benefit of British settlements abroad and I have to desire that your Lordship will cause those which refer to Lower Canada to be published in the Gazette of the Colony, with a view of exciting the attention of the Inhabitants to the advantage that may accrue to them from the introduction of various articles of export apparently adapted to their climate and soil, and for a supply of which the Kingdom is now chiefly, if not altogether, dependant upon Foreign States. It is also my wish that every reasonable facility should be afforded for the transmission to England, of communications and specimens of the Colonial productions.

I have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,
BATHURST.

ABSTRACT OF PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE, AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

270. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned provinces, not less than six arpents (each four fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1823, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—the Gold Medal, or Two Hundred Dollars.

271. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1823, in the manner above mentioned;—the Silver Medal or 100 Dollars.

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, on the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown in broad cast or in drills, & of the expences, soil, cultivation and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, together with 20lbs. of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1824.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

272. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1823, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above mentioned provinces;—the Gold Medal.

273. To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—the Silver medal.

Certificates satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1824, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New Brunswick.

274. To the persons who, in the years 1823, or 1824, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British colonies, and import a substitute for Hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, durable and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—the Gold Medal or fifty Guineas.

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs. together with the proper certificates from the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, or Secretary of the colony in which the same has been raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1824.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the Public to the PHORMIUM TENAX or New Zealand Flax.

N. B. The premiums from No 269 to 274 are all extended one year farther, on similar conditions.

Extirpating the stumps and Roots of Trees.

307. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber so as to clear the land for the purpose of cultivation;—the Gold, Medal or Fifty Guineas.

Amongst the various speculations which the English Papers have founded upon the message of the American President, Bell's Messenger has again brought forward its favorite project, of the Sale of the Canadas, which it now appears from the following paragraph, the Editor of that Journal, would negociate with the United States "by way of annuity."—"Long, very long, have we wished, that Canada, might be Sold or exchanged with the United States. Exchanged for what, it may be demanded? Why for such an annuity, for a term of years, as would redeem what remains of the English Assessed Taxes, and redeem them for ever."

"If America would give us enough for this purpose for five or seven years, the natural progress of our revenue would do what would be required after that time. Add to this, that we should save upwards of half a million yearly in the expense of the Canada Government, and nearly as much more in the reduction of the army which it would allow."

It certainly is most unfortunate that the views of the Editor upon this head, should be diametrically opposite to, what we conscientiously believe to be the wish of the majority of the inhabitants of both Provinces, although he is fully convinced that the opinion of the Canadians is in unison with their own Exempla gratia.—"This has long been our own view, and we are persuaded, that half, at least, of our best statesmen unite with us in it. As to the right of doing so, there can be no doubt; the Canadians would agree; and for this reason,—because it is their decided interest to do so, and because (if we were Canadians,) we should not hesitate one moment."

The reason why, might have had as much or more weight with the thinking part of the community, had he omitted the second "because," and against the truth of the first we beg to enter our protest, and maintain that no advantage whatever would accrue to the Canadas from being bartered to the United States, as they would then become a purchased territory, and as such, even under that liberal and enlightened government, have no weight in the Union, they would meet with no respect, no attention whatever would be paid to their religious prejudices, nor would their State Legislature, if they were permitted to enjoy such a pageant, find it necessary long to debate upon the comparative advantages of the tenure en Fief et Seigneurie, and that of Free and Common Socage; Crown and Clergy Reserves might indeed cease to exist in name, but they would be found too valuable a discount to be thrown away, and would therefore be laid hold of for some State appropriation, and then, to what a delectable pass would our leading men be brought, those who are now at the head of "their own little Senate," where would they be should they attempt to thunder "in the Capitol"—with all the insolence in Washington to wag at them. We rather guess, that the Senators and Representatives from the state of Lower St. Lawrence would have to relinquish the cherished language of the mère patrie for a bastard dialect of that tongue they have for sixty years so obstinately refused to adopt. We therefore believe, notwithstanding the little cordiality which at present exists in our Legislature, that there is not a member of it who would desire to exchange the maternal protection of England for fraternization with the United States—We are fully convinced that such a union would, if possible, be more odious in Upper Canada than to this Province; the writer of the article in Bell's Messenger is many years behind the present time in his information on Canadian matters, the population of the Upper Province chiefly consists, 1st of the original stock of hardy loyalists who, having for conscience sake followed the fortunes of the Royal Army, found themselves at the conclusion of the contest banished from those farms which their labors had reclaimed from the wilderness, and had again to commence the task of establishing new settlements; and next, of subjects of the United States, who from choice or from interest have become settlers in Canada; the little predilection those people entertain for the government of their former country may be gathered from their conduct during the last American war, when they practically refuted the erroneous opinion till then entertained by America, that Upper Canada would conquer itself whenever their standard was displayed upon its soil.—Neither of these classes would we are convinced wish to return under a government which they have either opposed, or voluntarily abandoned; we will therefore leave the *Messenger* to pursue his course, being fully satisfied that the known justice of the English Government, even should his tried and true system of colonial policy be pursued, would consult the feelings and the interest of the loyal population of these extensive provinces, before they open a barter account with the United States for the transfer of the Canadas to that Government at the moment their vast resources are beginning to develope themselves.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1824.

NEW-YORK Papers to the 2nd inst. have brought no intelligence interesting to this country. At that date there had been no new arrival from England, or Europe.

The question of the Tarif is yet under discussion. Although much opposed, it seems probable that a considerable encrease of duties will take place, which we suppose was the real motive in making the *first draught* so excessive—that the moderated revisal of it might be less felt. There is a studied silence in regard to politics in the late American Journals, and the Spanish Colonies are spoken of, without the least reference to the *United States*. Was the *Message* intended to excite the jealousy of England, by appearing to take up the part she has so long held, and perhaps hurry her decision on this point? We live in witty and wonderful times.

The Naval preparations of France and their justly suspected object, brings to recollection the old stories of our boyhood—the *Rochefort squadron*—the sailing of *Toulon* and *Brest Fleets*—the same wily and faithless policy that degraded their proud and unprincipled government. Although swept from the Ocean, stripped of their Colonies, and sunk by their deserved calamities into misery and revolution, it seems to require but a moment of sunshine and prosperity to revive all their restless ambition. Blind to the altered state of *Europe*, regardless of the precarious tenure of their government, and the ruin that may follow from reverses, no longer supported by the superstitious loyalty of their days of glory, they appear ready from their recent superficial triumph, to attempt any scheme of conquest or vanity—unmindful of that new Power in the North which threatens in its gigantic growth to overshadow the whole Continent. Like Philip of Macedon, in Greece, it has already made itself the *umpire* of Europe, and only waits another moment of confusion to make a new aggressive advance. While the Ruler of Russia is every year ameliorating the condition of his own dominions, he is at the same time the Protector of the vilest despotism in the South of Europe. His object seems to be to degrade, enfeeble and divide the nations under his holy guardianship, whilst *those he rules* are rapidly improving in all the advantages of civilization, and are receiving liberties and immunities unknown to them or to their Ancestors. *None* but a philosophical *Millenist* can believe in the moderation of Alexander; many may think he has not the power of conquest. But if we consider both the encreased abilities of Russia, and the degenerated situation of the south of Europe, there will be found no little cause for an opposite opinion. The balance is every day descending.

The *Holy Alliance* is an admirable engine to accomplish his views. It enables him to push on the Southern Powers to their destruction, whilst they madly dream they are playing the conquerors and tyrants of the earth.

However men may differ upon the *right* of Spain to receive aid for the recovery of her Colonies, it is one which has been so universally violated, that it admits of no other solution than the will and power of the neighbouring nations. The expected intentions of France, who takes the lead in every thing that could thwart and displease England, will we fear scarcely permit our country to remain idle spectators of this new proof of its ambition. Should England intend to oppose the interference of France, we may expect to hear of a strong Fleet being sent to *South America*, that the New Republics may be assured they have nothing to dread but from Spain itself. If France is intimidated, these Naval forces will look on and see fair play: if she again hazards herself from rash ambition, we may anticipate that we will soon hear (to use the old phrase) good accounts of them:

"And our Crews with shouts victorious,
"Drink success to England's Fleet."

We borrow from the *Quebec Mercury* to day, some just and spirited remarks on the *Sale of Canada*.

We have always thought that the *Factionists* here, who hint the vicinity of the American Republic in a sly manner, strangely mistake themselves. Independant of the views of America, and the system she would adopt as stated by the *Mercury*, how soon would the British and accumulating American population obliterate *our Babel* of a constitution? Would Englishmen or their descendants, however attached to a monarchical government, if reduced to the choice, hesitate a moment betwixt the principles and institutions of the great Republic, and the anomalous relics of a system which nothing but our regard to our country, and a generous feeling to our fellow citizens could render endurable? Would *they not unite* to become Americans, amongst whom they would find those principles of Liberty which have descended from our common ancestors, and which, with all their imperfections, contain and form *the only system* of *Rational Freedom*, which the human race have ever enjoyed? How would the Republic tolerate that incredible rejection of a union with Laws and Institutions, to attain which France was covered with crimes and desolation, and for which all nations have sighed but sought in vain?

In stating these observations we do so merely in Theory, satisfied that England holds Canada by more important ties, than the fast and loose principles which may be insinuated. But we think it well to meet these *inuendos* so often thrown out.—Whither our Government meditates more decided measures with regard to her North American Dominions, or whither we must look to the operation of general causes and the encreasing power of English influence, may concern the present day, but cannot much affect the ultimate destiny of these Provinces; their Political horoscope may be now read without difficulty. The problem that remains to be resolved is this: Is it better *now*, when our evils are felt and known, to compromise the discord by wise and just arrangements, which will be held sacred by British Faith; or, will the opposers of *this*, prefer the gradual and at last complete effacement of that system of which they might *now* ensure all that is just and valuable?—we wish instead of panegyricks on the *Roman Law*—instead of that chaos of Legal learning which not content with *one division* of error, drags us from the *pays de coutumes*, to the *pays de droit ecrit*, our political sages and Patriots would try this question, rather than indulge in those wordy Debates, after reading which an Englishman requires to rise and shake and shake himself, before he remembers he is living under the British Government, or that it is not a new Chapter of the *Opium Eater*.

We insert to-day a Communication regarding *Barnharts Island*, which we hope, if it has not been anticipated through some other channel, may in some way reach those who are bound to protect the Peace and security of the Country. Whatever may have been the errors of the *Commissioners*, let them be avowed officially, and let those who are more immediately to suffer from them, know, how far and in what manner private rights and properties, have been considered and respected in these arrangements. What can account for this neglect? what can apologize for permitting such aggression even in this limited sphere, and leaving our fellow Citizens within the grasp of another Government, unprotected, and uninstructed of their duty or their destiny? On whom would the burthen of any unfortunate event connected with such lawless proceedings, be thrown?—That the Inhabitants will have claims for such consequences, is undoubted.

The *Official Gazette* published some time back, two *Letters* written on this subject *with authority*, if not *by it*. The Resolutions however of the two Provinces, prove that if the *Commissioners* obtained all the *advantages* in their power, they did not show that knowledge, requisite to preserve *those we already enjoyed*. We cannot but express our belief that these errors will be remedied at the general *reclaimant* of the Provinces, and that the *Patronymick* bestowed by our *Correspondent* on *Barnharts Island* may be prophetick of its duration.

We have observed in the Report of the *Chamber of Commerce* at Halifax, *N. S.* the following statement of their views on the subject of the supply of these Colonies with Tea. We are happy to observe that their opinion is so decided on the Question, and that *negatively* they have declared, that nothing short of a *Free China Trade* can remedy the evil. In a late Number of the *American, "National Intelligencer"* a Communication appeared on the subject of the *Tariff* as connected with smuggling. The extent to which it is carried at *Eastport* and *Lubec*, the most easterly points of the *Lines*, exceeds even Canada, and appears to be organized into a complete system. Indeed it seems self evident that our present situation as regards the East India Produce, and the proposed extravagant Tariff of the United States as regards English Manufactures, are precisely in the same dilemma.—Nothing but yielding to the difficulties on the part of the two Governments, can remove this encreasing evil of illegal intercourse. The following is the passage we have alluded to from *Halifax*. We insert in another part of the Paper, the Article from the *"National Intelligencer."*

"Another most interesting subject was introduced to the notice of the Chamber, by the Chairman of the Committee of Trade at Quebec. A copy of a Memorial from that body to Earl Bathurst, was forwarded to this Chamber with a request for its co-operation in their attempt to direct the attention of his Majesty's Government to certain measures for remedying the serious injuries sustained by all the Colonies from the extensive illicit importations from the United States.—To give the Society an opportunity of considering this application, a notice was published, that the Memorial was left at the office of the Secretary for the perusal of the Members; and after a short delay, the Chamber proceeded to consider the remedies proposed at Quebec. They cordially united with the Merchants there, in the view taken both of the destructive influence of this Traffic on the Revenue, as well as the general commercial Interests of the Community; and of the importance of some immediate Regulation in regard to it; but they could not approve of the particular measures recommended in the Memorial:—To extend the Monopoly of the British East India Company, or to confine the importation of Teas to any Body of individuals, appeared wholy irreconcible with Colonial Rights; and it seemed equal impolitic to solicit the further assistance of Parliament to enforce the local Regulations of our Revenue.—These last if imperfect, or disregarded in practice, ought in the opinion of the Chamber to be under the correction of the Colonial Authorities alone; and a hope was expressed that the Assembly of this Province would apply some remedy in its approaching Session."

From the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen, Not long since, I was in Lubeck and Eastport, which are about three miles apart, and within half a mile of the British Territory, separated by water. The distance between these places and St. Johns, New-Brunswick, is about thirty miles, where vessels have plenty of water to pass and repass freely. In Eastport I was much surprised to learn the number of stores was, to the best of my recollection, about fifty. As I went to these by land, and saw the country but thinly peopled, I was at a loss to conceive how so many stores could be supported, and put the question to a merchant, How it was done? To which he frankly and unhesitatingly answered, by smuggling. Lubeck has risen since the war, to some consequence, and has perhaps about twenty stores. I was informed the American merchants have stores on the British side, and on the American side negotiate to pay out of their stores on the British side, and give orders accordingly. Those who thus buy goods at a low rate know best how and when to take them. I was informed Jamaica Spirits can be got in the Eastern part of Maine for less than fifty cents a gallon. In noticing the country in all directions, around Lubeck and Eastport, I could hardly conceive of a country better indented and formed by rocks and waters to favor and promote the purposes of smuggling. I understood that so many people were embarked in it, that it is considered perilous to engage in the detection and exposure of it. When I crossed over to St. Johns, I found a most friendly intercourse was maintained between the smugglers on the British with those on the American side. There is no danger but where the carcase is, the Eagles will gather together. Let those whose zeal to encourage domestic manufactures is so excessive, beware lest they do not, by holding out too great temptation to smuggling, defeat the object they wish to promote. It can be carried on to accommodate all parts of the Northern country, from Lakes Memphremagog, Champlain, and all along the St. Lawrence, above Montreal, to Niagara, and even much further on the Great Lakes. Any great and sudden innovation on our present system must have the temptation and effect of encouraging the violation of our laws, and space will not be wanting to act on.

We beg to direct the Reader's attention to a *notice* in this day's Paper, of a New Periodical Work, now in preparation. As we believe it will be in our power to lay before the Public in a short time, a more detailed account of its plan, we will at present only add, that our information regarding it leads us to anticipate a useful and interesting Publication; and as the manner in which its establishment is to be arranged, will ensure its continuance, the Public may more justly rely on the care and zeal which will be employed to render it worthy of their patronage, and which will claim from their principles and objects general favour.

FIRE.—Last night about 11 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Work Shop of Mr. George Gray, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, from which it communicated on one side to the dwelling House and Store fronting Notre Dame Street, and on the other side to the Store of Messrs. Irvine, Leslie and Co. The Work Shop, the dwelling House and Store of Mr. Gray, together with a Grocery Store occupied by Mr. Robb and a shop occupied by Mr. Gibson, Tailor, (under the same roof,) were entirely consumed. The greater part of Mr. Gray's Furniture was removed before the fire reached the Store, as also the goods of Mr. Robb, and Mr. Gibson. The Store of Messrs. Irvine, Leslie and Co. fortunately being fire proof, received little injury with the exception of the roof which was burned down. We have not been able to ascertain an estimate of the loss, or the amount of Property insured.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, March 6th, 1824.

The King *vs.* Thomas Pilon.—On indictment for stealing in a shop above the value of 5s. Verdict, Guilty of Grand Larceny.

The King *vs* Antoine Sansouci.—On indictment for compound Larceny. Verdict Guilty of Petty Larceny.

The King *vs.* Michel Scott, *père*, and Michel Scott, *fils*. On three indictments, two against Michel Scott, *fils*, for Grand Larceny, and the other against Michel Scott, *père*, for having received stolen goods. Verdict, Not Guilty.

Monday, March 8th.

The King *vs.* Frederick Hassleback, François Saurette, *père*, François Saurette, *fils*, Jean Bte. Mousseau, and Joseph Charbonneau.—On indictment for Burglary. Verdict, François Saurette, *pere*, Not Guilty; the other prisoners Guilty of Grand Larceny.

The King *vs.* Frederick Hasslebeck.—On indictment for Grand Larceny. Verdict, Guilty of Petty Larceny.

The King *vs.* Joseph Mousseau.—On two indictments, one for Grand and the other for Petty Larceny. Verdict, Guilty.

The King *vs.* Josephte Senecal.—On indictment for Shoplifting. Verdict, Not Guilty.

The King *vs.* Patrick Devereux.—On indictment for Compound Larceny. Verdict, Guilty of Grand Larceny.

The King *vs.* Frederick Hassleback. On indictment for Petty Larceny. The prisoner, on his arraignment, pleaded Guilty.

Tuesday, March 9th.

The King *vs.* Benjamin Johnson.—On indictment for grand Larceny. Verdict Guilty of Petty Larceny.

The King *vs.* Antoine Blondin and Pierre Dubois.—On indictment for Grand Larceny. Verdict Not Guilty.

The King *vs.* Joseph Dufois.—On indictment for Burglary. Verdict not Guilty.

The King *vs.* Robert Ellice.—On indictment for Compound Larceny. Verdict Not Guilty.

The King *vs.* Edward Gauvreau.—On indictment for Compound Larceny. Verdict Not Guilty.

The King *vs.* François Houle.—On indictment for stealing on a Navigable River, above the value of 5s. Verdict Guilty of Petty Larceny.

The King *vs.* François Houle.—On indictment for stealing from a dwelling House. Verdict Guilty of Petty Larceny.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.

Mr. EDITOR,

One little isle, of late, has from (to say the least) the ignorance of Commissioners—the instability of the American Government—the *spirited* resistance, evinced in this *Neighbourhood*, to *American* innovation—added to the late interference of the Legislature of both Provinces, become rather conspicuous, and if we may judge, from the present aspect of affairs, it is likely to become more so ere long.—We did indeed, (Mr. E.) enjoy a lively hope—from the recent publick measures adopted by *high* authorities in this Country—that American *clamour*—and pretension—in respect to Barnharts Island—would *cease*—that the unpardonable blunders of our Commissioners—were of such magnitude as to claim the particular attention of His Majesty's Ministers—and that the matter in question would be adjusted—amicably—by the respective Governments—and that at all events—if we were *doomed* to suffer—by the silliness of individuals—we should have the *melancholy consolation* at least, of quitting the fruits of our industry, by the *Express* and direct command of our own Sovereign and not by that of an *American Speculator or Land-jobber*. I lament, Mr Editor, that these fond anticipations are not at all likely to be realized, and that the line of conduct now pursued by the U. States, is any thing but in unison with friendship, and that good understanding, so very necessary for the prosperity of neighbours. At an *early stage* of the proceeding, when it was *whispered or announced*, only through the medium of a *Provincial Newspaper* that Barnharts Island and consequently the *channel* of the St. Lawrence, had very *wisely* been ceded to the U. S of America by our condescending Commissioners, an ambitious and cunning American appeared among us, claiming Barnharts Island, by *right of purchase* from his own Government, wishing at the same time, to sell the Soil at Exorbitant prices, or Exact Excessive Rents from those willing to become his Tenants and American Citizens, these *modest proposals* were not however very congenial to the feelings of the inhabitants of the Island, and their Tenacity convinced this Gentleman that other steps must be adopted previously to his geting quiet possession of his newly acquired Territory. Nothing further (Mr. E.) then ensued, more than a mock *Jurisdiction* claimed over the Island in the name of the U. States by an American Schoolmaster, if we except the appearance of a *long Collector*, who indeed, made a very short stay among us; however, a few days since, matters appear to wear a different feature, it is no longer the *Land-jobber*, the *Schoolmaster*, or the *Collector*; it is no more or less, than the *state of New-York*, whom, has noticed the inhabitants of the Island to quit the premises. The Writs of Ejectment, being returnable at Albany, we may naturally (Mr. Editor) conclude what will soon follow our own physical strength is not adequate to the defence of our persons and property, and without the speedy enterposition of high authority to check American ambition, we shall be left in a sad dillemma. Is not the Sheriff of a County, obliged by his Oath of Office to defend his County against the Kings enemies, and if so, Mr. E. would he not be justified in defending Barnharts Island under existing circumstances.

I am Sir,
Your Obt. Servant,
SOLOMON HOLDFAST.

Barnhart's Island, March 1824.

Died.

In this City, on the 6th instant, James Henderson, Esq. formerly of Quebec, Merchant, aged 35 years.

Sales by Auction.

BY S. & W. SPRAGG, BY AUCTION,

AT THEIR STORES,
WILL BE SOLD,
This day Wednesday 10th March,

1 BALE black and Col'd Bombazettes,
100 Ps. Furniture and Garment Calicoes,
30 do 3 4 Blue drab and Grey Nankeens,
30 do Pillow Fustains,
1 Bale Ducks and Sheetings,
1 do Dowlas,
2 Cases Stript Cottons and Checks.
—ALSO,—
Steam Loom Shirtings, Irish Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, Dimities, Ginghams, Bengals, Fig'd and Twill'd Silk Shawls, Handkerchiefs and a Variety of other Dry Goods.
Sale to Commence at ONE o'Clock
S. & W. SPRAGG,
10th March 1824. A. & B.

On SATURDAY 13th March,
150 LOTS Choice Dry Goods,

TO be on view the morning of the day of Sale. Conditions liberal and will be be made known at the time of Sale.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE o'CLOCK,
S. & W. SPRAGG,
10th March 1824. A. & B.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON. BY AUCTION,

This Day Wednesday the 10th instant,
WILL BE SOLD,
Positively Without Reserve,
An extensive assortment of Dry Goods,
(COMPRISING.)

2 CASSES Loom Shirting,
2 Bales Bombazettes,
100 Doz. Imit. Shawls,
2 Cases Hosiery,
3 ditto Fig. Book Muslins,
2 ditto Cambrics Assorted.
With an extensive assortment of Stript Cottons, Checks, Turkey Stripes, Derties, Bengals, Irish Linens, &c.
Sale at ONE o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
10th March, 1824. A. & B.

IMPORTANT SALE, OF
New & Elegant Household Furniture.
Very recently purchased from
MESSRS. FOSTER & TRY,

TO Take place on MONDAY the 12th day of April next, at No. 55 Notre Dame Street, fronting the Recollet ground, at present occupied by DANIEL FARLEY Esquire, about leaving for England.

COMPRISING:

A Handsome Side-board with Sarcophagus—Dining and Pembroke Tables—Mahogany Chairs inlaid with Brass—Sopha—Sopha-Table, with Card Tables to correspond—a Camera Obscura, with Back Gammon Board, views, &c. complete—Work Table—Bagatelle Table—a very handsome Diufi-circular and highly mounted Piano Forte, with Drawers, Stool and Canterbury—a Secretary—Chefonier—Pier Glasses—Dressing Glasses &c.—Grecian Lamps—a Hall Lamp Window Curtains—Window Blinds—Bed Steads—Bed Steps & Bedding—Mahogany Chest of Drawers enclosed Mahogany Wash hand stands—Carpets—Oil Cloths, Rugs &c—Plated ware—China & Glassware—Culinary Utensils, and an excellent Patent Mangle.

A few Miscellaneous works, including some select Law Books.

A very good Milch Cow.

A genteel Landaulet, a pair of Horses, to be Sold either with or without the Carriage.

—ALSO,—
An Elegant well built four Wheeled Carriage.
....LIKEWISE,....

A Sett of very good Brass mounted double Harness.

A small quantity of New-Castle Coals.

Catalogues of the same may be had ten days previous, and the Furniture may be inspected three days previous to the Sale.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON,
Auctioneers.
Montreal, 25th February 1824.

Sales by Auction.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON
EXTENSIVE SALE
of
FURNITURE.
BY AUCTION,
WILL BE SOLD,
On Wednesday, 24th Instant,
At the Dwelling House of John Brown, Esquire,
St. James Street,
The whole of his Household Furniture.

CONSISTING of an Elegant Side Board, Dining and Pembroke Tables, 2 Work ditto, Mahogany Chairs, 2 Sophas, a handsome Piano Forte, Pier Glasses, Dressing Glasses, Bedsteads and Bedding, Wash Stands Hall Lamps, Bed and Window Curtains, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c. &c.—With a variety of Kitchen Utensils.

☞ Catalogues of the same may be had Three days previous to the Sale.
Sale to Commence at TWELVE o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
10th March, 1824.

BY HENRY & BETHUNE,
Custom House Sale,
This Day WEDNESDAY the 10th Instant.
AT THE STORES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

WILL BE SOLD, the following articles, Condemned for illegal importation viz.—

18 Chests Tea, 19 Kegs Tobacco, 3 Barrels Potash, 45 Watch Chains, 42 do. Keys, 66 do. Seals, 15 Buckles, 25 Combs and a bundle Containing Books Almanacks &c.
—ALSO,—
12 Boxes Havanah Segars,
6 Kegs Snuff,
12 Barrels Queenston Apples,
3 do Fameuses,
Sale at ONE o'Clock, P. M.
HENRY & BETHUNE,
Auctioneers.
10th March, 1824.

Government Sale,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 15th March next,
At His Majesty's Ordnance Stores adjoining the Wood Yard, near the Barracks.

WILL BE SOLD, a Quantity of Military Clothing &c. Consisting of about
600 Serjents and Privates, Coats and Jackets,
114 Pairs of Shoes,
150 do. of Gaiters,
Waistcoats, Trowsers, Caps, Cap Crowns, Feathers Knapsacks, Clasps for Stocks &c. &c.
Sale at ELEVEN o'Clock forenoon,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
King's Auctioneer.
Montreal, 28th February 1824.

LOT SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS
On Wednesday the 17th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS, ABOUT
150 LOTS OF
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS WITHOUT RESERVE,
And on a Liberal Credit.
Sale at TEN o'Clock forenoon.
HENRY & BETHUNE,
Montreal, 6th March 1824 Auctioneers.

BY MACNIDER, AIRD, & Co.
On Thursday next the 11th Instant,
AT THEIR STORES, WILL BE SOLD,

6 PIPES Cognac Brandy,
10 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
8 Barrels Sugar,
8 Bbls Rosin, and
20 Boxes Candles, with other articles.
—AFTER WHICH—
A very General assortment of Dry Goods,
Sale at ONE o'Clock,
MACNIDER AIRD, & Co.
10th March 1824. A. & B.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEW
FURNITURE, BY AUCTION,
AT THE SUBSCRIBERS STORES,
(UPPER STORY,)
On Wednesday Morning, the 31st Inst.
WILL BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE,
On a Credit of 30, 60, and 90 days, to purchasers of certain amounts:

A Quantity of New and Elegant Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Sideboards, Dining Pembroke and Card Tables, Mahogany Book Cases and Secretaries, Handsome Grecian and Trafalgar Chairs, with Hair seats, Sofas and Sofa Tables, Large Dining Tables, Mahogany Four post Bedsteads, with rich Furniture do. Chests of Drawers, Cribs with Furniture, rich Moreen and Chintz Window Curtains complete, Several Setts Window Blinds, 2 Large Mahogany Pier Glasses, several Engravings, Mahogany and Cherry Wash Hand Stands, do. do. Liquor Cases, a few Color'd Moreen and Light and Dark Chintzes Fringes, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Rich Damask Table Cloths, and Table Covers, with a Variety of other Articles, worthy the attention of Purchasers.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery three days previous to the Sale, when the Articles may be examined.
Sale at Ten o'Clock,
MACNIDER AIRD & Co.
Montreal, 10th March 1824. Auctioneers.

BY JAMES FRASER.
EVENING SALE.
BY AUCTION,

WILL be Sold at the Subscribers Room, on (Saturday Evening next, the 13th instant,) a very extensive Collection of French and English BOOKS, a variety of Architectural Drawings and Frames, well worthy the attention of Artists, Treatise of Surveying, with a valuable sett of Surveying Apparatus, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellry, Plate and Plated Ware, Havannah Segars, a few Rich Furs, and a variety of other articles, the whole belonging to a Vacant Estate.
Sale to Commence at Seven o'Clock.
JAMES FRASER.
10th March, 1824.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY AUCTION.—Will be be Sold on THURSDAY the 18th instant, at the House No. 25, Notre Dame Street, lately occupied by D. P. Ross, Esq. an extensive assortment of Household Furniture, amongst which will be found.

Two Piano Fortes, a variety of neat articles made of the best materials, Comprising Dining, Breakfast, Card and Pembroke Tables, Mahogany, Oak and Ash Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Sofas, &c. &c.
Sale to Commence at TEN o'Clock,
JAMES FRASER.
10th. March, 1824.

IN THE PRESS,
And will be Published early in April,
THE
FIRST NUMBER OF A PERIODICAL WORK INTENDED TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY, IN THIS CITY, TO BE CALLED
THE
CANADIAN REVIEW,
AND
Literary & Historical Journal.

THE utility of such a work as this, conducted on liberal and enlightened principles, and having mainly for its object the extension of literary acquirement and historical research, has long been a desideratum in the British North American Colonies. The present period when every species of knowledge is extending itself with such rapid and beneficial strides over the more ancient provinces of the world—has, therefore, been deemed a fitting opportunity for encouraging in so far as the influence of the proposed work will admit of the polite arts in this more recently civilized but not uninteresting quarter of the earth.

It being intended, in a prefatory address in the first number of the CANADIAN REVIEW, to offer the public a full developement of its plan and the principles by which it is to be regulated, it only remains to be further stated in this place, that the Editor conscious of his responsibility for the character of the work with which he has been entrusted, has spared no pains to secure the assistance of the most respectable men in both provinces for information and talents; and by whose aid, he ventures to assure the public that the Canadian Review will be every way worthy of its support and encouragement.
Montreal, 9th March 1824.

LOST.

ON the afternoon of SATURDAY last, between Mrs. Barney's Boarding House, and the foot of the Quebec Suburbs, part of an Elegant Gold Chased Seal and Stone, with the head of the Celebrated John Knox, Engraved upon it—Whoever may have found the same and will return it to the owner, 126, St. Paul's Street, will be liberally rewarded.
Montreal, 10th March, 1824. 3 ins.

FOUND.

ON Sunday last, on the Race-Course, near Mile-end, a BUNCH of KEYS. The owner may hear of them by applying at this Office.
10th March, 1824.

FOUND.

IN the Post-Office Passage, a SILVER WATCH, the owner may have it by paying expenses and proving property.
10th March, 1824.

WANTS A SITUATION.

AS a Gardner, a person who understands his business, and can be well recommended.—Apply to J. P. HOGG, Gardner, or at this Office.
10th March, 1824.

WANTED.

IN a Retail Dry Goods Store in Town, a respectable Young Man, Speaking the English and French Languages. To a person answering the above description, and who has been brought up to the business, will hear of a situation to his advantage, by applying to the Editor of this Paper.
10th March, 1824.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A DOUBLE HOUSE, GARDEN, ORCHARD and PREMISES, situated at the Corner of Bleury and La Gauchetiere Streets, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs of this City. The Garden is extensive, and in a good state of cultivation, and the Apple Trees in excellent order. The whole is a most eligible situation for a Gardner. Possession will be given on the First May next.

For particulars enquire on the premises, or at the Office of R. L. MORROGH Esq. Aty. No. 16 St. Gabriel Street.
6th March, 1824. 6ws

TO BE SOLD.

AN EXTENSIVE LOT OF GROUND, Situate at the entrance of St. Antoine Subburb, with a two Story Stone House, two Sheds, Stables & a Store thereon erected, together with a Garden Planted with some fruit trees of the best sorts, and a fertile Meadow contiguous to it, which from its Vicinity to town, might be partitioned to advantage into Several Lots.

For Conditions and terms of payment, which will be made easy, apply to
S. De BEAUJEU, Esq.—
Montreal, 11 February 1824. 5 w. & s.

Montreal Assemblies.

THE next Assembly will take place on Tuesday Evening the 16th March.
6th March, 1824.

FOR SALE,

1000 PIECES of Inch & ½ Inch Flooring Plank.
2 or 3 Good Steady Moulders Wanted.
Apply at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY
Wind Mill Point.
6th March, 1824. 4 m s w

WANTED FOR THE STEAM BOAT LA PRAIRIE,
A CAPTAIN, PURSER, and ENGINEER.

PERSONS wishing to fill either situations, will please apply to the undersigned, on or before Wednesday the 10th Instant. None need apply without reference to ability and Security for the performance of their respective duties.
JOHN MACKENZIE.
6th March, 1824.

POST OFFICE,

A MAIL for Rouse's Point, in the State of New-York, will be made up at this Office, every Tuesday and Friday at 1 o'Clock, during the close of the Navigation.
JAMES WILLIAMS, P. M.
Montreal, 17th Feby. 1824.

POST OFFICE.

THE Mails for the United States will be made up on—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Half past 12 o'Clock, precisely; and for Chambly, St. John's, and the Isle Aux Noix, on Tuesday's and Friday's, at ONE o'Clock.
JAMES WILLIAMS, P. M.
Montreal, 22nd Nov. 1823.

Clover Timothy, & Garden SEEDS.

THE Subscribers offer the above articles for sale, which in point of quality will be warranted Superior. They have taken unwearied pains, to procure the best kinds from ENGLAND, and from the religious association of SHAKERS in the United States.
HEDGE & LYMAN,
Druggists, No. 68 St. Paul's Street,
Montreal, 28th Feby. 1824. 4 wks