Montreal Herald.

VOL. XVII. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1828. NO. 30.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lower Canada Politics.

IT is proposed to issue, from the Press of the MONTREAL HERALD, in an octavo form, and printed upon superfine Demy Paper, a Series of Numbers on PROVINCIAL POLITICS, which have appeared during the six months last past, in the HERALD and the NEW MONTREAL GAZETTE, and to continue these political annals up to the present crisis of affairs.

The first part of the work, ("An Historical Introduction and an Appendix of Documents excepted") may be considered as completed by the twenty-fifth Number, containing the remainder of the general Recapitulation, inserted in the Herald of this date.

The Newspaper Title of those Essays, "ON THE AMBITION OF THE LEADERS OF THE LATE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY," indicates rather the origin and scope of the publication than its contents, and it seems now expedient to adopt the more comprehensive title of "LOWER CANADA POLITICS, or a REVIEW of the POLITICAL and LEGISLATIVE HISTORY of LOWER CANADA, under the CONSTITUTIONAL ACT of the PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN, *passed in the year 1791, and of the embarrassments produced by the developement of its defects, discouraging British Colonization, and preventing the attainment of the legitimate objects of Colonial Policy.*"

The following extract from the proposed Preface will farther explain the origin and design of the work now offered to the public patronage:—

"When the increasing differences between the branches of the Legislature of Lower Canada, and between that Province and Upper Canada, on the division of the produce of the Custom Duties levied at Quebec, induced His Majesty's Ministers, in the year 1822, to attempt a Union of both Provinces under one Legislature, the Bill, which they introduced for that purpose into the Imperial Parliament, became an object of curiosity with speculative politicians in Great Britain, and a subject of warm discussion among the interested in the Canadas. The principal modifications of the Constitutional Act, 31 Geo. III, which the Bill contained, had reference to the political situation of Lower Canada, *and their salutary object was not well understood by persons who had not resided in that Province.*

"The Writer of the following sheets, being a warm partisan of the measure, had occasion to explain to distant correspondents the expediency of the proposed modifications, which he found a task not only laborious to himself, but unsatisfactory to others, who in reading the Constitution, had been fascinated with it, as containing an extension of freedom and frequency in the choice of Representatives, and affording an interesting experiment of the effects of what they called an improvement of the British Constition applied to a people of foreign origin. While those Correspondents ac knowledged the existing evils and embarrassments alledged by the Writer, they were more disposed to ascribe them to mismanagement in the Executive Government, than to defects in the Constitution, or misconduct in the House of Assembly.—This disposition convinced him that a more comprehensive review of the political experiment, than his avocations then permitted, would be requisite to satisfy his friends as to the expediency of the changes contemplated by the Union Bill, which in the meantime had been unfortunately postponed by the opposition, on general principles of Sir James Macintosh, who does not appear to have had the necessary information, nor the practical knowledge which would enable him to pass a correct judgement upon a measure, calculated for the redress of grievances, in a Province so peculiarly circumstanced as Lower Canada.

"The Writer had long reflected upon this subject, and seduously watched the progress and developement of the Constitution in the popular branch, before he sent his first contribution to the New Montreal Gazette in August last. The exclusive domination of the French Canadian Leaders in the House of Assembly; and the unlimited and fanatical support which they had obtained from their Electors, *enjoying universal suffrage*, were grave topics of conversation and just cause of alarm among the friends of the Government, and of the Colonial connection with Great Britain; but many of them ascribed those results to the personal characters of the Leaders, and erroneously asserted that their removal would speedily restore harmony, and produce *a House of Assembly competent and disposed to secure the peace, welfare and happiness of all classes of the mixed population of French and English origin in the extensive Province of Lower Canada.* This opinion appeared to the Writer particularly dangerous, as tending to prevent the aggrieved portion of his Majesty's Subjects of British origin from recognising the only proper remedies for the disorder which they all acknowledge to exist; and which appeared to him to derive its peculiar virulence from the natural consequences of the Constitutional Act, 31. Geo. III, operating upon the old French Laws, so impolitically re-established by the Act 14, Geo. III, under the Administration of Lord North, of unfortunate memory. Those Acts therefore, and their combined effects, during a long series of years, in Lower Canada, he has now reviewed, for the purpose not only of justifying opinions long since expressed to his Correspondents, but also to enable many well meaning Subjects of British origin to ascertain the real causes of their complicated grievances, and to recognize the only powerful remedy, which, devised by the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament, and administered by his Maejesty's Government, will infallibly extirpate the disorders of a Colony, which, from its intrinsic resources and its Geographical position with reference to Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Novasco tia, has been emphatically denominated the backbone of British North America.

"In reviewing the progress of the present constitution of Lower Canada, our intelligent readers will clearly perceive that the natural consequences of the Acts 14 and 31, Geo. III., have been the increasing concentration of the French Canadians, *as a separate people, distinguished by an established religion and laws, and by language, manners and habits, from the subjects of British origin in the same province, inducing the former to consider the latter as* INTRUDERS, *and legitimate objects of jealousy to the* "NATION CANADIENNE." The strong temptation thus afforded to the project of exclusive domination, on the part of the French Canadian Leaders in the House of Assembly, and of complete controul in legislation and finance over those branches of the Provincial Government, which are constitutionally created by the exercise of his Majesty's prerogative, are the prolific sources of the present grievances of the subjects of British origin, and suggest the only remedies compatible with the interests of British colonisation. *The constitutional powers of the French Canadian House of Assembly must be either greatly diminished, and strictly confined to legislating for the inhabitants of the Seignories, and those of the other branches increased for the protection and favour of the inhabitants of British origin in the Townships, or the Composition of the House of Assembly must be modified to suit the purposes of British Colonisation.* The subjects of British origin in the townships, have at present no voice in the popular branch, and the influence of the same description of persons in the elections for the towns and counties of the Seignories is inefficient to return *a single uncompromising assertur of their rights.* Indeed, if it were possible for them to separate for a moment, their feelings and sense of duty from the support of his Majesty's Government, they would unanimously withhold their votes at elections, allowing the natural consequences of the present constitution to take place in producing an Assembly wholly *French in name*, as it already is anti-British and French, *in fact.*

"If we could really suppose it possible that his Majesty's Ministers would longer defer moving the Imperial Parliament to devise in its wisdom, some remedy for the increasing disorder, we must apprehend that obedience to the primary laws of human society, and the instinct of self-preservation, the population of British origin, would, in such case, form itself into affiliated associations throughout the province, for the protection of person and property, leaving the Executive to fight its own battles with the French Canadians and their Leaders, for a morsel of bread.

"The other remedy, more congenial to the feelings of the writer, and which, in his opinion, is both practicable and safe, is a broad and decisive measure calculated to alter the composition of the House of Assembly, and this remedy can be best applied by A LEGISLATIVE UNION OF THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, on the principles of the Union Bill of 1822.

"If the alteration, from views of local convenience and temporising policy, be confined to the Lower province, in its present separate political state, religious distinctions must be adopted as the grounds of a division of power between Protestants and Roman Catholic Electors, more injurious to peace and happiness, than any sectional jealousies; but the extensive measure of a legislative union of Lower with Upper Canada, would place a skilful Executive in a favourable position for holding the balance, and compromising the disputes between the two parties of French and English origin in the new House of Assembly. The political characteristics and pretentions of the French Canadians, now so offensive to their fellow subjects, and so hostile to useful ameliorations, might gradually disappear, their jealousy might change to emulation, and their ambition be restrained to that just distribution of power, which, under the guidance of a wise government, would impartially promote the peace, welfare, and happiness of all his Majesty's subjects in Canada, rendering it the most useful, as it is the most extensive and most eligible for emigration of all the British dominions on the American Continent."

CONDITIONS PROPOSED TO SUBSCRIBERS

The work will be printed in an octavo form, on superfine demy paper, with long primer type, of which the Prospectus issued, will be a specimen.

It will be published in two parts, each containing above two hundred pages, done up neatly in covers, similar to those of the British and American Reviews.

The price will be Five Shillings for each part, payable on delivery.

Subscriptions to the work on the above terms, will be received at the Herald Office, and at Mr. Cunningham's Book Store.

Montreal, 9th February, 1828.

JOHN BROWN, *Wholesale and Retail Brush Manufacturer, No. 6, St. Francois Xavier Street*, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has on hand a great variety of every description in the above line—which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms,

Montreal, Dec. 26, 1827.....z. w.s;

HYPOLITE N. VALLE'E, LADIES' HAIR DRESSER, WIG-MAKER, &c., from PARIS, has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has just opened his Shop at No. 37, St. Paul-Street, where he hopes by his exertions and punctuality, to merit the patronage of those Ladies and Gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

N.B.—He is inventor of a COMPOSITION which PREVENTS the HAIR from FALLING; and also of a RED VINEGAR, which really imitates the natural colour of the blood. Both these compositions he warrants, and highly recommends; and will sell on very reasonable terms.

Montreal, 8th Dec. 1827. he.ws.

NOTICE.....The Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of LEVY SOLOMONS & CO. was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st August last. The business of SNUFF & TOBACCO DEALING will be carried on in all its various branches at No. 106, St. Paul Street, at the sign of the *PIG*, a few doors south of the Old Market: where the Subscriber has on hand, and offers for Sale, the following Articles, viz.

Sweet scented and common Plug, from 8 to 32 hands to the pound and half pound rolls, in kegs; Ladies Twist and Cavendish, fine and common cut } TOBACCO

Flint, Spanish, and half Spanish; Mild Smoaking, Kite Foot, & New Orleans, St. Eustache & American } SEGARS,

Superior Macaba, Lorillard's Macaba, Princes' Mixture, Priests and Spanish Mixture; plain, coarse & scented Rappee; Scotch and Lundy Foot } SNUFF,

Together with a variety of SNUFF & TOBACCO BOXES, and various other Articles in his line: which he offers to his Friends and the Public at the lowest Prices; and warrants of the best quality. HENRY DYER,

Late of the Firm of LEVY SOLOMONS & Co.

Montreal, Nov. 28.....z. w.

THE Partnership hitherto subsisting between THOMAS EVANS & DAVID BEHAN, in the BREWING TRADE, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 1st of August Inst.—All persons who are indebted to the said Concern are required to pay the same to the said Thos. Evans, who is also accountable for any Debts due by the said Firm.

THOMAS EVANS,
DAVID BEHAN.

Montreal, 15th August, 1827.

THOS. EVANS solicits a continuance of a share of the public favour, and takes this opportunity of assuring his Friends, that it shall be his anxious endeavour to merit their approbation by a good article.

NOTICE.....The Subscriber, grateful for the liberal encouragement, which he has experienced from the public, announces that he has resumed the business of BLACKSMITH, which owing to ill health he has not been able personally to pay attention to for these few years past.—Those who favor him with their custom may rest assured of his attention to execute all work with fidelity and despatch, at his old stand, No. 12, St. Paul Srteet.

.....PRICES OF SHOEING.....

4 new Shoes, ...4s.
4 removes, ...1s. 8d.

*** Cheaper for Cash.

WILLIAM WRAGG.

Montreal, 31st Oct., 1827.—s.z.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed Trustees of the Estate of Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON, & that by deed of assignment passed before H. Griffin, Esq. and Colleague Notaries Public, a transfer has been made to them of all his Estate, debts, and effects, for the benefit of the Creditors of said Alexander Thomson. They therefore notify all persons indebted to the said Alex. Thomson either by Mortgage, Bill, Bond, or Book account, to pay the same to the undersigned, and all persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to present the same (duly authenticated) without delay.

SAML. S. BRIDGE,
ALEX. WILKIE.

Montreal 28th July, 1826.

The STOCK of the said A. THOMSON is now Selling off, under Prime Cost, at the Shop formerly occupied by him in St. Paul Street.

NOTICE.....The Subscribers beg leave to notify their Customers, Agents and the Public that *notwithstanding a certain advertisement signed "Henry Dyer"*.....by which it would appear that the business heretofore carried on under the Firm of Levy Solomons & Co. was now carried on by the said Henry Dyer *only*, (having dissolved partnership with the said Henry Dyer on the 1st August last).....they continue to carry on the business as Tobacconists, &c. under the old Firm, and at their old Stand, No. 41 St. Paul Strcet.....where their friends and Customers will be supplied, as usual, with all Articles in their business of the best quality and on the lowest terms.

LEVY S. SOLOMONS & Co.

N. B. The undersigned is alone authorised to receive the Debts due to the late Firm of Levy Solomons & Co., and grant acquittances.

LUCIUS LEVY SOLOMONS.

Dec. 15.....z.s

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed Trustees to the Estate of Henry Mackenzie and Norman Bethune trading at Montreal under the firm of Mackenzie, Bethune & Co.; and that, by deed of assignment passed before H. Griffin and Colleague Notaries Public, a Transfer has been made to them of all their Estate, Debts and Effects for the benefit of the Creditors of said firm.—They do, therefore, notify all persons indebted to the said firm of Mackenzie, Bethune & Co., either by Mortgage, Bill, Bond, or Book Account, to pay the same to the undersigned; and all persons having claims upon the said Estate, are requested to present the same without delay.

HORATIO GATES, }
CHAS. L. OGDEN, } Trustees.

Montreal, May 31

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been duly appointed Trustees of the Estate, Debts and Effects of the late Honorable William M'Gillivray, Simon M'Gillivray, and of the late firms of M'Tavish, M'Gillivrays and Company, and M'Gillivrays, Thain and Company.....All Debtors to the said persons or firms, are in consequence required to make immediate payment to the said Trustees—and all Creditors are requested to present their claims without delay.

JOHN RICHARDSON
S. GERRARD.
GEORGE GREGORY.

Montreal Feb. 9th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an assignment of all the estate and property belonging to the late firm of Spragg & Hutchinson, having been made by John Spragg, one of that firm, to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of all their creditors, no discharges of debts owing to the same are valid, except the undersigned join in the receipts given, and that they will hold all such debtors liable in all instances in which payments may be pretended to be made without their concurrence.

GEORGE GARDEN,
JAMES MILLAR.

Montreal, 28th July, 1826.

ALLIANCE, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, *LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON*—Established by Act of Parliament—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

The Agents for this Company beg leave to announce to the public, that they continue to Assure against loss or damage occasioned by Fire, in any part of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

They take leave to remind the public of the following important and striking advantages that will be derived from assuring with the Alliance Company

1st. Perfect security.
2d. Honour and liberality in the settlement of losses.
3d. Moderate Premiums of ssurance.
4th. A participation of profits.
5th. Parties who obtain the settlement of losses from Fire, are not thereby deprived of their right to participate in the profits of the Company.
6th. Losses by Lightning will be made good.
7th. The Agents have the power of settling losses in this country without referring to the Board of Direction in London.
8th. Reasonable expenses in the removal of Property from Fire will be paid.
9th. In the case of an Assurance being made on Property for a less sum than the real value thereof, the Company will pay whatever loss is sustained, not exceeding the sum assured.
10th. The extended scale on which the Society is formed, warrants the expectation, that the profits to be divided will be large.

MACKENZIE, BETHUNE & CO.,
ey.s AGENTS.

Alliance Office, Montreal, October 14, 1826.

MATHEW GORMLEY, COPPER AND TIN SMITH, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has met with since his commencement in the above business.

He carries on the above Trades in their various branches, at the entrance of the Quebec Suburbs.

Any orders he may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.—From his experience, in having worked in some of the principal Shops in Britain, he flatters himself that he is able to manufacture work as well as any imported, with as good materials and on as reasonable terms.—He therefore begs a share of the public patronage.

Montreal, April 7th, 1827.—s.z.

MOLSON'S BREWERY.—The Subcribers have established the undermentioned Prices, or their different sorts of MALT LIQUOR, in Casks and Bottles, to commence to-morrow the 15th instant, viz:—

Burton Ale, 90s. ℔ hhd. (½ hhd. ¼ hhd. and ⅛ hhd. in proportion, & 8s. ℔ doz	} Exclusive of bottles & casks.
Porter, ... 60s. ℔ do do & 6s. ℔ do.	
Mild Ale,... 50s. ℔ do do & 5s6 ℔ do.	
Table Beer, 40s. ℔ do do & 4s6 ℔ do.	
Small Beer, 25s. ℔ do do &	

Customers at Quebec, Three Rivers, Berthier, and William Henry, are, during the navigation, to be charged in the proportion of 5s. ℔ hhd. extra, if sent by any of the Saint Lawrence Steam Boat Company's Boats.

JOHN MOLSON & SONS.

Montreal, 15th Feb. 1826.—z.

$20,000.—The Subscriber, at his Office, No. 102, St. Paul-street, offers to the Public, Tickets in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 3d, in the greatest varieties, which drew 6th February instant; and has Tickets in all the Lotteries that are worthy of puhlic notice, wherein Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre are Managers.....*Scheme*—1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, 1 of 5000, 2000, 1405, 1000, 600, 300, 250, 200, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5.....13,395 Prizes; 20,825 Blanks; 34,220 Tickets.....He invites those who are disposed to adventure in this Lottery, to make early application, as the Tickets are selling fast.....He also has Tickets in all the Lotteries that are to be drawn weekly.....He also would suggest, that on the 6th instant, he sold to a Gentleman in this City, in the New York Lottery, No. 1, for 1828, two Tickets, and on the 7th received the official drawing, Com. 20.40.42., came up a Prize of 100 dollars; and Com. 4.20.45., came up a Prize of 80 dollars; and to another Gentleman, Com. 18. 30.37., came up a Prize of 30 dollars; which have been paid to the holders of them, besides a great variety of small Prizes to the amount of 200 dollars. This is small luck compared to what it might have been, by the same rule, 24,000 dollars, besides a number of inferior Prizes.....The least favour gratefully acknowledged by CHAS. HUNTOON.

Montreal, February 9, 1828. i.sw.

TO MR. PLATT HERRICK, GRIFFINTOWN

SIR,

HAVING been Challenged by you to RUN my Horse STAVELY, one mile upon the Ice, against your Horse DUROCQ, on the 1st February instant, for the sum of One Hundred Dollars; and having replied through the Public Papers (a medium of correspondence of your own choosing) that I accepted the Challenge, "*Play or Pay*," I of course attended with my Horse STAVELY, on the day fixed, bringing some witnesses to see fair play, and counted down the Stakes in their presence, calling upon you to fulfil the Challenge you had given.

As, however, you have declined to Run the Race, I now publicly call on you to pay the money, which, by every rule of honour and common honesty, as well as by the well known rules of Sporting, you have lost, I am, Sir, &c

DAVID STANSFELD.

Montreal, 9th February, 1828. z.sw

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:—

20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
5 do. Loaf do.
15 pipes fine Cognac Brandy,
10 do. Hollands Gin,
London Particular and cargo Teneriffe Wine, in hhds. and qr. casks,
5 pipes *superior* Port Wine,
45 pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Benecarlo Wine,
10 do. Sicilian,
85 boxes Fig Blue, in boxes of 56 lb.
An assortment of Crown Window Glass, 6½ x 7½ to 12 x 18,
45 tons English Iron,
Teas of all kinds,
350 barrels superfine, fine & middling Flour, Butter, &c.
450 boxes Yellow Soap,
And a good assortment of DRY GOODS.

.....ALSO.....

50 chaldrons best GRATE COALS,

PETER M'GILL & Co.

Montreal, Feb. 2, 1828.....z. s.w.

FOR SALE:.....

1 Single HARNESS, Japanned Mounting,
1 do. do. Plated do.
1 do. do. Brass do.

Apply at the Hardware Store of

February 2, 1828.....z. s.w. W. L. COIT.

AGENCY AND BROKERAGE.....The Subscriber announces to his Friends and the Public, that from the 1st day of May next, he will be enabled to attend to any Mercantile business entrusted to his care as an AGENT.

He will also act as a BROKER in Buying or Selling Goods, either by Public Sale or by Private Contract: but he will not hold himself responsible for Debts.

NORMAN BETHUNE.

Montreal, 9th February, 1828.....z.sw.

INFORMATION WANTED.....Whereas one JOSEPH RANKIN, his WIFE, CHILDREN, and JANE STEVENSON, were in or near Port Frederick at the time of the destructive Fire in New Brunswick; and as no information of them can be obtained since, and apprehensions that they may have perished, this is to request all Editors of Newspapers to give this advertisement publicity. HUGH & JNO STEVENSON.

Hallowell, Upper Canada, January 19, 1828.

THE REV. E. BLACK proposes to receive into his Family a limited number of BOYS, as BOARDERS, whose Education he will himself superintend. The Branches in which they will be instructed are those usually taught at Boarding Academies. Parents and Guardians who entrust Children to his care, may rest assured, that marked attention shall be paid to their improvement in learning, and to their comfort in all other respects. Terms, &c., to be known on application to Mr. BLACK, St. Urban Street.

Montreal, 17th Jan. 1828.—u.sw.

NOTICE.....As the term of the Subscriber's Engagement with Mr. Budden expires on the 1st May next, he would thus early notify his Friends and the Public that, having again leased the Premises in Notre Dame Street at present in the possession of Mr. Budden, he intends, at the above period, to re-commence his former Business, (on his own account) as COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT—to which he will add, if required, AUCTIONEER & BROKER. JAMES YOUNG.

Montreal, Feb. 2, 1828.....z. s.w.

NOTICE.....All persons having claims on the Estate of the late JOHN PORTEOUS, Esquire, in his life time residing in the Parish of Long Point, are requested to present them without delay, to the undersigned, at his Office on *Place d'Armes*, as he is authorised by those interested therein to receive the same.

G. D. ARNOLDI, *Notary Public.*

Montreal, 6th Feb., 1828.....z.ws.

FORTY BARRELS FINE FLAVOURED WHISKEY, from the NEW DUNDEE DISTILLERY, for Sale by

JAMES MILLAR.

Montreal, 2d February, 1828. he. sw.

TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.....A constant supply during the Winter of GRAINS, and DREG at the Ruisseau Distillery, Long Point, being an excellent food for CATTLE.

Ruisseau Distillery, Dec 8. 1827.—s.w. z.

POST OFFICE.—The UNITED STATES' MAILS will be made up on *MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*, at TWELVE o'Clock.

JAS. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Montreal, Nov. 28, 1827.....z w.s.

ENGLAND.

London Police.—The following is a more detailed statement of the singularly ridiculous charge preferred against Mr. George Younge, at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Ansley being the City and Sitting Magistrate:.....Horton, a lame officer of Crippleton-Without, came within the Mansion House, having in his possession Mr. George Younge, who seemed to have perfect self-possession, and the satirical turn up of his nostrils: appeared a fellow capable of enjoying a hoax; the charge was, that Mr. Younge had intruded at three o'clock in the morning, where persons in general were very anxious to avoid—namely, a watch-house. He had disturbed the slumbers of the watchmen, and had the impudence not only to awaken the constable of the night, but actally to mock his snore in so comical a manner, that even the persons in the strong room could not refrain from laughing at the joke.

Mr. Alderman Ansley desired the complainant to be precise in his charge.

Mr. Horton: Vel, please your honor's vurship, I vil. You see, your vurship's honor, at three o'clock on Sunday morning, I was sitting in watch-house, dosey, as your vurship might be, and the constable of the night had pulled his worsted hose over his knees, and his vig over his face, and was enjoying a bit of a snooze, when all of a sudden in walked the prisoner, without no vatchman with him to give charge; so I said, I charge you to say as for what you comes in here, disturbing honest folks in their nocturnal repose. On which, your vurship's honor, he said nothing at all to nobody, but looking at the constable of the night like a porpoise, he turned up his nose till you could see right into his head up his nostrils, and then gave such a snore, that it waked the constable of the night, and set all the prisoners laughing, and insulting his office. The constable started from his sleep as if circumflobbigated, and cried, "who snores so loud?" when the prisoner again snored as if the whole body of Aldermen were snoring together all at once. There was no standing it, and so all of us jumped up of one accord, and thrust him out as a common nuisance. So we went to sleep once more, but there was no enjoying no quiet at all, for just as the constable was scratching his head, and putting his wig in a sleeping position, in walked Mr. Younge again. We axed him what he wanted, when he said he only wished to see justice administered. So we thought there was no justice in that, and therefore put him out. A third time we had just got into a comfortable nap, when again entered the prisoner. He said he was determined to see how we kept order, and so we shewed him, by considering him as disorderly, and we locked him up in the Compter.

Mr. Younge was now asked to explain how he came to give his powerful nose such an unwarrantable license.

The prisoner said that he was quietly passing Cripplegate watch-house at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he was startled by a most astounding noise within. He asked a watchman standing at the gate what the sound could be, who answered, "Sound! why the constable is in a sound sleep, and he is snoring to be sure." "Snoring!" said I, "impossible!.....it cannot be; such a sound can never proceed from so small an orifice as the human nostril. 'Tis like the breathing of a rhinoceros with a cold in his head; 'tis like the rushing of gas from the huge main pipe of the gasometer; or the bursting of the Thames Tunnel!.....Heavens! this constable's snoring would awaken Nourjouhad from his seven years' slumber: the fellow must have a nose like the proboscis of Shooney, the defunct elephant!".....Come, come," says the watchman, "lou's have none of your gammon.....what you're talking is all my eye." "All in my eye, fellow," I cried, "'tis all my nose, I think.....by Heavens I'll see this nose, and in I walked; and there I beheld such a nose, Lord, please your Worship, Sir William's nose is no more to be compared to it than a blue bottle is to a wine bottle.....and such a wind proceeded from it. I just laid my glove on the table whilst I took out my pencil to sketch the nose on the wall, when he gave a snore which blew the glove to the other end of the room. I declare, Sir, I was two yards and a half from him, when one puff of his nostril blew the light out of my cigar. I tried to imitate him; but Lord, Sir, the Living skeleton might as well attempt to puff himself out to the size of a Dutch burgomaster. Such a roar for a nose I never heard. Talk not to me of the deafening sound of the tram *bone*, when such a snore can proceed from a nose bone, or mere gristle. Well, I had just begun to draw the nose on the wall, when".....

The Worthy Alderman thought it high time to stop the case, and dismissed the charge, desiring the accused to give a small sum to the officer in compensation of his trouble.

Mr. Younge.....A small sum for so large a nose. No sum could be too large for such a sight; but were I to give a sum proportioned to the size of the nose, I should require at least a plum.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

(From the World of Fashion.)

Fancy Ball Dress.—A dress of soft white satin, or of *crepe lisse* over white satin, a bordering of cherry-coloured satin, next the shoe in vandyke points; above which, at about four inches in distance, is a rouleau of cherry-coloured satin. In front is a narrow apron of canary-yellow taffety, with a splendid Indian border, of various colours, surmounted by Spanish points of cherry-coloured satin; the pockets of the apron represent lozange-diamonds, and are blue, ornamented near the edge with canary-yellow. The corsage is of cherry-coloured satin, made close to the shape, with an arcadian frill round the waist, of blue and cherry-colour. The short sleeves slashed, *a l'Espagnole*, are of the same beautiful tint; and surmount a long sleeve, almost tight to the arm, of white crape, confined at the wrist by a hair bracelet. The stomacher part of the corsage is formed by three stripes of gold lace, and a narrow blond surrounds the tucker part. Arcadian hat, of black velvet, placed classically backward, forms the head-dress, and is ornamented slightly with purple and cherry-coloured satin ribbon, and lined with the latter colour. A braid of hair is worn round the throat, with a Jeannette cross and heart of gold.

Evening Dress.—Dress of pink gros de Naples, with two festoon flounces, falling over each other, with raches; over the upper flounce a *ruchean serpentine*, surmounted by full bouquets, in embroidery of floise silk, of the Bengal rose, with dark green foliage. The body made low, and to set tight to the shape, embroidered across the front in rows of small, dark vine-leaves. The sleeves short, plain, and full, with ornaments at the shoulders of embossed embroidery, of the same dark tint as the foliage across the bust. Long white transparent sleeves of tulle, finish this part of the dress, and are confined at the wrists with beautiful bracelets; those on the right, are two of gold beads, between them a bracelet formed of cameos. On the left wrist are two bracelets, consisting each of one row of large gold beads. The hat is of white crape, with a beautiful broad blond quilled under the brim, and crowned with a superb plumage of white ostrich feathers. Necklace of cameos set in gold. Ear-pendants of wrought gold.

Dinner Party Dress.—A dress of lapis-grey, or very pale lilac satin; with a broad ornament of gauze, the same colour, slightly puckered round the border; on which are two rows of satin scalops, edged round with osages brown, or with modenared. Surmounting this border on the left side is a large rosette, the colour of the dress, with a broad, rich fringe. The corsage plain and fitting close to the shape; made low, and with a double narrow cape ornament all round the bust. Long sleeves of white transparent crape, confined by pearl bracelets fastened with a large emerald. Vienna toque, of richly brocaded gauze, ornamented with a profusion of flowers elegantly disposed, among which is the beautiful little purple, known by the name of "Venus' looking glass," the polyanthus, and a few vine-lea White satin strings are worn with this head-dress, in loop.

"*How to die for love.*"—The neighbourhood of Chapel Bar, on Wednesday evening last, about half-past nine o'clock, was thrown into a state of confusion, anxiety, and alarm, which, however, soon gave place to that of laughter, on learning the cause. A gay *Lothario*, in a hosier's warehouse, became violently enamoured of a respectable tailor's daughter, and fearing that his love did not meet a due return, and that he should be deprived of the society of his fair one, he alternately entreated, sighed, wept, promised, threatened, and performed all that an ardent suitor could be expected to do. All, however, proved unavailing in accomplishing the object dearest to his heart, that of winning the affections of the fair one. At length driven to desperation, he came to the *awful* resolution of destroying himself, and that, too, in the presence of his beloved. To effect his purpose, he loaded a pistol with powder and *ball!* and repaired to the residence of his adored, but ere he arrived, he took especial care to extract the ball, and presented himself before the lady with the dreadful instrument of death in his possession. They were together alone for some time, in the dining-room of the house of the lady's father, when, to the consternation of the family and neighbourhood, the report of a pistol was heard. The first individual who repaired to the room was the mother of the lady, who, shocked at the sight of her daughter and the *gallant* gentleman lying together on the floor, was afraid to enter the room; others speedily followed, and found the lady senseless and cold, and her lover stupid and silent: but on being told he must go to the Police Office, he piteously explained the mysterious circumstance, and declared rather than leave her he would die at her feet! Neither of the parties having received any personal injury, as the pistol contained only *blank* cartridge, the disconsolate lover was finally permitted to return to his abode unmolested.—*Nottingham Journal.*

UNITED STATES.

Squirrels.—We have often been much amused by the ceaseless activity of the common grey squirrel, labouring from morning till night, with untiring assiduity, in the revolution of his rotary cage. It was never supposed that this aimless industry could be directed to any profitable results, or that this little favourite could be made to bear a part in the operations of productive labour. Mr. A. S. Bugbee, an ingenious gentleman of this town, and a trader, has accomplished this object, and given a very pleasing and original specimen of the union of the utile cum dulci. He has a common cylindrical cage with wire bars, about three feet in diameter, to the axis of which, four feet long, are connected some small brass wheels, which move the machinery of a coffee or pepper mill. Three squirrels are usually employed in the labour of this novel tread-mill, though we have seen a single one turn the wheel with apparent ease. The power of each squirrel in the wheel is estimated by Mr. B. at 65 lbs. and in an hour they grind a pound of coffee, pepper, alspice, &c. The expense of the machine was about $30, and the cost of the subsistence of each of the little labourers is about two cents a week. The profits from their labour may therefore be easily estimated. Unlike the human attendants of similar establishments, these little captives seem to derive enjoyment from their labours, and gambol and frolic as joyfully as if leaping among the boughs of the forest.—*Old Hampshire Post.*

Superstition of the Indians......A half breed, Jim Danelly by name, delonging to one of the Indian towns on the Tallapoosa, was lately tried by their laws for the crime of Witchcraft! It appeared in evidence that the accused was rapidly accumulating wealth, though remarkably honest and even liberal .....a circumstance that appeared to them so strange and unaccountable, that, in the opinion of the Court, he must *deal with the devil.* And though no other charge whatever was brought against him, he was condemned to death, and actually shot! His brother, fearing a similar fate, fled for safety to the whites, where he yet remains. Danelly was sober, industrious and intelligent, and much respected in the white settlements where he was known. .....*Macon. Tel. 7th ult.*

Near the Falls of the Chatahoochy, a short time since, an Indian accidentally killed another, while wrestling. The brother of the deceased demanded the life of the homicide as satisfaction for the accident; and it appearing that the same man had once before caused the death of a person in a similar manner, he was given up, under the custom or law with them, that two accidental deaths caused by the same individual amounts to a murder, and must be punished as such. He was accordingly sentenced to death. The culprit made no attempt to escape, and submitted to his fate with the most perfect indifference. He was taken out a hundred or two yards from the town, and there put to death. The trial, sentence and execution all took place within an hour after the offence was committed.

Calamitous event......A house situated upon the west hill, in Ithaca, occupied by Mr. John Welling, was burned down on the evening of the 9 h inst., and *three of his children* perished in the flames, and a *fourth* was so badly burned that it expired the next morning. The parents were absent on a visit. On their return, their attention was attracted by the light of their own dwelling in flames. The father rushed forward, entered through a window, but was able to rescue but one of his children alive, to tell of the heart rending cries of the remainder, and then expire.

Packet Ships.—The unusual detention of the packet ships from Europe, is a subject of general remark, and almost every person is speculating as to the cause. Since the first establishment of packets, we believe that such a state of things has not before occurred, with one single exception. On reference to our files, we find that *seventeen* packet ships are now on their way to this port, including those that were to sail yesterday, *ten* of which are fairly due, and only three are now in our harbour, except those which are detained in the bay by unfavourable weather—the new ship George Canning, which is to sail on the 8th inst., for Liverpool; the Napoleon, Smith, for do. on the 8th of March, and the Columbia for London. As the wind is now easterly, we may confidently look for some of them before our next publication.

For the information of the public, we annex a list of the packet ships now on their way, together with their regular days of departure.

From London.—Acasta, Moore, Dec. 15; Corinthian, Chadwick. Jan. 1.

From Liverpool.—Pacific, Crocker, Dec. 1; John Jay, Holdridge, Dec. 8; Florida, Tinckham, Dec. 16; Silas Richards, Holdrege, Dec. 24; Canada, Rogers, Jan. 1; Birmingham, Harris, Jan. 8; Britannia, Marshall, Jan. 16; York, De Cost, Jan. 24; and New-York, Bennett, Feb. 1.

From Havre.—Queen Mab, Butman, Dec. 1, (put into Cowes on the 6th); Henry the Fourth, Skiddy, Dec. 15; Cadmus, Orne, Jan. 1; Edward Quesnel, Hawkins, Jan. 15; Sully, Macy, do.; and France Funk, Feb. 1.

Horrid Murder.—A letter from a gentleman in Amelia to his frie d in Lynchburgh, Va. records a case of most aggravated murder, in Powhattan county. It appears that a man named Robert Mendum had been guilty of *crim. con.* with the wife of Elbert Mosby; and at length Mendum and the woman determined to decoy Mosby to some secret place, and to murder him. This was effected through the agency of a negro man, who had been offered $5, to assist in the bloody tragedy. The negro represented to Mosby, (whose suspicions had been awakened with regard to Mendum) that if he would go to a pine thicket which he described situated about 200 yards from the dwelling, he would discover Mendum lurking about the premises, and his horse tied a short distance off. We understand, (from another source,) that it was Mosby's intention to take Mendum's horse and keep him until the latter should apply for him, with a view, as was supposed to confront the culprits. But, as he approached the thicket, the negro advanced upon him, fired and missed.—He

stabbed the negro very dangerously, and, under the impression he had killed him, ran off, not having seen Mendum, when the negro pursuing, overtook and held him until Mendum succeeded in knocking him down with a fence rail. Mosby, however, stabbed Mendum three times slightly. They then completed their bloody work by stabbing their unfortunate victim. The feelings of the murderers must be bad enough; but what must be her's whose baseness urged them on? We understand that Mrs. Mosby is the mother of several children, one of them a daughter nearly grown.—Both Mendum and the negro are in jail, awaiting their trial.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Theatrical Sympathy.—At a representation of Mary Stuart, the other evening, when Lord Lindsey seizes Mary by the wrist, and leaves the impress of his gauntlet on her flesh, Mr. Forrest as Douglas, steps between, and says, "shame! shame!"—an honest fellow in the pit, whose feelings were becoming gradually excited, jumped up crying, "so it is a *damned* shame, knock the fellow down, Mr. Forrest."—*Noah.*

GENERAL ARTICLES.

BISHOP HEBER.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

The name of Regenald Heber gathered its first, and perhaps almost its brightest splendour at the University of Oxford. In England, a man's college-reputation, if he has been pre-eminent in literature or science, accompanies him into the world; and if he does not afterwards fall back in life, its lustre is not obscured but brightened by his success in any one of the learned professions—That he was seignior wrangler at Cambridge, is still held honourable to Copley, now that he is Lord Chancellor of England; that he was a first class man in literature and science, is still remembered to the glory of Peel, after he had shown himself to the world, one of her consummate statesmen. We have no idea of this in Scotland. In our universities, a student has in general finished even his philosophical education, and if he chooses takes his master's degree at an age when he would have been only leaving school in England, or at Christ Church or Trinity, impatient of the name of "Freshman." The competition of boys, however full of promise in their successful issue, can hardly be held decisive of the mental superiority of those who excel. Their characters may be undergoing those critical changes when in another year shall show the formerly slow and sluggish mind quicker and more active far, than that which had been distinguished for alertness and vivacity, but is now falling away unaccountably into obtuseness or indolence. Bright parts are always hopeful—but hopes are often fallacious, and sometimes we have cause to be glad, and sometimes to grieve, that "the boy is not father of the man." But in our English universities, men contend with men—and as distinction is difficult, so is ambition high, and success glorious, in the rivalries of the flower of the English youth. That great acquirements must be theirs who stand pre-eminent in scholarship or science, at Oxford or Cambridge, is certain; for, were it not so, the same men, afterwards engaged in vital struggles for fame and fortune, on the great theatre of the world, would look back with contempt or shame on their earlier triumphs.

Reginald Heber did not bring, so far as we have ever heard, any very high character for scholarship with him to the University. He had not been at any one of the public schools, and his abilities therefore could have been known but to a few companions. His University Latin prize poem, "Carmen Seculare," soon established his claims to elegant scholarship, and inspired him with hopes of still greater academical distinction. It is a very animated and poetical composition; but its Latinity is certainly not so pure, nor its versification so Virgilian, as some of the Latin prize poems of scholars from Winchester and Eton. That he could beat all the best men of his year, at their own weapon, was however, a proof of his boldness and his ingenuity—nor, we believe, did he himself ever set upon his "copy" any higher value.

But it was not till the summer of 1803, that his most beautiful genius broke forth in all its lustre. "In his childhood," says an admirable writer in the Quarterly Review, "Reginald Heber was remarkable for the eagerness with which he read the Bible, and the accuracy with which he remembered it; a taste and talent which subsequent acquirements and maturer years only served to strengthen, so that a great portion of his reading was intended, or at least, was employed, to illustrate the scripture; and perhaps few men of this day had attained to so masterly a knowledge of the historical parts of the Bible, as well as the doctrinal, or could have thrown happier light upon its Oriental customs, its difficult geography, or the civil, political, and moral condition of the people to whom it was addressed." It may well be supposed with what delightful enthusiasm a youthful mind, so gifted and instructed, would seize upon such a subject as "Palestine" for the first poem to which he brought his fine powers, inspired, it may be said, by piety, and stimulated by an honourable ambition. It seemed a subject selected for the very man.—nor is it too much to say, that not another youth in England could have produced such a poem. The music of the heroic measure, in most hands so monotonous, rolls along in his with a varied majesty, reminding one of the finest parts of the English Pollio—

"Ye nymphs of Solyma, begin the song."

His subject is arranged, and all its parts proportioned, with a judgment so exquisite, that we ought rather to call it genius. The translations, though often rapid, sudden and startling, are all natural to an imagination kindled as his was by "by the visions of glory that spared not his aching sight." Of Old Palestine, ever holy, yet not that holy hand it was afterwards to be his muse, that

"Her eyes had closed to listen to the strain,
That Hebrew bards did consecrate of old,
And fix'd her Pindus upon Lebanon,"

sung in strains of which every line teemed with scriptural imagery, and with a true Hebrew soul, inspired by the Bible. But not till the pure and youthful bard comes to the foot of Mount Calvary, and beholds the rueful uplifting of the cross, do we know and feel genius may be sublimed by religion. And when from that sad instance.

"The unborn ages crowd upon the soul,"

his descriptions of the elevation of the human spirit all over the face of the earth, and its final apotheosis, are gloriously colored by the language of the Prophets, and seem, indeed, prompted by the spirit he had invoked.

"That touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire."

None who had heard Reginald Heber recite his "Palestine," in that magnificent theatre, will ever forget his appearance—so interesting and impressive. It was known that his old father was somewhere sitting among the crowded audience, when his universally admired son ascended the rostrum; and we have heard that the sudden thunder of applause that then arose so shook his frame, and weak and wasted by long illness, that he never recovered it, and may be said that to have died of the joy dearest to a parent's heart. Reginald Heber's recitation, like that of all poets whom we have heard to cite, was altogether untrammelled by the critical laws of elocution, which were not set at defiance, but either by the poet unknown or forgotten; and there was a charm in his somewhat monotonous voice, that occasionally faltered, less from a feeling of the solemnity, and even grandeur of the scene of which he saw himself the conspicuous object—though that feeling did not suffuse his pale ingenuous and animated countenance—than from the deeply-felt sanctity of his subject, comprehending the most awful mysteries of God's revelation to man. As his voice grew bolder and more sonorous in the hush, the audience felt that this was not the mere display of the skill and ingenuity of a clever youth—the accidental triumph of an accomplished versifier over his compeers in the dexterities of scholarship—which is all that can generally be truly said of such exhibitions—but that here was a poet indeed—not only of bright promise but of high achievements—one whose name was already written in the rolls of the Immortals. And that feeling—whatever might have been the share of the boundless enthusiasm, with which the poem was listened to, attributable to the influence of the "genius loci" has been since sanctioned by the judgment of the world, that has placed "Palestine" at the very head of the poetry on divine subjects of this age. It is now incorporated for ever with the poetry of England—a lot which has befallen but few prize-poems.

Reginald Heber was now the "observed of all observers"—yet while, as was right and fitting, he enjoyed his splendid reputation, his mind and his manner were free from the slightest arrogance—for the one was too high for hauteur, and the other moulded by the impulses of a simple and sincere heart. By birth, too, he was a gentleman; and there was about him a native elegance of demeanor, an unconscious high breeding, that kept no one at a distance whom worth or talent entitled to the honour of his society, yet that admitted not the too near approach of any who did not possess his more intimate friendship, and who otherwise from admiration of his genius, might have availed themselves of his generous disposition and courteous affability, to press, unasked, or undesired, into the chosen circle.

He was indeed fond of society, and not averse to social enjoyments. Wit he possessed in an eminent degree—and even humour; and his conversation was delightfully changeful, from earnestness to gaiety, from serious but short argumentation to airy badinage and harmless repartee. —"Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and the heart of Reginald Heber was even full to overflowing. Eloquent he might well be called, although not fluent—for in the eagerness or earnestness of the easily awakened spirit, he had sometimes almost a hurried and hesitating elocution, till his thoughts and feelings found fitting and most beautiful utterance, as if by fits and starts—his mind being like an oscillating well of purest waters in a shady and sunny fountain. There was no reserve nor concealment about him—his eyes lightened with the frequent smile—and his ready hand was held out to the grasp of friend or companion with a free and manly frankness, which would of itself have made an universal favourite of a far inferior man. At this time his reading was extensive and miscellaneous. He was indeed a book-devourer; and in those noble libraries he sat for many a solemn and meditative hour with the mighty dead. Need it be added, that not only unaverse to, but enamoured of all the pastimes of ingenuous youth, his character was without a stain, and above all suspicion.

The writer of these imperfect notices may be allowed to say thus much, without claiming the honor of a closer intimacy with Reginald Heber than he had the fortune to enjoy. But though a few years disparity of age, at that time felt to be considerable—to say nothing of the circumstance of having each a different country and a different kindred—kept down their intercourse to what he fears may hardly now be called by the sacred name of friendship; yet it was ever, on the side of Reginald Heber, kind, cordial, and encouraging; on that of him who now writes, admiring, respectful, reverent, and such as entitles him to think now with moistened eyes of his distant grave.

His University career was equally splendid to its close. In the Schools his examination for his Bachelor's degree, although not so much distinguished as that of many others, for accurate remembrances of the manifold divisions and subtleties of Aristotle's philosophical works, and by the solution of syllogisms out of Aldrich's Logic or of mathematical problems, was brilliant in the oratory and poetry of Greece. But his reputation was then so great and high, that no public exhibition of that kind could increase and raise it. Some men enter the schools obscure and come out bright—others enter bright and come out obscure; Reginald Heber was a star whose lustre was was as steady as it was clear, and would neither suffer temporary eclipse, nor, "draw golden light" from any other source of honor within the walls of an University. The year after he had taken his degree, he, almost of course gained the University Bachelor's Prize for the English Prose Essay. The subject was well suited to his peculiar powers, and the "Sense of Honor" found in him a temperate and charitable Christian Advocate, who vindicated its high character as a great principle of morality, but showed its necessary subjection to conscience and religion.

While yet a member of the Universty, and Fellow of All Souls, he travelled with the celebrated Dr. Clark, through various foreign countries, and as the writer in the Quarterly Review, already quoted, justly says—"Some of his observations upon Russia and the Crimea which Dr. Clark was permitted to extract from his MS. Journal, and publish in notes to his own work, have ever been reckoned the bijoux of the volume, and indeed convey more information in a few words than perhaps would have been communicated by any traveller except Buckhardt, whose close and pithy sentences not unfrequently resemble these able memoranda."

Reginald Heber, we do not remember in what year, probably about the year 1810 or 11, married the daughter of Dr. Shipley, late Dean of St. Asaph; and on the valuable family living of Hodnet, in Shropshire, became that for which nature and education had so nobly qualified him, a Christian Minister, devoted with all his heart and all his soul, to the eternal interest of his flock. Himself the delight of the society of the rich, the high and the noble, here Reginald Heber did not disdain the door of the dwelling of the poor the humble, and lowly born. He who in youth had been the most distinguished scholar of a great University, at all times distinguished for scholarship; who had enjoyed to the utmost the triumph of early genius, and had the intoxicating cup of praise held so long to his lips, at an age when a less pure and pious heart might have quaffed the draft to the very dregs—who had seen "many men and many cities," and knew well how to the ears of the most learned in the wisdom of the world, to explain their character, their customs and their institutions—who suitably weaponed to win his way to the highest distinction in the wide literary contest then rife over the whole of this awakened land, might with certainty of success have turned his strong and fine talents to the acquisition of an author's fame, either in the fields of erudition or fancy, chose what he felt to be a happier and a better part, and in his great Task-master's eye, strove to spread the light of Christianity into the houses and huts and hovels of the poor, which often even in this country of highest civilization, are as dark and destitute of the day, as the bowers of the Heathen and the Pagan.

Privileged and empowered by his rank and riches to have about his home establishment the equipages becoming such a condition, Reginald Heber, the Rector, was often and often seen walking in all weathers, "through lanes and alleys green," on cheerful and cheering visits to the humblest of his parishioners. "It was here," says an excellent writer in the British Critic and Quarterly Theological Review, "It was here were fixed those ties which it cost him so much to break when he went to India, and it was here he must have been seen and known, to understand the value of the sacrifice he had made. It was true, indeed, that he was then cultivating his talents for a richer harvest. In the enjoyment of society his life was ever studious and contemplative; much of every day was sedulously devoted to books and to parochial duties; and when he paid his distant visits, he generally went on foot—on which occasions, if you happened to cross upon his path, or greet him on his arrival, you would perceive at once that he had been conversant with higher thoughts than those which the road presented to him."

Meanwhile he was appointed to preach the Bampton Lectures, (which in 1816 he published) and chose a subject to which he might bring with happiest effect the great stores of his theological learning, nor with effect less happy, the whole calm and profound enthusiasm of his devout spirit—"The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter." In 1822, he published a Life of Jeremy Taylor, with a Critical Examination of his Writings, for a new edition of the works of that illustrious divine (since printed by themselves in two volumes) which is animated throughout by a generous yet discriminating admiration of his glorious subject, and by a kindred imagination, delighting, as if inspired by the genius whose immortal works it was contemplating and ranging over, with a flash and glow of kindred poetry. About the same time he was elected preacher at Lincoln's-Inn, "a very flattering distinction," says the Quarterly Review, "whether the character of the electors be considered, or the merits of his predecessor, or those of the distinguished person before whom he was preferred; valuable, moreover as placing somewhat more '*in oculis civium*,' a man intended by nature for a less obscure station than that which he had for years been filling; though assuredly that was one which had it been so ordained, he would have continued to fill to his dying day, without any querulous suspicions that he had fallen in evil times, when merit is overlooked, and talent suffered to spread itself on an unworthy field." A few months of the year he thus spent in London, but his residence was in the Rectory of Hodnet, in the neighbourhood of which had also settled his mother and sister. There his lot was one of true felicity indeed, but he left it at the sound of the call of "a still small voice," for a distant region, to die in the holiest cause in which a Christian martyr can die.

No man ever went to India on such a mission with such endowments. He had a mind to penetrate no less clearly through caste and all other superstitions into the real condition in which nature has so wofully, and as some of the hopeless school of philosophy would say, enevitably heighted in the soul of the Paria—than into the mild hypocrisy of the time-honoured Brahmin, bowing to idolatrous worship within the recesses of the temples before the multitude of his mysterious gods. Before he knew what was to be his last high destiny on earth, and ere he left the shores of England, he had breathed the secret aspirations of his piety in a Hymn before the collection made for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. How beautiful is the hymn—

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain!

What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Java's isle,
Though every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile:
In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strown,
The heathen, in his blindness,
Bows down to wood and stone!

Can we, whose souls are lighted
With Wisdom from on high,
Can we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?
Salvation! oh, Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learn'd Messiah's name!

Waft, waft, ye winds, his story,
And you, ye waters roll,
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole;
Till o'er our ransom'd Nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss return to reign!

COLONIAL.

UPPER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, 29th January.

Belleville Police Bill.—2d reading—In Committee—Mr. Clark in the Chair.

MR. COLEMAN explained, that this Bill was similar to one introduced last Session—it accorded with the prayer of the Petitioners, and he should move the adoption of the Preamble.

Mr. THOMPSON (F.) said, that it was last year proposed to give the people the right of choosing Police Officers this bill made a different provision, and he should move some amendments if the Preamble was carried.

Mr. COLEMAN had already explained, that the desire of the inhabitants of Belleville was to have a Police on the same terms as other towns in the Province—such was the prayer of the Petition on which this Bill was founded; and as it was a local matter, he thought there could be no objection in complying with the request which had been made. He felt assured, that if the Bill was not passed in its present shape, there would be little chance of its becoming a Law, and the people of Belleville would be deprived of a Police, which was much required.

Mr. THOMSON, as long as he lived, would oppose the principles of this Bill—it gave the Magistrates a power they ought not to possess; and there was no check on their proceedings.

Mr. BEARDSLEY, would oppose the Bill too—he saw no good resulting from the establishment of a Police—in Niagara the evil effects had been felt—the markets had been injured, and not so well supplied, from the rules which were made—they had given offence, and the Farmers would not attend the markets, but sold their articles before reaching it. The population of Belleville was small and would be injured by it. The Police Magistrates were not called to account for Monies received, and he saw no clause in this Bill to make them to do so—Niagara had flourished better before it had a Police than it did now. The next thing would be, Belleville would be asking for a Representative, and so become a rotten borough as Niagara was, and he would stop these in the beginning. The Magistrates would exercise an influence, and send who they please to Parliament. The very Inn-keepers in the Village would be under their control, from fear of losing their licences—this was the truth, and he had heard the Inn-keepers say so himself in Niagara. The same cause would produce the same effects in other towns, and the only object he believed, was to get a Member for Belleville—the population was limited—the Magistrates would have it in their power to exercise an influence over the people, who could not express their opinions—he should therefore vote against the Bill.

Mr. PERRY, was disposed to grant a Police, but only on certain principles—the measure he thought was not local, but one in which the whole province was concerned—the people of Belleville petitioned in this way because they supposed it could not be obtained on any other terms, and while this house sanctioned the practice of passing such bills only as were likely to be well received in another branch of the Legislature, the evil would continue. The interest of the country however required that they should make a bold stand against such Bills.—In Kingston the inconvenience of the Police Laws had been felt, and if this Bill was not amended to give the people the power of choosing their own Police Officers he should oppose it.

Mr. J. JONES, said that some persons opposed this Bill, because they apprehended that Belleville would send a Member to this house—this however could not be the case, as the inhabitants of the Town had prayed in their Petition for a Police on the same terms as other Towns, and he saw no reason why their request should be refused—it was unnecessary in his opinion to urge a measure upon them contrary to their own wishes.

Mr. PETERSON, said that corruption would take place under such a system, and the magistrates of Belleville would hereafter send a member to cover their own improper acts—they would send one who would be under the influence of the Executive Government, and not one who would support the rights of the people. The Executive had already sufficient influence, and would take care to get all they could—if that influence preponderated, the result would be the annihilation of the interests of the people.

Mr. LEFFERTY, opposed the Bill on the same grounds—he had seen enough of Rotten Boroughs, where Members were sent by Patrons and not by the people—he agreed that a bold stand should be made against such measures, and till this was done they could never expect to be happy—it appeared to him that the hon. Members were afraid of every vote they gave; it was time however that they should go hand in hand to put a stop to the evils which existed—and in his opinion these were the most loyal men, who made the best laws for the country.

On Mr. THOMSON, (F.) stating that he should be prepared in a day or two with amendments to the Bill, the Committee rose—and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

Line Fence Bill, brought in by Mr. PERRY.—In many parts of the country he said, that disputes had existed between neighbours as to making division fences between their possessions, and much inconvenience had resulted, as the expences in many cases fell altogether on one person. The Bill was intended to provide a remedy for this evil, by providing a summary process to compel each person to bear an equal proportion in the expense of line fences.

Mr. WILSON, was unwilling to oppose any thing coming from the hon. Gentleman, but he thought it was legislating too fast—many persons in consequence of erroneous surveys did not know where their line fences should be placed, and until these were provided for, he thought the Bill was unnecessary.

Mr. PERRY said, that this difficulty could be obviated by saying, that where such erroneous surveys existed, the line fence should not be put up until a survey has been made, establishing the boundary between different parties.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

Statute Labour Bill, 2nd reading—in Committee—Mr. BEARDSLEY in the Chair.

Mr. PERRY repeated the explanations he had offered when introducing the Bill.

Mr. LEFFERTY was opposed to the Bill—the Path-Masters he agreed should be increased—but the appropriation of the Statute Labor he thought was already fairly provided for—the riches of the country consisted in wild lands, and if the appropriation contemplated by this Bill was carried into effect, it would be attended with injurious consequences—the proprietors of wild lands, already were obliged by law to pay ⅛th of a penny in the pound per acre on their lands, for the good of the Roads, and this tax was sufficient—the quantity of lands granted might amount to about 17 or 18 millions acres, and the amount due for road assessment on wild lands, amounted now to 150 000*l.*—where was the money to come from to pay this tax—the land must be sold—he admitted the principle of taxing according to property owned, but he contended that the law did this already, without the present Bill, according to the provisions of which a person owning wild lands to the value of 4000*l.*, would be required to work 160 days in each year, on the Roads—this he considered perfectly absurb.—Orphans would suffer if it passed into a Law, and the little property which had been left them from the hard earnings of a Father's industry, must be sacrificed.—He should vote against the Bill.

Mr. GORDON said, that with respect to an increase in the number of Road Masters, such a measure might be necessary in more populous parts of the Country, and he should not oppose that provision of the Bill—some amendments too might be necessary in the Law regulating the distribution of Statute labor which would meet with his concurrence—he thought it for example a hardship that under the existing law, a person rated on the Assessment List, for property to the amount of 25*l.*, was required to do only two days work, whereas the person who was not rated at all, and did not own any property, was compelled to perform three days labor—this he considered as being unjust, and ought to be repealed, because it fell as a burthen on the poor—he however was not prepared to vote for the general alteration proposed in the present Bill.

Mr. J. JONES proposed an amendment limiting the Bill, to the appointment of an increased number of Path-masters, and Pound-keepers in each Township, it having been explained that the other provisions of the Bill would more properly come under the consideration of the special Committee to be appointed under the *Attorney General's* motion, relating to Highways throughout the Province.

The Bill with the Amendments was reported and ordered for a third reading.

Militia Bill—2nd reading—in Committee—Mr. Ingersoll in the Chair.

Mr. PERRY said that the Bill was limited to four years, and was intended as an experiment, to ascertain, whether one general training in the year would not answer every desirable purpose. Under the present law, Officers commanding Regiments, could call them out as often as they pleased, although he confessed he had not known many instances where the power had been exercised—in one instance however he knew that a Regiment had been called out and kept from home three days together—Captains of Companies too, could call their Companies out, four times in the year. These frequent trainings he considered as being unnecessary, and attended with no good consequences. The Officers, he was sorry to say, were not generally qualified to instruct the men—many privates knew their duty better than the Officers, but if the people were disposed to meet for training, this Bill would not prevent them, as it was only intended to prevent the Officers from having the power of calling them out for that purpose.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL hoped that it would be found the House had not changed its opinion on this subject since last session, when a Bill of the same kind was rejected.—It could not be denied that in many respects the Militia of the Province was not in an effective state, and this might be accounted for from the fact that in no other country perhaps was so little exacted from the people, as in this. In all other countries, it was considered desirable to pay due attention to the effective state of the Militia, and we need not go far for examples of this. In the U. States, the trainings were frequent, much pains was taken in the displining of the Militia forces of the Country, and there could be no doubt that their general appearance was highly creditable—and why he would ask, was it considered necessary in that country, to bestow so much attention to this subject—it could not he said that this arose from any threatened danger, or from the fear of invasion—their situation, and the amount of population precluded any such apprehensions. Our case was directly the reverse; we had once been invaded, and might again be attacked—our population was comparatively small, and we were far removed from the means of support. Would it then be said, that we should neglect our Militia, bordering as we did on the territory of a powerful people, who bestowed so much care and attention in making that kind of force effective among themselves, and who had once invaded the country. He should hope that it would be the desire of every person to see a very different feeling fostered in the minds of the people, who should be taught to feel a pride in meeting for the purpose of military instruction—he had never heard the Militia Laws of this Province complained of as being oppressive, on the contrary he was happy to have it in his power to say, that wherever he had an opportunity of being present at Militia trainings, he had always witnessed a most anxious desire on the part of the people, to make a respectable appearance, and if they were not more perfect in their duty, it was not so much their fault, but might be attributed to the want of more frequent practice.

Hon. Members who complained of the ineffective state of our Militia, proposed a most extraordinary remedy, which would render it absolutely certain, that they should never have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their duty. In all other colonies, this subject had claimed particular attention, and had not been neglected, and it certainly ought not to be so slightly treated by us. It had been stated by one Hon. Member that an instance had occurred of a Colonel of Militia keeping out his Regiment for three days together—if such was the case he could only say that he had acted contrary to law, and such practices if they existed should be checked—but to limit the trainings to one only, in each year he did not think proper,—the Lieutenant-Governor might desire to inspect the Militia, but under such a Bill if it passed, the Colonel of a Regiment would not have it in his power to comply with an order for that purpose—he would not be able to call his regiment together previous to such an inspection, to make the necessary arrangements, in appointments of Officers, and non-Commissioned Officers—and surely no Hon. Member could desire to see our Militia brought into such a state as this would produce. He had the honor himself to have the charge of a Regiment, and he had rather felt it matter of reproach that he had not paid more attention to it, than he had done, in calling them out more frequently, satisfied as he was of the disposition which existed among both Officers and Men, to obey such commands.—The rapid increase of our population too required frequent subdivisions of Regiments, and organising of new corps, all of which necessary measures must be lost sight of in the contemplated change, or if carried into effect, it would occupy much time, before that necessary organization could be effectually made. Instead of shewing such an apathy on this subject, he would endeavour to inculcate a different spirit among the people, who as free men, and true lovers of their country, he had no doubt would be willing to make greater sacrifices if required, than were called for by the Militia Laws of the Province, which exacted less perhaps than any other country in the world.

Mr. PETERSON said he considered the present Militia training system, a mere mockery—some of the officers were the most unworthy persons, and being themselves unacquainted with their duty, could not learn the men any thing—when called out for training, it frequently happened, that nothing more was done than calling their names over, and they received no instructions whatever, because the Officers were incompetent to do it. The Hon. and Learned Attorney General, had made some allusion to the Militia of the United States, and he (Mr. P.) would inform that Honble. Gentleman why they were in a better state of discipline than ours.—There the people felt a pride in appearing like men, and were actuated by a love of country—they took pleasure in going forth as freemen, for the purpose of training, under Officers of their own choosing, while our Militia met with reluctance, because improper Officers and unworthy persons, were placed in command without their consent, and the consequence was, that no good resulted from their being assembled.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was not a little surprised that some Hon. Members should on this, and other occasions, feel themselves called upon to draw comparisons, between a neighbouring country, and the institutions of the Government under which they lived, and expressing in strong terms, their approbation of the former, while they appeared forgetful of those true sentiments of respect which were due to the latter. If the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Gentleman were such as could be supposed to influence the feelings of others, it might not be considered a strange measure to hear it proposed as a resolution of this House, that we should at once declare ourselves as a part of those United States, and then no further care on account of our Militia would be necessary. If however that Hon. Gentleman had been in England, he would have there seen a Militia, which would have satisfied him, that in no other country in the world perhaps, could an equal degree of discipline and subordination be found, and one whose sentiments on this subject, would be found very different from those expressed by the Hon. Gentleman. A Militia possessing in its fullest sense, all that love of Country, and of freedom, which the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to attach, and he would not say improperly, to the Militia of a neighboring country. And was the Militia of England left to select its own Officers, or did it express any sentiment of reluctance on being placed under the orders of those who were appointed to take command of them.—It was totally different, and although they were called upon, even at the present moment, in a time of profound peace, to perform what might more properly be considered as the duty of regular Soldiers, by being kept together for weeks at a time, had they not submitted cheerfully to the duties they were called upon to perform. Could it be said that this system of discipline was necessary from any apprehension of aggression or invasion.—It was not from any such apprehension, for with her immense population, and resources, England had within herself the means of raising such an efficient force, as might be said to enable her to defy the world—yet she felt it necesssary to foster a martial spirit among her people, who instead of murmuring, felt it rather as the pride of freemen to second her endeavours by a willing and cheerful acquiescence. It was not necessary that Militia trainings should be so frequent, or for such a protracted time among us, but such was the spirit he desired to see kept alive in the country—such was the honorable spirit which was found to actuate our sister Colonies—Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, had their Militia placed on a respectable and efficient footing. In Lower Canada will be found, volunteer Corps, with companions of Artillery and Dragoons, whose services had been found most effectual in rendering asistance to the civil authorities in the preservation of the peace of the country—there these volunteer corps has been found ready, and felt it an honor, to form escorts on certain occasions, to his Majesty's representative—the spirit which actuated men who love their country, and feel an honest pride in paying those marked attentions to the representative of their Sovereign, which should at all times be shewn, were not witheld by them—and did they choose their own Officers? As to the result of the system of election of Officers, what did it produce?—he remembered not long since seeing in an American paper an account of a Groom at a Livery Stable having been chosen the Colonel of a Regiment—his name he did not recollect—but one had been given him Colonel Pluck, and the choice was so extraordinary that the man was even taken about the country, and made a show of. In most cases these elections ended in much the same manner after all, as appointments made among ourselves—the men were said to have the choice, but in most cases, a recommendation was made to them by their superiors, that a certain person would be acceptable, and this recommendation was generally attended to.—As to abuse in appointments, he would only say, that perfection was not to be expected under any system; it might happen, and no doubt did happen in some instances, that improper recommendations were made to the Adjutant General, who could not possibly know the character of every man whose name came before him, and the person at whose instance such appointments were made might afterwards discover that he had himself been deceived in the character of the person he had recommended, supposing him worthy of a Commission in the Militia—The House he hoped would not consent to entertain the present Bill—it would have the effect of rendering our Militia less effective than under the present Law, which in its operation could not be considered as imposing any very heavy burthen on the people.

Mr. PERRY, thought that if an inquiry were made it would perhaps be found that among ourselves there were a great many Colonel Plucks.—As to the Bill he considered that one training in the year was sufficient to ascertain the strength of the Country, and more could not be desired—if the military spirit alluded to, existed among the officers, nothing in it would prevent them from meeting for exercise as often as they pleased. The comparison between England and this Province appeared to him ridiculous.—She was liable to invasion on all hands and from all parts of the world—but what power would invade Upper Canada, except the United States—the present mode of training did not render the Militia effective, and if this was to be the object, it would be better to call them out for three or four weeks at a time, as was the case in England, who paid and clothed them when so employed. The Bill he hoped would pass.

Mr. LEFFERTY, would rather support a Bill to render the discipline of our Militia more perfect than it was at present, than repeal the present Law—he would like to see officers well instructed in their duty, and they would then have it in their power to discipline the men. It has been said that the Militia of the United States were better attended to than ours, and some hon. Gentlemen, instead of wishing to improve and render us efficient, were for taking away the means of our having it in our power do to so. He was surprised to hear the comparisons made by some members respecting the choice of officers, and he could tell those members that the consequence of this system of election in the United States was, the men commanded the officers, and not the officers the men—their Militia might be said to be well organized, but it was not effective—it was all hail fellow, well met among them—Officers and Men eat out of the same dish, and drank out of the same cup together—this system was ridiculous, and he never wished to see it introduced here.—Our Militia, he admitted, was badly organised—and although the people did not complain of any severity in the Law, he thought that some amendment might be made, by which Regiments, instead of being called from one end to the other of a Township or Riding, should be called together at a central point—In many cases they were called from too great a distance, and as some of them were poor it might be considered a hardship. The Adjutant-General, he was of opinion, ought to visit the different Regiments in the Province, once or twice a year, for the purpose of inspection—he would be willing to make a proper allowance for the payment of this service—and if the present Officer was incapable of performing it, he would allow him to retire on a pension, for past services, and employ a person who was capable of performing the duty—it was expedient that we should take the necessary means to have a good Militia force, prepared to meet the foe if necessary—there never were better men with arms in their hands than the Militia of this Province, during the late war, and they had given the enemy cause to remember it—they ought not to neglected, and he hoped he should not again hear of the system of choosing Officers by election—the most competent persons were usually appointed, and although it might happen that sometimes an unworthy person might be given a commission, from not knowing his character, he did not think this any reason, for adopting the system of election.

Mr. PETERSON said, that he did not care for the doubts which had been expressed by the Attorney-General with respect to his loyalty—his whole family was loyal, and his father before him had suffered during the American Rebellion on account of his loyalty—he would still express his opinion that the practice of electing Militia Officers was preferable to the mode of appointments made by the Governor, which brought Officers in, who were drunken worthless fellows.—As to the Bill he should vote for it notwithstanding all that had been said, and he insisted that it would be better to be without trainings altogether, than continue to act under present the system.

Mr. SCOLLICK was in favour of the bill—under a former act, when the fines were accounted for to the Receiver General, the Militia was called out, but no fines were exacted from absentees—under the present law, which directs the fines to be paid into the hands of the Colonels of Regiments, fines were strictly imposed—a remedy for this should be provided, and calling out the men once a year was, in his opinion, quite enough.

Mr WILSON knew that little progress had been made by the Militia for many years—in his opinion they were more efficient thirty-five years ago than they were now, because at that time, when the Country was first settled, there were many discharged soldiers capable of instructing the men—it would be time enough to call the Militia out when danger was apprehended, and in a few weeks a good drill sergeant would teach them more than they would acquire in years under the present system—it has been so last war, as the enemy well remembered. In England the population was dense—here on the contrary it was scattered, and the people were employed in clearing their lands, and raising grain for those who could not raise it for themselves—it would better to leave it to these necessary pursuits, instead of calling upon them for frequent trainings. It was impossible to combine an agricultural and martial spirit—the people were required to clear our forests, make roads, and plough the soil, and if there must be Militia trainings, call out the merchant's clerks and those in attorney's offices—drill them, but call upon the farmer only once a year, in order that the strength of the country might be known.

On the question being put, it was negatived—and the bill *lost.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 4.

MONSIEUR,—Jai l'honneur de vous transmetter copie d'une addresse que les Electeurs de la ville et faubourgs de Quebec, se propose présenter à sa Majesté, et aux deux Chambres du Royaume Uni, touchant les abus qui existent en cette Province.

J'ai aussi l'honneur de vous transmettre avec cette adresse un Extrait des Registres du Comité, nommé par les dits Electeurs, pour prendre les moyens nécessaires de faire parvenir leurs plaintes aux pied du Trone de Sa Majesté.

Je suis, Monsieur,
avec considération,
Votre très-humble,
et très-obéissant Serviteur,
HECTOR S. HUOT.
Secrétaire du Comité de Quebec.

LOUIS MONTIZAMBERT, Ecuyer,
Assistant Sec. Civil, &c. &c. &c.

Quebec, Vendredi, 1r. Fevrier, 1828.

Extrait des procédures du Comité nommé par une Assemblée d'Electeurs de la Ville et Faubourgs de Quebec, tenue à l'Hotel de Mailhot le 15 de Décembre dernier, touchant les abus qui existent en cette Province, demandant à ce qu'il y soit porte remede, à ce que Justice soit faite.

Present—MM. HENRY G. FORSYTH, Ecr. Vice President.

Michel Clouet	John Cannon
Joseph Dorion	Louis Lagueux
Pierre Peltier	Jean Langevin
Louis Massue	John Neilson
Et. C. Lagueux	J. L. Marrette
John Duval	A. R. Hamel
Joseph Roy	Thomas Lee
Louis Fortier	Hector S. Huot.

HENRY G. FORSYTH, Ecr. à la Chaire.

Resolved,—That a copy of the Petition of the City and Suburbs of Quebec, certified by the Secretary, be transmitted to the Secretary of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, for His Excellency's information.

(Certified) HECTOR S HOUT,
Secretary.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,

We, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of Your Province of Lower Canada, most humbly supplicate Your Majesty to receive graciously this our humble Petition, which we now lay at the foot of Your Imperial Throne, with hearts full of gratitude and inviolable attachment to Your August Person and Your Majesty's Parental Government.

Amongst the numerous benefits for which the Inhabitants of Lower Canada are indebted to Your Majesty's Government, there is none that they more highly prize, than the invaluable Constitution granted to this Province by the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of Our beloved Sovereign, Your August Father, of ever revered memory.

Called by that Act to the full enjoyment of British Constitutional liberty, and become the depositaries of our own rights under the protection of the Mother Country, we contracted the solemn obligation of preserving inviolate this sacred deposit, and transmitting it to our descendants, such as it was confided to us by the great men who then presided over the destinies of Your powerful and glorious Empire.

Deeply impressed with a sense of this obligation, alarmed by the abuses which have crept into the Administration of the Government of this Province, and suffering under the evils which weigh on its Inhabitants, we entertained an anxious hope that the House of Assembly in the Session of the Provincial Parliament, called for the Despatch of Business on the twentieth of November last, would take into consideration the state of the Province, and adopt efficacious measures to obtain the remedy and removal of these abuses and evils. We had a sure reliance on the well-tried loyalty and disinterested zeal of our Representatives, but we have had the mortification of seeing our hopes frustrated by the refusal on the part of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief to approve the Speaker elected by the Assembly, and by the Proclamation of the twenty-second of the same month of November, proroguing the Provincial Parliament. In these circumstances, deprived of the services of our Representatives, suffering under great evils, and threatened with others still greater, we humbly implore the protection of Your Majesty, the source of all grace and of all justice.

The enlightened and patriotic Statesmen who devised our Consitutional Act, and the British Parliament by which it was granted, intended to bestow on us a mixed Government, modelled on the Constitution of the Parent State; the opinions publickly expressed at the time in Parliament, and the Act itself, record the beneficent views of the Imperial Legislature; a Governor, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly were to form three distinct and independent branches, representing the King, the Lords, and the Commons; but the true spirit of that fundamental Law has not been observed in the composition of the Legislative Council; for the majority of the Members consisting of persons whose principal resources for the support of themselves and of their families, are the Salaries, Emolumente and Fees derived from Offices which they hold during pleasure, they are interested in maintaining and increasing the Salaries, Emoluments, and Fees of Public Officers paid by the people, and also in supporting divers abuses favorable to persons holding Offices. The Legislative Council by these means is in effect the Executive Power, under a different name, and the Provincial Legislature is in truth reduced to two branches, a Governor and an Assembly; leaving the Province without the benefit of the intermediate branch, as intended by the aforesaid Act: and from this first and capital abuse, have resulted, and still continue to result, a multitude of abuses, and the impossibility of procuring a remedy.

We acknowledge that the Legislative Council ought to be independent, and if it were, we should not be entitled to complain to Your Majesty of the repeated refusals of that branch to proceed upon various Bills sent up by the Assembly, however useful and even indispensable they might be; but considering these refusals as the natural result of the composition of that body, and of the state of dependence in which the majority of its Members are placed, we are compelled to consider its Acts as the Acts of the Executive Government: and we most humbly represent to your Majesty, that the Legislative Council of this Province, the majority of which is composed of Executive Councillors, Judges, and other persons dependent on the Executive, have, year after year, rejected several Bills, refused and neglected to proceed on several other Bills sent up by the Assembly, for the remedy of abuses, for encouraging Education, promoting the general convenience of the Subject, the improvement of the Country, for increasing the security of persons and property, and furthering the common welfare and prosperity of the Province, particularly:—

Various annual Bills granting the necessary sums for all the Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province, but regulating and setting limits to the Expenditure.

For affording a legal recourse to the Subject having claims against the Provincial Government.

For regulating certain Fees and Offices.

For enabling the Inhabitants of the Towns to have a voice in the management of their local concerns, and a check on the expenditure of monies levied upon them by assessment.

For facilitating the administration of Justice throughout the Province, for qualifying and regulating the formation of Juries, and introducing Jury trials in the Country parts, and diminishing the expenses occasioned by the distance of suitors from the present seat of Justice.

For providing a new and sufficient Gaol for the District of Montreal.

For qualifying persons to serve in the Office of Justice of Peace.

For continuing the Acts for reglating the Militia of the Province.

For increasing and apportioning the Representation in the House of Assembly equally among the qualified Electors throughout the Province, particularly in the new Settlements and Townships.

For the security of Public Monies in the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in this Province.

For the independence of the Judges, by securing to them their present Salaries, upon their being commissioned during good behaviour, and for providing a Tribunal for the Trial of Impeachments by the Assembly, so as to insure a just responsibility in high Public Officers within the Province.

For appointing and providing for an authorized Agent for the Province, to reside in England, and attend to its interests there.

It is with the most profound grief that we find ourselves compelled to represent to Your Majesty, that during several years past, the incomes derived from real estate in this Province, the profits of trade and industry, and the wages of labour therein, have greatly diminished and still continue to diminish; that under these circumstances it would not be equitable to impose Taxes or new Duties on its inhabitants for the Public uses; and that there exists no other resource which can reasonably be depended upon, to aid in the diffusion of knowledge and facilitate the exertions of individual industry, than the proceeds of the existing Revenues levied within the Province.

Nevertheless, more than one half of the gross amount of all its Public Revenues has been applied for several years past, in payment of Salaries, Emoluments and Expenses of the Officers of the Civil Government, exclusive of the usual and indispensable special appropriations; and our anxiety is the greater, as these Salaries and Emoluments and Expenses have been greatly increased without the consent of the Legislature, and have in some instances been paid to persons who do not reside in the Province, or have rendered no service therefor; and in other cases the said Salaries and Emoluments and Expenses are excessive, when compared with the incomes derived from real estate in this Province, and the usual recompence obtained therein by individuals of talents, character and industry equal to those possessed by the persons to whom the said Salaries and Emoluments are paid out of the Public Revenue of this Province; and lastly, in addition to those unnecessary and excessive Salaries and Expenses. Your Majesty's Subjects of this Province are also burthened with various and increasing Fees paid to the Officers of the Civil Government, which are grievous to the Subjects, diminishing the protection of the Laws, the benefits of Government, and the resources of the Country for its necessary wants.

We are convinced that besides the most perfect security of person and property, one of the most efficacious means of promoting the public prosperity and preventing its decline, is to aid in the diffusion of useful knowledge and the free exercise of individual industry and enterprize; and we have witnessed with satisfaction and gratitude that our Provincial Legislature has appropriated very large sums of money for these objects since the close of the last War with the United States of America; but we have to perform the painful duty of humbly representing to Your Majesty, that the Monies thus appropriated and applied under the direction of the Provincial Executive, have not produced the beneficial results that were to be expected from a legal and judicious application of them, and have been tardily or insufficiently accounted for.

It is with the utmost pain that we are compelled to represent to Your Majesty, that in this Province of the British Empire, large sums of Public Money of the Revenue levied within this Province, have been applied, year after year, by Warrant of the Executive Government without any appropriation by the Legislature of the Province (at a time when the necessary appropriations were rejected in the said Legislative Council,) in payment of alledged Expenses of the Civil Government and other expenses for which no services were rendered to the Province, or for new and increased Salaries and allowance never recognized by the Legislature. Were we to refrain from complaining of such an enormous abuse, we should co-operate in consolidating our slavery, and we humbly implore Your Majesty's justice.

Alike negligent in the Preservation of the Public Monies and prodigal in their expenditure, the Executive Government of this Province has not only suffered the dissipation of large sums of Money in the hands of the Receiver General and other depositories thereof, then and still under its superintendance and controul, but has appointed other Officers in the stead of these faulty Depositaries, without taking any sufficient security for the future; and having advanced to different persons, large sums of Money appropriated by the Legislature, the neglect of the Executive Government in this respect has been such, that several of those persons have not accounted at the time when they ought to have accounted; some have insufficiently accounted or not rendered any account; and notwithstanding their negligence and default, some of these persons have been appointed by the Executive Government to Offices of trust, honor and profit; and we most humbly represent to Your Majesty that the Executive Government of the Province, by its negligent conduct in these respects, has exposed Your Majesty's subjects in this Province to heavy and grievous losses, dissipated and endangered the resources of the Province, and subjected its Inhabitants to unnecessary burthens.

Your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province have already forwarded humble representations to Your Majesty's Government on the subject of the College and Estates heretofore in the possession of the late Order of Jesuits in this Province, and while we deplore the unfavorable result of our past endeavours, we nevertheless continue to entertain the most perfect confidence, that so soon as the truth shall be fully known to Your Majesty, justice will be rendered unto us; and we humbly represent that as the said Order was never the proprietor of the said College and Estates, but merely the depositary thereof, for the Education of the Youth of Canada, the extinction of that Order could not confer on the Sovereign any other rights on that property than were possessed by the said Order; and that Your Majesty succeeded to the possession of those Estates, subject to their being applied to the Education of the youth of this Province, conformably to their primitive destination: and it is with the most profound grief that we find ourselves still deprived of the benefits which were formerly derived from the actual application of that property to these objects under the direction of the Jesuits, while Education is languishing amongst us for want of those resources.

The settlement of the waste Lands in this Province, the importance of which has already, at various times, occupied the attention of Your Majesty's Imperial Government, has been neglected in the most unaccountable manner by the Executive Government of the Province so that large portions of the said Lands, granted or reserved by the Crown, have been long held, and continue to be held in the midst of, or in the immediate cers in the Legislative Council prevented the Inhabitants of the Province from having an authorized Agent in England to watch over and support their interests, and enable them to be heard by the Government of the Mother Country; and it is under these circumstances that the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, Fourth, George Fourth, Chapter Six, reviving or continuing certain temporary Acts of the Provincial Legislature levying duties within this Province, and the acts affecting the tenure of Lands therein were passed, without the knowledge of its Inhabitants, to the subversion of their rights and dearest interests, and particularly without the knowledge or consent of the proprietors more immediately interested in the last mentioned acts. It is with the most afflicting sensations that we have witnessed the intrigues which have been operation to despoil Your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province of the rights and benefits which were granted and guaranteed to us, by the supreme authority of a powerful and generous nation, under the auspices of its most illustrious Citizens.

We most humbly implore your Majesty to take this our Petition into Your most gracious consideration, to exercise your Royal Prerogative, so that Your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province be relieved from the aforesaid abuses and grievances, and justice be done in the premises, that your Petitioners may be maintained and secured in the full enjoyment of the Constitution of Government, as established by the Act passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of our late Sovereign, Your Royal Father, without any alteration thereof whatsoever.

And Your Petitioners, as duty bound, will ever pray.

(Certifié) HECTOR S. HUOT,
Québec, Décembre 1827. Secrétaire.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.
Quebec, 21 February, 1828.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, inclosing a paper intituled, "Extraits des procédures du Comité nommé par une Assemblée d'Electeurs de la Ville et Fauxbourgs de Québec, &c." signed Hector S. Huot, Secretary.

In conformity to the single resolution of that meeting, I have also received a copy of a Petion to His Majesty, which you enclosed for the information of His Excellency, and having laid the same before him, I am commanded to say that whatever may be the opinion of His Excellency as to the subject matter of that petition, he cannot but feel obliged by this mark of attention from you and the sixteen associated Electors of Quebec, whose names appear in the above mentioned extract.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Ls. MONTIZAMBERT.
HECTOR S. HUOT, Esqr. Asst. Sect

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 6th Feby. 1828.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—
Charles Alexander-Forneret, Gent. a Public Notary for this Province.
Thomas Potts Anderson, Gent. a do. do.

(Extract of a Letter from New-York.)

"I learn from London that nothing is as yet determined on Emigration. Mr. M'Laughlin, the Surveyor, is laying out a tract in New-Brunswick. (cutting roads, &c.) selected by Colonel Cockburn.—Lord Combermere was not expected before 1829; hence it is evident that the Governor in Chief will remain with you another year.

"Mr. Racey is here to negociate a loan for building a Gaol, &c., in the District of Gore, Upper-Canada. Mr. Peter Robinson has received an appointment similar to that of Mr. Felton in your Province."—*Official Gazette.*

February 9th.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Charles W. Ross, of this city, dated Metis, 2d instant.

"The ship Annabella, 375 tons, which was built by me at Gaspé, proceeded for Europe on the 13th of December—we have had dreadful cold weather; you may expect to see me in a day or two after you receive this letter. The Gaspé Mail is in my charge.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1828.

"Long looked for comes at last." One of the Liverpool packets has reached New York, and no doubt others will speedily follow. The New York Gazette of the 5th February states that the *John Jay*, Captain Holdridge, which left Liverpool on the 9th December, had arrived at New York the afternoon of Monday week. The papers had not been received at the time when the mail left; but the Editor of the journal abovementioned was informed that they contained no political news of importance. Ashes were in better demand, but no prices are given. In France, they had advanced from a franc to a franc and a half per cwt. The British papers brought by this arrival, and we hope those by some subsequent ones, will reach Montreal to-morrow, and copious extracts will be given in our next.

Vessels going to Britain have had excellent passages. The packet ship Canada, Captain Rodgers, which left New York on the 24th November, reached Liverpool on the 8th December.

We are informed that the inhabitants of the Townships are now signing petitions to the King and the Imperial Parliament, praying for Register Offices, and the redress of various other grievances under which they labour, the removal of which they cannot expect from the Legislature of the Province. The petitions we are told are pretty strongly worded—that is, they tell some home truths in plain and unequivocal language.

On Monday afternoon, the St. Lawrence and Alliance Fire Club turned out to practice. In addition to the engine which they formerly possessed, they had the handsome one lately imported by the Alliance Assurance Company, each drawn by two horses. There were upwards of eighty of the Club present in their uniform—all stout active young men.

The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital begs to acknowledge the receipt of a donation, for the use of the Institution, of £50, from the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, by the hands of George Simpson, Esq.

Omission.—In the Report of the Montreal General Hospital last Saturday, Doctor Diehl's name ought to have been subscribed to the Medical Officers' Report along with Doctor Caldwell's.

The charitable intentions of the Ladies of Montreal to relieve the distress which usually prevails among the lower orders in this city during the winter, have, we are happy to say, been hitherto attended with unexampled success. During the last month ending the 7th instant, these charitable individuals have at their soupkitchen, issued 3241 rations, and relieved no less than 180 families. Nor have their expenses been great, but have been rather within the limits that might have been assigned for such a purpose. The expenses of the month we are told amount to only 14l. 5s. As this charity is dispensed only to really distressed objects, we have been desired to hint to the public, that begging at the doors should be discouraged, and that all applicants for charity should be referred to them, who have devoted themselves to the investigation of alleged distress, and to the means of rendering relief and assistance when it is really necessary. The trouble of a visit to the Soupkitchen will be amply repaid by he gratification that is received by the neatness, economy, and extent of the establishment. It is in the House of Industry, Campeau Street, Quebec Suburbs, and is open every day from twelve to two.—*Old Gazette.*

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—In a late number, I perceive, that an English Clergyman has incurred the displeasure of Colonel Berkeley and other friends to races and theatrical exhibitions, by doing what he thought it was his duty to do. The faithful minister in Cheltenham who has come forward and boldly warned his people against the bad tendency of races and plays has been treated, as all faithful servants of the Lord must expect to be treated when they attack the favorite amusements of the great.

I will presume to say nothing against that writer, on account of the hard names and improper expressions which he has employed in his communication, neither will I say any thing respecting the illustrious persons to whom he refers respecting races and plays. We might refer to a long catalogue of illustrious men in favor of idolatry, even of the grossest and basest kind—that of sacrificing human victims to false gods; but this would not sanction the practice in the view of the enlightened christian. And it is presumed, that very few christians will be convinced that races and plays are, all things considered, useful, notwithstanding the laboured arguments of Colonel Berkeley and the Editor of the English Magazine.

In Great Britain probably there is expended annually, in support of theatres and races, a million of pounds, including time. And by calling the vulgar and intemperate together, who commonly attend on all such occasions, we may expect crimes and misdemeanours will be greatly multiplied. In consequence of gambling, racing, and other foolish practices, Great Britain is overrun with beggars, and the sober and industrious are heavily taxed on account of the excesses and wickedness of those who think the world was made merely for themselves.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours sincerely,
A FRIEND TO INDUSTRY AND ORDER.
Montreal, Jan. 31st, 1828.

A statement of Imports and Exports at the Port of St. Johns, for the Quarter ended 5th Jany. 1828.

IMPORTS.

Paying 2½ per cent.
609 Barrels Ashes,
5231 Bushels Apples,
5 do. Quinces,
298445 Lbs. fresh Pork,
86850 do. Tallow,
21900 do. fresh Codfish,
8700 do. Beef,
2104 do. Mutton,
2443 do. Cotton Wool,
100 do. Venison.

7½ per cent.
206 barrels Pitch,
8 do. Juniper Berries,
2742 pounds Ochre,
142 do. Honey,
12 do. Vermillion,
12 bushels Nuts,
15 boxes Drugs & Medicines,
1 box Sweet Meats,

10 per cent.
650 Head of Cattle,
2802 Sheep,
972 Hogs,
6 Horses,

15 per cent.
951 Provision Barrels,
158 barrels Cider,
5 kegs Printing Ink,
37890 lbs. Butter,
22374 lbs. Cheese,
2858 lbs. Hops,
800 lbs. Mutton Hams.
493 lbs. Lard,
587 lbs. Gum Copal,
108 lbs. Terra de Senna,
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
32 lbs. Blue Smalts,
20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
77 lbs. Black Lead,
1135 gals. Sperm. Oil,
230 do. Apple Sauce,
247 do. Spirits Turpentine,
58 do. Olive Oil,
4 bushels Flax Seed,
2 do. Dried Apples,
840 Geese, 67 Turkeys,
23 Fowls,
6 Partridges,
4 Ducks,
694 pairs Lasts,
4 do. Iron Sleigh Shoes,
232 Hat Bodies,
1 Brass Kettle.
21 Boxes Drugs & Medicines,
4 do. Cotton Goods,
4 do. Types,
4 do. Trees,
24 do. Woollen Goods,
19 do. White Wax,
4 do. Chair Timber,
3 do. Soda Water,
3 do. Rabbit's Fur,
3 do. Sperm. Candles
2 do. Segar Box Wood
2 do. Wearing Apparel,
2 do. Furniture,
1 do. Marble,
1 do. Candle Moulds
1 do. Tacks,
1 do. Combs,
1 do. Chimney Ornaments,
12 Trunks Fancy Articles,
4 do. I. Rubber Shoes,
1 Trunk Jewellery,
1 Bale Feathers,
10 do. Buff Skins,
32 Bags Buttons,
52216 Lbs. Sole Leather,
389 Sides Upper do.
57 do. Kip do.
24 do. Horse do.
113 Horse Butts,
34 Shoulders Horse Leather,
2448 Calves Skins,
532 Seal Skins,
384 Sheep do.,
378 Kip do.,
414 Lining do.,
276 Morocco do.,
144 Binding do.,
12 Gross Binding Leather,

20 per cent.
81500 Segars,
16 Boxes Glass Manufactures,
6 Boxes Cotton Batts,
1 Bale Cotton Wadding,
1 Parcel Lamp Wick,

30 per cent.
13 Boxes Books & Papers,
4 Trunks Leather Manufactures,
2 Parcels Paper Hangings,
1 do. Jewellery,
1 Piano,

Specific Duty.
29891 Lbs. Leaf Tobacco,
6392 do. Maf. Tobacco,
890 Lbs. Snuff,
33982 do. Rice,
373 Bbls. Indian Meal,
50 do. Oatmeal,
55 do. Wheat Flour,
50 Bushels Rye,
56 do. Corn,
20 Gallons Brandy.
3079 feet Mahogany,

Free.
10 Boxes Books, per Special Licence,
3648 Perches Stone, for Government Works,
9566*l.* in Specie.

EXPORTS.
244 Bushels Salt,
20 do. Barley,
12 Barrels Salmon,
3 do. Mackarel,
112 Lbs. Dry Codfish,
6970 do. Beaver,
12656 Muskrats,
562 Martins,
507 Otters,
4317 Seals,
97 Foxes,
65 Bears,
31 Minks,
25 Badgers,
4 Lynxes,
2 Buffaloe Skins,
5 Horses,
29 Colts,
830 Pieces Fine Boards,
295 do. Plank,
420 do. Scantling,
5000 Shingles,
6812*l.* in Specie.
6067*l.* 4s. 5d. Merchandize Valued.

THE OWRE MUCKLE FIRE.

AN UPPER CANADA STORY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Gentle reader, hast thou ever been in Dundas? If not, the loss is yours, for it is one of the sweetest villages in Upper Canada. It is imbedded between hills that seem almost to threaten it from their overhanging; and like all famous places ever heard of, a limpid stream runs through the middle of it. If you should happen to be at the head of Lake Ontario, we would strongly recommend your visiting this romantic spot. Our friend Mr. J——, who keeps the inn there, is an Englishman and a sportsman, civil and obliging; and his house has all the cleanliness characteristic of his nation; and his dinners have the merit of being without the greasy, dirty, half fried, half-sodden, abominations, which are set before you in most of the Yankee hostelries of the Upper Land. Besides, if it should so happen to thee, as it hath often happened to us, that thou pantest like the hart for the water brooks, after having spent an evening with the drouthy Paisley bodies at Ancaster, his brandy is unexceptionable.

Every part of the world, if diligently rummaged, containeth its own good men—and Dundas is not an exception to the rule. Walk out of Mr. J——'s door, and, turning to the right, pass up towards the main street. The distance is not great—for Mr J——'s farm yard and midden-stead occupy the intervening space—and you will find one of these omnium gatherum magazines which in this country are denominated stores, where groceries, wine, liquors, hats, hosiery, haberdashery, buckets, brooms, mopsticks, and frying pans, are exposed for sale, for behoof of his Majesty's U. C. subjects. Herein dwelleth Mr. L., from the north of Scotland, a sincere Christian, a loyal subject, an honest man, and one without guile, neither hath deceit been found in his mouth.

Ever since the days of Virgil and Cicero, great men have longed for a rural retirement. *Orus quando te auspiciam, &c.* Mr. L. was not an exception to this general rule—so he purchased himself a farm—*(agrum mercatus est)*—to enjoy that *otium cum dignitate* which hard bargains in wheat, selling of brooms, mustard, and Welsh-wigs, prevented for a season.

Mr. L. had a man benempt Paddy, a native of the Isle of Saints—though there is nothing on record to prove that this prime minister was particularly sanctified. One fine warm day in a very dry June, he sent Paddy up the hill to set fire to the piles of brushwood and logs, which had been constituted by the clearing of his Tusculum. Paddy did set fire to the heaps, and aided by a brisk breeze, they burned as brightly as heart could wish, and things seemed to be going on just as they ought to do. But no man can foresee all events! The leaves that lay scattered on the ground since last winter, were quite as inflamable as Dr. Slop's wig—and they spread the infectious flame till, as it is termed in this country, the woods were on fire, and the frame house of a neighbour was in danger of coming down infinitely more rapidly than it had risen. Mr. L.—good easy man—was selling his tea, little dreaming of the devastation that was going forward. He was roused, however, by that species of *Ululotus* which in Ireland is called a whilaloo. On issuing from his door, he perceived Paddy on the top of the hill, howling through smoke and flame, like a Demon in a whirlwind. His acute mind instantly caught the cause of the disaster, and rushing from his shop, he alarmed the neighbourhood, by running from house to house, exclaiming to each of his neighbours, "For God's sake rin up the hill wi' you, an' help our Paddy, for he has made an owre muckle fire!" Thus exhorted, and compelled partly by sympathy, and partly by a sense of common danger, his neighbours scaled the steep ascent, and commenced helping Paddy in his arduous task of extinguishing the flames, while our hero remained below exhorting and encouraging the rest of the population to follow so praiseworthy an example.

When he had come to the shop nearly opposite to his own, whose sign displays an ugly looking Indian in his shirt, he met with a stout squat phlegmatic looking Dutchman, to whom he hurriedly imparted the tale of his woes. "Ogh," said Mynheer, "I do know van man who do understand all dat, and who vill go round the vire wid van circle and who vill say doo or dree vords, and wherever he go the vire vill stop." "Eh man!" exclaimed our friend, thinking he had found an adept, "Gudesake, where is he?" "He do live," replied the imperturbable Dutchman, "in the vorteen concession of Waterloo." "Hoots man," exclaimed our distressed hero, "he's no a man for this warl', but gudesake do you rin up, an' help our Paddy to pit out the owre muckle fire, an' I'll send you up as muckle whisky as ae man can carry."

Having thus disposed of his forces, he proceeded up the hill to superintend their operations, which he did most effectually by running from place to place, exclaiming, "Gudesake, put out the owre muckle fire!" and occasionally addressing himself to the unfortunate Paddy, "Eh Paddy, man, what gart ye licht sic an owre muckle fire;" till at last, what with exhortations on the one hand and exertion on the other, the destructive element, as our brethren of the newspapers call it, was finally extinguished; and our worthy friend, true to his word, filled each of his coadjutors so *fou* that they found infinitely more difficulty in going down the hill than they had in ascending it. Thus terminated the destructive course of the owre muckle fire.

QUOD, THE CONVENER.
Bytown, 3d February.

We understand that Mr. Grant, Agent for the Presbyterians of the Canadas, leaves for London in the course of a few days. It is therefore necessary that those who have parchments for signature should return them as soon as possible to the Secretary of the General Committee of Montreal.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Church of Scotland in Montreal and its neighbourhood, will be held in St. Andrew's Church, on Monday the 18th inst., at Two o'Clock, P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Society, to be entitled, "THE SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL;"—*and having for its object the introduction into this Colony of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, to officiate as Missionaries in those parts of the Country where there is no established Clergymen, and to co-operate with other Societies having the same object.*

BIRTHS.

On Saturday morning, the 9th inst., Mrs. Richard Watkins, of a son.

At New Longueil, on the 6th inst., the lady of Alexander Grant, Esquire, of a son.

MARRIED,

At St. Thomas, (District of Quebec) on the 29th ult., Hubert Fraser, Esquire, son of Colonel Fraser, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. André Dubord.

DIED,

At Quebec, on the 8th instant, Mr. Louis Henry Chaussegros De Lery, aged about 15 years, son of the Honble. Charles Etienne Chaussegros De Lery.

Montreal Social Assembly.

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY will take place at the MANSION-HOUSE, on MONDAY the 18th inst.

Drawing to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
Montreal, Feb. 12, 1828.—o.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office until MONDAY 12th March next, from persons willing to contract for such TRANSPORT of FREIGHT and PASSENGERS per STEAM-VESSELS, as may be required by this Department, during the ensuing season of navigation, between MONTREAL and HULL.

Tenders must specify the rates demanded, *including Land Carriage*, between MONTREAL and HULL, GRENVILLE and the foot of the CARILLON RAPIDS, respectively.

As the rates required for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, &c, will also be required, those who intend to offer are requested to provide themselves with a form of Tender which remains at this office for inspection.

Tenders to express the rates in sterling money, Dollars at 4s. 4d. each.
Deputy Commissary-General's Office, Montreal, 11th February, 1828.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The COMMISSARY GENERAL will receive Tenders until FRIDAY the 7th of MARCH, at noon, from any Person or Persons willing to contract for

STEAM BOAT TRANSPORT

between QUEBEC and MONTREAL, during the ensuing season of Navigation.

The Tenders to express the prices in Sterling Money, and payment will be made in Bills on his Majesty's Treasury at the rate of £100 for every £101 10 due upon the Contract.

Forms of Tenders, with the conditions of the Contract annexed, may be obtained upon application at the Commissariat Offices at QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

Commissariat, Canada,
Head Quarters, 9th February, 1828.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE.
St. Catherines, U.C., 24th January, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock, held in the Welland Canal, is required to be paid in, on or before the 1st MARCH next; a further Instalment of 8 ₱ cent on or before the 1st APRIL next, and a final Instalment of 4 ₱ cent on or before 1st MAY next.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES BLACK,
Secy. W. C. C.

NOTICE.—The subscribers propose transmitting to their friends, Messrs. J. HOWARD MARCH & Co., their Annual Orders for MADEIRA, SERCIAL, TINTO, & MALMSEY WINES, in all this month. The choice quality of the Wines imported from this source being now fully established, they have only to request those desirous of replenishing their Stock, to leave their names at their Compting House without delay. Importations will be made in Pipes, Hhds. or quarter Casks, as may be preferred.

CHAS L. OGDEN & Co.

Who have at present on hand a few dozen of choice bottled MADEIRA WINE, which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.
Montreal, 13th February, 1828.—n. w. s.

LOST, between the Masonic Hall Hotel and the Barracks, A SILVER HUNTING WATCH, Capped and Jewelled; Maker's name, *J. Robb, London*, No. 6561; Black Ribbon and two Keys. Had Engraved outside Case LORD DALHOUSIE'S CREST, surmounted with a CROWN, and the Letter D inside a circle, round which were these words, "*To Serjeant Thomas Fraser, 71st Regiment.*" Whoever will bring said Watch to the Serjeant Major, or to Serjeant FRASER, will be handsomely rewarded.
Montreal, 13th Feb., 1828.—i.w.z.

LOST, on TUESDAY EVENING, between Notre-Dame-street and M'Gill-street, a dark brown *SILK PURSE*, containing Four Five Dollar Bills and two of one Dollar each, of the Montreal Bank.—Whoever may have found the same, and will return it to this Office, shall be suitably rewarded.—Montreal, 9th February, 1828.—i.sw

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, who perfectly understands the business.—Satisfactory testimonials as to character and abilities, will be required. Apply at this Office.
Montreal, 12th Feb., 1828.—w.s.z.

WANTED TO BE BORROWED ON INTEREST, about £250, more or less, either for one or more years, or payable on demand after 15 days notice.—Mortgage on real property, or security to the satisfaction of the Lender, will be given.—Apply at this Office.
Montreal, 7th January, 1828.—z.w.s. *G.*

WANTED, for a Country Parish, a SCHOOL-MASTER, who can Teach *English & Latin Grammatically.* Apply to
M'QUEEN & M'DONALD.
Montreal, February 9th, 1828. s.w. z.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a professed CARRIAGE PAINTER, to whom constant Employ and Liberal Wages will be given. Apply to MICHAEL O'MEARA, *Carriage Maker.*
Montreal, 9th February, 1828.—z.sw.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE or TWO first rate JOURNEYMEN CARRIAGE-MAKERS, to whom good encouragement will be given.—Apply to
A. ATTWATER,
No. 80 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, 26th January, 1828.

Sales by Auction.

BY ADAM L. MACNIDER.

SALE OF PLANKS.—THIS DAY, (*Wednesday*) the 13th Inst., will be Sold, at the CURRENT OF ST. MARY, near the residence of Mr. Joseph Ross: a quantity of PLANK, from five to seven thousand Pieces, 2, 2½ & 3 inches.

The above may be seen at any time previous to the Sale by applying to Mr. Joseph Ross.

—CONDITIONS.—

Purchasers under £25 cash, over £25, 60 days credit, by furnishing approved endorsed Notes.
Sale at TWELVE o'clock.
ADAM L. MACNIDER.
Feby. 9, 1828.

ON THURSDAY next, the 14th Inst., will be Sold, at the Subscriber's Stores:
3 pipes best Hollands Gin,
2 do. do. Mountain Cider,
20 bbls. do. pickled Cod Fish,
6 boxes London Mustard,
25 do. best yellow Soap,
5 casks Lamp Black,
9 boxes Pipes.
—ALSO,—
11 casks Glassware,
6 crates Crockery.
☞ Sale at ONE o'Clock.
ADAM L. MACNIDER.
Montreal, Feb. 9, 1828.

SALE OF STEAM-BOAT *LAPRAIRIE.*—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th Inst., will be Sold, at CLAMP'S COFFEE HOUSE, to the highest and best bidder.—THE STEAM-BOAT *LAPRAIRIE*, as she now lies at Boucherville Islands, with all her FURNITURE, consisting of Chains, Anchors, Cables, Beds and Bedding.

—ALSO,—

About 40 Cords Pinette Rouge, now in Montreal, 200 do. do. do. &c., on Duval's Wharf at Three Rivers.

—CONDITIONS.—

One half of the purchase money payable in three months.

One half do. do. do. do. in six months. Approved endorsed Notes will be required.
Sale at SEVEN o'clock precisely.
ADAM L. MACNIDER.
February 9, 1828.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
20 pipes very superior Vin de Roussillon,
30 do. strong Benecarlo Wine,
10 quarter casks fine old Sherry.
—ALSO,—
Champaigne, Claret, Hermitage and Sauterne WINES, in cases; Vinegar; Spermacetti & Sea Oil; Hollands Gin; Mustard; Nutmegs; Indigo; 200 boxes very best Soap; a quantity of green Cod Fish, in barrels and bulk.
ADAM L. MACNIDER.
Montreal, Dec. 5, 1827.—z. w.s.

BY JAMES SCOTT.

THIS DAY, (*Wednesday*) the 13th instant, will be Sold, at the Stores of JAMES SCOTT, by order of the Executors, all the GOODS and EFFECTS of the late Mr. JOHN PORTER; particulars of which will be given in hand bills, to be ready two days before the Sale.
Sale to commence at TEN o'Clock precisely.
N. B. DOUCET, N. P.
Montreal, 13th February, 1828.

Immediately after the above, will be sold to close consignments,

About 150 LOTS, of DRY GOODS, comprising, superfine and middling Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Bombazettes, Calicoes, Shirtings, Cambrics, Ginghams, Counterpanes, Muslins, Linens, Hosiery, &c. &c.
JAMES SCOTT.
Montreal, 13th February, 1828.

BY AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

AT the Office of the Subscriber, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at TWO o'Clock, will be Sold:—
3 excellent Horses, well broke for the Saddle & Harness.
3 Setts Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
—AND—
3 Sleighs, with Skins and Robes, with a variety of other articles, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. JNO. THOMPSON, Grocer.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, A. & B.
Feb. 13, 1828.

BY J. A. CARTIER.

AT this Office, on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, will be Sold:—
100 pieces assorted Calicoes,
84 do. Salempores,
60 do. printed Shawls,
90 do. Cambrics and Jaconets,
100 doz. worsted Hose and Socks,
26 pieces Irish Linen.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Scarlet Plaids, Cassimere Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
☞ Sale at TWO o'Clock precisely.
J. A. CARTIER.
13th February, 1828.

EVENING SALE.—At his Office, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, will be sold, about 400 Volumes of ENGLISH & FRENCH BOOKS.

—ALSO,—

A quantity of Fancy and other articles, consisting of large and small Vases for chimney Ornaments, bronzed Lamps, gilt and bronzed Papers, gilt and plated watch Guards, plated Candlesticks, tea Setts, liquor and cruet Stands, japaned Trays, six best Violins, Caricatures, playing Cards, Paper, Quills, and other articles.
Sale at SIX o'Clock.
J. A. CARTIER.
13th February, 1828.

VALUABLE SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at the FARM of the late JOHN PORTEOUS, Esquire, in the Parish of Long Point—all the FARM STOCK and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to his Estate:—Comprising Calves, Heifers, Cows, and young Eclipse Bulls; Colts, brood Mares, draught and saddle Horses; Pigs and Poultry—Carts of every description, Sleighs and Berlins;—HARNESS and SADDLERY, of all kinds, and a variety of HUSBANDRY IMPLEMENTS, too numerous to mention; together with a quantity of WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, PEASE and POTATOES, besides the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

☞ Sale to commence precisely at ELEVEN o'Clock in the forenoon.
G. D. ARNOLDI,
Notary Public.
Montreal, 13th February, 1828.

JOHN HOGARTH, intending to give up his present business, in Montreal, immediately, WILL SELL OFF HIS STOCK, consisting of BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c.

—LIKEWISE,—

7 or 8 Chaldrons best NEWCASTLE COALS; a few Cords of FIRE WOOD, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on the 22d FEBRUARY, 1828.
JOHN HOGARTH, Quebec Suburbs.
Montreal, 13th Feb., 1828.—i.ws.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers, under the Firms of R. FROSTE & Co., Montreal, and R. & T. FROSTE & Co., Quebec, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and agreement. All the claims of the said firms are vested in the said ROBERT and THOMAS FROSTE, or either of them, who are hereby authorised to grant discharges.
ROBERT FROSTE,
THOMAS FROSTE,
JOSIAS WURTELE, Junr.
Montreal, 27th Oct., 1827. (3) sw.

A Public Meeting having been called of the Inhabitants of the different Parishes of the County of Effingham, and held at St. Rose, on the 27th Oct. last, to take into consideration the propriety to establish an Agricultural Society,—Arthur Webster, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and John Hettrick appointed Secretary. It was resolved that the present meeting do nominate a Committee, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Directors, for the ensuing twelve months. The following persons at said General Meeting, elected to serve as Officers and Directors, until the first Monday in February, 1829.

Arthur Webster, Esq. President.
F. A. Lef. De Bellefeuille, Esq., Vice-President.
John Hettrick, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. R. M'Kenzie,		W. O. Stephens,
John M'Kenzie,		Benj. Easty,
Nicolas Mantelit,		Dr. Robinson,
D. McNaughtan,		Benj. Reeves,
D. Buchanan,	Esquires.	Tousst. Marier,
Wm. Porteous,		Ed. Runson,
C. F. Greece,		Pierre Auger,
Wm. Kerr,		A. Kempton,
M. McCulloch,		Thos. Rannie,
Jas. Porteous,		J. Bte. Crevier.

EFFINGHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Managing Committee of the Agricultural Society, of the County of Effingham, offer the following premiums to be awarded and paid at the times and places hereafter mentioned, viz:—

ON GRAIN CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1828.

To the Farmer who shall have the cleanest and most promising Crop of Wheat, on not less than	6	Arpents,	$12
Do. do. 2d best do. do.	4	do.	8
Do. do. on Barley, on not less than	4	do.	6
Do. do. 2d best do.	4	do.	4
Do. do. on Oats do.	6	do.	6
Do. do. on Rye do.	4	do.	6
Do. do. on Pease do.	4	do.	6
Do. do. on Indian Corn do.	2	do.	6

PREMIUMS ON GREEN CROPS.

To the Farmer who shall have the cleanest and most promising Crop of Potatoes, on not less than	3	do.	6
Planted in drills.			
Do. on Mangle Wurtzle, not less than	1	do.	4
Planted in drills.			

Persons intending to compete on Grain and Green Crops, are requested to give notice thereof to the Secretary, on or before the 10th June next.

The Effingham Cattle Show will be held at the village of St. Rose, on Wednesday, the 10th September next, at 11 o'clock A.M., when the following premiums will be offered, viz:—

For the best draught Stallion, owned and to be kept in the County for 12 months, as a Stud, and not more than 9 years old,	$10
For the 2d best do.	6
For the best draught Mare do. as a brood Mare,	8
For the best Bull owned, and to be kept in the County for 12 months, not more than 4 years old,	10
For the 2d best do. do.	6
For the best Milch Cow, owned in the County,	8
For the 2d best do. do.	6
For the 3d best do. do.	4
For the two best Steers, owned by one person,	4
For the two best Heifers, owned by one person, not more than two years old,	4
For the best Ram, owned, and to be kept in the County,	6
For the four best Ewes, do.	4
For the best Boar, do.	4
For the best Sow, do.	4

County Ploughing Match to take place at Arthur Webster's, Esq. Meadow-bank, on Wednesday, the 15th October next, at 10 o'clock A.M.

First Match with Swing Ploughs, and no drivers allowed.

To the Ploughman who shall make the best work	$8
To the do. do. 2d best do.	6
To the do. do. 3d best do.	4

Second Match, for Canadian Ploughmen only, drivers allowed.

To the Ploughman who shall make the best work,	8
To the do. do. 2d best do.,	6
To the do. do. 3d best do.,	4

St. Rose, Feby. 4, 1828.

STRAYED, from the Yard of the Subscriber, on WEDNESDAY last, a Red COW, with a good appearance of Milk, large teats, and tail rather short. Whoever will give information where she may be found, will be suitably Rewarded.
GEORGE JOHNSTON,
Near Bonsecours Church.

TO LET, and possession given 1st May next—The extensive PREMISES, at present occupied by Messrs. Adam Ferrie & Co. as a Wholesale Store, No. 95, St. Paul Street. Apply to
JOHN TORRANCE.
Montreal, 13th Feb., 1828.—z. ws.

TO LET, from the 1st May next—That well known BRICK STORE, four Stories high, fronting the Port, in Commissioners Street, at present occupied by Messrs. C. L. Ogden & Co. For particulars apply to
SHUTER & WILKINS.
Montreal, Feb 13, 1828.—z. ws.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next,—the well known STORE & HOUSE, No. 52, St Paul Street, now occupied by Mr. A. Doyle. The Store and Dwelling House, will be let together or separate, as it may be required. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the premises
HUGH CALDER.
Montreal, 13th Feb., 1828.—z.

SHAW COTTAGE TO LET.—That well known desirable Residence, extensive GARDEN, and ORCHARD, situate in St. Monique Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, at present in the occupation of the Subscriber. Possession 1st May, or earlier if required.
SAMUEL S. BRIDGE.
Montreal, Feb. 13, 1828. z. ws.

TO LET, and possession given 1st May—the following PROPERTY, of the Honorable JAMES STUART, viz.:—A Three Story STONE HOUSE, St. Vincent Street, suitable for 2 families—part now occupied by K. Cammeron, Esq.—A Three Story STONE HOUSE and Extensive Premises, St. Mary Street, (Quebec Suburb,) now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Le Clerc.—A Two Story STONE HOUSE, Notre Dame Street, now occupied by Doctor Keegan.

—ALSO,—

An Extensive Three Story STONE STORE, St. Thérèse Street, and OFFICE, St. Vincent Street, with immediate possession. Apply to
BENJAMIN HALL, St. Lawrence Suburb.
Montreal, 13th Feb., 1828.—z. w.

TO LET, and possession to be given on the first of May next:—

1st. A STONE HOUSE, of two Stories, No. — St. Paul Street, near the Old Market; a good stand for business; at present occupied by ALEXANDER NIMMO, Esq.

2d. A STONE HOUSE, of two Stories, on scite of Citadel Hill, continuation of Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Jean Roch Rolland, Esq., occupied by Captain HANSON, 71st Light Infantry.

3d. A STONE HOUSE, of two Stories, St. Louis Street, near Dalhousie Square, occupied by Capt. STEWART, 71st Light Infantry.

4th. A STONE HOUSE, of two Stories, No. 2, St. Paul Street. For particulars apply to
THOMAS BUSBY.
February 6, 1828.—z. ws.

TO BE LET, and possession given on the 1st May next—The extensive PREMISES, No. 129, St. Paul Street, and extending to Commissioners Street, being the most eligible Stand for Business in Montreal; having three VAULTED CELLARS, with good Apartments in the Second Flat and Attic Story; an Ice House, Yard and Stables, and a Three Story STORE in the rear. The whole well adapted for Wholesale or Retail Business.

The Proprietor will lease the above in portions to suit Tenants, as it can be conveniently divided into three Shops, with comfortable separate Apartments and Conveniences.

Apply to Mrs. E. NATHAN, St. Jean Baptiste Street.
Montreal, Feb. 6, 1828.—z. w.s.

FOR SALE or TO LET.—*A BREWERY MALT HOUSE, KILN and DWELLING HOUSE*, Papineau Road; and a new two story House, entrance Quebec Suburbs.
ALEXANDER HART.
Montreal, 8th February, 1828. b.sw

TO LET, and Possession given 1st May next, that HOUSE, with TWO SHOPS, and extensive BACK STORES, in St. Paul Street, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. JACOB HALL; at present occupied by Misses Young & Henry, and Mr. Robert Graham.
Apply to ARCHIBALD FERGUSON.
Montreal, 2d February, 1828.

TO LET, and possession to be given on the 1st May next.—The whole or a part of that commodious Three Story STONE HOUSE, No. 78, St. Paul Street, having two SHOPS, with good CELLARS, and a large YARD in rear; and is, in every respect, a desirable Stand for Business. Apply to MRS. HUNTER, on the Premises.
Montreal, Feb. 6, 1828.—z. w.s.

TO LET, and Possession given the 1st May next.—Those extensive BRICK PREMISES, entrance of the Quebec Suburbs, at present occupied by Mr. Luke Shea.

—ALSO,—

The HOUSE in the same Suburb, occupied by Mr. Wm. Buchanan, to which is attached an excellent BAKEHOUSE and OVEN; and which is a good situation for either a Baker or Grocer.

—ALSO,—

The two story STONE HOUSE in the rear.
Apply to RICHARD JOHNSON.
Montreal, 2d February, 1828. z.sw

TO LET, and possession given immediately.—That well known ESTABLISHMENT, the property of the late MR. JOHN SEYBOLD, in the Main Street St. Lawrence Suburbs, and for seven years past occupied by Mr. J. C. STEEB as a TAVERN and GROCERY. These Premises contain a number of advantages, having spacious accommodations for Travellers and Boarders; Stabling for Thirty Horses; with a two story fire proof STORE in the rear; a large YARD; Well of Water, &c. &c. Being so contiguous to the centre of the City, and being in the most popular street in the Suburbs, gives it a preference to any other in the neighbourhood.—Apply to Mr. J. C. STEEB, on the Premises.
Montreal, Feb. 6, 1828.—z. w.s.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, for one or more years.—the Subscriber's three story BRICK HOUSE, corner of M'Gill and Recollet Streets. The two upper Flats are occupied by WM. METCHLER, Esq., and are well adapted for a genteel Family or private Boarding House. The under Flat is divided into two distinct tenements, and are well adapted for the Mercantile Business, being in a central situation. Each tenement is completely distinct from the other, or the whole can be used together. There are extensive OUT-BUILDINGS and a Large YARD belonging to the Premises.

Enquire of the Proprietor, SIMON CLARKE, at Clarke Cottage, Cote St. Antoine; or of WM. CLARKE
Montreal, February 9, 1828.—z. s.w.

TO LET.—The PREMISES, 105 St. Paul street, at present occupied by Mr. E. B. Whiting. Possession given 1st May next.
Apply to W. Y. RICHARDS.
Montreal, February 9th, 1828. z.sw

TO LET, and Possession given on the 1st May next.—That large and commodious HOUSE and Premises, called WATERLOO, or half-way House betwixt Laprairie and St. Johns, together with the FARM, containing 193 acres, more than one half of which is under cultivation. The situation is one of the best in the Province for a good Store and Tavern.

—ALSO,—

The two story HOUSE, in St. Johns, at present occupied by William M'Rae, Esq.—Apply to
JOHN HENDERSON,
Acting Executor to the Estate of the late Thomas Torrance, Esquire.
Montreal, 9th February, 1828. u.sw

TO LET.—The HOUSE, SHOP and PREMISES, now in the occupation of MRS. CROSLAND. Possession the 1st May next.

The HOUSE, SHOP and PREMISES, now in the occupation of MR. MACKANE and MR. MAYSENHOELDER. Possession the 1st May next.

The Four Story STONE HOUSE & STORE, lately occupied by MRS. GOODMAN and MR. WOOD. Possession may be had immediately.

The Four Story STONE HOUSE & STORE, now in the occupation of MRS. GOBARD and MR. WOOD. Possession may be had of the Store immediately, and of the Dwelling House on the 1st of May next.

The above Premises are all situated in St. François Xavier Street, in this City. For further particulars apply to J. H. LAMBE.
Montreal, Feb. 6, 1828.—hi. w.s.

TO LET, with possession from the 1st of May next.—The PREMISES, No. 90, Notre Dame Street, now in the occupation of MR. CHARLES FRIZEL: comprising an excellent Three Story DWELLING HOUSE, with extensive STORES and YARD adjoining.
Apply to J. H. LAMBE.
Montreal, Feb. 6, 1828.—hi. w s.

TO LET.—A two story STONE HOUSE, in *Craig Street*, near the Montreal Bank. This House was thoroughly repaired last year, and arranged for the accommodation of two families—at present occupied by MRS. TAYLOR and MR. HILTON.

—ALSO,—

A three Story STONE HOUSE, at present occupied by MR. LAMB and MR. O. BOSTWICK, in Kings Street, St. Ann Suburbs, near to the end of St. Paul Street.

Possession on the 1st May next of any of the above Properties.
Apply to ABNER BAGG.
Montreal, February 2, 1828.—z. s.w.

TO LET—That HOUSE and Premises, known as the Bath House, situated near the extremity of Notre Dame Street, now divided as two distinct dwellings—the one in occupation of MRS. SMITH, and the other fitted up as a BATHING ESTABLISHMENT. Possession of both or either will be given on 1st May next. Apply to
H. GRIFFIN, St. Gabriel Street.
Montreal, 6th Feb., 1828.—z w.

TO MERCHANTS AND FORWARDERS.—TO LET, the South East half of that LARGE RED STORE, with an undivided privilege in the Basin communicating with the Lachine Canal, situated at the extremity of the St. Joseph Suburbs, on the Lachine Turnpike-road.—The convenience of these premises for Receiving and Storing Produce of every description for Shipping, is not equalled by any other in this vicinity—as it may be received and inspected there and shipped in the port clean and dry without the assistance of Carts, and at less expense.—Possession given immediately. Apply to H. GRIFFIN.
Montreal, Feb. 6, 1828.—z.w.

TO LET.—That eligible STAND for a TAVERN, situate in Lot No. 12 in the 5th Concession of CORNWALL, Upper Canada, and in the immediate vicinity of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. The House has already been occupied as an INN for many years, and, in point of situation and advantages, is inferior to none in that part of the country. On the Premises are Sheds, Barns, &c., and an abundant supply of excellent Water; and, if desired, some Ground for Pasture may be attached to it.—Application as to Terms to be made to the Proprietor, DUNCAN M'DONELL,
St. Andrews, Upper Canada.
February 2, 1828.—z. s.w.

HOUSES AND PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale in the flourishing Town of BYTOWN, at the mouth of the Rideau Canal, a number of BUILDING LOTS, situated in very desirable situations, either for business or for the erection of winter residences for families.

—ALSO,—

An excellent FARM, with an extensive part of it under cultivation, will be leased on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at BYTOWN. N. SPARKS.
Bytown, 28th Jan. 1828. (28) u. ws.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FARM In the Seigniory of ARGENTEUIL, in the County of YORK, situated on the *Chute Road*, a short distance from the village of ST. ANDREWS, now in the possession of WM. TENNISON, with a large STONE HOUSE thereon, built about four years back, all lathed and plastered, with sash windows, and painted; containing Kitchen, Dairy, Root-House, Parlour, 6 Bed Rooms, and Closets, with a large Granary, Stores above and below; also Oven and Boiler, in the Kitchen, with a good Well, an excellent rivulet of Water, continually running, about 30 yards from the House; a good Garden facing the south; the out buildings good, containing a large Barn, Cow Byres, Horse Stables, good Pig Sties, Calve Houses, &c. with floors over part of them, and Sheds adjoining.—The Land containing about 170 acres—nearly 150 acres cleared—and in excellent order—*well fenced*—with several streams of Water which runs across the Farm.

This FARM, with the House and Premises, is superior to any in the Seigniory.—A good situation for a Gentleman, as the Proprietor spared no expense on the premises.

For further particulars inquire of MR. COOKE, *Beach Ridge*, about one mile from the said Farm.
14th January, 1828.—he. ws.

FOR SALE—a LOT of LAND, in King's Street, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with the Walls of a two story Stone House thereon erected, in 1823. The house was burnt down in September last, at which time the Walls were valued at £95.—For particulars enquire of HENRY SMITH, Esq., Kingston, or the proprietor, ARCHIBALD FERGUSON.
Montreal, 23d January, 1828.

TO LET, and Possession to be given on the first of May next.—The BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE, situated on Capital and Commissioners' streets, near the Port, and for many years occupied by Mr. THOMAS TIPSON.—Enquire of JOHN MOLSON & SONS.
Montreal, 30th January, 1828. zws

TO BE LET, for one year or more, from the 15th April next—a well finished STONE HOUSE, 44 feet by 34, with Cellars, large Garden, good Stables, Baking and Ice House.

The situation is most pleasant, being opposite the villages of the Lake of Two Mountains, Pointe à Cavagnote, parish of Vaudreuil.—For the conditions, application to be made to Mr. ANTOINE ST. JULIEN, proprietor, on the spot, or to the undersigned, at Montreal,
THOMAS DUFORT
Montreal, January 26, 1828. hhe

TO BE SOLD OR LET.—That large and convenient STORE, on Pointe-à-Callière, fronting the Port, belonging to the Subscribers.—A Sheriff's Title, and easy terms of payment, with immediate Possession, will be given.

ALSO, TO LET,

A large GROUND FLOOR ROOM, in their Premises on St. Paul street, very suitable for a Counting House or Retail Shop.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
30th January, 1828. z.ws

TO BE LET—The HOUSE adjoining the Neptune Inn, on St. Joseph Street, at present occupied by Mr. John Dougall, junr., as a Wholesale Store.

The HOUSE in St. François Xavier Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Perrault, and now or lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Alder.—For terms apply to
AUSTIN CUVILLIER.
Montreal, 26th January, 1828. h. s.w.

FOR SALE,—The Large and Commodiou HOUSE, with GARDEN and DEPENDENCIES No. 1, Notre Dame Street, belonging to the Honourable T. POTHIER, and at present occupied by SAMUEL GERRARD, Esq. The Terms of Payment will be made easy; or if desired, accepted on redeemable annuity *à Constitut*. Application to be made: o the Proprietor.

202 LOTS situated in Fief La Gauchetière, St. Laurent Suburbs, remain yet to be conceded, on redeemable annuity. Apply as above.
Montreal, 22d Nov.—w. 37

FOR SALE—A commodious two-story BRICK HOUSE, near the entrance of the Lachine Canal, is offered for Sale.—This House is situated at the South-east end of the block of brick houses, possessed by Mrs Rollo, on Grey Nuns' Street in this City; an extensive Yard and commodious Passage, are attached to the Premises. For the conditions, which are liberal, apply to Mrs. Rollo, the Proprietor, at Mr. Fournier's, No 30, St Paul street, or to
N. B. DOUCET, N. P.
Montreal, 12th October, 1827. s. w.z.

FOR SALE—THE EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT, belonging to the Honorable T. POTHIER, on the RIVER MASKINONGE' (which River discharges itself into Lake St. Peter,) viz.—

Valuable GRIST & BARLEY MILLS, SAW MILL; CARDING, FULLING and DRESSING MILLS; with HOUSES, STORES, BLACKSMITH'S FORGE, STABLES and all other suitable Dependencies; Also, a WHEAT STORE, at the outlet of the above River.

About three hundred and fifty Arpents of LAND, partly laid out in Tillage, and in a high state of cultivation; with a large and commodious two story DWELLING HOUSE, and all the requisite Dependencies for a Gentleman's residence, and also a FARM HOUSE, and complete range of FARM BUILDINGS on an extensive scale.

If the purchaser were desirous of purchasing or leasing the FIEF MARIE ANNE, whereon the above Establishment lies, the Proprietor will either ser- or lease it for a term of years; and were the extent of Land an object, would agree also to dispose of the adjoining SEIGNIORY DE LANAUDIERE, on similar conditions.

Fief Marie Anne lies in the District of Three-Rivers, and consists of that part of Carufel situated on the north east side of the River Maskinongé, with the right of *Banalité* throughout the Seigniory Carufel; it is bounded in depth by the Seigniory De Lanaudière; this latter Seigniory lie- partly in the District of Montreal and partly in that of Three Rivers; the concessions already made are comparatively few in proportion to its extent; the soil is rich and well wooded, both in Timber and other wood of the best qualities. It is watered by the River Maskinongé, which, taking its source in a fine Lake of the same name, of oval form and of about nine miles circuit within the precincts of the Seigniory, runs through the Property diagonally and discharges itself into Lake St. Peter; The Lake Maskinongé abounds in Fish and especially in the fine species so named. There are several MILL SEATS along the River, particularly at the Falls near the front boundary of the Seigniory, where a distance of about twelve arpents of Rapids and Cascades, successively presents most favorable scites for situating Mills; the vicinity of the Falls also offers several IRON MINES, affording the practicability of establishing Forges at a moderate expence.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor at Montreal, who will only exact the payment of part of the purchase money and leave the residue on terms, or if desirable, on redeemable annuity.
Montreal, 29th March, 1826 [33]

HOUSES AND PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET, from the 1st May, that commodious, well-finished, three story Stone HOUSE, in St. James' Street, at present occupied by Mrs. C. L. Ogden. On the Premises are an excellent Stable, Coach-House, Ice-House, Cellars, &c. &c. For particulars apply to DOCTOR ROBERTSON.
Montreal, 26th January, 1828. s.w. z.

TO LET, and Possession given 1st May next, the HOUSE No. 1, Hospital Street, at presnet occupied by J. T. Barrett, Esq.
Apply to GEORGE GARDEN.
Montreal, 24th January, 1828. s.w. z.

TO LET,—That Large Commodious Three Story Stone HOUSE, and Dependencies, with extensive Orchard, situated in *St. Antoine Street*, the Property of the Heirs of the late ROBERT MCKENZIE, Esquire,—and lately occupied by A. N. MCLEOD and HENRY MCKENZIE, Esquires,—possession on the *first of May* next.

—ALSO,—

The One Story HOUSE, adjoining the above belonging to the same—possession of which can be given immediately.

Apply to ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Esquire, at the Mansion House, or to Mr. MACNIDER.
Montreal, 9th January, 1828.—z. ws.

TO LET, and Possession given on the 1st May next—BROCK COTTAGE, with its highly cultivated GARDEN, now occupied by Captain Parker, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Evans—a most delightful Residence, situated on the Bank of the River, opposite the Island St. Helens, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect.—For particulars, apply to H. DUPUY, of the Montreal Bank.—20th January, 1828.—zz

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the following immoveable property to which an indisputable title will be immediately given.—An Island situate and lying in the River St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Berthier, commonly called Isle du Milieu, bounded on one side by Isle Rondin, and on the other side by Isle au Castor, the said Island containing between three and four hundred superficial acres of an excellent quality.—Person- desirous of purchasing, will please make their proposals in writing (post paid) to
C. E. OGDEN,
Notre-Dame Street,
Montreal, June 16, 1826.

LE Soussigné offre à vendre, la Propriété Immeuble suivante, à laquelle un titre incontestable sera donné immédiatement:—Une ILE sise située et étant dans la rivière St. Laurent, dans le environs de Berthier, communément appellée *Ile du Milieu*, bornée d'un coté par l'ile Rondin, et de l'autre coté par l'ile au Castor; la dite Ile contenant entre trois et quatre cents arpens superficies, d'une excellente qualité.

Les personnes qui désireraient acheter, voudront bien faire leurs propositions, en écrit, (franches de port,) à
C. E. OGDEN,
Rue NotreDame.
Montréal, 16 Juin, 1826.—z.

LANDS FOR SALE.—800 ACRES of LAND, situate on the RICE LAKE, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of New-Castle, and Province of Upper-Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant JOHN JENKINS, of the Royal Navy. The Land is of a good quality possesses some valuable Timber, which, from its proximity to the River Trent, can easily be got to Market. The Land is also well watered, and is in an improving Settlement. The Lots are Nos. 16, in 1st concession, and 13, 14, and 15, in 2d concession, and South west quarter of 17, in 3d concession.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Berthier, Lower-Canada, or to George S. Boulton, Esq., Cobourg, Upper-Canada.
JAMES CUTHBERT, Junior.
Montreal, 13th October, 1827.—z.sw.

TO LET, until the 1st of May next, the SHOP lately occupied by Mr. ALEXIS RICARD, in Mr. Normandeau's new buildings, near the New Market.—Enquire of MR. NORMANDEAU.
Montreal, Nov. 24, 1827.—z.s.w.

TO LET,—and immediate possession given, That convenient THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Isaac Shay, pleasantly situated in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, and forming corner of St. Urbain and Lagauchetière streets, formerly occupied by the late Hugh Fraser, Esqr., Prothonotary. There are good Stabling, Coach and Ice Houses, with a Well and convenient Yard attached to the House; the Water is conducted from the Reservoir; the whole forming a comfortable establishment for a genteel family, and will be let upon reasonable terms.
Apply to MRS. SHAY,
St. Urbain Street. s.w.z.
Montreal, Feb. 21, 1827.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, and Possession given the first of May, the HOUSE & PREMISES situate in the St. Ann Suburbs, the residence of the late Thomas M'Cord.—The GARDEN is in the highest state of cultivation, and contains a Hot-house, Vinery, &c. The Ice House, Stables, Root-House, &c. are in the best order.
Apply to JOHN S. M'CORD.
Montreal, Feb. 21, 1827.

TO LET, until the 1st of May next, that commodious and well situated SHOP corner of St. Paul and St. Joseph Streets, lately occupied by MR. FRANCOIS TRUDEAU, of whom enquire
Montreal, Nov. 24, 1827.—z. s.w.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,—Upon a credit of ten or more years.—The HOUSES, extensive LOT, and GARDEN, situate in St Vincent Street, in the city of Montreal, late the property of FREDERICK W. ERMATINGER, Esqr. The property will be sold, either together or in Lots; and is so circumstanced that a wholesale merchant might accommodate himself with premises, as well situated for busines, and of as ample dimensions as he could desire; or Builders might find their account in acquiring portions of the property, for the purpose of erecting Houses to Let. Application to be made to
CHARLES O. ERMATINGER.
Montreal, 23d January, 1828.—w.sz.

TO LET, from the 1st May next, large the three Story STONE HOUSE in the St. Antoine Suburbs, (the property of A. N. M'Leod, Esq.) with the ORCHARD in rear of it.—Also, the small HOUSE adjoining. Apply to
IRVINE, LESLIE & Co.
Montreal March 3, 1827.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—One at present occupied by William Peddie, Esqr, the other adjoining, occupied by John Jones, Esq. A part only of the purchase money will be immediately required; the remainder at easy payments. A Sheriff's title will be given. Apply to
D. ARNOLDI,
Place d'Armes.
Montreal, Sept. 29, 1827.—z. s.w.

TO LET, from the 1st MAY next,—A LOT of GROUND, situated in St. Lawrence Suburbs, near the Creek, containing 70 feet in front, by the 110 feet in depth, bounded in front by Craig Street, on one side by Bleury Street, on the other side by the undersigned, without any buildings thereon erected
For particulars enquire of
P. HUGUET LATOUR,
In St. Antoine Suburbs.
Montreal, 20th March, 1827.—z.ws

TO BE SOLD, and possession given immediately, a HOUSE and LOT, situate in Papineau Road, nearly opposite the Burial Ground; with Stables, Shed, and other conveniences. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, 126 St. Paul Street. NELSON WALKER.
Montreal, June 23, 1827.—s.w.z.

HOUSES AND PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession:—those well known and most desirable Premises situated in Notre Dame-Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Stewart & William Spragg, comprising an excellent STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, with STORES, YARD, &c. The Dwelling House is fitted up with every convenience, and the whole forms one of the most desirable situations in this City for a Merchant in extensive business.—For particulars apply to
Executors to the Estate of the late David David, Esq. } M. J. HAYS, or ISAAC VALENTINE.
Montreal, 13th October, 1827. sw.z.

TO LET, for one or more years, from the first day of May next, that commodious and well finished STORE, situated at the corner of St. François Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets, No. 25, presently possessed by Mr. C. Cumming. For further particulars apply at the Premises.
Montreal, April 4, 1827.—z. w.s.

HOUSES and SHIP YARD, TO LET, at the CROSS.—Several Dwellings in the range of Houses lately built by Mr. George Proctor, and possession given immediately.

ALSO,

The extensive SHIP-YARD, and WORK-SHOPS appertaining thereto. Apply to the Subscriber, at the premises lately occupied by Mr. George Proctor.
CHARLES LINDSAY, AGENT.
Montreal, May 1st, 1827. z.ws.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, as to price and credit, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in UPPER CANADA, for which indisputable Titles will be given, viz:—

TWO DWELLING HOUSES in the flourishing Village of Mille Roche, one of which has been occupied as a Merchant's Shop, and is well calculated for that purpose, or for an Inn; the other is well adapted to the residence of a small family.

ALSO—A large BUILDING consisting of 12 Rooms, at present occupied by Mechanics, in the said Village; these buildings are nearly new, and ere well pointed, and in point of situation are exded by no Lots in the Village.

These Lots being on the front part of the River St. Lawrence, and surrounded by settlers, are particularly recommended to the notice of Emigrants or others wishing to purchase good lands.

200 Acres	No. 1, 4th Con. Winchester,	Eastern District
200 do.	No. 13, 12th do. Mountain,	
200 do.	No. 19, 9th do. Cambridge,	Ottawa Dis.
200 do.	No. 21, 6th do. Cartwright,	Newcastle.
200 do.	No. 3, 7th do. Montague,	Johnston.

For terms apply to the Subscriber at Montreal; ARCH'D. M'LEAN, Esq., of Cornwall, Upper Canada. ARCH'D. FERGUSON,
No. 15, Notre-Dame-Street.
Montreal, December 30, 1826. z. ws

FOR SALE, or TO LET,—A two story Stone HOUSE, belonging to Mr. MACKAY, pleasantly situated in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburbs. The House is well finished, and in good repair; with large Yard and Out-buildings attached to it.—For further particulars apply on the Premises, or to JOHN REDPATH.
Montreal, 13th June, 1827.—z. ws.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Subscriber gives notice that he has been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late CHARLES FREMONT, Esq., in his lifetime *Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes*, in Montreal; he therefore requests all those who may be indebted to the said Estate to pay the same to him immediately; and those having claims against it are requested to present their accounts immediately, that they may be adjusted.
DAVID DAVID, CURATOR.
January 16, 1828.—hi. w.s.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late MRS. WILLIAM IRELAND are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to MR. FERGUSON, No. 15, Notre Dame Street, who has been appointed Curator for the said Estate.
Montreal, August 11.—z. s.w.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of CARSUELL & M'LEAN, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 21st day of March last.—All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Carsuell; and all those to whom they are indebted are requested to present their claims without delay.
JAMES CARSUELL,
DUNCAN M'LEAN.
Montreal April 21, 1827.—z s.w.

NOTICE.—The COMMISSARY GENERAL hereby gives Public Notice, that from and after the 25th January, 1828, he will grant Bills in Exchange for British Silver Money upon the Treasury Board, at the rate of £100 for every sum of 101 10s. paid into the Military Chest, and which arrangement will have effect from that date throughout the Upper and Lower Province at the several Commissariat Stations.
Head Quarters, Quebec, 10th December, 1827.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that (in addition to his present) he has commenced the AUCTIONEERING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and is now ready to receive consignments. From his former experience in the above branches, he trusts he will receive a share of the public patronage. Diligence and despatch will be used to close consignments agreeably to instructions.
ARCHD. McDONELL.
Kingston, U.C. 10th August, 1827.—z ws. (89)

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate and Succession of the late HUGH FRASER, Esq., are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts into the hands of J. B. LINDSAY, Esq., Notary at Montreal, without delay; and those to whom the said Estate and Succession may be indebted to present their claims, duly authenticated to the said J. B. Lindsay, for adjustment and liquidation.
ELEONORA D. FRASER, Tutrix.
Montreal, 24th Feb. 1827.—z.sw

NOTICE.—The Subscriber being duly appointed Trustee to the estate of JAMES FRASER, Auctioneer, of this city, by deed of assignment passed 13th inst., before J. B. Lindsay, Esq., Notary Public, requests all those indebted to him by Book debt or otherwise, to pay to the undersigned the amount of their respective accounts without delay. WILLIAM BRADBURY, Trustee,
St. Joseph Street.
Montreal, Feb. 20. 1827, z.ws.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the Firm of W. T. & E. RICHARDSON, having by articles of agreement expired 1st May last, all transactions regarding said Firm will be settled by the Subscriber, by whom the business will be continued individually.

Those having claims against the late E. RICHARDSON, individually, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber.
W. T. RICHARDSON.
Montreal, July 11th, 1827. z.ws

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late JABEZ D. DEWITT, in his life time of the City of Montreal, Hatter, hereby requires all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same, duly authenticated, at the Store of the Undersigned, in St. Paul Street; and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested, without delay, to pay their respective debts to the Undersigned, at the same place.
JACOB DEWITT, CURATOR.
Montreal, 9th June, 1827.—z. s.w.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of EYDAM & BIGELOW, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th June last, and WM. EYDAM was and is hereby fully authorised to settle all accounts.
Signed WM. EYDAM,
J. BIGELOW.
Montreal, 12th Sept., 1827.—z.sw.

NOTICE.—Castings of every description, in *Iron and Brass*, including MILL MACHINERY, and the Blacksmith's work appertaining thereto, continue to be Manufactured at the ST. MARY FOUNDRY, ST. CATHERINES, at reasonable prices.—Orders directed to the Foundry, or to MR. ALEXANDER GRAY'S Office in Montreal, will be duly attended to
St. Catherine's, March 31, 1827. z. w.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executors to the Last Will and Testament of the late Mr. DANIEL FISHER, request all persons indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. ALEXANDER MILLER, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate, are requested to present them to him for liquidation.
JOHN FISHER, of Quebec, by his Attorney J. McKENZIE,
JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE,
WILLIAM LUNN,
Montreal, 26th December, 1826.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the St. Lawrence Steam Boat Company, are requested to present their Accounts without delay for liquidation.
JOHN MOLSON & SONS, Agents.
Montreal, 5th January, 1828.

N. B.—*Articles unclaimed in their Stores:*
1 parcel—James Case, York, U.C.
1 box of Groceries—[P.] No. 6.
1 do. Dry Goods—S.F. No. 1—(in red.)

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Montreal, that having some time since procured a considerable number of Subscribers to his undertaking, he will Contract to LEVEL the *CAHOTS*, take away the SNOW, CLEEN the FOOTPATHS, as much as possible, before the Houses and Stores are opened, when necessary; in a word, to do all that CAPTAIN SCHILLER performed last winter. The price will be four or six pence per foot, according to the situation of the streets. Half of the subscription to be paid at the beginning of the winter, and the remainder at the end of it.
G. MICHON.
Montreal, 22d September, 1827.—z. s.w.

MONTREAL AND ALBANY MAIL STAGE, THROUGH IN THREE DAYS.—By the way of Laprairie, Champlain, Plattsburgh, Chester, Lake George, Sandy-Hill and Troy, to Albany.

The route is through a pleasant and well settled country; and, in point of accommodation, the stages that run on this line are equal, if not superior, to those of any other line between this and Albany. The Proprietors have spared no expense in procuring the best of Teams and Carriages, and have selected careful Drivers; they are confident, therefore, that they will be able to render general satisfaction.

Leave Montreal every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY MORNINGS*, and arrive in Albany the third day.

Returning—Leave Albany every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY* and *FRIDAY MORNINGS*, and arrive in Montreal in the same order.

For Seats apply at the Office in front of the Exchange Coffee House, next door to Mr. H. Dickinson's Stage Office; and E. Cushing's Stage House, No. 7 M'Gill Street, Montreal. In Albany, at Rice and Baker's General Stage Office, No. 526 South Market Street, opposite the Eagle Tavern. All Baggage at the risk of the owner.
E. CUSHING, Montreal,
J. THOMPSON, Plattsburgh,
CLEAVELAND & TAYLOR, Sandy-Hill.
RICE & BAKER, Albany.
} Proprietors.
Montreal, December 19, 1827.—z. w.s.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT—To commence 1st December, 1827—between KINGSTON AND YORK:—Leaves Kingston and York, on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at TWELVE o'Clock, noon, precisely; and arrive on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, A. M.—Stage Fare—through, £2 10s.; intermediate distances, 3½d. per mile. 30 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger; extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

STAGE BOOKS kept at Howard's Hotel, York, and at the Mansion House Hotel, Kingston. Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.

The proprietors of this line flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.
H. NORTON & Co., KINGSTON,
J. OGDEN, YORK.
Nov. 28, 1827.—nm. w.s.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The Subscribers having been appointed, jointly and each of them separately, Agents in the Canadas, of the Phœnix Fire Assurance Company of London, beg leave to announce the same to the public, and solicit a continuance of the patronage so long and extensively enjoyed by the Company in these Provinces.

Policies issued by the late Agents, in all cases where the risk remains unchanged, may be renewed as they severally expire, by paying to the subscribers the premium for the ensuing year.

The usual risks, including Vessels building or harbour, will continue to be taken at this Office, at moderate rates, and the Agents are authorised to cover sums to the extent of 20,000 in one risk.

Applications for Insurance at Quebec are requested to be made to Messrs. Gillespie, Finlay & Co.
GEORGE MOFFATT,
JOHN JAMIESON,
R. GILLESPIE, Jun.,
} AGENTS.
Phœnix Fire Office, Montreal, 5th June, 1827.

CHOICE APPLES.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the following descriptions of APPLES, fit for exportation, being picked with the hand:—

GRISES, first quality,	20s.	per barrel.
FAMEUSES, do. do.	11s. 8d.	do.
ROSEAU, do. do.	10s.	do.
BEST BAKING, do. do.	8s. 4d.	do.

—ALSO,—

A few Pipes and Hogsheads of the very best CYDER.
ROBERT AIRD.
St. Catherines, 20th September, 1827.

N. B.—Orders may be sent to Mr. Macnider's Office, St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

C. D. S. LOVIS, WATCH-MAKER, No 40, Notre Dame Street, facing St. Jean Street,
Montreal, 20th June, 1827.—z. ws

FOR SALE—An elegant double set of PLATED HARNESS, beautifully ornamented, which will be sold cheap, and can be seen at any time at No. 77, St. Paul-street.
Montreal, 24th November, 1827.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber—10,000 pieces of seasoned PINE BOARDS, (best quality) on the Premises lately occupied by Mr. BARNETT, St. Urbain Street.
JOHN CLIFF.
Montreal, Dec. 1, 1827.—s.z.w.

MANSION-HOUSE, *opposite the College St. Paul-Street, and next door to the UpperCanada* STAGE-OFFICE.—P. MARTINANT returns his warmest thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and vicinity, and begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he intends RE-OPENING the above Establishment on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. It is his intention to place the Mansion-House upon the footing of a genteel and respectable BOARDING-HOUSE, and at the same time to afford every accommodation to his friends from the country.

Good Waiters and Servants shall always be provided, and the House supplied with the best of every thing the Market will permit.—N. B. No Banoe Shop is attached to the Mansion-House, that can in any way disturb or annoy the inmates of the Hotel, after retiring to rest.
Montreal, 26th May, 1827.

FOR SALE AT THE POST OFFICE,
The Quebec Pocket Almanac,
FOR 1828.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE the following, for Cash, or on Credit, as may be agreed:—

3000 bbls superfine, fine and middling FLOUR, recently manufactured, and mostly from the Gananoque Mills, 1000 bbls of which are landed at the Coteau du Lac, and will be Sold in part or in whole where it lays, if it suits the convenience of purchasers. They will contract for the delivery also of any reasonable quantity of Flour deliverable this winter at the Gananoque Mills, in Gananoque, or deliverable at Hull, or near there on the Rideau Canal.

2000 barrels inspected Mess, Prime Mess, Prime and Cargo PORK, a considerable part packed from the fresh Pork this Fall, and a part inspected last Spring and last Summer, which latter is recommended for Winter's use. 200 barrels Pork and Beef deliverable at Prescott, U. C.

3000 barrels and half barrels of Mess, Prime Mess, Prime and Cargo BEEF, packed in October and November last.

500 barrels of the best kiln dried INDIAN MEAL, a good substitute for coarse Flour, and comes much cheaper.

400 sides of the very best New York SOLE LEATHER.

Salmon, Mackarel, Herrings and Dry Fish; a few Potash Kettles; St. Ubes and Lisbon Salt; a few bags of Fresh Hops; Butter and Lard, in kegs and barrels; a few hundred bushels Upper Canada Wheat.
HORATIO GATES & Co.
Montreal, Dec. 15, 1827.—u.m. s.w.

FOR SALE——SUPERIOR SHERRY—
Superior Champaigne,
Highland Whiskey,
Curry Powder,
Gunpowder Tea,
Dunlop Cheese.

—AND,—

WINES, LIQUORS & GROCERIES, as usual.
JOHN SMITH.
Montreal, 30th June, 1827. z.sw

TO SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE—TWO double barrelled GUNS, Percussion and Flint, with cases, &c. complete; one single do. Percussion. S. SHAW,
No. 129, St. Paul-street.
Montreal, September 19, 1827. z ws.

T. WATTS, LEATHER DEALER, Old Market Place, has just received from New York, and offers for Sale, a quantity of *BOOT & SHOE LASTS*, of the first quality.
Montreal, 5th September, 1827. z.ws

COALS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale:
50 chaldrons of Canel Coals,
50 do. Grate Coals,
50 chaldrons best Newcastle Smiths' Coals.
The whole in lots, to suit purchasers.
GEORGE DAVIES.
Montreal, 20th September, 1827.—z.sw. (100

WHITE GERMAN LINENS, *acknowledged to be the most economical for domestic purposes.*—A few cases of this excellent article, of assorted qualities, and warranted grass bleached, just opened, and for sale by
MILLER, FISHER & CO.
Montreal, 1st September, 1827. z.sw

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTH OF PRIME QUALITY—N. G. FILGIANO begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received per the *Ottawa*, a superior assortment of Prime English Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. He assures his Friends that these Articles are of as fine a quality as can be found in this Province. Any orders with which he may be favoured, he pledges himself to execute in the very latest London and Philadelphia fashions.

N. G. F. receives regularly every *Quarter* accurate Descriptions and Models of the Fashions.
No. 34, St. Paul street,
Montreal, 26th May, 1827.

EBENEZER MUIR, MERCHANT TAILOR, has just received per the *Amethyst*, from London, his Fall Supply of GOODS, consisting of West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable shades and best qualities.

E. M. has also on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, of the best quality and workmanship, which he will Sell very low for CASH.
Montreal, 3d November, 1827. z. s.w.

FOR SALE—24 bundles THICK SHEET IRON, suitable for SHUTTERS or STEAM BOAT PIPES. ALEX. GRAY, *St. Paul Street.*
Montreal, January 2, 1828.—z. w.s.

THE Subscribers offer FOR SALE, the following GOODS, including a variety of articles now landing from the Amethyst:—
50 puns. Jamaica Spirits,
140 puns. Leeward Island Rum,
10 puns. Geneva,
18 hhds. ditto,
10 pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 pipes & hhds. Madeira Wine,
11 pipes Port Wine,
43 pipes & hhds. E. I. market Teneriffe Wine,
30 quarter casks do. do. do.
30 pipes Cargo Teneriffe Wine,
120 quarter casks dry Malaga Sherry Wine,
100 pipes Benecarlo and common Spanish Wine,
26 casks East India Madeira, in bottles, 4 and 7 doz. each,
30 casks old bottled Port Wine, 4 doz. each,
40 casks Hibbert's London bottled Porter, 7 doz. in each,
120 bags East India Sugar,
280 boxes and half boxes Muscatel Raisins,
60 drums flat Turkey Figs,
1 caroteel Zante Currants, and 1 Seroon bitter Almonds,
6 half chests very fine Souchong Tea,
17 chests and boxes Pekoe & Congou Tea,
15 bags black Pepper,
Root Ginger and Carraway seeds,
2 chests East India Indigo,
4 seroons Spanish do.
2 hhds Basket Salt,
7 cases best Mustard, in ½ bottles,
Crown Fig Blue, Poland Starch, Copperas, Alum, Lamp Black, Roll Brimstone and Flour of Sulphur,
Spermaceti and Wax Candles, and Cotton Wick,
Black and Yellow Paints and dry Red Lead,
50 Boxes & half boxes Window Glass, assorted.
50 Boxes Plate Glass, for mirrors, coaches, &c.
15 Bales Salempores,
10 Bales and Cases Cotton Stripe Checks, Sheetings and Osnaburgs,
100 Dozen Highlander, Andrew, Harry and Mogul playing Cards,
60 qr. bbls. F. Gunpowder,
100 Dozen London Pins, assorted, Nos. 5, 6 & 7, Quarto Post, & Foolscap Paper, & a quantity of Paper Hangings,
8 casks Dawson's superior Blacking,
20 tons patent Shot, assorted, B. B. B. No. 1 to g.
60 Boxes Tin Plates, ICw., IC., IX.,
6 Tons large flat Swedes Iron,
20 Tons flat and square English Iron, assorted, sizes,
Nail Rod Iron, in bundles, and Swedes Steel, in kits,
20 Rolls milled Sheet Lead, assorted, 3, 4, 5 & lbs. per square foot,
Crane and Cable Chains, assorted sizes,
A Cast Iron Thrashing Mill,
A consignment of Perfumery and Millinery.
HART LOGAN & Co.
Montreal, 31st October, 1827.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber has just received from New York a consignment of the very best North West CUB MUFFS AND COLLERETTS, made and trimmed in the best manned possible; which he offers for Sale low—and invites those ladies who are wanting to purchase to call any examine for themselves, at No. 102, St Paul Street.
CHAS. HUNTOON.
Montreal, Nov. 17.—z. s.w.

NEW GOODS.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, for sale by the Subscribers:—
Dr. Solomon's Balm of Gilead,
Swaim's Panacea,
Barclay's Itch Ointment, an infallible Cure in twenty-four hours,
Barclay's British Tooth Powder,
——'s Antibilious Pills,
——'s Asthmatic Candy,
Cockle's Antibilious Pills,
Anderson's Cough Drops,
Ramsay's Spice Nuts for Worms,
——'s Odontalgic for the Toothache,
Ching's Worm Lozenges,
Dredge's Heal All, a valuable application for Chilblains, Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises &c. &c.
Florida Electuary, a Specific for the Ague,
Russia Corn Plaister,
Roche's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough,
Oxley's Essence of Ginger,
Cheltenham Salts,
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard for Rheumatism,
Blain's Distemper Powders for Dogs,
Trotter's Tooth Powder,
Rowland's Macassear Oil,
—— Kalydor for beautifying the Complexion,
—— Essence of Tyre,
—— Alsana Extract for the Teeth and Gums,
Seidlitz Powders,
Soda Powders,
Plate Powder,
Hudson's Bleaching Liquid,
Vancouver's Cement for Glass, China, &c.
JOSEPH BECKETT & Co.
St. Paul's Street, Montreal.
19th Jan. 1828. um.sw.

FOR SALE:—
13 pipes best Cognac Brandy,
8 do. do. Geneva,
Champaign and Claret, in boxes,
100 drums fresh Figs,
10 tons Palm Oil,
150 boxes Tin, IC. & IX.
200 do. Window Glass,
200 kegs Gunpowder F. & FF.
R. FROSTE & Co.
Montreal, 9th Jan. 1828. z. w.s.

THE Subscriber having commenced business in the Commission Line, has taken the premises lately occupied by Mr. George Proctor, in St. Joseph Street, where he has for Sale,
Superfine West of England Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fine and common do. do.
Cambrics, Valencia Vestings,
Pantaloon Stripes, Buck and Doe Skin Gloves,
Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Ladies' assorted Kid Gloves and a variety of other articles suitable to the season.

ALSO,

Black Pepper, Indigo, Blistered Steel, Pig Iron, Hardware of various kinds; and daily expected, a few kegs of Plug Tobacco.
CHARLES LINDSAY.
Montreal, May 2, 1827. z.ws

SIMPSON, MACINTYRE & CO. offer for Sale.
170 puncheons Jamaica and L. I. Rum,
8 pipes Hollands Gin,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy,
25 pipes Port Wine,
5 butts superior Old Sherry,
10 hhds. and 20 qr. casks Clare
12 barrels Raisins,
2 pipes Currants,
16 barrels Epsom and Glauber Salts,

—ALSO,—

A few cases Medoc Claret, Muscat de Frontignan, and Vin de Grave, Olives, Capers, &c. &c.
Montreal, December 1, 1827.—im. s.w.

COALS.—For sale by the Subscribers—200 Chaldrons of best quality Blacksmiths COALS and 100 chaldrons of best NEW CASTLE GRATE COALS.
JOHN MOLSON & SONS.
Dec. 29th, 1827.—s.w.z.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has MOVED to the large Brick Building, at the foot of St. Joseph Street, belonging to A. Cuvillier, Esq., opposite the stores of Peter McGill & Co., where he is receiving by the Fall Vessels a large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, which he will sell on liberal terms, at his usual low rates.
JOHN DOUGALL, Jun.

N. B. He has on hand a beautiful assortment of silk Shawls, Chenille Tippets, Verona Muslins, sewed, Tamboured and Lace Work Dresses, Collars, Caps, &c. &c. &c.
Montreal, September 22, 1827.—z.w(102)

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscribers have established the following Ships as a Line of Packets between New York and Liverpool; to leave New York on the 8th, and Liverpool on the 24th of each Month in the Year.

—viz.—

SHIP NAPOLEON, JOHN P. SMITH, Master, to sail on the 8th March.
SHIP SILAS RICHARDS, HENRY HOLDREDGE, Master, to sail 8th April.
SHIP YORK, NASH DE COST, Master, to sail 8th of May.
SHIP GEORGE CANNING, FRS. ALLYN, Master, to sail on the 8th of June.

These Ships are about 500 Tons each, built of the best materials, copper-fastened and coppered, commanded by men experienced in this trade, and no expence will be spared in making their accommodations convenient and comfortable for passengers.—Beds, bedding, wines, and stores, of the first quality are furnished.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captains on board, to *Fish and Grinnell*, 136, *Front Street*, *T. Phel*'s & Co. 47, *South Street, New-York, or to*
JAMES MILLAR, MONTREAL.
24th June, 1824.—z

LONDON PACKETS.

SHIP CORINTHIAN, D. CHADWICK, Master, to sail on the 1st March.
SHIP CORTES, BENJ. SPRAGUE, Master; to sail on the 1st of April.
SHIP BRIGHTON, WILLIAM E. SEBOR, Master; to sail on the 1st of May
SHIP COLUMBIA, J. S. DELANO, Master; to sail on the 1st of June.

With a view of offering to the public greater facilities in the intercourse between New-York and London, the subscribers have established the above ships as a Line of Packets, to sail from New-York on the first, and London on the 25th of each month in the year. They are ships of the first class, about 400 tons burthen, copper fastened and coppered; commanded by men experienced in the trade; and no expense will be spared in making their accommodations convenient and comfortable for passengers. Beds, bedding, wines and stores of the first quality, are furnished. For freight or passage, apply to the masters on board, or to
FISH, GRINNEL & Co.
136 Front-street, New York.

N. B.—The ships of the above line are intended to touch at Cowes each way, for the purpose of landing and receiving passengers. Steam boats run constantly from that place to the Continent and to different parts of England. xvi44

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
CARDS, HAND AND POSTING BILLS,
Executed at the *HERALD OFFICE* with superior neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.