The Montreal Herald.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO——OVID.

[VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1822. [No. 9.]

Printed and Published by A. GRAY

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

CHARLSE DALRYMPLE & Co.

Wine Merchants, 42, St. Paul Street.

OFFER a List of their WINES, which they can warrant of first quality, and at REDUCED PRICES

Superior old Serrial Madeira	Stout Sherry, 6 years in bot
Old E. India Madeira	Choice crusted Port, 10 years in bottle.
Do. W. do. do.	Do. do. Vintage 1812, 4 years in bottle
Do. Tinto do.	
Do. L. P. do.	
Do. L. P. Teneriffe	Do. do. 1815. 2 years in bottle.
Pale Sherry, 6 years in bottle	

FRENCH WINES.

Sparkling Pink Champaign	Chatteaux Margeaux
White sparkling ditto	Lafitte } Claret.
Burgundy.	La Tour } Claret.
Frontenac.	La Rose } Claret.
Red Hermitage.	Sauterne & Grave, in Pints

SPIRITS.

Jamaica Spirits, 10 years old	Irish Whiskey.
French Brandy	East India Arrack and
Hollands.	Noyau.

BEERS.

London Porter,	Cider, and
Taunton Ale.	Ginger Beer.
Leith Ale	

—ALSO.—

They have constantly ripe Bottled Mild Ale, Beer in at the Brewry prices, viz: 7s per doz. Bottles returned.

A supply of every quality enumerated they constantly have in their Vaults.

Montreal, 6th June, 1822. —tf

SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON lately arrived from Scotland of respectable character, who is well acquainted with Machinery Agricultural improvements, Farm Stocking, &c. is willing to engage himself to any Gentleman in Superintendency of Mills, or erecting of Machinery; having had several years experience in those capacities, in conducting the improvements on one of the first Estates in the North of Scotland. Further information may be had by application to Alexr. Gibbs, Surveyor of Lands, Montreal or at this office.

Montreal, Nov 13th, 1822. 3w

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Property delightfully situated at the Cote a Baron, belonging to the Estate of the late JACOB HALL. The above Property is so generally known that particulars is considered useless. Part of the payment will be required on passing Deed, the remainder may remain in the Purchaser's hands for a term of years, on paying interest.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated at the entrance of St. Lawrence Street, (opposite the Brick Buildings belonging to Mr. Thomas Phillips.) The said Lot contains 50 feet in front by 90 in depth, bounded in front by the line of Craig Street, in the rear by Fortification Lane, on the North East side by Lot No. 4, the property of B. Beaubien, Esq. and on the South West by the line of St. Lawrence Street.

For further particulars enquire of Archbd. Ferguson, Junr. or Robert M'Ginnis, No 128, St. Paul Street.

ROBERT M'GINNIS.

30th March, 1821.

SOAP & CANDLES.

THE Subscriber having commenced manufacturing the above articles in Dorchester Street, now offers them for Sale, which he warrants of a very superior quality.

Orders for Town and Country will be received at his House in St. James Street, at the Manufactory, or at the office of John Brown, Esquire, St. Francois Xavier Street.

THOMAS McDONALD,

Montreal, 12th, Nov. 1822. 4 wks.

NOTICE.

A MEDICAL Gentleman desirous of a situation in this District, will hear of a very advantageous one within 21 miles of this City, in a populous village in the midst of a well settled Country, where an extensive practice will be turned over to him by a retiring Practioner, by applying to the Editor (Postage free) with reference to Capacity &c.

Montreal 13th Nov 1822. 4w

LOST.

ON THURSDAY the 17th inst. between the hours of 3 and 4 o'Clock in the afternoon in St James Street a double cased SILVER WATCH capped and Jewelled, No 26 Alex Wheatly, (Maker) Dublin—with the initials C. F. Engraved on the pendant.

Whoever will bring the above WATCH to this Office shall be suitably rewarded.

Montreal, 18th Oct 1822. tf

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

ONE or two Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD & LODGING, in a Canadian family residing in the Village of Chambly, where they may enjoy every facility for acquiring the FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Enquirey to be made to

T. BOUTHILLIER, or
CHARLES ROY,
Montreal.

Montreal, 24 Oct, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Stewards of the last Montreal Races, beg leave to acquaint the Subscribers, that the postponed *Race Ball*, will take place at the Mansion House Hotel on Tuesday the 3d. December next.

Montreal, 19th Nov. 1822.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED

AN Extensive assortment of very handsome Paper Hangings, and Borderings to suit,

2 Cases of London 9-8 Prints,
9 Cases of 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens,
2 Cases of Black Linens,
AND

Expect by first Steam-Boat,

3 Bales of Brussels and Kidderminster Carpeting

HENRY & BETHUNE.

October 30th 1822. w&s

THE Subscriber has received by the recent arrival a variety of

BRITISH and EAST INDIA PIECE GOODS which, with the remainder of his former stock Comprises a general assortment of DRY GOODS, Liquors and Groceries.

——ALSO.——

London Mould, and Spermaceti Candles,
English Sole and Upper Leather
Upper Canada do do
Flour, Wheat,
Pickled Herrings,
100 Kegs Butter,

DANIEL FISHER.

Oct 10th 1822. tf s & w

POETRY.

STRIKING OF THE CLOCK.

What sound is that?—Hark!—ev'ry noise alarms
In such a situation.—(Spectred forms.
There here are none—O why then should I fear?)
Solemn and slow it breaks the yielding air,
Ah! 'tis the striking of the village clock—
I now recover from the transient shock,
And think it says, *Amen!* and sets a seal
To each imposing hint these vaults reveal.
It is "the knell of my departed hours,"
Watch-word to vigilance and active pow'rs;
In reason's ear it cries " *Redeem the time* "
Catch the high prosp'rous gales whilst in their prime;
Let no rich opportunity be lost
That breathes propitious for the heav'nly coast.
The span of life still shortens—(trifling thing)
Minutes more fleeting, ever on the wing.
Are hast'ning to be gone;—a borderer thou
Upon eternity—advancing to
That final—dreadful—glorious estate,
These gloomy regions won to contemplate!
Oft have I walk'd th'impending cliff beneath,
And oft the lonely desart's trackless heath;
The deep recesses of the cavern por'd,
And all its rough-hewn mystery explor'd,
Ne'er felt such cold impressions on my heart
As these dread, black-brow'd, arches now impart,
Oh let me now emerge, and make my way
From these damp regions, and re visit day;
Farewell ye seats of insulated death,
AMONGST THE LIVING NOW I DRAW MY BREATH

FEMALE COURTSHIP.

Two or three looks when your swain wants a kiss,
Two or three noes when he bids you say yes;
Two or three smiles when you utter the no,
Two or three frowns if he offers to go;
Two or three laughs when astray for small chat,
Two or three tears, tho, you can't tell for what;
Two or three letters when your vows are begun,
Two or three quarrels before you have done;
Two or three dances to make you jocose;
Two or three hours in a corner sit close;
Two or three starts when he bids you elope,
Two or three glances to intimate hope;
Two or three pauses before you are won,
Two or three swoonings to let him press on.
Two or three sighs when you've wasted your tears,
Two or three hums when the chaplain appears,
Two or three squeezes when the hand's given away,
Two or three coughs when you come to "obey;"
Two or three lasses may have by these rhymes,
Two or three little ones—two or three times.

(From the Montreal Gazette)

COURT OF OYER & TERMINER.
Montreal, 18th November, 1820.
PRESENT.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE REID,
AND
——MR. JUSTICE FOUCHER.

IMPORTANT CASE OF FORGERY:

Merrell M'Gowan, was accused of forging and uttering a certain Bill of Exchange, with intent to defraud the President and Directors of the Bank of Montreal, Prime, Ward and Sands of New-York, and Thomas Wilson and Company of London.

The following persons were then sworn in as a Jury, to pass upon the Trial,

John Taylor,	Courtney Ravenhill,	Thomas McLeish,
Ewen Cameron,	Ellis Roland,	Wm McDonald,
Samuel M'Clure,	John Dillon,	George Nelson,
John Pickel, Jun.	John Kane,	John Kent.

The indictment, which contained sixteen counts, being read over, the Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the trial proceeded.

Mr. Attorney General briefly but substancially stated the case to the Jury, and observed that as this was one of the most important cases that could possibly be brought before a Jury, he had no doubt it would receive their most serious consideration. Some of the witnesses, whom he should be under the necessity of calling before them to prove the offence, were, no doubt, themselves implicated in the transactions which gave rise to the present trial, but he should also be able to lay before them the evidence of some impartial and disinterested witnesses, which would so far corroborate the testimony of the former as should remove every impression of doubt as to the culpability of the prisoner at the Bar of the atrocious offence, laid to his charge. The first witness introduced for the prosecution was

David Curtis. The witness resides at Stanstead, and is Captain of Militia there, he knows the prisoner at the Bar, and has known him for 12 years & upwards. The prisoner is by trade a farmer, at all events he and his father have occupied a farm at Stanstead together. In June, 1821, the witness had occasion to be in Quebec and upon his way home he fell in with the prisoner in Montreal, who asked him when he was going home: To this the witness answered that he would go home as soon as he could get a horse to hire or purchase, but the prisoner told him that he need not put himself to that trouble, for he would have two horses, going home, and that the witness would be welcome to ride one of them witness then parted with the prisoner, but met him the next day on the Hay Market, when he informed him that he had not yet closed a bargain for the Horses, and putting some money in the hands of the witness requested he would run up to the Bank and get an order upon London for fifteen pounds, for that the man from whom he was buying the horses would not let him (the prisoner) have them without such an order. The witness accordingly proceeded to the Montreal Bank, and with the money which the prisoner had given him, and some additional advance by himself, the amount of which he does not recollect, purchased a Bill upon London, as the prisoner had directed him, and left the Bank. The witness did not read the Bill which he had received at the Bank, and would not know it again, but it was as large as three of the bills now shewn to him, joined together. Shortly after leaving the Bank the witness met the prisoner, to whom he immediately gave the Bill, when the prisoner said, "Now to-morrow morning the horses will be ready for you" and then walked away. In the morning the witness made the necessary enquiries for the prisoner, but could not find him. Being, however, informed that he had gone across the river, the witness went across also, and proceeded homewards. Some weeks after the witness met the Prisoner on Stanstead plain, and asked him how he came to serve him so regarding the horses, when the prisoner answered that he was under the necessity of going across the water on business, and when he came back he found the witness had gone. The next time the witness saw the prisoner was in a tavern at Stanstead, where he had been arrested, and to whom he remarked, "What M'Gowan, are you a prisoner?" The Prisoner said he was, but they need not be at that expense with him, for he would have gone in of his own accord if they had written to him. The witness believes that the prisoner bought a farm last Summer, but understands that he has sold it again. The prisoner used to traffic in horses.

Cross Examined—The prisoner traded in considerable business during the war. Witness believes that it was at Reddington's house the prisoner first spoke to him about the Bill and purchasing the horses. The prisoner was selling a horse or two when the prisoner met him at Stanstead, and understands that one of them had been sold to Col. Barnet, for a considerable sum of money. It was the second day after the witness parted with the prisoner at Montreal, that he met him at Stanstead, and asked him why he had served him so about the horses. Witness knows Craig, and that he lives on the other side of the lines, in Derby, in the State of Vermont.

Lawrence Castle, is an assistant Clerk in the Montreal Bank, being shown the Bill in question, says that it was sold and issued by the Montreal Bank, and is signed by Mr. Samuel Gerrard. The witness now holds the Teller's Book of the Bank in his hands and finds that the Bill shown to him is there entered as follows:—14th June, 1821, No. 1042—Bill on London, £15 Sterling, 8 per cent. premium, £18. All bills drawn by the Bank upon London, are drawn upon the house of Thomas Wilson and Company, and in favour of one person. There could not have been a Bill of the same date for fifteen hundred pounds, drawn by the Bank upon London and not entered in the Books, and the witness is sure that there is none of that date in the bank transactions, because he examined the Books before and after the transaction in question. Bills of Exchange are uniformly filled up by the Cashier, and Mr. Gerrard, the President, signs them, and there is no other writing on the Bills save that of these two officers. Without a close examination, or being told that it was a forgery, the witness would never suspect the authenticity of the Bill now shewn to him, and would have entered it without any hesitation. Upon examining the Bill more attentively, the witness finds that neither the two noughts or ciphers after the figures "15" nor "the word "hundred" in the Body of the Bill, are in the hand writing of Mr. Griffin, the Cashier. Here the Bill was read, and it was of the following tenor.

No. 1042. £1500, Montreal, 14th June, 1821

Sixty days after sight pay this first of Exchange, second and third unpaid, to the order of Robt. Griffin, Cashier. Fifteen hundred pounds, sterling, value received, and charge the same with or without farther advice, to account of the Montreal Bank.

S. GERRARD, Presdt.

To Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co. }
London, }

Cross Examined. The witness does not think the officers of the Bank more infallible in their transactions than the members of any other profession; but cannot conceive that such a mistake could have taken place as entering the Bill in question, as fifteen instead of fifteen *hundred* pounds. Never recollects an error of this kind. The Bank Books are balanced every day. The entry in question was made on the 14th of June, 1821, as already stated. It is from no other information than an inspection of the Bill itself, that he suspects its genuineness, and especially with regard to the word "hundred," which the Cashier always begins with a small h, whereas that in the Bill is a capital H. As it was on this occasion more than any other that the witness attended to the letter H. in the Cashier's writing, he is not positive as to the uniformity of the practice just mentioned, in every other bill filled up by the Cashier.

Samuel Gerrard, Esq. being sworn, and having answered one or two preliminary questions, the Counsel for the Prisoner submitted to the Court, whether the witness, as President of the Montreal Bank, and holder of Stock therein, was an admissible evidence in the present case? The Court acquiesced in the justice and propriety of this observation and stated that a Stockholder or any other person concerned in the proprietorship of the Montreal Bank was by law considered so far interested, that he could no more be admitted as an evidence in the present case than in a civil process at his own suit. Mr. Gerrard then withdrew.

Mr Robt. Griffin, Cashier of the Montreal Bank, was next called; but moreover being drawer and payer of the Bill in question, the same objections as to Stockholding, was found as applicable to him as to Mr. Gerrard, and he was accordingly ordered to withdraw.

Benjamin Holmes—is Teller in the Montreal Bank, and has access to the Bill book. Witness was in the bank in June 1821. Being shown the bill in question, knows that it is Mr. Gerrards signature which is affixed to it. The figures "15" are in the hand writing of Mr. Griffin, the Cashier, but the two noughts or cyphers which follow are not. The word "Fifteen," in the body of the bill, is also in the writing of Mr Griffin, but the words "Hundred pounds" are not.—There were three copies of the bill in question made out and delivered from the bank at the same time; and these being about to be shewn to the witness the Counsel for the prisoner objected to the procedure. The Court, however, was of opinion that the evidence which was about to be elicited was quite pertinent, and the principle was, that a variety of facts might be adduced to substantiate the charge. The several copies of the bill were then handed to the witness, who having carefully compared them with the margin of the bill book from which they had been cut, found them all to correspond therewith, and one duplicate in particular, in consequence of a cross or fold which he now perceived both on the margin and the bill cut away from it. Observes, that on the margin from which the bill had been separated this writing—"No 1042, 14, June 1821. Issued for Fifteen pounds," all which corresponds with the bills now exhibited, with the exception of the number of pounds which in the *bills* is "£1500" instead of "£15." Witness knows that the signature to the bill in question is Mr Gerrard's hand writing. When a bill of this kind is issued it is first entered in the Tellers book, and thence into the other books in the bank, in all of which the bill in question is entered at £15, and of the same date and number with the bill now in the hands of the witness. After a certain lapse of time, and a number of bills of Exchange have been issued upon London, the house of Messrs Thomas Wilson and Company, who are the only agents of the Montreal Bank in London, are advised by letter of the bills which may have been drawn upon them; and the witness has seen a copy of the letter relative to the bill in question but does not recollect that any bill for £1500 had been issued on the 14th of June 1821. The witness is perfectly well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Griffin, and throughout the whole manufacture of the words which the witness has already sworn as not being Mr. Griffin's writing he observes a general stiffness which never belonged to Mr. Griffin's hand.

Cross Examined.—The witness, as Teller, is the person who receives all monies due to the Bank; and, in his absence Mr. Castle supplies his place, and did so on the 14th of June 1821. The witness has been an Officer of the Bank for five years, but Mr Castle has only served three years; but he ought to be as well acquainted with Mr. Griffin's hand writing as the witness. In writing any given number of hundred pounds, the witness would be rather astonished if he saw Mr. Griffin begin the word hundred with a capital H. For instance, if he were writing the words "Five hundred pounds" he would certainly begin the word "Five" with a capital letter; but the word "hundred" he would put down with a single letter or small H—thus "h." The witness, therefore, would deem it very improbable, that in regard to the Bill in question, Mr Griffin should vary from his usual practice, though he *might* have done so. If the Bill in question were handed to the witness without any observation, he never would have taken notice of it; but if any person should say "Is that Mr. Griffin's writing?" he would immediately observe that it was not. In the opinion of the witness, figures could not be so easily identified as writing. The figures "15" in the Bill in question are better formed than the two zeros which follow them. When a Bill of Exchange is issued by the Bank the first entry is made upon the margin of the Bill Book, and the person who draws the Bill enters it in the Register Book. It is then handed over to the Teller, who enters it in the Blotter or Teller's Book, from whence it is copied into the Journal and Ledger. Mr. Griffin made the entry in question on the margin of the Bill Book, and the witness is positive that the Bills shewn to him were taken from the margin of that Book. The witness is not aware that any mistakes or deficiencies of any moment have ever occurred in the transactions of the Bank, though it is possible they might have occurred.

Hylary Dupuis, keeps the Journal and Ledger of the Montreal Bank, and now produces these books. In the Journal the bill in question appears to the credit of Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Company of London, £15 sterling, sold for £18 currency, and the same entry is made in the Ledger. The bills are never handed to the witness who is only guided in his entries by the Teller's book; but he checks his books by the Cashier's book, and did so in the present instance; and his entry in the Ledger is the same with that in the Cashier and Teller's books. The witness is acquainted with Mr. Griffin's hand writing; and being shewn the bill in question, is sure, that neither the two Ciphers after the figures "15," nor the words "hundred pounds" in the body of the bill have been written by Mr Griffin. *Cross Examined.* Witness has been an officer in the Bank since the commencement of the institution. Remembers of hearing of the transaction in question last fall; but if he had not, he might have passed the bill shewn to him without attaching any suspicion to it. At present, however, he would suspect the bill, and in particular the words "hundred pounds." In doing so the witness could not be deceived; nor could he have any doubt of his own hand writing. The words and ciphers thus alluded to, are not at all like Mr. Griffin's hand writing, though the witness cannot account for it, nor state the cause why he thinks so.

Lawrence Castle was again called in, and produced the letter book kept in the Bank wherein is engrossed in the hand writing of the witness himself, copy of a letter to Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Companys dated the 16th of June, 1821, two days after the bill in question had been issued. There were five other bills alluded to in this letter. It was written by Mr Griffin, and when the witness had engrossed it he compared the copy with the original, and then returned the original to Mr. Griffin, but what became of it afterwards, witness does not know.

Jacob Smith Reddington, has been five years in this country, and has generally kept a Boarding-house. Knows the prisoner for about three years, and has had divers transactions with him, particularly in June 1821, when he took a bill of Exchange for £1500 from the prisoner to be negotiated at New York—which bill he would know if he saw it again. Being shown the three copies of the bill in question, witness thinks that they are the same which he got from the prisoner. The bill was negotiated by the witness with Prime Ward and Sands of New York who paid him the amount, of which he gave the prisoner twenty nine hundred Dollars, retaining the balance to himself, except what he had paid out on the way. Previous to his going to New York, the witness saw the bill in question in his own house, and it was shown to him by the prisoner at the bar.—On this occasion the prisoner came to the witness, and produced a fifteen pound's bill, and said he had come to see what could be done with it—the inference drawn by the witness being, that he wanted to have the bill altered. Previous to this, however, the prisoner and the witness had some conversation together about getting a bill of Exchange, and on the morning of the 14th of June, the prisoner came to the witness and told him he had got four hundred Dollars with which he intended to purchase a bill of Exchange and that he had sent Mr. Curtis to the Bank in order to procure one. After the bill was purchased the prisoner brought it to the witness. The purport of the previous conversation was, that if they could obtain a bill of that description they would have it altered—meaning that it should be made for a larger sum. In a short time after this, the witness examined the bill in his own house, and it was then for fifteen pounds, and this happened three or four days after the conversation regarding the bill. The prisoner then left the witness, and he did not see him again for three or four weeks. At the expiration of that period the witness was sent for by the prisoner to Longueuil where he was shewn the Bill for £1500, and asked if he did not think it had been well altered. Prisoner said that this was done at Stanstead, at least the witness was impressed with the opinion that it had been done in some Township in this District. The prisoner then desired the witness to prepare to go to New York in eight or ten days for the purpose of negotiating the bill; but the Bill was not delivered to the witness until the day before he started, or rather at St Johns, when he was on his way to New York. At parting the prisoner desired the witness to be sure and come back and give him half of the money, which the witness did. The negotiation of the Bill was left to the discretion of the witness. The witness does not recollect who was present at the conversation which took place betwixt him and the prisoner in the house of the witness, but he believes that his wife heard some of the conversation.—Does not recollect that the prisoner told him the Bill with which he went to New York was the same with the one shewn him before in his own house, but was always impressed with the opinion that it must have been the same, because the prisoner showed him the alterations. He saw the Bill a number of times before setting out to New York, and he is sure it was the same Bill which was shewn to him by the prisoner at Longueuil. After the witness had seen the bill at Longueuil, he brought it to town with him, but he soon returned it again to the prisoner.

Cross Examined—Witness arrived in this country five years ago last July, and has always resided here except when on business from home. Kept a boarding house till a year ago last August, when he left Montreal and went to New-York to negotiate the Bill in question, and there put up at Bunkers in Wall street. When witness was negotiating the bill, the name which he gave himself was "Jacob Smith," and this was the first time he ever did so—and only on this occasion, because he knew that he was doing wrong and was afraid he would be detected. Witness is sure that he never changed his name before, and the transaction of the bill was the first business of the kind that he ever was engaged in. When the witness left New York he returned to Montreal, and after remaining there for ten or twelve days he hired lodgings, from whence he was taken to the Montreal Jail, where he was confined for three months upon suspicion of forgery. He was then taken from jail to New-York, and lodged in Bridewell, where he found a number of gentlemen like himself. He was afterwards taken to the City Hall, and put to the bar for uttering a forged Bill of Exchange, of which crime he was convicted, and sentenced to the New York State Prison for life. Witness was confined to the State Prison; but received his liberty in consequence of a pardon from his Excellency De Witt Clinton. There was no other condition in this pardon than the witness should leave the United States, which he did, and came to Montreal. [illegible] Prison, the witness was twice visited by one of the Firm of Prime, Ward & Sands, and believes these gentlemen were necessary to his freedom. In a conversation with this gentleman, he said he would endeavour to procure his liberation if the witness would pay him and give him up all his property in the state of New-York. Was asked by this gentleman if he had any accomplices, and witness told him that the prisoner at the bar was one. While in prison the witness had no conversation about giving evidence against the prisoner, but after he got his liberation Mr. Prime asked him if he would give evidence. While in prison witness admits having told Mr. Prime, that if he got out he would come to this Court and give evidence against the prisoner; but witness would not come here to state any thing incorrect.—Life is sweet, and does not know what a man might do for his life; but witness was not tried for his *life* at New York. The witness believes in God, but has not hitherto professed any particular religion, nor did he ever pretend to be a Methodist, and never told the Jailor so. Has seen religious service performed in the jail of Montreal, and though he never pretended to expound the scriptures he has read to some of his fellow prisoners who could not read themselves. Does not know all the Commandments, but knows the Command which says "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Knows the obligation of an oath, and that it is the most sacred thing a man can do. A false oath he would consider a crime against his maker, and against the people. Believes that there is such a place as Hell, and that a false witness would be punished, and go there, if he did not repent. Does not know what Hell is, nor whether it is worse than the State Prison, but knows that the State Prison, of New-York is bad enough. Admits having written a letter to the prisoner from his confinement in New-York; does not recollect to what it particularly related, but thinks it was wanting twenty five pounds in money. [This well known letter was then read; but as its publication not long ago, has made it familiar to every body, we do not think that it necessary to insert it.] The witness does not think that his letter to the prisoner contained the whole of what has now been read, but believes that he did write the religious part of it. Thinks he wrote part of this letter, and might have wished the prisoner to send to New-York to prove the *truth*. The letter which witness wrote to the prisoner, was produced on his trial at New York, and his hand-writing proved, but he does not think it the same letter, part of which had now been read. Acknowledges, that upon the production of this letter his Counsel did abandon him on the *law* points of his trial, but denies that they abandoned him altogether. The witness paid his own expenses from New-York to Montreal, and got the money from Mr. Prime, who gave him thirty eight dollars; but he received money from no other person. Upon his arrival in Montreal, he asked Mr. Sewell if he would be prosecuted by the Crown if he would appear as evidence upon the prisoner's trial and tell the truth. When the prisoner came first to the house of the witness, there were some boarders in the house. Witness does not know that the Bill in Question was given to Reilly. Knows William Craig, and that he resides in Berkshire, in the State of Vermont, and the last time he saw him was two months before the Bill was procured. Recollects a number of Bills having been found in a chamber in the house of the witness, and believes they were put there by the prisoner. Never heard that Craig had filled up the Bill, nor does he know where it had been filled up, though he believes it had been done at Derby; but does not know where Derby is.—Witness never bought or sold a counterfeit bill, nor did he ever employ any other person to do so for him. Craig was called to New-York as a witness in the trial of this witness. The conversation already alluded to as taking place betwixt the prisoner and witness in the house of the latter, and at which witness's wife was present, related to the alteration of the Bill. Witness thinks that his wife was present when he returned from New-York and paid the prisoner the money. Witness entertains no hostile feelings to the prisoner, and never said that if his evidence would hang him he would give it. Witness thinks he is now doing his duty to his country—means this Province, in some part of which he expects to reside. Having got his freedom, the witness expects no other recompence for giving evidence this day.

Barbara Reddington is wife of the last witness, and knows the prisoner at the bar. She has been married eleven years, & has kept a boarding house in Montreal, where the prisoner has often called. Witness never had any conversation with the prisoner but once, relative to a bill or note; and this happened in the house of the witness sometime in June, 1821. The prisoner then came in and told the witness he had money—witness asked how much? prisoner answered twenty five pounds. Witness then asked the prisoner what he was going to do with the money? the prisoner answered, that he was going to get a Bill on London. In a few minutes the prisoner left the house, but soon afterwards returned with a bill, which the witness read and found to amount to fifteen pounds. Witness asked the prisoner what he intended to do with the bill, when he said that he intended to get it altered and drawn for £1500 and would sell it at New York, the premium being larger there than here. The prisoner then left the witness, and she did not see him again for three or four weeks. When he returned the prisoner had the bill in his possession, but it was of a much larger amount. Witness read part of it and saw that it had been altered, and the prisoner said he had two noughts added to the "15" and had "fifteen hundred pounds" instead of "fifteen pounds."—Prisoner did not tell how this had been done, but he asked the witness whether she did not think it had been well done? Witness said it might cost him his life, and that if she would be called upon she would tell the truth; but the prisoner answered, it had been so well done that he did not apprehend any danger. Being shewn the bill in question, says it was then in one piece. Her husband was not present at this conversation betwixt her and the prisoner, and the witness had then no knowledge of her husband's intention to go to New-York, nor had she any suspicion that he was any ways engaged in the business, or she would have interfered to prevent it. Before her husband set out, however, she suspected his intentions and warned him of his danger. Her husband returned in about ten days and the prisoner was then in her house and shewed her the money and said he thought it had grown well; but the witness said it might cost him his life. Witness believes Mr. Thatcher was in the room at this time. In the evening the prisoner left the house, and the witness did not see him again till the day on which her husband was arrested, when he told to her that it would not do for them both to be arrested and that he must leave the town, but told the witness that if she would write or send to him he would give her every assistance in his power. *Cross Examined.* Does not know what became of her husband's share of the money got at New-York. Witness was always on good terms with the prisoner, and there is no change in her disposition towards him. Never said that she would be revenged, or that her evidence would convict him. Witness once wrote to the prisoner, but did not say that if he did not send her money she would inform upon him, and would have occasion to repent it. Witness has sent messages to the prisoner for money, but no threats were ever made by her, nor did she ever say she would be revenged of the prisoner. Never made use of such expressions to Mr. Grant, one of the Counsel for the prisoner, and never spoke to that gentleman until he became Counsel for her husband. Knows a person of the name of Blake with whom she happened to travel on board the Steam Boat from Lewistown, and parted with him and the other passengers at landing, and slept in the house of Squire Hutchins. The prisoner was not in the habit of making a confident of the witness, but she heard him ask her husband to go to New York. Is positive that she saw the bill after it was altered. The religious sentiments of the witness are the same with those of her husband. She never goes to Church, but her children are always taught the Lord's Prayer. Knows Mrs. Price, but she never conversed with him upon the present subject. She also knows Mr Craig and believes he resides at Dunham, in the State of New York. The witness was sent for to Montreal, by Mr Gates, but he gave her no money.

Mr. Ogden knows that Prime, Ward and Sands are Brokers in New-York.

Josh Sealey—Lives in Ogdensburgh, and has resided there since the [illegible] of March last, and lived before then at Madrid in the County of St. Lawrence. Witness is a Wheel-maker, and is married to Reddington's Sister. When Reddington was arrested the witness was in Montreal, and his connexion with him made him interested in his fate. Knows the prisoner, and the first time he saw him was at Stanstead, in the latter end of August or the beginning of September, 1821. Reddington was then in Goal. Witness presented a letter from Reddington to the prisoner requesting some money to be sent by him by the witness. The prisoner conversed with the witness as if he knew the whole transaction relative to the bill for which Reddington was in confinement, and said the bill was so completely done that it was impossible it could be detected and as to the fate of Reddington, the prisoner said he had no apprehensions regarding it. Witness had some considerable conversation with the prisoner at this time, in which he bade defiance to every thing, and said that Reddington ought not to have gone to Montreal, for that if he had taken his advice matters would not be as they were. Witness expressed some surprise at this, when the prisoner returned a little and observed, that he would do any thing in his power for Reddington that he had only a hundred dollars left and would send him that. The witness received one hundred dollars from the prisoner and gave that to Reddington's wife. There might have been one or two dollars more than a hundred. The witness paid another visit to the prisoner betwixt the 20th and last day of November following, and delivered a letter or copy of a letter requesting money and some other assistance for Reddington. After reading the letter, the prisoner said he was afraid they could not get Reddington sent to New York, but if not, that he would procure him means to break the goal, or if that would not do, he would, by altering another bill, procure him money to pay the whole amount of the bill. Upon the prisoner's telling the witness that the man who had altered the writing would dine that day at his house, and he would see more about it, the witness asked what the man's name was? Whereupon the prisoner hesitated and looked the witness in the face, and then mentioned the man's name, but the witness does not recollect it, though he is impressed with the idea that it was not the right name. The prisoner said something about the extraction of the Ink of the bill by that man, and spoke of the circumstance as a very extraordinary discovery.

Cross Examined—The reason of the witness' removal from his former place of residence, was to avoid the demands of his creditors. In August, 1821, Reddington paid the witness a visit at his own place of residence. It was said that Reddington purchased land with the money which he got at New-York. Witness does not think that the prisoner was in his house when he first called upon him, and the letter was given by the witness to the son of the prisoner to be delivered to his father; and when the prisoner came into the house he spoke to the witness as if he knew him.—Witness had it in view to convince Reddington that he had nothing to expect from the prisoner, that he should turn King's evidence, and act like an honest man. Reddington's wife seemed irritated at the witness for coming back from the prisoner's without getting money to assist her husband.

Thomas Thain, Esq. In the summer of 1821, application was made by a stranger at the Counting House of the North-West Company, for a bill upon London for £15. Does not know who made the the application, but the witness was rather surprised at its being made by a stranger.

Benjamin Thatcher, resides in Montreal, and has known the prisoner at the bar for ten years back. In 1821, the prisoner owed him £53, and the witness often conversed with him about the payment of this sum, at last arrested him for non-payment. Witness saw the prisoner in 1821, when he positively promised to pay him; prisoner added that if he would give Reddington more money he would pay him all that he owed when he would be able to make a *raise*, but witness declined doing so. Towards the latter end of July 1821, the prisoner, however, paid the witness all that he owed him in Reddington's house, and the witness thinks Mrs. Reddington was present at the time. The payment was made in notes of the United States' Bank, and the witness was rather surprised to see so much money in the prisoners pocket-book. Witness took the notes to the counting house of Mr. Gates to be examined, where he was informed that they were all quite good. *Cross Examined.* Knows that the prisoner dealt in horses, and that he sold one or two about the period in question.

William Ogden, lives in Waddington in St. Lawrence County, where he is a student of law. Is acquainted with the witness Sealey, and has been so for a number of years back. Sealey is a spining-wheel maker and supports his mother and several brothers and sisters. Never heard any thing prejudicial to Sealey's character till the commencement of the present business, and it was always very good in the place where he lived. Though poor the witness considers him an industrious and responsable individual, and would believe him upon his oath as soon as any man he ever knew. *Cross Examined.* Witness never had any transactions with Sealey, but believes that he was obliged to leave Waddington from debts, of which, however, he has been discharged in due course of law.

Price Shepperd, has known Sealey for nearly 6 years, and believes him to be a moral man as well as a man of veracity besides a wife and three children, his mother and several brothers & sisters depend upon Sealey for their maintenance. Thomas Archibald was the only man whom he has heard speak ill of Sealey, and Archibald is a Creditor of his. *Cross Examined.* Had considerable dealings with Sealey, but was honestly paid.

John Proctor, lives in the township of Madrid and village of Waddington. Is acquainted with Sealey, and knows that he bears the character of an honest man whom he should have no hesitation in believing upon his oath. Knows that Sealey

killed, but that he gave up every thing he possessed to his Creditors. *Cross Examined.* Witness believes that Sealey bears a bad character in the estimation of some people in the neighbourhood of his residence.

Mr. Campbell, is a farmer and trader in ashes in Lewisburg, and knows the witness Sealey, in consequence of being Trustee upon his Estate, and would have no hesitation to believe him upon his oath.

W. Whitmore, is clerk to Nahum Hall, knows the prisoner at the bar, and that in the latter end of May or beginning of June 1821 he came to Mr Hall's office for £25. Mr. Hall asked the prisoner if he wanted *that* money, and upon his answering that he did, Mr. Hall directed the witness to give it to him if there was so much in the chest, which the witness did. *Cross Examined.* About a week previous to this the prisoner borrowed eight dollars of Mr. Hall and returned them again. Sometime afterwards Mr. Hall said to the witness, that as the prisoner had not returned with the last money given to him, he was afraid he would not get it.

The case for the prosecution being declared closed, the Counsel for the prisoner, before entering on their defence, submitted to the Court whether, in the circumstances of the present case, it was necessary at all to do so. The circumstances of the present case resolved themselves into two questions, on either of which, if not satisfactorily answered, the prosecution must fail. First, has there been a forgery in the District of Montreal? and Second, has the bill in question been uttered in this District? Assuming, however, all those points as true, it is equally true that no evidence has been adduced in support of them. It is clear, that if a forgery was at all committed, it must have taken place at Berkshire or Derby, and it was stated by Reddington himself that Derby was on the other side of the lines. That established, it is plain that the forgery has been committed out of the District of Montreal, and done in the territories of the United States, consequently the prisoner must be discharged from being put upon his defence in so far, at least, as regards the point of *forgery*. As to the *uttering*, not a title of testimony has been adduced to prove it. It was put down by Coke himself, that the bare transmission of the instrument from one accomplice to the other, would not be an uttering, and supposing the delivery of the bill in the present instance by the prisoner to Reddington to be true, it could neither be proved nor conceived for a moment that the bill had been forged. It is therefore submitted, that there are no grounds for urging the prisoner to go upon his defence.

After some reply from the Attorney General, the Court observed, that it had no hesitation on the present question.—Whatever became of the forgery, or on which ever side of the lines it had been committed, there might be some doubt; but there was the strongest evidence of the *uttering* of the bill in question as a true bill, first at Longueil and subsequently at St. Johns, the prisoner knowing it to be a falsehood.

DEFENCE.

Peter Shearer.—Resides in Matilda in Upper Canada, and is a member of the Legislature of that Province. Matilda is situated opposite to Waddington, and the communication is frequent between the inhabitants of the two places. Witness has been brought up at Matilda, and is well acquainted with most of the people there. Knows Sealey, whose general character is bad on both sides of the water, and the witness is so personally acquainted with his character that he would not believe him upon his oath. *Cross Examined.* The two places alluded to are five miles separate. Witness has had much *difference* with Sealey, and said he would be a thorn in his side. Sealey lived in a house belonging to the witness but never paid him the rent, and is still due him fifty pounds.

Thomas Archibald.—Is a saddler at Waddington, and knows Sealey, whose general character is bad, and whom the witness would not believe on oath. *Cross Examined.* Had some disputes with Sealey, and struck him off his books.

Charles Huntoon.—Resides at Montreal, but was lately at Waddington, where Sealey's character is very bad. *Cross Examined.* Did not go to Waddington to ascertain Sealey's character, but having seen him in Montreal, he made some inquiry regarding him from curiosity. Witness was asked by Mr. Hall if he would not take a journey to Ogdensburg, and went there at the request of Hall. While on the journey he asked the witness Archibald to come to town and give evidence regarding Sealey's character, and could have brought fifty more to say the same thing with Archibald. The impression then is, that Sealey was concerned in the present transaction.

Isaac Hitchcock.—Resides in Montreal as a trader. Knows Mr. and Mrs. Reddington, and has known them since 1819. Witness kept a Dry Goods store opposite to Reddington's house. They are both very bad characters, and he would not believe either of them upon their oath. She would go any length for her husband, and he would go any length. *Cross Examined.* Witness had his victuals sent to him from Reddington's house. There was a law suit between witness and Reddington, and though he owed witness thirty pounds, he swore he owed him nothing. Witness had not this opinion of their character before he had dealings with them.

John Price.—Has kept a Grocery store in Montreal for five years, and is acquainted with Reddington and his wife. Tho' the character of the latter is not so good now as formerly, witness does not think she would take a false oath. Witness boarded in Reddington's house, and it had then a good character, though it afterwards turned out bad; and this was the reason why the witness left it. *Cross Examined.* It was when the prisoner came to Reddington's house that the witness "cleared out," and the prisoner was there taken with a large quantity of counterfeit notes.

Richard Hart.—Is High Constable of this District, and has known Mr. and Mrs. Reddington for years. When witness first became acquainted with them they bore a very good character, but it afterwards became very bad. The witness has reason to believe that Mrs. Reddington was in the knowledge of all the transactions now under investigation, and though he has grounds for disbelieving both her and her husband, yet it is hard to say whether he would believe them upon their oaths.

Mary Marson.—Knows Mrs. Reddington, and used to scrub and wash for her, and was once paid by her in four dollars which the witness could not get rid of in consequence of being bad. Witness was employed by Mrs. Reddington to pass some counterfeit bills for her, and was sent to the prisoner for money, and desired to say that if he did not give any Mrs. Reddington would keep him in prison for life, but did not get any, at which Mrs. Reddington was very angry, and said. He shall be very sorry for it, for I could say something that would keep him in jail for life.

Peter Holt.—Jailer, received Reddington into the jail in August 1821, and he was afterwards sent to the States. While in prison Mrs. Reddington used to call once every day on her husband, and after he was sent off witness heard her express some resentment against the prisoner at the bar. On one occasion he heard her say "She would do every thing she could to convict that ugly creature M'Goon, for he used them very ill." After this it would be very doubtful in the mind of the witness to believe her on oath. While in jail Reddington applied for books, but made no pretentions to religion, though he said he had been reading to the other prisoners. Would not believe Reddington upon oath.

Justus Smith.—Knows the prisoner and his father, and that the prisoner was engaged in trading in Cattle and Horses, but the witness never saw any large sums of money with him.

Elias Hathaway.—Knows William Reiley and saw him in June 1821, in Berkshire in the State of Vermont—saw a bill in Reily's possession, the amount being £15—saw the bill afterwards, but it was altered to £1500. Does not know what became of Reily. *Cross Examined.* Witness has seen the prisoner five times, and saw him in Durham, but had no particular conversation with him. Witness saw a bill altered on the other side of the lines, and saw it before and after it was altered—saw it after the ink was extracted and after the £1500 had been put in it. This happened in a little log house two miles on the other side of the lines, and there were several persons present at the time. The witness gave no information regarding this affair—"and why should I," said he, with the greatest sang froid, addressing himself to the Attorney General, "would you tell every thing you know?" For five weeks the witness has been living in Montreal, and resided before then at Sorel as a labourer. Saw Reilly and the prisoner together before and after the bill was altered. Being shewn the bill in question says, that it is like the bill which he saw altered, but it did not look so old as it presently does.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Christian Farnham.—Resides in the town of Madrid, and has known Sealey for 10 or 12 years. Had no dealings of consequence with him, but knows nothing against his character, and would believe him upon his oath. *Cross Examined.* Sealey's character is not good in the estimation of every one.

John Crawford.—Lives at Weddington, and has known Sealey for eight years—has had sundry dealings with him, and always found him an honest man, and would believe him upon his oath. *Cross Examined.* Sealey is considered dishonest by some people.

George Stanley.—Crier of the Court, knows Mary Marden a witness in this case, and found her a thief—she stole several pairs of shoes from the witness, in doing which he detected her. She is a loose and a bad character, and a very fit person to be employed where any villany was going on.

Benjamin Thatcher.—A former witness, knows the witness Hathaway, and that he is a bad character whom he would not believe upon his oath. Knows him to have been a horse-stealer, and conceives him to be a very fit person to be admitted to any place where a Forgery was going on, because he was a man who could be got to do any thing.

Jason C. Pierce.—Knows Hathaway, and that he is a bad character whom he would not believe upon oath.

Moses Hedge Gilbert.—Also, knows Hathaway, and that he is a very bad character.

We have already stated, that in this important case, the Jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

Counsel for the Crown Mr. Attorney General, Counsel for the prisoner Messrs. O'Sullivan and Grant.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

The new line packet ship *Hercules*, Capt. Gardner, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th of October. By this vessel the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, have received from their correspondents, regular files of Liverpool and London papers, and Lloyd's List of the latest dates.

The late hour at which our papers were received, has not left us time to make our customary summary; but we have given all the extracts for which we can find room.

Vessels from New-York were quarantined at Liverpool, until it could be ascertained that they were healthy.

The Dutchess of Newcastle died in childbed.

The new Lord Mayor, Alderman Fleming, was sworn into office on the 30th of October.

A new feature has been introduced into the transactions of the Stock Exchange by the permission of the committee to admit bargains in foreign securities. The Englishman of the 6th, says a degree of activity quite unexampled, is observable in almost every species of foreign security brought into the English market.

Capt John Jebb, of the Royal Horse Guards (formerly stationed in Canada) has been tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be discharged from the service. In consequence however of his long service, and good character, the King directed that he receive the value of his commissions.

Sir Francis Burdett paid a visit to Ilchester gaol, to congratulate Hunt upon his approaching liberation which was to take place on the 30th of Oct.

The most important intelligence, *to the people of this city*, that we can find in these papers, is, that *one half of the city of New York has been destroyed by fire!* The information was conveyed to Liverpool by a gentleman passenger in the *Hercules*, Capt. Gardiner, and was believed by the American Merchants in London, though not to the extent reported. [It is very well for the New Yorkers, that they have never heard of this melancholy and distressing news before.]

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The papers are filled with speculations upon the business that will probably come before the Congress of Sovereigns, assembling in Italy. Some of the papers call them the modern "Gentlemen of Verona." The London Courier strongly insinuates that the affairs of Spain will come under discussion.

The Paris dates are to the 8th of Oct, and those from the Frontiers of Spain to the 28th of Sept. The Royalist Junta of Navarre has submitted its powers to the Regency of Seo d'Urgel. It is said that the Royalist army of Biscay, has entered Navarre to combat the reinforcements sent to the Constitutional General Espinosa. The authorities of Seville have set a price upon the head of the Royalist Chief Zaldivar.

By the extracts from French papers, it will be seen that Berton, Col. Carron, and their accomplices, have been executed. The advocate for Carron, after his sentence, proceeded with all possible rapidity to Paris, to bring an appeal before the Court of Cassation; but he arrived too late, as the military tribunal who had revised his sentence, and confirmed it, in conformity with the military code, had directed his immediate execution.

IRELAND.

In this unhappy country, according to late accounts burnings. Burglaries and murders have, in the southern districts, again appeared. At Abbayfeale, the troops have thus early in the season been employed to scour the country for offenders, and have captured two of the Kerry incendiaries of Oct. 1821. The legal expedient of levying distress for rent has been *undermined*, rather than openly resisted, in the country of Limerick, by the practice of carrying off, or destroying at night, the cattle seized on behalf of the landlord during the day time.—In the very suburbs of Cork, a clergyman's house was attacked on Sunday morning, the 29th ult. at one o'clock, and a faithful servant barbarously murdered. The assassins escaped. Thus it seems that neither the gibbet, nor the bayonet, nor famine, nor pestilence, are efficient preventives of crime in that country.

GREECE.

We find if any thing that can be depended on, with regard to the affairs of the Greeks. Vienna papers to the 25th of Sept. and Constantinople to the 7th, had been received. No certain accounts had reached Constantinople of state of affairs in the Morea, subsequent to the operations of Chourschid Pacha, in July; but there were reports of the victories said to have been gained by the Greeks in the following month, and of which we have already inserted various statements from other quarters. On the 20th a considerable train of artillery, with a large supply of ammunition departed for Erzerum. In that quarter the Persians have recently obtained considerable advantages over the Turkish troops, commanded by Jelaladdin Pacha. These advantages are the consequence of the defection of Selim Pacha, a Kurdish rebel, who, on the condition of receiving his pardon, had promised to join the Turkish army with 15,000 men, but who, instead of fulfilling his engagement, went over to the Persians. Twenty-four Janissaries had been executed at Constantinople for burning houses and committing depredations.

British Stocks Oct. 9.—The last quotations were the following:—Red. Ann. shut—Consols, 82 1 8; ditto for Acct. 82 1 8 buyers; ditto for November, 82 1 a 5 8; Four per Cents. shut; New ditto 101 7-8 102; Exchequer Bills, 5s. 6s. premium; India Bonds, 55s 56s premium.

Corn Exchange, Oct 9.—No arrivals of any grain since Monday, yet the Wheat trade was very dull this morning prices may be quoted the same as on last Monday.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Oct. 9.

[*From the Mercury of the 11th.*]

Ashes, U. S. fresh Pot 44s a 45s.; Montreal, new, 36s. 6d a 37s.; do stained and crusted, 30s. a 33s.; U. S. Pearl, 47s. a 48s.; Montreal, do. 42s. a 42s. 6d.

American Flour, sweet, in bond, 29s. a 30s. per Bbl.; New in bond, 30s. a 32s. 6d.; sour, out of bond, 31s. a 33s.

France.—On the 30th ult. the birth of his highness the Duke de Bordeaux, was celebrated at Paris. The august infant, in his uniform of Colonel of the Garde Royale, manœuvred that celebrated corps. How delightful for les braves of Austerlitz of Jena, of Friedland, and of Leipzic, to find themselves commanded by a Prince full twenty-four months of age! How the grim features of the soldier of the old guard must have relaxed upon this memorable occasion!—and there are still many of those renowned fellows, who may be easily distinguished by their crosses, their grey hairs, beards, and mustachios, and by the chevrons, on their coats, which proclaim that they have served from 10 to 30 years.

The Fanny transport, Lieut. Coates, Agent is arrived from Quebec, which she left on the 4th of September; she brought home Lieut. Busby, R. N. Twelve warrant officers, and ten shipwrights, reduced from the service on the Lakes. Also Ensign Geddes, and twenty five of the Royal Staff Corps, from Montreal. His Majesty's frigate Athol, Captain Bourchier, had arrived at Quebec from Jamaica, with 490,000 dollars on board.—Capt. Bourchier sailed from Halifax on the 25th August.

The excellent effects of the treading mill have been fully evinced in Southwark, whereon Thursday the 12th inst. was a maiden session, there being no charge whatever in the whole five parishes, in consequence of which the gaol was thrown open. A wonderful diminution of crime, especially of felonies, has taken place wherever these mills have been erected, and they are, of course, becoming very general throughout the country.

GAMESTERS.—Another lot of gamesters were brought to this Office on Saturday morning. They were apprehended at the "minor *hell*," No. 10, King street, St. James's square, and seemed for the most part to be H. P. *Subs.*, K. B. C.'s, idle haberdashers, and others of that *caste*, with a few *veteran legs*, to make up the assortment; in all, about two dozen; and a precious figure they did cut! huddled together before the bench with their unshaved chins, uncombed locks, rueful cravats, & yard long faces—many of them shuddering, no doubt, in anticipation of a long month's exercise in the *Cold bath round about.* Their fears were vain, however, for as they were not actully "taken in the manner," the *rogue and vagabond* clause of the new Act could not be brought to bear upon them; and so, for this time, they escaped scot free. Had they been caught in the fact not even the *gentlemanship*, to which they all laid claim would have saved them from joining the worthies at the *mill*, with their "Here we go up up, up, &c.

The officers gave a very ludicrous account of their capture: the warrant was directed to James John Smith, and he was assisted by Ruthven and Salmon, with a strong party of the patrol. It was ten o'clock on Friday night when they commenced their operations, by endeavouring to gain admission by stratagem; and finding this impossible they resorted to physical force; but the place was so strongly barricadoed, door within door, that upwards of a quarter of an hour elapsed before any practicable breach could be effected; and when at length they gained the citadel they found the garrison had deserted. There was the *rouge et noir* table, with a few R. N. cards, two or three prickers, one scraper, and an empty pool; but all the rest of the treasure had been carried off; nor was there either a rook or pigeon to be seen—except one melancholy wight who sat there trying to read a newspaper, just to show how philosophically he could bear the *plucking* he had received a few minutes before. He said he did not *bolt* along with the rest, because he had been *cleaned out* (to the tune of £60.) and having nothing left to lose, he scorned to fly.

The officers began a strict search through the premises for the runaways, and, as our readers are aware with considerable success.

Some they found under the beds in the upper rooms and pulled them out by the legs; others were crept into their beds with their clothes on and were pretending to be *fast asleep*; some were closeted chin deep in foul linen; one or two were ingloriously concealed in the coal hole, and three where huddled together in "a little lonely place in the back yard;" but it is supposed that many made their escape through the intricate passage of *Tallow hall*, with which No. 10 is said to have a secret communication.

We have already said that nothing could be made of the prosecution when the matter came before the Magistrate, inasmuch as there was no *direct evidence* to show that any of the parties were actually playing; neither was there any proof of the proprietorship of the concern; though the officers said they had no doubt but that it belonged to one *Davies*, a Jew.

Messrs Alley and *Adolphus* attended for the prisoners, and *Mr. Hamon* for the prosecution, but there was little said on either side; for the informer had evidently been brought off; and so—after the magistrate (G. R. Minshull, Esq) had again repeated his determination of putting the Vagrant Act in force against delinquents of this kind, wherever they were caught at play the whole lot was discharged, and they departed—some to repent, and others to qualify themselves more completely for the *mill.*

Further details of the Ceremony at Calvary, Thursday, September 19th.

The Missionaries of France had announced, that the procession of the Cross should be followed by the re-establishment of the Brotherhood of the Cross, erected August 20, 1645. The Brotherhood was dispersed at that recent epoch when the hermits of Calvary were torn from their asylum, when the sacred vessels were broken and the pilgrims massacred, and the sacred place of the Cross was converted into a kiosque for amusement.—On Thursday this spot, restored by the piety of the Monarch to its venerable and primitive destination, displayed a religious spectacle of great interest.

The Archbishop of Arles, surrounded by several Bishops, thirty *Curés*, and two hundred Ecclesiastics, solemnly officiated; the altar, 40 feet high, surrounded by large banks, occupied by the Clergy, was entirely covered with garlands of flowers; it rose like a hill above a multitude of more than 60,000 people who crowded round it. From 700 to 800 soldiers, many officers, Magistrates, and persons in the first ranks of society, were present.

Le Chant des Cantiques rose first to heaven. M. l'Abbe de Forbin Jonson pronounced a moving discourse on the Cross; he then explained to the numerous auditors the motives for assembling, and the Statutes of the Brotherhood of the Cross.

The King, at the request of the Missionaries, has granted them, said the Abbe, all the ruins, and they have not retreated from the grand work of again restoring them to splendour—*Dominus providebit.* Faithful worshipers of the Cross, you are come here to accomplish the views of providence. Seven thousand Christians immediately precipitated themselves at the foot of the Cross, and were inscribed in the Brotherhood amidst cries of "*Vive la Croix!*" "*Vivent les Bourbons!*" Tears were abundantly shed. The procession commenced, attended by affecting music, and accompanied with pious songs; it passed over a road strewed with flowers, through triumphal arches, prepared by the faithful as in the days of the primitive church. The *labarum* or standard of the Cross, was carried by veterans, who, covered with glory, came to-day to offer sacrifices to the glory of the God of peace.

The benediction of the Cross terminated the day.—Happy are the days which unite more than 60,000 souls in the same thought—that of doing good.

Journal des Debats.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 21st Nov. 1822.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to issue a Commission under the Great Seal, appointing His Excellency Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, K. C. G. The Honorable H. W. Ryland, The Honourable John Stewart, Esquire, The Honourable William Smith, and L. Foy, Esquire, Commissioners for the management of the Estates formerly belonging to the late order of Jesuits in this Province.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has also been pleased to appoint James Mitchell, junr. Esquire, Advocate Attorney, Proctor, Solicitor and Counsel in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province, and Charles Maxime Defoy, gentleman, a Notary Public for this Province.

The proclamation published this day calls the Provincial Legislature together for the Dispatch of Business on Friday the 10th day of January next.

The use of Steam boats in towing vessels was recently made trial on this river. The New Swiftsure sailed from Montreal with the Brig Neptune of 170 tons on Sunday morning last and arrived at Quebec on Tuesday Evening, stopping during the night. Had this manner of bringing down the vessel not been resorted to she probably would have been forced to winter in this country. No doubt this certain manner of coming down from Montreal will occasionally be of considerable advantage. *Gaz.*

The David Shaw, from Quebec, was abandoned at sea. *Mer.*

An error was made in stating the number of emigrants arrived at this port in our last number, it ought to have been 10,471 being 1,312 more than last year.

The tonnage employed in the trade last year was 102,786, in this year it amounts to 145,942 being 43,156 tons more. *Gaz.*

The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1822.

A recent arrival at New York brings English Papers to the 11th of Octr. such extracts from which as our friends of the Commercial Advertiser had time to make we have copied from their Columns; they will be found, however, to contain little of an interesting character.

We insert at length the interesting trial of Morrell M'Goon for forgery; and though we impeach not the verdict of the Jury by which he was acquitted, we yet deem it requisite that the particular attention of the public should be directed to the details of the case, in order that they may as much as possible be on their guard against a description of persons who are daily practising upon their carelessness or credulity in passing of forged notes.

We copy the following delectable MORCEAU from a paper called "the York Observer," which we are sure, our Readers will estimate as its merits in style and composition deserve; it is but right, however, to state that this paper is little read, and less regarded.

"We rejoice to find, that the District of London has taken her station amongst the independent Districts of the Province. She has given a death blow to the despotic scorpions of Montreal. The people are to a man, determined to resist the atrocious measure of enslavement."

The Weather.—We have, for the last few days, been visited by heavy falls of Snow and keen frosts; from which we may infer that the winter has completely set in.

Owing to a continuance of Easterly winds, it is much to be feared that the vessels, which recently left this city for Europe, will be compelled to winter in this country. Since the arrival of the Steam Boat Malsham, yesterday, we have been informed that the *Tolson* had been seen within a few miles of Quebec, on Sunday last, and that the *Noah*, *Thistle*, and *John and Sarah*, had been seen below the lake on the evening of the same day—the wind has since continued unfavourable.

UNION MEETING.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Hatley, held at the house of Captain Wm Evannis, in the village of Charleston, in said Township, on THURSDAY the 21st Instant, pursuant to public notice for the purpose of devising measures in relation to the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada it was unanimously resolved, after due deliberation that the said meeting does concur in the several Resolutions unanimously adopted, by the Inhabitants of the Township of Stanstead, and which are as follows:—

1st. *Resolved.*—That the situation of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in respect of each other and the geographical position of both are such as to render their union under one Legislature essential for their mutual improvement.

2d. *Resolved.*—That the inhabitants and Legislature of Upper Canada being of British birth and origin while a great majority of the Representatives of Lower Canada is composed of members of French origin of anti-commercial principles and desirous of remaining a separate and a French people, must give rise to distrust and jealousies while the Legislatures of the two provinces continue distinct, and must prevent the adoption of measures necessary to ensure their common prosperity and to render both useful members of the great British family.

3d. *Resolved.*—That the inhabitants of Lower Canada are divided into two portions, one of British birth or origin and the other of French descent distinguished by difference of language and dissimilarity of ideas upon matters of civil and political import which seriously injure the prosperity of the latter province.

4th. *Resolved.*—That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that such distinctions, should cease and that measures should be adopted for gradually amalgamating the whole population into one mass, with sentiments and feelings corresponding with their duties as British subjects.

5th. *Resolved.*—That the Townships of Lower Canada constituting in extent the greatest portion of the Province and inhabited solely by persons of British birth or origin, who know no other language than their native English, have *de facto* no representation in the provincial assembly and are debarred from other Civil rights to which they have a just claim and which they would enjoy in every other British Colony.

6th. *Resolved.*—That the neglect of the Provincial Assembly of this Province in affording a due participation to the Townships or English Lower Canada in representation and other civil rights can only be accounted for from the foreign aspect of the Legislature of this country and their consequent aversion to the progress of English establishments on the waste lands of the Crown.

7th. *Resolved.*—That the existing political state of Lower Canada has operated as a great discouragement to its settlement by British emigrants, and that in consequence out of the many thousands who annually arrive in the province, only a few individuals have taken up their abode here, while many thousands are thereby annually induced to remove into the United States.

8th. *Resolved.*—That unless some means are adopted to give a due representation to the territory and population of the Townships and to unite the two provinces of Canada, the discouragement to the settlement of British emigrants will continue and encrease, the industry of the Townships will be rendered useless, both to the Province and to the mother country, and the present inhabitants will have in view the distressing prospect that this colony protected and reared up at the expense of Britain, may ultimately serve to perpetuate a foreign and a hostile nation instead of becoming in after ages a representative of the great British family.

9th. *Resolved.*—That in the opinion of this meeting the result alluded to is the more to be apprehended from the circumstance of a part of the population of this Province of foreign origin having lately assumed the name of a nation, an assumption inconsistent with colonial duty and with the rights of the other inhabitants of the country and incompatible with a just subordination to the parent state and the future and ultimate prosperity and safety of the adjoining British Colonies.

10th. *Resolved.*—That the Union of the Provinces and the adoption of the English language as the language of the legislature would encourage and advance the settlement thereof amalgamate its discordant population and ultimately render them one people united in feelings and institutions as they are in interest.

11. *Resolved.*—That when admitted to a fair participation in the colonial assembly, the Townships would anxiously endeavor to coalesce with the rest of the population of the Province without distinctions of any kind, and to evince in future as they have done by their deeds in time past their sincere loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's government and to Great Britain, the land of their forefathers.

12th. *Resolved.*—That to promote the desirable object of the union of the Provinces and thereby to secure the rights of all persons of British birth or origin in Canada, it is necessary that Petitions be presented to the two houses of the Imperial Parliament to represent the deep and vital interest which the present population and future British emigrants have in that measure, and to pray for its adoption.

After having adopted the above resolutions of the inhabitants of Stanstead, the said meeting at Hatley resolved as follows:—

1st. *Resolved.*—That a Committee of Seven persons be now named to prepare the said Petition, and to correspond with the Committees appointed at Stanstead and Montreal, for the attainment of the desired object.

2d. *Resolved,* That the said Committee do consist of John Weston, William Evannis, William Ritchie, Robert Vincent, Ebenezer Bacon, Chester Horey, and Alexander Ogood.

Wm RITCHIE, Secretary.

Charleston, 21st November, 1822.

Birth.

At Lachine, yesterday morning, the wife of John Finley, Esq. of a daughter.

Died.

On Sunday Morning last, Pierre Ignace Daiellbout, Esq. Sieur de Peregny.

Sales at Auction

BY STEWART & W. SPRAGG,

This Day WEDNESDAY, 27th November,

20 PIECES 5-4 Bleached Sheetings,
60 Pieces Salempores,
50 Do Loom Shitings,
1 Hhd. assorted Hosiery.
1 Case Checks.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Calicoes Shawls Bandannoes, Cambrics Muslins, Sheetings, Bombazetts, &c.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

S. & W. SPRAGG.

November 27th 1822.

Sales at Auction.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE SALE OF SPIRITS, RUM, & Muscovado Sugar.

IS postponed until FRIDAY next the 29th instant, when will be Sold,—On a Credit of 4 Months — at the Subscribers New Stores, Corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets:—

54 Puns Strong Leward Island Rum,
20 do. do. Jamaica Spirits,
10 Hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
20 do. Molasses.

With other articles, the whole without reserve.

Sale at ONE o'Clock.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Montreal, 27th Nov. 1822.

Will be sold, at the Subscribers Auction Room, On SATURDAY next 30th Instant,

LADIES Elegant Fur Bonnetts, Muffs Tippets and Gloves, Gentlemens Fur Caps and Mittens,

With an Assortment of Fur Trimmings.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Nov 27 1822

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS DIAPERS, &c. &c.

BY AUCTION.

Will be Sold at the Auction Room of the Subscribers on SATURDAY, 30th Instant,

294 Elegant Damask Table Cloths, assorted sizes patterns, and qualities,
25 ps Bird Eye Diapers,
40 ditto Sheeting
35 Elegant Robe Patterns,

The above articles belonging to the Estate of a person deceased, will be Sold without reserve.

Sale at ONE o'Clock precisely.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Montreal, 23d. Nov. 1822. A. d. S.

CLOTHS, FLUSHINGS, FLANNELS &c. &c.

WILL be sold at the Subscribers Auction Room, on Monday the 2d December 1822, and following days, for the benefit of the Shippers and others concerned a choice assortment of Superfine, Fine & Coarse Cloths, Plains, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths, Flushings, Flannels, Carpeting &c.

—ALSO—

A General assortment of Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods with other articles.

CONDITIONS.

Purchasers to the Amount of £25 .... Cash
£25 to £50.... 2 Months
£50 to £100.. 3 Months
£100 & upwards 4 Months

Furnishing the brokers approved Endorsed Notes.

Sale each day at 10 o'clock.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Montreal, 23d Nov 1822.

The Subscribers Have Received on Sale.

10 Pipes L. P. Teneriffe
4 Hogsheads do.
8 Qr Casks do.

C. DALRYMPLE & Co.

26 Nov. 1822. 3 wks

MRS W. WEST,

HAS the Honour to inform the Ladies, and Gentlemen of Montreal and its Vicinity that her

FIRST PUBLIC BALL,

Will take place, On MONDAY December 2,

At her Residence 22 St Francois Xavier Street, near the Bank of Canada,—Tickets to be had of Mrs. West only.

Nov. 27 1822. 2 ins w & s

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

5 CASKS Doctors, Phials and 7 do. Glauber Salts,

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash.

COURTNEY RAVENHILL.

St. Lawrence Suburb,

Montreal, November 2. 1822. 2—o

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

FOR Sale on reasonable terms, First Class Pew No. 166, in the Gallery, and No. 54, Second Class on the first aisle. Apply to

GEORGE B. WILLARD.

Montreal, 14th Sept. 1822. tf

TO BE LET,

TWO well furnished Rooms, in a private house in St. Marie Street, Quebec Suburb. Enquiry to be made to Louis Leny, Shoe-maker, or at this office

Montreal, Nov. 13th, 1822.

WANTED,

A COOK AND NURSE, FOR THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Oct 19, 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be had of the

SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTION,

PRICE ONE SHILLING & THREE PENCE,

Rules and Regulations

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

At his Store No. 2. Quebec Suburb,

a Choice Collection of VOCAL and

CHURCH MUSIC BOOKS,

of the latest editions direct from Glasgow.

JOHN TURNER

Montreal, 30th Oct. 1822 2 ins. w-s