

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, BY

JOCELYN WALLER,
No. 5, St. Jean Baptiste Street.

CONDITIONS.

The Price of the Subscription to the CANADIAN SPECTATOR is Four Dollars per Annum, besides the expense of Postage when sent by Post, which is Four Shillings per annum, the Subscription payable Semi-Annually in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 2s. 6d. and each after insertion, 7 1-2d. Ten lines and under, first insertion, 3s. 4d. and each after insertion 10d.

Advertisements containing more than ten lines, for the first insertion 4d. per line, & 1d. per line for every repetition.

AGENTS.

- Mr. Joseph Tardif - Quebec.
- Louis Boucher, Esq. - St. Thomas.
- Charles Taché, Esq. - Kamouraska.
- Mr. E. Kimber - Three Rivers.
- Doctor Dielh - Rivier du Loup.
- H. Olivier, Esq. P. M. - Berthier.
- Mr. Archambault - L'Assomption.
- Ovide Turgeon, Esq. - Terrebonne.
- Doctor Labrie - St. Eustache.
- Stephen Roy, Esq. - Cedars.
- Alexis Sauvageau, Esq. - Chateauguay.
- P. Labrosse, Esq. - Laprairie.
- Major Weibrenner - Boucheville.
- Etienne Duchesnois, Esq. - Yvernes.
- Mr. Sexton, P. M. - Chambly.
- Benjamin J. Cherrier, P. M. - St. Denis.
- Mr. Augustin Papineau - St. Hyacinthe.
- Mr. Thomson - Kingston.
- Mr. Cary - York.
- J. B. Masson, Esq. - Sandwich.
- Benjamin Papineau, Es. P. M. - Petite-Nation.

Communications for or respecting the Canadian Spectator, to be made to Mr. Waller, No. 28, St. Paul Street, the second corner house beyond the New Market, opposite Mr. Andrew Porteous; or at the Printing Office of the Canadian Spectator.

It is requested that Communications made through the Post Office, may have the postage paid.

NOTICE.

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

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

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT, Aast. Sec'y.

AVIS.

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

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

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

MRS. METZLER having received a very extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Goods, in her line, she begs leave to inform the Ladies of Montreal, that her Sew Rooms will be open on THURSDAY Morning, 26th inst. at 10 o'Clock.
Montreal, May 25th, 1825. 3 wks.

MARCHANDISES DE MODE.

MADAME METZLER, ayant reçu un assortiment très considérable et élégant de Marchandises les plus à la Mode dans sa branche de commerce, prend la liberté de prévenir les Dames de Montréal, que sa Chambré d'exhibition sera ouverte JEUDI matin, vingt six du courant, à 10 heures.
Montreal, 24 Mai 1825.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Ireland.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES DOYLE, D. D. TITULAR BISHOP OF KILDARE AND LEIGHLIN.

(Continued from No. 46.)

You hold, that the same power still resides in the King, if that King happened to be a Catholic, but that during the sovereignty of a Protestant Monarch, such power is extinct?—It is a right, like all others; whether we call it a right derived from the law, or a right derived from usage or compact, which ceases by disuse; and if, by a supposition, which is merely possible, the King upon the throne should be a Catholic, I do not think that thereby this right, formerly residing in his predecessors, being Catholics, would accrue to him; I think it has been lost by disuse, but it is a right however, which a Catholic Sovereign could easily obtain by treating with the Pope.

Was the right of appointing to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland ever practically exercised by James the Second?—Yes, I should think it was; and also by Mary, previous to the accession of the Stuarts. I cannot state the instances, because I should refer to the history of the Church, at that particular period; and without doing so, I might fall into an error; but I am quite confident the right resided in him, and I should have no hesitation in saying, that it was exercised by him in more instances than one.

Do you think it was exercised by James the Second before his arrival in Ireland?—Yes; during the entire of his reign.

From the period of his accession?—From the period of his accession till the time of his expulsion from Ireland.

He was at that time head of the Church of England?—He might also have a right to present to the Sees of the Church in Ireland, but he would not become the head of our Church, by having a right to direct the Chapter to elect a certain individual to be instituted as Bishop by the Pope.

After his abdication, do you think he exercised practically that right, which the Catholic Church still admitted to reside in him?—I am sure, after his abdication, or his expulsion from those countries, that he did recommend, whilst in France, individuals to the Pope, which individuals were appointed to Bishops in Ireland; but not only he, but his son after him. I could name—but I should rather not, unless the Committee required it—I could name the last Bishop who was appointed by the Pope to a See in Ireland, at the express recommendation of the late Pretender.

In making that arrangement for domestic appointment, would you contemplate the election of the Roman Catholic prelate, upon the occurrence of a vacancy, by the Clergy belonging to the Diocese to the appointment of which he might be a Candidate?—I would contemplate such election to be made by a certain portion of the Clergy of the Diocese in which such vacancy occurred; but I would also require the concurrence of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the Province in which such vacancy happened to exist. I would beg to explain myself; I fear I cannot do it as satisfactorily as I could wish. I would not like that the election to a vacant see should rest with the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the Diocese alone, nor would I like that it should be vested in the Clergy of the vacant Diocese, to the exclusion of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops; but I would desire that such election should originate with a certain class of the Clergy of the vacant Diocese, and that before it would be sent forward to the Court of Rome, the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops should have concurrence in it in a certain way.

That could be done, if by the arrangement, the Coadjutor should be elected in the same manner as the Bishop, upon the vacancy of the See.

What would be the nature of the claim which, under this arrangement, the coadjutor would have, to succeed to the vacant Prelate?—He would succeed, upon the demise of the principal, as a matter of right; because the Bull of his appointment to his coadjutorship would go, "We appoint you Bishop of (such a place) in partibus," as we call it, (that is, in some country where Christianity once flourished, but where infidelity now prevails) *cum jure successione*: so that his election to the coadjutorship would secure to him the succession upon the demise of the person to whom he would be appointed coadjutor.

Are the coadjutors at present Bishops in partibus fidelium?—They are, but with the right of succession.

Supposing after the election of the coadjutor, it should so happen in some individual case, the coadjutor should misconduct himself, and that to such a degree that in the opinion of the original electors he should be unfit for the Prelate, would his right of succession still be absolute, or without any control on their part?—It would be without any control on their part; but if he committed a canonical fault, he could be tried for it, and be removed from his right of succession, and he could be removed from his see.

Where would the trial take place?—The trial of a Bishop is one of the *Causa majores* mentioned in the Council of Sardis, and should be referred to the See of Rome. That Council was held some 30 or more years after the Council of Nice, and it is decided that the *Causa majores* should not be definitively settled without the concurrence of the Pope, whenever such concurrence was thought necessary by any of the parties which happened to be aggrieved; this *Causa majores* included cases where the faith was concerned, or heresy broached, and also criminal accusations of Bishops; so that when a Bishop is accused of any crime in the first case, if it be a Suffragan accused of any crime in the first case, formerly he could appeal from the Metropolitan; but as now Provincial Councils are seldom or never held, he can appeal from the Metropolitan directly to the Pope; and that usage has obtained in the Catholic Church from the beginning, and was decreed at Sardis a little after the middle of the fourth-century, and still holds good.

Then the evidence by which a person in that situation would be affected, would be remitted from Ireland to Rome?—Yes.

Would the evidence be taken upon oath?—The evidence would be taken upon oath.

Suppose a party summoned before a tribunal of the first instance, if it may be so called, the tribunal existing in Ireland, refused to take an oath, would the proceedings be suspended?—In cases of that kind we have no remedy; we are obliged to call in a magistrate, and request of him to administer an oath to the witness whom we wished to examine, and when he has done so, the witness is interrogated either through the magistrate or by one of us.

Supposing the witness were a member of the Roman Catholic Church, would he be subjected to any ecclesiastical censure for demurring to the jurisdiction of the Court?—As to a demurrer, I cannot say he would; but there is some remedy,—there are some means whereby a witness can be obliged to give testimony in a Bishop's Court; what it is, as settled by the law and usage of the Catholic Church, I do not at present recollect.

Before any arrangement, which provided for the domestic appointment of the Roman Catholic Prelates in Ireland, could be carried into full effect, would the consent of the See of Rome be necessary?—Undoubtedly it would.—Because the See of Rome at present has the right to appoint, and any modification of that right could not of course be made without the concurrence of the See of Rome.

You would still propose to reserve the institution of the Bishop to the See of Rome?—Without it, he could not be Bishop in our Church; he could not exercise any jurisdiction whatever, unless he received institution from the Pope.

By reserving the institution to the Pope, the Pope would still retain a discretionary power to reject the Bishop who had been recommended to him in virtue of the domestic arrangement—would he not?—The domestic arrangement would be one whereby the Pope would bind himself, through a treaty, to give institution to such fit person as would be canonically elected by the persons named in such a treaty. Suppose there was a concordat, enabling certain persons in Ireland to elect a Bishop to a vacant See, the Pope by agreeing to such a concordat, engages to give institution to all persons who may hereafter be elected by such electors as are therein defined, provided the person elected possesses the necessary qualifications for a Bishop, and be duly elected.

Supposing the receipt of a provision from the State were accompanied, as it must be, by an abandonment of any claim upon the parishioners, would it be possible to abandon that claim upon the parishioners without the consent of the Pope?—Certainly it would.

You say the fees upon baptism and upon marriage, now payable to the Priests of the Roman Catholic Church, could be abandoned by them without the previous consent of the Pope?—They can be abandoned by them without the consent of the Pope, but there are offerings made at marriages, baptisms, and at the burial of the dead, which are a usage of the Church so ancient, that I do think the Clergy would not resign them; those at present are much higher than they need be, and though they are called voluntary, they are not, strictly speaking, so; those however, are not the only or the principal dues or contribution by which the Clergy are supported; there are other contributions, given individually by the parishioners, which constitute the chief support of the Priesthood. The contributions of this latter kind could be given up by the Clergy, without consulting any one, and even the voluntary oblations at marriages and baptisms could, in my opinion, be relinquished by them; but those latter, I think, they would not relinquish, because they are as old as Christianity itself, and they exist in every Church of whatever kind, in every nation with which I happen to be acquainted. But the other dues, the individual contributions from the parishioners at stated times of the year, could be given up; it would be desirable that they should be given up, and the Clergy might give them up without any reference or communication whatever upon the subject with Rome.

You do not think it would be desirable, in any event, to remit altogether the fees upon the performance of the rites of the Church?—Upon all rites of the Church, except baptisms, marriages, and the burial of the dead.

Those you would retain?—Those I would retain, because they are a universal custom; and I do not see why our Church should be the only one in the world that would give up trifling contributions, which are given in every other Church throughout Christendom.

By what authority are those contributions, of which you last spoke, namely, the fees upon the ceremonies of marriage and baptism, regulated?—They are regulated chiefly by usage; they are sometimes defined by a statute made by the Bishop; for instance, in the diocese in which I reside, I found those contributions existing generally; but there was no uniform rule whereby they could be regulated; and I thought it better for the poor, and also I thought I should best consult the character and interests of the Clergy, by reducing them, in some degree to rule. I therefore regulated what they should be in most cases, and the manner in which they should be collected; in order also to prevent any thing like harsh treatment of the poor by the Clergy, I prohibited, under pain of suspension, any Clergyman from withholding his ministry from any person, rich or poor, on account of dues or emoluments; so that the office of the Priest must first be discharged, and then the individual gives what is prescribed by usage or by the letter of the statute.

The payment in all the parishes in the dioceses of which I am the Bishop, is uniform?—I may say it is uniform?—When I say uniform, I should say there is a kind of scale, because the poor man pays nothing, the man in better circumstances pays something, and the man whose condition is still more improved, gives a little more.

If temporalities (by which is meant a pecuniary provision payable to the Crown) were attached to Roman Catholic Sees, and to Roman Catholic Parishes in Ireland, would it be inconsistent with the doctrine or discipline of the Roman Catholic Church to admit any interference on the part of the Protestant Sovereign of this country, in the appointments?—It would be inconsistent with the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church to admit, in such cases, the interference of a Protestant Sovereign in such appointments.

Would that arrangement, in your opinion, be inconsistent with the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, even if it had the sanction of the Pope?—Were he to give his sanction to it, I think we should oppose the matter here. I think he would not sanction it, but were he to do so, we should not agree to it—for my part, I would not; I should resign the office that I hold, rather than assent to such a thing. I would first remonstrate against it, I would remonstrate a second time against it, and if this were not sufficient to ward it off, I should resign my office, and I hope there is not a Bishop in Ireland who would not do the same.

You are, no doubt, aware, that arrangements of that nature in cases where there are temporalities attached to preferments in the Roman Catholic Church, but where the Sovereign is not a member of that Church, are admitted in some countries in Europe?—I know of arrangements of that kind, though I do not know the nature of them exactly; I know there are arrangements that seem to be of that kind, which have been lately entered into and also between the Pope and the Emperor of Russia, and also between the Pope and some lesser states in Germany, being Protestant; and also that there has been a treaty carried on for some time, between the Pope and the King of the Netherlands, having for its object such an arrangement as has been mentioned; but such treaty, I believe, is at present suspended, if not entirely broken off. I am not acquainted with the circumstances of the Russian empire, nor with those of the kingdom of Prussia, and therefore I can give no information as to the conduct of the Pope, in entering into such arrangement; but knowing the state of my own country, and having the religious feelings that I have, though such an arrangement were to be considered practicable by the Pope, and even wise, I should find it my duty, as an individual, to act as I have mentioned.

By interference, you mean all interference direct or indirect?—I mean all interference direct or indirect. Were the sovereign of this realm a Catholic, I should be very averse to his having the appointment of Bishops vested in him; but his being of a different religion, makes me think that I could not, consistently at all with the principles of my religion, consent to his having any right to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the appointment of the Bishops.

Will you be good enough to explain to the Committee in what manner the Act which is quite familiar to you by the name of the Burial Bill, which passed last Session, has been carried into effect in your diocese?—With regard to the Burial Bill, it has not been carried into effect in any case in the diocese where I live. There has not been leave sought for from the Protestant Rector to have the funeral rites performed, except in one instance, and there the permission was applied for by the father of the deceased, which father happened to be a Protestant; but no Catholic Clergyman in the diocese where I live, has at any time applied to a Protestant Rector for the permission which the Act requires that he should apply for. & therefore I may say, that the Bill has not in any one instance in my diocese had effect.

Is there any objection on the part of the Roman Catholic Priests to make that application to Protestant Rectors?—There is a very strong objection.

What is the nature of that objection?—It arises from feeling; I should think; because the Catholic Priest conceives, that upon giving notice to the sexton or person having charge of the burial ground that a corpse was to be interred, he ought to have a right to go there and perform such service; and he does consider, that his being obliged to make application for leave to the Protestant Rector to perform the funeral service, and to have the Protestant Rector fix the time when such service can be performed, the Priest does conceive this to be an act of submission upon his part, from which his feelings recoil.

In what manner is the burial service performed at present?—At present we do not perform any burial service in the burial-place. The service for the dead we perform in the chapel, or sometimes in the house of the deceased, and then the corpse is taken to the burial-ground, and interred without any ceremony. However, when the grave is about to be closed, if there be a Clergyman present, he recites a short psalm, with a prayer; and if there be no Clergyman present, one of the laity does this; we do not now, nor did we at any time, perform the burial service; it is merely a common prayer that we recite.

What distinction does the Priest draw between the right to perform the burial service in the church yard, and the right to perform the marriage service in the Church; does he draw any such distinction?—I never heard him draw the distinction or make the comparison; and I have never made it in my own mind.

Do you think one right stands upon the same footing as the other? I do not conceive it does; our marriages in Ireland need not be performed in the Church as those by a Protestant Minister; we can perform them where and when we please; therefore with us in our common ideas the one thing and the other are not naturally joined together, nor do we naturally make a comparison between them; but we do conceive that the Rector of the parish has a just and reasonable right to his Church, and that he can exclude from it or admit into it such persons only as he thinks proper, except such as have an established right to go there; but we conceive that every Christian in the parish has a right to be buried in the parish Church yard; and we conceive, as the friends of the deceased have a right to inter his corpse there, that they have also a right to perform either by themselves or their Clergyman such funeral rites as their faith would approve of.

You have the power as a Roman Catholic prelate to consecrate any ground for the purpose of burial? I have, and have exercised it in many instances. However, I should much rather that the funeral service bill were so mitigated as to meet our views; that a new line of distinction, as it were, might not be drawn between Protestant & Catholics; for although I have consecrated some Church yards, I always did so with some degree of reluctance and pain.

Have you found that there was a greater disposition on the part of the Catholic inhabitants to bury their dead in the Church yard of the parish Church even though they could not have the advantage of the religious service of the Church there, than to avail themselves of the newly consecrated grounds?—No I have not observed it; they have a strong partiality for burying their dead in the place where their ancestors lie; but as in our Church there is a practise of praying for the dead; and as our newly consecrated burial grounds are always adjoining Chapels; people find some consolation in burying their dead in them, because when they go to assist at mass they can also pray for the souls of their friends who are interred thereabouts; so that one feeling, as it were, counteracts the other, and you scarcely know which the people would prefer.

Is it not the practise in Ireland for the funeral of a Roman Catholic, even the lowest class, to be attended with a very great number of his relations and friends?—It was, rather than is, the practise at present; for at present the people are throwing aside some of their ancient usages, and among the rest, that of attending wakes and funerals in great numbers, though I attended to a "Homer" in my youth. They never attend in such numbers as to cause inconvenience to the Parish when they go to the Church yard; for all the Church yards are sufficiently spacious to contain and to accommodate, if I might so say, double the number that go; I do not think that any inconvenience could arise from the number which might go into the Church yard.

You stated that you would not be disposed to refuse negative to the Clergyman as a matter of right to refuse permission to perform the service of the Catholic Church in the Church yard; but would you not think it convenient to leave him a negative in point of time, seeing that two burial services, one Protestant, and the other Catholic, might come at the same moment; or there might be some other good reason why the service should not be performed at the time demanded?—I would be satisfied that he should have such right of negative, provided he expressed a cause; because then it would appear that the right was not resorted to through a motive of producing inconvenience, but from real necessity. But as I conceive a right to exist on the part of the Parishioners of being buried there, when this right is to be at all limited I should like that the reason why it should be so limited were clearly expressed by the person putting the limitation.

Is not the feeling of attachment on the part of the Irish peasantry very strong to particular burying grounds, which particular burying grounds are frequently those attached to Protestant Churches?—I think there is a strong attachment in the minds of many Catholics to particular burying grounds; but I think in general those are not burial grounds attached to Churches where service is actually performed.

Still the case might sometimes happen?—It might sometimes happen but not generally.

Do you recollect an instance in which a Protestant Clergyman has refused permission either before or since the passing of what is called the burial bill?—No application having been made to them within the diocese where I live of course they could not have refused; I may have heard reports of applications being made and refusals being given, but those reports I do not attend to; I cannot say I gave them credit.

On those occasions do the Catholic Clergy attend in vestments, or in any particular pontifical dress?—They wear no kind of vestments or clerical dress; they appear in short cloths such as I now wear, or in cloths like to them. When we do perform the funeral service according to the rights of our own Church, we, that is the Clergyman, wear a black sultan with a white surplice over it, and over that a stole.

Are there any instances, or have there been any within your knowledge, where the Clergy have claimed a right of entering the Church, for the celebration of a funeral?—I have never heard of such.

(To be Continued.)

England.

The following dialogue is given by Mr. Mathews, in one of his entertainments. Tetsy is a surly passenger in a mail coach, whose slumbers are destroyed by the invariable vocal propensity of his fellow-traveller, Quiverton. We can only give the words; but those were happy who witnessed the intonations, the looks, the rapid transition from one character to another.

Coachman: "You're never behind time, Sir." Quiverton, singing: "Time has not thinned my flowing hair." "The coach is ready, sir." "Hark! the hour of night approaches—hark! I hear the sound of coaches." "The coach is ready to go, sir." "Go, where glory waits thee." "Tetsy: I hope that there Gemman is not coming for to go to be after singing all night; I always enjoy a nap in travelling—singing may be very agreeable for the first mile." Quiverton: "I was within a mile Edinburgh Town, in the rosy time of the year." Tetsy: "Rosy time! I think the wind blows very wintry." "Blow, blow, thou wintry wind." Tetsy: "This is very unkind of you, Sir." "Thou art not so unkind." Tetsy: "I hate singing." "As man's ingratitude." Tetsy: "Do put up the

"A glass is good and a last is good, and a pipe is very good weather." "Tasty: I have spoken to you five times, Sir." "Five times by the taper's light." "Tasty: 'Zounds, Sir, you'll never cease.'" "Cease, rude Boreas, blustering railer." "There's no listening to a thing that's said." "List ye landmen all to me." "Tasty: 'I can't get no sleep for you, Sir.'" "O sleep thee my darling." "Tasty: 'Can't you down with that voice?'" "Down, down, down derry down." "In short, no word that the tormented Mr. Tasty can use to stop Mr. Quiver-toe's singing, does aught but occasion this vocalist a reminiscence of a song, which he pours forth with a sovereign contempt of harmony.

The new Custom House is to be pulled down.—*Lon. P.* The Duke of Devonshire has purchased the first edition of Hamlet for nearly 200 guineas.

About 90,000 tubs of Oysters were taken from the beds discovered last year off Shoreham, and conveyed to the different grounds of Peversham, Milton, and Colchester; the taking of which gave employment to the crews of upwards of 300 vessels during the season.

The foreign Buck Wheat imported last year was about two hundred thousand quarters.

Signor Guimiani lately died near Parma at the age of 139. He was the first tenor in Italy, and leader of the band of Pope Benedict the 4th.

In the year 1822, the births of the whole Russian Empire were 1,539,993; deaths, 977,253; excess of births, 562,740; 212 persons reached the age of 115 to 140 years, one even 150.

Two large remittances of Gold and Silver recently arrived at St. Petersburg from Ikalaburg. The one amounted to 4000 poods (140,000 lb.) of silver; the other to 110 poods (nearly 4000 lb.) of gold.

The decens of 2,623 sheep were exported under the regulations of the new act between the 1st December 1824 and 5th January 1825.

In the course of last year 50,000 salms of Oil, and 49,000 salms of corn, were exported from Sicily.

So great is the demand for houses in Derby, in consequence of the increase of its population, that nine acres of building ground, called Sitwell's field, for which £1600 was asked a few years ago, was lately knocked down at £1100.

The amount of the Gold and Silver, which passed through the Bullion Office of the Bank in the year 1824 was only 3,100,000 pounds.

Piercedfield splendid Mansion and Domain, situated near Depston Monmouth, has been lately sold, with all its costly furniture and ornaments, for £110,000, to a gentleman of Lancashire, of the name of Newton, who is worth half a million of money.

In the year ending 5th January 1825—5,084,762 tons of Coal were exported from Great Britain; of which 278,665 were exported to foreign parts; 694,430 to Ireland; 4,114,577 coastwise.

The Courier of the 23d ult. is nearly filled with the debates in the House of Commons, on the preceding night, upon the Catholic Bill. It passed the second reading, by a majority of 27—509 members being present. This vote decides the fate of the bill in the House. But we have no means of judging whether its fate will be any better in the Lords than has been that of its predecessors. In 1813, Mr. Grattan's bill passed by a majority of 2, in a House of 449 members. In 1821, Mr. Plunkett's bill passed by a majority of 11, in a House of 497 members.—It was subsequently thrown out by the Lords, by a majority of 39 out of 297 votes. The opponents of the bill thought it a happy omen that the bill should have been rejected by a majority of exactly the number of the articles of the established church. The debate spoken of above, was a very able one, and Mr. Canning, although so much indisposed as to be obliged to leave the house before the question was taken, acquitted himself with his usual ability. We shall proceed forthwith in the publication of the interesting speech of Mr. Canning on this subject.

Accounts from Milan, of April 7, indicate the meeting of a Congress of Sovereigns at that place the present season. Quarters for Diplomats, from Russia, France, Prussia, Denmark, Spain, &c. are fitting up, and two or three Sovereigns are expected.

The Bishop of Armagh has been summoned to attend the Committee of the House of Lords, to be examined in relation to the Catholic question.

In the House of Commons on the 23d ult. leave was given, after some debate, to bring in a bill regulating the Elections on spiritual dignities.

Corn Laws.—Ministers, as a Cabinet, are neutral. Mr. Huskisson, as an individual, wishes for a protecting duty; so, it is said, does Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Mr. Robinson and others. Report attributes to Mr. Huskisson the following scale. On Wheat, per quarter, a duty of 1s or 1s 6d; Barley 12s or 13s; Oats 10s or 11s.

A meeting of Corngrawers and others took place in the City of Norwich, at which it was resolved that every hundred should petition Parliament against any alteration of the Corn Laws, except to amend the mode of averaging.

All the Irish papers speak of the increasing prosperity, tranquillity, and happiness of Ireland. The armed police were to be withdrawn from several districts as no longer necessary.

A project has been started in London by the advocates of the abolition of slavery, Mr. Willerforce, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Brougham, Dr. Lushington and others, for a joint stock company, with a capital of 4 millions, in 80,000 shares of £50 each, to be called the "Tropical Free Labour Company," and the money to be applied to the production of Indigo, Cotton, Sugar, and other tropical productions, by free labour in India, Africa, and elsewhere, & to introduce these into England, and other parts of Europe instead of similar articles produced by slaves. The Duke of Gloucester is president.

One of the longest runs ever known in pursuit of a fox, occurred lately with the Sheffield hunters—they followed him through a tract of country between 50 & 60 miles when the fox took ground at Edale. The chase occupied 6 hours & 30 minutes.

Late from Calcutta.—Capt. Saunders, of the ship George, which arrived here on Tuesday, in the short passage of 100 days from Calcutta, has obligingly favored us with files of Calcutta papers to the 4th of Feb. last.

The war with the Burmese still continued.—The papers are filled with accounts of the operations of the British armies invading that empire, of the movement of troops to reinforce them, and contain the particulars of several encounters with the Burmese, in which the British Forces are represented to have been successful. The head quarters of the British at the latest date, were at Rangoon, but divisions were advancing in different directions, and the main body were expected soon to move towards Ava, the capital of the Empire. Notwithstanding these defeats, the Burmese were stated to be making the greatest exertions to rally their scattered troops, and to collect an immense force to renew the attack upon the English at Rangoon. The English force at that place was stated at 12 to 15,000 Europeans, and 30,000 natives. The loss of the British is represented to be very small in the different actions, but the death of several valuable officers is lamented.

Earthquake at Manila.—By the Hope, the latest arrival from the Philippines, we are concerted to hear that those countries have lately been visited by a dreadful earthquake and hurricane, which have caused much distress amongst the inhabitants, and laid a considerable part of the city of Manila in ruins.

Several slight shocks of the earthquake had been felt throughout the island of Luzon, during the month of October. On the 26th of that month a most severe shock was experienced in the town and suburbs of Manila, which demolished several of the churches—one of the bridges over the river, and many of the private houses. About 4 miles above the town and close to the river, the earth opened with a tremendous explosion, and shortly afterwards shoals of dead fish were seen floating down the river into the sea. All the respectable inhabitants of Manila removed into the country, and left the town quite deserted. The military barracks having been laid level with the ground; tents were pitched for the soldiers on the plain at a short distance. This encampment was totally destroyed by the hurricane which came on the first inst. The roofs were blown off many of the remaining houses, and six of the vessels in the roads were stranded. This is the most severe earthquake which has been experienced in Manila since the memorable one of 1766, and the loss of human lives, although not correctly ascertain-

ed, was generally believed to have been very considerable.

The London Morning Chronicle cautions the Colombians against the agents of the French Government, officially sent among them. The Editor states positively, that none of these agents have been appointed until after the assent of Ferdinand and the Council of the Indies has been obtained.

The Holy Alliance.—Accounts from Milan of the 24th March state that great preparations were making there for the reception of their Imperial Majesties. Their presence had attracted a vast number of strangers, and several hotels had been hired at high prices. It was believed that in the month of May, all the Sovereigns of Italy, except the Pope, would meet at Milan. There was to be a camp in the neighbourhood, composed of the greater part of the Austrian troops in Italy. In the month of June their Imperial Majesties were to visit Florence, but nothing was said of their going to Rome.

Mechanics' Library.—On Thursday last, a number of tradesmen met in the school-room in the High street, for the purpose of establishing a library. It is to be called "The Edinburgh Mechanics' Subscription Library," and is intended to consist of books in every department of literature. The quarterly contributions will be low, the entry money invariable in amount, and so small as to be little more than nominal. If prudently conducted, and if strong guarantees are taken against the selfish principle which has strangled many existing libraries, we have no doubt that it will increase rapidly.—*Scotman.*

Another project is on foot for the advantage of Ireland, that of establishing a general mining company for the working of coals and other minerals.

Besides the voyage now performing in the South Seas by Von Kotzebue, under the orders of the Russian Government, Baron Wrangel is exploring Siberia and Kamtschatka; and Mr. Litke has undertaken to survey the coasts of Lapland and Nova Zembla. The Dutch Government have recently sent out a ship on a voyage of discovery in the South Seas. Our own government also, not to be behind-hand with their neighbours, have come to a determination to have another and more complete survey made of the North Sea, under the superintendance of that able astronomer Dr. Tiarks and assistants.

A university is about to be established in London to extend the advantages of a liberal education to the middle classes of society. The Liverpool Advertiser remarks "The Mechanics' and Apprentices' Libraries and the Mechanics' Institution will shortly effect the most important change in the character of our labouring population.

Cambridge University has now on its books 4,700 students, and Oxford 4,660.

There are said to be at this time between seven & eight hundred acts of parliament in this country applicable to the criminal law. The code Napoleon awards the punishment of death to six cases only; that of England to two hundred.

Recent calculations give the following as the amount of the population, and of the extent of territory, of the five principal Monarchies of Europe.

	Square Miles	Inhabitants.
Russia, in Europe	73,154	46,600,000
—, out of Europe	292,339	11,714,000
England, in Europe	7,554	21,400,000
—, out of Europe	176,971	115,141,000
France, in Europe	10,086	20,749,000
—, out of Europe	667	469,000
Austria	12,265	29,691,000
Prussia	5,914	11,400,000
	578,044	263,224,000

Supposing the Earth's surface to be 2,512,000 square miles, and its inhabitants to amount to 533 millions, then these five Monarchies occupy nearly a fourth part of the surface, and rule over two sevenths of the human race.—Europe having 155,220 square miles, and a population of 206,730,000 inhabitants, the five powers possess more than two thirds of its territory and of its population.

The Empire of China, however, is more extensive, and more densely peopled, than all Europe.

The Spanish Monarchy, before its dissolution, reckoned 30 millions of people.

Horse-racing.—The London Times inform us that by an ordinance issued for the regulation of the French turf, the horses are required to run at a given rate per minute, thus and, at Venice, the race-horses have no riders at all but are impelled forward by a ball full of spikes at the end of a leather strap, which is fastened on the back of the animal, and pricks him in proportion to his motion. A horse that stand still is of course unannoyed; but the kickers and flingers are self-goaded, sometimes almost to desperation. Butler, in his Hudibras, humorously alludes to this instrument, & says that the Venetian jockey is "all spurs."

RECE.

Notwithstanding the favourable accounts we have received continually from Greece, we must confess that we have sometimes trembled when we read of their internal divisions, and the defection of some of their ablest Generals. Our fears are now revived, and our apprehensions increased. It will be recollected, that on Thursday last we published the substance of letters from Napoli de Romania, Zante, and Cephalonia, upon the authenticity of which the London Courier said it had every reason to rely, representing the success of the Greek arms, particularly against the Egyptian troops who landed at Modon, under Ibrahim Pacha. We now regret to find in the Courier of the 22d letters from Zante (March 22) and Smyrna (March 21) relating to the same events, but giving all the advantages to the Turks. The Courier says—"We lay them before our readers, merely remarking, that the channel through which they have reached us is most respectable. Where the truth actually lies, we must wait for further information.

Extract of a letter, dated Zante, March 22.

"The Turks this year have pushed on. Ibrahim Pacha has effected a landing at Modon and Coron with 15,000 men, and the vessels are gone back for others. They (the Egyptian) troops are gone in the direction of Calamata, and have burnt many villages. The blockade of Patras has been unavailing, as Mahmoud has passed into Patras in his ten gun brig, with many vessels under convoy, loaded with provisions from Prevesa. Immense forces are collecting by the Turks in Albania. Ulysses has gone over with Trehawnay to the Turks. It is now thought here that the Turks will subdue the Greeks this year."

Extract of a letter, dated Smyrna, March 21.

Abramim Pacha has landed at Modon, and has taken possession of Navarin, Calamata, and some other minor places in the west; whilst on this side (the north east side,) it appears that Olysses has deserted the Greeks, and has joined the Turks under Omar Pacha, and that they, together, have taken Corinth, so that the Turks, even in winter, are gaining ground in all quarters."

FRANCE.

The new volume of the *chansons* of Beranger was seized yesterday morning, at the instance of the King's Attorney General. *Paris paper.*

We regret to be the announce, that the atrocious law of sacrilege has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 115 votes, the numbers being 210 for the law, and 95 against it.

The triumph of the French ministers regarding the indemnity law, is now made certain, by the rejection of a motion in the Peers, where the great opposition was expected; the majority in favor of it was near 27. The coronation of Charles X. is definitely fixed for the 29th of May.

The Bible Society of France received 16 new Auxiliaries during the year ending April 1824. They have completed the plates for an 18mo stereotype Bible, and were preparing for an edition of 4,000; and it was intended to print another of a large size for family Bibles. More than 4,000 Bibles and 3,000 testaments were issued, which, added to the number of former years, formed an amount of 13,500 Bibles, and 23,500 testaments.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The Bankrupt laws are very severe in France. In the course of the last month a person was condemned at Bourdeaux, to five years' imprisonment in irons, for having some days before his bankruptcy purchased goods upon credit, and resold them at a lower price.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN TRADE OF 1824.—The National Intelligence contains a table, furnished from the Treasury Department in February last, which presents the official estimate of the value of exports and imports, to and from the several foreign countries, for the year ending the 30th September last, and also the American and Foreign tonnage employed in the trade with the several countries. The aggregate of imports is \$80,549,007, and of exports \$75,986,657. Of the exports, \$50,649,500 were of domestic produce, and \$25,337,157 foreign produce. The American tonnage entering was 850,033, departing 919,273; foreign tonnage entering, 102,367, departing 102,552.—The imports from Great Britain and Ireland, were about twenty-eight Millions, and the exports to those countries a little over twenty millions. The imports from France exceeded seven millions, and the exports to that country were nearly eight. The imports and exports to and from the several States, were of the following amounts.

STATES.	Total value of Imports.	Total value of Exports.
1 Maine	768643	800195
2 New Hampshire	245513	185383
3 Massachusetts	15376758	10434323
4 Vermont	161854	203258
5 Rhode Island	1383383	872899
6 Connecticut	581510	575852
7 New York	39113723	22897134
8 New Jersey	637518	28989
9 Pennsylvania	11865531	9364893
10 Delaware	12030	18964
11 Maryland	4551642	4063233
12 District of Columbia	379958	72405
13 Virginia	639787	3277564
14 North Carolina	465936	539733
15 South Carolina	2166185	8034082
16 Georgia	551838	4623992
17 Louisiana	4539769	7928320
18 Alabama	91604	460727
19 Ohio		
20 Michigan Territory	1096	
21 Florida Territory	6086	216
Total	90549007	75986657

The whole amount of specie imported into the United States during the year ending September 30, 1824, was \$3047598; exported in the same period \$7014552.

The Lion fight, a hoax.—The account of a lion fight with six mastiff dogs, for 5000 speereigns, said to have taken place on Warwick race course, in which a circumstantial detail of the battle is given, with the names of the dogs, and the men by whom they were handled, together with a triumphant description of Nero's (the lion) victory over his canine assailants, is pronounced, in all the London papers, an impudent hoax. No such fight has taken place, and the author of the forgery, a Mr. Wombwell, has been exposed.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have our regular file of the Caracas paper, *El Colobianico*, down to the 20th ult. inclusive. The number of that date says—"A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th inst. Experienced inhabitants declare that no shock so severe occurred since the great earthquake of 1812." The inhabitants may well tremble.—The same paper mentions that General Sucre has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru, and that Bolivar was shortly expected in Bogota. The annexed extract does the latter signal credit in all respects, and well deserves to be registered every where.

The Third Renunciation of the Presidency of Colombia, made by the Liberator.

To his Excellency the President of the Senate.

"Excellent Sir,—The peace of Peru, which our arms have effected, by the most glorious victory of the new world, has terminated the war on the American Continent. Thus Colombia has no longer an enemy in her own territories, or in those of her neighbours. I have therefore fulfilled my mission, consequently it is time to realize the promise I have so often made to my country, of retiring from public life when an enemy was no longer to be found in America.

"All the world observes and confesses that my continuance in Colombia is no longer necessary, and no one is more sensible of this fact than myself. I must even add that I have been so long in the enjoyment of the fruits of its glorious shores. My absence in Peru has manifested the truth of this fact, and I flatter myself that in future, the liberty and glory of Colombia will still further increase. The legislative body, the Vice-President, the army, and the nation, have demonstrated in the very outset of their career, that they are worthy of liberty, and fully capable of sustaining it against every opposition.—Let me honestly confess to Your Excellency, that I wish that both Europe and America should be satisfied of my abhorrence of supreme power, under whatever aspect or name it may be conferred on me. My feelings are wounded by the atrocious calumnies lavished on me, at once by the liberals of America, and the serfles of Europe.—Day and night I am disquieted by the impressions that my enemies entertain, of my services in favour of liberty being prompted by ambition. In short I venture to state to Your Excellency with unusual frankness, which I hope will be excused, that I think the glory of Colombia will suffer by my continuance in her territories; in as much as it will always be imagined that she is threatened by a tyrant; and the outrage thus offered to me will in some sort tarnish the lustre of her virtue, since I form a part, although the least, of the Republic.

"I beg Your Excellency will be pleased to submit to the consideration of the Senate, my renunciation of the Presidency of Colombia. Its admission will be an ample recompense for my services in both Republics.

"Your Excellency will please to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"Lima, December 22, 1824." "SIMON BOLIVAR."

Colombia.—By the Franklin we have received our papers from Cartagena to April 23d, and Bogota to the 14th.

The session of the Congress approaches its close; and the editor of the Constitutional renews the complaints which were made last year, of their disposition to place unnecessary and improper powers in the hands of the Executive. The two laws passed at the close of the last session, authorizing in certain cases forcible entry into the dwellings of citizens, and the seizure of private correspondence, have not yet been repealed, although so directly in opposition to the general spirit of the government. The financial concerns appear to be still under an imperfect system, as that was a subject of regret some time ago, and no official account has yet been published of the receipts or expenditures of the three last years. The same paper objects with much appearance of reason, against the plan of granting so many monopolies.—*Dan. Adv.*

Late from Peru.—Guayaquil papers to the 19th of March, and Lima to the 10th, have been received in this city. From them it appears, that Olavea and a body of royalists still hold out in upper Peru, notwithstanding the reports of his having agreed to the capitulation. The Peruvian Congress opened their session on the 10th of February, and the Supreme Court of Justice was installed on the 8th. Bolivar has again been invested with the powers of a Dictator until the meeting of the next Congress, which is fixed for some time in the year 1826.—Congress have voted him 1,000,000 of dollars, which he twice refused. He was then urged to accept and dispose of it in acts of beneficence. From a letter addressed by him to Congress on the 12th of February, in which he accepts of the Dictatorship again, he says, that "the interests of the state will call him to Upper Peru, and therefore he shall delegate a part of the supreme power to a council of government, under Lamar as President."—Ger. Sanchez had routed and defeated a body of 800 troops on their way to join Olavea. A column of troops, who made a sortie from Callao, had been driven back, after suffering a loss of 200. More than 5000 bbls. of flour were in Lima, and no sales. The crops in Chili have been very abundant.

DOMESTIC.

Upper-Canada.

From the U. C. Herald.

I have been glad to see the late publications in

the *Herald* and *Chronicle*, respecting the conduct of the two branches of our Provincial Parliament on the subject of the supply bill. Notwithstanding some reprehensible acrimony and personal abuse, the agitation of this interesting question has done, and is doing much good by drawing the attention of the public to it, and furnishing them with motives and means of judging for themselves of the political views of the two parties, now at issue in this province. Free discussion always produces a salutary effect.

The majority of the Assembly have been charged in the *Chronicle*, with "denying a right inherent in the Crown," meaning the alleged right of his Majesty's representative, to determine in the form of estimates, the sums proper to be granted for the annual supplies of the civil government, and the consequent obligation of the legislature, to grant what is thus required, especially if once sanctioned by a precedent. This, which has been the real, practical doctrine of an active party among us, is found upon a naked exhibition of it before the public, to be too grossly unconstitutional to be openly maintained, and is therefore abandoned by some of them. A writer on that side in the last *Chronicle*, admits the right and he might have added the duty of the House of Assembly to make any reasonable and proper reduction from what he calls the usual supply; but says, "it is, as to the reasonableness and propriety of the reduction which they have made, that I beg leave to differ with them." This admission narrows the question. Let us then look to the reduction actually made by the house, particularly in respect to the Atty. General's contingent account which has been the subject of most clamorous complaint.

Among other charges, it appears, the Atty. General has been in the habit of charging the province with office rent, allowance for a clerk travelling expences on the circuits, and fees for opinions given to the Lieut. Governor; and these extra-charges have been suffered to pass without notice; but this year they have been enquired into and disallowed. Is that reduction unreasonable or improper?

Like other practising Lawyers, he of course keeps an office. Ought the province to be charged with the rent of that office? Like other Lawyers, he has professional clerks. Ought the province to pay him wages for one of them, when he pays them no such wages, but on the contrary receives from them liberal fees for their clerkship? Like other Lawyers, he is entitled to fees in civil actions at the Assizes; and besides, he (as well as the Solicitor General) is allowed fees in all criminal cases. Among the accounts of the last year, printed and published by order of the house, I perceived that the fees allowed and paid to the Solicitor General on indictments at the last September Assizes in the Midland District amounted to 145l. 10s. As the Crown Lawyer, (whether Attorney or Solicitor General) thus receives, among his other emoluments, almost six hundred dollars for his taxable fees on indictments only, at one Assize in a single district, being nearly a hundred dollars a day, is it reasonable that he should, beyond all this, charge the province with his tavern bills and other travelling expences? The Atty. General is allowed a salary of 300l. sterling a year as the legal adviser of his Majesty's Representative.

Legal reasoning that he should also charge the province a fee for every opinion, which he gives the Lieutenant Governor, and thus be doubly paid for his advice? I would have him well and honorably paid; but I ask, are these charges, in addition to his legal fees, reasonable and proper? The Council and their partizans say, yes; but a majority of the House of Assembly have said, no. Although these charges are not allowed by Law, the Lieutenant Governor has included them in his estimates. The present House, at their late session, after full investigation, thought them unreasonable, and deducted them from the estimate of the Atty. General's contingent account for this year, to the amount of 244l. leaving him about 1100l. besides his fees on land patents, &c. of which no account could be obtained by the House. I believe he has 2l. on each patent of land; but how many hundreds of such patents are issued in a year, I do not know, and our Representatives are not permitted to have any account of them; so that the whole amount of his perquisites cannot be ascertained.

I have not leisure at present to go through a detailed examination of each deduction made by the House from his Excellency's estimates. That respecting the Attorney General, being the most complained of by the court party, in, and out of the house, will be sufficient for the purpose of this communication. In some future number, if found necessary, we may examine the other items in similar detail.

The question, on which issue is now fairly joined before the public, and on which the *Chronicle* writer politely begs leave to differ from the majority of the Assembly, as stated by himself, is "as to the reasonableness and propriety of that reduction which they have made." On this plain question let every reader, especially every elector, form his own judgment, and on suitable occasions express his opinion without reserve, that the public sentiment may be well settled, and distinctly known. From this simple point of consideration let us not suffer our attention to be diverted by personalities or party clamour.

New-Brunswick.

The Fisheries.—The St. Andrew's Herald says—"We learn with great satisfaction, that the Islands in Quoddy Bay, and also the Island of Grand Manan, are almost entirely deserted by the male part of the population. Influenced by the liberal bounty of the Legislature, and favored by Providence with an unusual run of Fish, the waters in the neighbourhood of the Islands are literally swarming with boats filled with hardy fishermen; and thus may we reasonably expect, is this Province laying a foundation for a lucrative trade with the new States of South America, and raising a host of gallant seamen, who may at a future period become of vast importance in the defence of the country."

College of New Brunswick.—"The building to be of the rough stone of the country, with hewn coars for the corners, windows and doors. Slated roof to project over the wall, and not to be more than two stories in height, besides the basement story, which is to rise four feet above the surface of the ground; and the whole to be sufficiently large to afford accommodations for a President, Vice-President, one or two Professors, twenty Students

Also, rooms, for a chapel, public exercises, a dining hall, a library, philosophical apparatus and lectures; allowing to the President two hand-rooms and two bed-rooms, with kitchen and some sitting-rooms, so as to accommodate a family if necessary. To the Vice-President and Professors, four rooms, for that is, two sitting-rooms and two bed-rooms, planned for the accommodation of single men only, and therefore not necessarily as large as those of the President. The rooms for the students to be planned so as to allow one sitting in room, with two dormitories for two students, making in the whole for the students ten sitting-rooms and twenty dormitories or sleeping-rooms, and one large room for the apparatus and public exercises, one ditto for philosophical apparatus and lectures; and for dining-hall and library, two rooms; making in the whole forty-two rooms, besides the basement story, which must contain the accommodations for the steward, servants' kitchens, cellars and other necessary offices. The whole to be upon a moderate scale as will admit of the accommodations above specified, consistent with the necessary convenience and comfort of the inmates thereof, and upon a plan that will allow of future additions, without injuring the uniformity of the building.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
ARRIVED.
Schooner Mary, Wells, 15 days from St. John's Newfld., to H. Atkinson, rum and sugar.
Schooner Mary, Arbour, 12 days from Miramichi, to order, in ballast.

CLEARED.
May 20—Ship Duncan Gibb, Maxwell, Liverpool.
30—Ship General Wolfe, Stanworth, Bristol.
Ship Jessy Lawson, Hall, Greenock.
Brigantine Kate, Webb, Barbadoes.
Schooner Francis, Newbold, Bermuda.
Schooner Angeliue, Gagne, Halifax.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
The following comparative statement of the amount of shipping and tonnage at the same period during the last and present season, exhibits a gratifying increase in the trade of this country. Some allowance must, however be made for the very great disparity from the circumstance of the vessels coming to this country last season having experienced continual foul winds and bad weather. It was the beginning of June before any great number began to come in.—The increase is, nevertheless, considerable:
May 29th 1824—34 vessels—8,485 tons—52 settlers.
May 29th 1825—224 vessels—60,537 tons—2517 settlers.
Several outward bound vessels have gone to sea during last week; among them were the new ships Royal George, for Dublin, Thomas Laurie, for Greenock, and Duncan Gibb, for Liverpool.—Another fine Brig of about 300 tons called the Favorite, has been launched here (Montreal) for Mr. Miller.
Montgo Bay, 9th April—Ready for sea, Schooner Mary & Elizabeth, for Quebec—loading, to sail about the 15th do. Sloop Nelson. The Schooner Maria & Harriet, Cockes, sailed from Kingston, for Quebec, on the 6th of March.

A Melon, perfectly ripe and of a fine flavour, was this day (50th May,) cut from the hot beds of J. Frs. Perrault, at the Asyle Champêtre, near this city.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR,
MONTREAL, SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1825

The debate on the second reading of the Catholic Emancipation Bill has had a happy issue. On the night of the 21st of April, a division took place, when there was in favour of the second reading, a majority of 27 votes. Mr. Pelee, the great leader of the adversaries, had declared, that if defeated in his resistance to the second reading, his opposition would cease in the House of Commons. The Bill, consequently, has gone, without further difficulty, to the Lords. We fear that its fate in that Assembly has not been so favorable. It would appear that nearly the whole of the Bishops were inveterately hostile. That order is more tenacious than others of its prejudices. Its members do not so easily partake of those salutary changes of opinion, and improved views of general policy, which free and promiscuous discussion produce in the rest of society; and as human nature cannot be thoroughly purified from earthly passions, the pride of long enjoyed superiority, strong in proportion to the elevation and retirement of rank, may insensibly operate on their understandings. At all events, we fear, that with a few noble exceptions, they will be a dead weight against the measure. Some striking instances in the debate of the 21st April were given, of the great change of sentiments on this subject which has taken place, even in Ireland. Mr. Brownlow, a gentleman of the first consideration in Ireland, and publicly and privately, and not long since an ardent and conscientious opposer of the Catholics, was the second of Sir Francis Burdett, the mover of the Bill; and some other Irish Members who had been remarkable for the inveteracy of their opposition, took the opportunity of declaring that time, circumstance, reflection and experience had conducted their minds to a different conclusion.

Mr. Canning's speech is highly spoken of: from the report which we have seen, we certainly admire the tact and judgment with which it touches, without any elaborate effort, on the most striking circumstances. In the theological part of the case, he advances what is sufficient to shew that the Catholic Church has less discrepancy with the Church of England, than other dissenters who are justly permitted to enjoy the constitution. With respect to the political part of the case, it is within a small compass: to admit the Catholics into a full participation of the constitution, in the present, or any probable condition of the United Kingdom, will arm them with no additional power which can be turned against the protestant state, and will positively remove the most powerful excitements to hostile feeling.

We have in this number, continued the examination of Dr. Doyle before the Committee. It is said, and we can well believe it, that the language, explanations and sentiments of this reverend gentleman have wonderfully conciliated the public mind in England. Dr. Doyle seems to be a man of superior mind, and qualified to confer honor on his sect and his country.

We have inserted, in this Number a piece, signed Investigator, from the Upper Canada Herald, relating to the retrenchments made from the estimate of the Executive by the House of Assembly in that Province. As British subjects and freemen, we have a concern in this question; and we should be anxious for the success of a Constitutional principle, for which we had ourselves to struggle so long. Few men will deny that the Legislative Council were unreasonable, nay were factious, in rejecting the Bill. They acted neither like republican Americans, nor like monarchical Englishmen; but they acted upon principles such as the Russian Emperor prescribes to his Polish Parliament. It is to be supposed that they did not intend that the Executive should be without money. Their principle, therefore, clearly is—that if the House of Assembly do not give at all times, whatever the Executive desires, the Executive will take it without the House of Assembly. When our readers have considered the nature of the sums retrenched, they will be amazed at the conduct of the Legislative Council in intercepting the supply granted by the House for the service of the Executive Government, because of the retrenchment of these sums so unnecessary for its service. The good of the country, the interest of the government should have induced them to allow the Executive to receive what was offered; especially as every thing was offered necessary for the transaction of the public business. The course they have adopted is attended with the worst results.—The Government, which could have been conducted well with the supply tendered, is now, by the imprudent and unconstitutional act of the Legislative Council, containing part of the Executive itself, left without the means of conducting the Government, unless it injure its character and respectability by breaking the Laws and acting despotically. The right of retrenchment the House of Assembly must make up their minds to maintain this point without flinching, through all perils and dangers, or surrender the fruits of their toil and sweat at the feet of the little despots and place holders of the Province.

We have been informed that Monday last, in this town, was seen a young boy from the country, who amazed many persons by his prodigious corpulency, he is the son of a habitant; he is not quite ten years old, and weighs 136½ lb. Two boys of an ordinary size, one of 11 years of age, the other of 13, were weighed against him; but the two together were 9½ lbs. short of his weight. He enjoys good health, is sufficiently active, of a gay disposition, and of a gentle, interesting countenance. His father is of the ordinary size, his mother is a very large woman.

We have had on hands for some time a long communication from VERITAS TOTA. The controversy to which it relates, continued for six months, and we may venture to say that no new fact or argument relating to the essential points of the subject can now be urged. It must be allowed that the columns of the Spectator have afforded an ample opportunity for both parties to argue the question thoroughly. Matter of general interest is crowding in upon us. We have beside us many selected articles of considerable value, for which we will find it difficult to make room. We should hope therefore that Veritas Tota would not wish us to supersede such matter by a communication which, whatever its merits may be as a composition, only handles a threadbare subject that few attend to.

The Grand Voyeur, or his Deputy will make his annual survey of the roads in this district to the north of the St. Lawrence from the 6th to the 20th June inst; and to the south from 22d inst. to the 2d July.

Another New Church.—Amongst the many improvements now going on in this City we have to notice the progress of a new church, which is erecting at the corner of McGill and St. James Streets. The foundation has been raised sufficiently high to admit the laying on of Cut Stone for the fronts, which was commenced yesterday, and from the plan of the building, we are induced to think it will be a handsome ornament to the part of the town in which it is placed. It is intended as a place of worship for the American Presbyterian Society of Montreal.—*Courant.*

Travelling.—A Steam-boat plies between Lachine, St. Andrews and Point Fortune, three trips each week; she will touch at all the intermediate places if required.
A Steam-boat on the Ottawa starts from Hawkesbury for Hull on every Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives at Hull on every Thursday and Sunday morning; leaves Hull on every Tuesday and Friday morning, and arrives at Hawkesbury the same evening.
The St. Andrews and Grenville stages start on every Tuesday and Friday morning at 5 o'clock and arrive at Grenville and Hawkesbury the same evenings; return to Montreal on Wednesday and Saturdays.

Montreal Theatre.—The Montreal Theatre is in a state of forwardness, and will be completed by Contract on the first day of November next; the dimensions are 110 feet deep by 60 feet in breadth, built of stone, having a cut stone front—it comprises a well proportioned Stage with Orchestra, and convenient Dressing and Green Rooms, a Pit, two tiers of Boxes, exclusive of side slips, and a Gallery, with a suitable saloon, and will contain about 1,000 seats.

On Sunday last, the Steam-boat William Annesly made a trip of pleasure to Terrebonne, which she performed, in going, in the short space of three hours. This being the first Steam-boat that ever proceeded so far on the Terrebonne river, it is worthy of notice that she had a sufficient depth of water till within a few hundred yards of the village.—*M. Herald, 1st June.*

Married.
At London on the 19th April, by the Bishop of Chichester, Wm. Tighe, Esquire, of Woodhouse, in Ireland, to Lady Louisa Lennox, fifth daughter of the dowager ditches of Richmond.

Died.
At Richmond, U. C. on 22d May, Lydia wife of Colonel Burke, aged 34 years.
At Quebec, on the 26th inst. at the Neptune Inn, Mr. E. Robins, of Upper-Canada.
At Quebec, on the 29th inst. aged 62, Mr. Jean Baptiste Corbin, long a teacher of languages, and Major in the 1st. batt. of the Militia of Quebec.
At Three Rivers, on the 22d May, in the 63d year of her age, Miss Exupere de Bellefeuille, very much regretted by all ran's in that place. She is a very peculiar loss to her family.
On the 13th February last at Tryon River, Prince Edward Island, Mrs. Holland, widow of the late Major Holland, formerly of Quebec, at an advanced age.
On the 16th April near London, Henry Fuseli, Esquire, aged 87, well known as a celebrated artist and accomplished scholar.

Auction Sales.

BY A. L. MACNIDER, & JAS. SCOTT.
THIS MORNING, (SATURDAY,) the 4th June, precisely at NINE o'Clock,
150 Ps. Imitation Sheetting,
18 do. best Toilette Vestings,
—ALSO,—
2 Trunks assorted Prints,
3 Cases ¼ by ½ Cambrics,
4 Bales Beavertones, Tom and Jerry Stripes, Nankeens & Jeans,
2 Bales Chamois Skins, Hosiery, Gloves, Muslins, Shawls, Hdks. Threads, &c.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT,
4th. June, 1825. Auctioneers.

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

ON TUESDAY & THURSDAY the 7th and 9th inst.
Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, just received by the late arrivals.
Sale Each Day at ONE o'Clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT.
4th June, 1825.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
SALE POSTPONED.

THE extensive sale of Dry Goods advertised for MONDAY the 6th inst. is unavoidably postponed till further notice, in consequence of the non-arrivals of several vessels expected in port.
On the arrival of the vesseis, due notice will be given of this important sale.

FURNITURE SALE.
WILL be sold at the Stores of the Subscriber's, on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst.—An Elegant Assortment of Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.—the above being the property of a Family about leaving this Country, they will positively be sold, without reserve.
Sale at ONE o'Clock.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
4th June, 1825. A. & B.

Auction Sales.

SALE OF 2000 VOLUMES.
FRENCH & ENGLISH BOOKS.
ON the 20th inst. will be sold by Auction, at the Shop of James Brown, Stationer, St. François Xavier Street, all his stock in hand, comprising, Abrégés de l'Ancien Testament, avec celle de Jesus Christ—Nouvaines—Instructious Chrétiens—St. Antoine—Heures de Vie—Cantiques—Bibaud's Arithmetic—Chansons—Shomand's French Grammars—French Catechisms and Alphabets—Tindal on neat cattle, &c. &c. &c.
Country Merchants would do well to attend the sale, as it will afford them an excellent opportunity of making cheap purchases.
Conditions:
Purchasers under £25—Cash.
£25 to £50—3 months credit.
£50 & upwards—4 months do.
SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.
1st June, 1825. A. & B.

BY EDWARD PREGEN.
WILL be Sold at the Subscribers on MONDAY next, the 6th inst.
7 North shore feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.—And an assortment of Kitchen Utensils.
—AFTER WHICH—
A General Assortment of Dry Goods suitable to the Season.
—LIKEWISE—
Two Trunks, containing Gentlemen's wearing apparel—consisting of best superfine blue, black, & colored Cloth—Surtout & Body Coats; S. fine Kerseymere Trowsers & Vests—the whole of a superior quality and make. To be put up precisely at 3 o'Clock.
N.B. Every Lot exposed will positively be sold
Sale to Commence at ONE o'Clock.
EDWARD PREGEN, Auctioneer.
Montreal, 4th June, 1825.

BY AUSTIN CUVILLIER.
LIVERPOOL SALT.
ON board the schooner Caroline, Captain Defoy, at the lower end of the Harbour, this morning (SATURDAY,) at 11 o'Clock, will be sold, without reserve, in Lots to suit purchasers.
2500 Minots Liverpool Salt.
Conditions to be made known at the sale.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER,
4th June, 1825. A. & B.

AT his Office, on MONDAY next, at ONE o'Clock, will be sold:—
200 Kegs fresh white Lead grounded in Oil.
20 Kegs do green Paint.
8 Kegs double boiled Linseed Oil.
20 Boxes Soap.
50 Boxes Windsor ditto.
50 Boxes Segars,
12 doz. black Morocco Skins.
5 do yellow do.
60 Cannisters sporting Powder.
3 Chests Green Tea.
An elegant pleasure Waggon, nearly new, and two Horses.
A handsome four wheeled Carriage worthy the attention of any Gentleman wanting a useful article.
AFTER WHICH
A very general assortment of DRY GOODS well adapted to the Season.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER,
4th June, 1825. A. & B.

AT his Office, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, & THURSDAY next, each day, at ONE o'Clock, will be sold:—
14 Packages fresh dry Goods, forming an excellent Assortment.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER.
4th June, 1825. A. & B.

ALLIANCE, BRITISH & FOREIGN, LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established by Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Board of Direction.
PRESIDENTS.
JOHN IRVING, Esq. M. P.
FRANCIS BARING, Esq. | JAMES GREENWOOD, Esq.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq. | N. M. ROTHSCHILD, Esq.
| MOSES MONTEFIORE, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
JAS. ALEXANDER, Esq. M. P. | CHARLES GREENWOOD, Esq.
G. H. BARNETT, Esq. | JAMES HEYGATE, Junr. Esq.
CHARLES BRYAN, Esq. | WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq.
JOHN BOWDEN, Esq. | JOHN INNES, Esq. M. P.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq. | WILLIAM KAY, Esq.
WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq. | OS FALD SMITH, Esq.
TIMOTHY A. CURTIS, Esq. | H. M. THORNTON, Esq.
FRANCIS CRESSWELL, Esq. | THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
The Subscribers being appointed Agents for the said Company, have the honor to announce, that they are now ready to take risks and grant policies of assurance against loss or damage occasioned by fire, in any part of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.


The names and wealth of the Presidents and Directors of this Association are so widely known throughout the commercial World, that it would be presumptuous on the part of the Agents to suppose that any observations of theirs could increase the confidence of the Public in an Association composed of such distinguished individuals. A Capital of Five Millions Sterling, an amount far exceeding that possessed by any similar institution, must afford perfect security to the assured.
MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & Co.
Montreal, 4th June, 1825.

Montreal, 4th June, 1825.
Mr. THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITTE, is appointed our Agent at Quebec to whom persons residing in that City & District will please apply for Assurance.
MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & Co.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he continues to make and repair Parasols and Umbrellas on the most moderate terms and with his usual dispatch and neatness, at No. 41, Notre-Dame Street.
ROBT. LOVELL.
Montreal, 4th June, 1825.

Montreal, 4th June, 1825.
Mr. THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITTE, is appointed our Agent at Quebec to whom persons residing in that City & District will please apply for Assurance.
MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & Co.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he continues to make and repair Parasols and Umbrellas on the most moderate terms and with his usual dispatch and neatness, at No. 41, Notre-Dame Street.
ROBT. LOVELL.
Montreal, 4th June, 1825.


STRAYED,
ON Friday last, a small black Cow, belonging to the Orphan Asylum, with a white star on her forehead, and a lump on her right side.—Whoever will bring the said Cow to this Office, shall be adequately rewarded.
4th June, 1825.

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

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

E. C. TUTTLE,
STATIONER AND ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
54, St. Paul Street, corner of the Old-Market.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he received from London by the fall arrivals an assortment of
STATIONARY,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:
Imperial, Super-Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap Writing Paper, of the best quality, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Waste and Letter Books, &c. &c., which will be made into Books, in a neat and strong manner, with the best English materials, and Account Books Ruled and Bound conformable to any pattern, upon the shortest notice, and most reasonable prices.

—ALSO:—
Hotpressed 4to Wove Post, Russia Leather and Morocco Pocket Books,
Common 4to Post, Refined Lead Pencils,
Folio Post, wove and laid, Durable Marking Ink,
Foolscap Paper, Durable Marking Ink,
Note Paper, gilt edge, Backgammon Boards,
Music Paper, Chess and Draft Men,
Drawing Paper, different sizes, Concert Flutes, Ivory tipped and plain
Drawing Boards, Patent do. do. 4 & 6 Keys,
Ivory Boards, Velvet Paper Memorandum Books,
Tracing Paper, Embossed Visiting Cards,
A great variety of fancy coloured Paper, Plain and Gilt Edge, do. do.
Paint Boxes, 6, 12 and 18 Message Cards large and small,
Cakes, Quills and Portable Pens,
Camels Hair, Fitch and Sa- ble Pencils, Large Inkstands, with tops,
Roger's Patent Penknives, Wedgewood Inkstands,
Sealing Wax, Waiers & India Rubber, Glass do.
Wafer Seals, Pewter, do.,
Ink, and Ink Powder, Office Tape and Ribbon,
Steel Pens,
Paper Cutters, &c. &c. &c.
Old Books re-bound with neatness and despatch, Visiting Cards neatly printed, Maps pasted upon linen, and neatly varnished.
All orders thankfully received, & punctually attended to.
Montreal, March 5, 1825.

FOR SALE.
THREE elegant saddle horses, well broke to the carriage—one of them is only five years old, partly American breed; the two others are aged, but of pure English breed.
Draught horses will be taken in payment.
JULIEN PERRAULT.
Montreal, 31st May, 1825. 3 wks.

THE Subscriber having determined to establish himself in this City, as Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes, informs the manufactures, and the Merchants, that he has taken the Stores of Mr. Peltier in Hospital Street, and will be ready on 1st June, to receive such Ashes, as may be confided to him for Inspection. He hopes by the assiduous exertions which he is determined to use for the interest of both buyer and seller to merit a share of the public patronage.
E. M. LEPROHON, Inspector.
Montreal, 29th May, 1825.

FOR LONDON.
THE Bark St. Lawrence, T. W. Harby, Master, now on her way from Quebec. She will be in Port and ready to take in a cargo in a few days.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on Board, or to
BLACKWOOD & LAROCQUE.
Montreal, 21st May, 1825. 1f.

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership carried on by J. Perrault, Senior, and J. Perrault, Junior, under the Firm of JULIEN PERRAULT & Co. is by mutual consent dissolved from the 1st instant.—The same business will in future be continued by J. Perrault, Senior. All those indebted to the said Firm, are requested to pay to J. Perrault, Junior, No. 8 St. Vincent Street, as usual, who is also authorised by the Subscriber, his former partner, to transact in his lieu, or absence, all kind of business, and sign his name
JULIEN PERRAULT, Senior.
13th May, 1825. 3 wks.

ALL those who are indebted to Mr. FRANÇOIS XAVIER DEZERY, Notary, of this City, are requested to pay the amount of their Debts, and those having demands against him, are requested to send in their Accounts, at his residence, St. Gabriel Street.
Jn. PAPINEAU.
Montreal, 29th May, 1825. 3ins.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having leased, that well known Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory belonging to Mr. John Pickle, Senr. in the Quebec Suburbs, take the liberty to acquaint their Customers that they will have shortly for sale at their Manufactory, and at their Store in Town, No. 122 St. Paul Street, a general assortment of Manufactured Tobacco, which, with their usual stock of best plain Rappee Snuff, will, they hope, secure a continuance of their favors.
BENJ. S. SOLOMON, & Co.
Montreal, 4th June, 1825.

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

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

Application to be made to Lt. Col. de Salaberry, or René Bédard Esqr. N. P. at Chambly, or to Dr. Kimber Montreal.

26th January, 1825. tf.

NOTICE.

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

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

CONCESSIONS.

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

THOMAS McCORD. Montreal 4th Nov. 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

Wm. COLEMAN.

Montreal, 11th May, 1825. tf.

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

Montreal, 25th April, 1825.

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

TENDERS for furnishing all the Cut Stone that will be required in 1826 for facing the New Catholic Parish Church, 39 feet in height, according to the plan and specifications thereof, which, on application, will be shown by James O'Donnell, Esqr. the Architect, will be received until 4 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 20th Proximo, by FR. ANT. LAROCQUE.

Montreal, 25th April, 1825.

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

A VENDRE.

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

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

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

Montreal, 17 Février, 1825. tf.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

Montreal 27th Feb. 1825. tf.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. PATRICK POWER, respectfully begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has taken two commodious Rooms in St. Paul's Street, No. 85, near the Exchange Coffee-House—where he intends to open an Evening School, on MONDAY the 8th inst. and where Young Men will receive instruction in all the necessary and polite Branches of Education, moderately. No expressions contrary to Religion or morality, will be allowed, but the strictest attention shall be paid, in forwarding the views of Young Men, in what ever sciences they may deem necessary for their future occupations in life.

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

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

Montreal, 12th Nov. 1824

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD V. SPARHAWK.

Plattsburgh, April 9, 1825.

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD PREGEN.

Montreal, 9th April, 1825. es tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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

Fresh Superfine Genessee Flour.

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

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

HORATIO GATES, & Co.

Montreal, 8th May, 1824.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

St. François Xavier Street.

300 Reams Imperial Printing Paper

(Newspaper size.)

100 do. Medium do. do.

200 do. Fogicap.

200 do. Post,

300 do. Pot,

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

CHARLES CUMMING.

Montreal, 6th July, 1824.

NOTICE.

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

Maid's do. do. do. do.

Gentlemen's best Waterproof BEAVER HATS,

do. do. Imitation do. do.

Men's, Youth's & Boy's Plated & Napped Hats,

Youth's & Boy's Drab & Green Under Hats.

Men's, Youth's and Boy's Wool Hats,

Ladies', Men's and Youth's Hat Bodies,

Black and White Skivers,

—ALSO—

Glue and Logwood:

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

WM. EYDAM.

Montreal, 22nd. October 1824. tf.

LAPRAIRIE SEMINARY.

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

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

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

Laprairie 18th July 1824.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS,

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

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

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Montreal, 1st Dec. 1824. POST-MASTER

FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT ARMOUR.

N. B.—Cash given for Flaxseed.

Montreal, April, 1825. ~5ins.~

THE subscribing Public Notary has removed his Office to House No. 8, Saint James' street, the fourth door North of the Post-Office; where, independently of his professional duties, he will undertake to write Memorials, Petitions, Letters, Accounts, and close or open Mercantile Books on any of the established systems.

RICHARD O'KEEFFE,

Public Notary.

Montreal, 5th May, 1825. 3 wks.

JOE PRINTING,

Of every description, Neatly executed at this office.

FOR SALE.

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

CHARLES RACICOT.

Montreal, 30th April, 1825. 3 wks.

LADIES SCHOOL.

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

TERMS.

BOARDERS.

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

Washing, per Quarter, 1 0 0

To be paid in advance quarterly.

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

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

DAY SCHOLARS.

Education in the course specified above per Quarter, £2 0 0

Fuel for the Season, 0 7 6

BOARDERS AND DAY SCHOLARS.

Music, 3 Lessons each week, — £3 0

per Quarter, - - - - - 2 0 8

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

No. 23, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

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

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

JOHN DONNELLAN.

Nursery-Man, &c. &c.

Montreal, 28th Sept. 1824.

LAPRAIRIE SEMINARY.

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

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

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

Laprairie, Dec. 31st. 1824.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Weekly Journal published simultaneously in New-York and Philadelphia, entitled the GLOBE & EMERALD;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRY WOOD.

DRY MAPLE 3 Feet long, delivered in the Purchase yard at \$4, & \$31 when delivered immediately from the Rafts, for Cash only, by

JULIEN PERRAULT, Senior.

Montreal, 14th May, 1825. 5wks.



FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the House lately occupied by M. William Kerr, merchant, in Notre Dame Street, corner of St. Gabriel Street, opposite the Herald Printing Office. ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent. Montreal, 23d April, 1825.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent. Montreal, 28th May, 1824.

DIRECTORS.

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

THE Stone HOUSE, on Pointe Callière facing the River, now occupied by Mr. Hugh Douglass, Cooper. This is an excellent situation either for a Tavern, Boarding House, or Culler of Timber and Staves, possession on the 1st. Day of May next.—Apply to AUSTIN CUVILLIER. Montreal, 26th Feb. 1825.



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

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

CERTIFICATES.

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

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

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

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

Montreal, 12th Dec. 1824. 30.—

WANTED.

A Female English Teacher for a Boarding School. For particulars application to be made to Miss Forrester's Academy. Montreal, 14th Jany. 1825. tf.