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To the Editor of the Aberdeen Chronicle.

LETTERS ON ARCHITECTURAL IMPROVEMENTS. SIR.—To the enlightened part of the community, in a seat of Learning, that has to boast of two Universities, it is unnecessary to dilate on the fame it may acquire, by its genius and talent in the Fine Arts; or on their general utility and importance, in illustrating Science, Literature, and Philosophy.

The public spirit of the inhabitants of Aberdeen has long been acknowledged. In ancient times, it displayed itself in deeds of arms, and heroic devotion. Not many years ago, it took the lead in the cause of justice, liberty, and truth; more recently, in matters of internal and civil Government, its inhabitants have shewn themselves the true descendants of the ancient Aberdonians. They are proverbially attached to their native place, and therefore feelingly alive to all the sources of that attachment in its respectability, honour and liberality of mind, as well as in the literary productions, and warlike achievements of those whom it has produced.

To that public spirit, I now beg leave to point out an object intimately connected with the subject of my former letters; which by opening the way to Genius, may add to the springs, and retain, as well as increase, the streams of local attachment. There is not at present in existence, at Aberdeen, any proper means of study for rising genius, in Painting and Sculpture. From my own experience, I am enabled to state, that had there been only a very few casts from the Antique, in any public building there, the opportunity of drawing from these would have saved at least ten years of my life, as to advancement in Art, and as we are always ready to find excuses for our own imbecility, I have sometimes flattered myself, that I should not, in that case, have continued to follow the humble department, which I now profess, but have aimed at a higher class of Art. If therefore the sum even of 100 Guineas were subscribed, to purchase such casts from celebrated statues and busts, these would afford every advantage possessed by Wilkie, before he burst on the world adding a lustre to the name of Scotland, by his extraordinary talents. To add one word more would be superfluous.

The only difficulty is to find a proper place wherein to deposit these, and it may at this moment, be easily removed. I am therefore prompted to press the subject on the attention of those who feel the difference between mind and matter. No art or science is more intimately connected with, or more indebted to the Fine Arts than Surgery, from the illustration it receives, by means of Painting and Engraving; while Surgery in return affords the knowledge of Anatomy, without which in a most minute and familiar acquaintance with the bones and muscles, these Arts can never arrive at excellence. I would suggest therefore that in the construction of the Surgeons' Hall, now in contemplation, there should be reserved in the Theatre, to be lighted no doubt from the roof, a certain number of niches, to be occupied first by Anatomical Figures, of which there are several celebrated examples, cast from dissected bodies; and secondly, by such antique statues as are most useful, both to the Artist and the Surgeon, placed on pedestals that may admit of their being turned round in all directions, for the purpose of study, or demonstration.

The Architect would of course bring the light judiciously on these, since to enable him to do so he no doubt possesses a competent knowledge of Painting and Sculpture, Arts so necessary to his own. The sister Arts not only constitute the decoration of his buildings, but can alone lay the foundation of a good taste, by enabling him to ascertain general principles of composition and effect. In confirmation of what is here stated, it is only necessary to add, that the most celebrated Painters and Sculptors have been equally distinguished as Architects, Mathematicians, Men of Learning, Poets and Musicians.

The formation of an Academy of the Fine Arts at Aberdeen, under any other circumstances, could not reasonably be expected for many years to come, from the great expense of erecting, or renting a suitable building. It is now however within the grasp of its inhabitants, and as this grasp is said to be firm in other matters, I do hope it will not be less so, where its Genius is concerned, and from which so much honour may so easily be acquired.

Should this object be carried into effect, I would recommend that a limited subscription of One Guinea be adopted. In that case I beg leave to begin with that of,

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

London, April 14, 1810.

For the Canadian Spectator.

VERITAS TOTA (Continued from No. 37.)

In your paper of Wednesday, Veritas begins by complaining of certain windings in which, he says, it were an endless task to follow me. I believe he has here stated a fact. There are in my paper one or two windings to which, as to a labyrinth, he would not readily find a clue. I need mention but one the exit of which must have puzzled him. I asked him to explain how, if his interpretation of the canon was right, the Assembly could grant permission to do that which was contrary to a standing law of the body. He has kept clear of this winding, and I think wisely,

"Ne labyrinthis et finibus egredientem
Tecti frustretur uentricibus error."

The remainder of his paper is, strange to tell, a mere dilution of two contradictory assumptions; the one, that cis-atlantic ordination is contrary to statute—a proposition which, so far from being proved or provable by him, nothing but a total change in the current acceptation of words could warrant the act permitting in the plainest terms, as I have already shown, ordination abroad,—the other, is the absurdity above noticed, that the Assembly could grant a dispensation to violate its own acts according to Veritas' interpretation of them! The dark ages seem to have come back upon us. The highest church authority decrees a thing to be wrong, then gives a dispensation to do the wrong! We are told, too, something about the "spirit of the law" in opposition to the letter, then the letter is no longer a guide to the meaning, and it is vain to employ words to convey that meaning. What then is the medium through which it is to be understood? This is another "winding" which Veritas will be averse to explore.

Veritas, doubtless imagined, that to demand the names of those whom I had asserted to have been received into the church after ordination abroad, and to require me to show that they were parallel cases to the one in question, would be to nonplus me; rightly judging that unlike him, I would scruple to publish without the previous consent of the persons, names which might expose me to their displeasure, or if I got over this difficulty, that my memory or my knowledge might not be sufficient to state all the peculiarities of their case. Here, thought he, is an insurmountable quibble—*Je triomphe!* But this small gratification he shall not have. I would indeed offer two valid reasons, for not satisfying the demand. 1st. I do not see how he that never consents to prove his own assumptions, in cases where from their apparent absurdity, nothing but the most positive evidence could establish them, can justly call upon another for proof, where the information required is such that it is a reproach to one setting up for a Doctor in law not to know it. 2dly. My case does not depend for support upon the establishment of this fact. It was enough for my purpose to prove, as I have done, that the words of the act allow of ordination abroad. After this shewing that he called for that to which he had no lawful claim, I proceed to give voluntarily the proof required, by referring him to Doctor Findlay's letter already quoted, which says, "there is no doubt ordination in Canada will be recognized by the Church at home," and would take leave to ask, whether a case more completely parallel can be given, and whether he thinks the learned and pious Doctor would have expressed himself in such positive terms, if he had not known that laws and precedents supported him? Another paragraph in the Doctor's letter shews what he understood by the term "bonds of the Church." He is particular in stating that ordination of a licentiate only of the establishment would be sustained, and then quotes the act of 1799, "that no probationer, who has obtained a licence without the bonds of this Church, or who has not obtained a licence from some Presbytery of this Church, shall be held qualified," &c. &c. He continues, "agreeable to this enactment, a Mr. John Brown, who was licensed by the Presbytery of the Burgher Associate Synod here, declared to them his resolution to leave them, and wishes to become a probationer of the Establishment Church. He is now a candidate for a licence from the Presbytery of Glasgow, and in consequence of their signification of their will to him, he hath been enrolled with me this Session, and delivered two exercises, that the way may be paved for receiving licence." Observe, "agreeable to this enactment" this person left the dissenting Church from which he now found that he could not be translated, by ordination, to the Establishment, and became a candidate for a licence with the latter Church. Can there be better evidence of the fact, that the Act applied to dissenters, not to the Clergy of the Establishment in other Countries?

We are told that intimation of the Ordination here was sent to Scotland two years ago, and that no confirmation of it has been received; that this confirmation was necessary to legalize what was illegal; that the Association and the person ordained owe reparation to the public &c. (there are many more "great swelling words of vanity" which, as they but beat the air, need not be noticed) to all which but one answer is required, that the transmission of these papers was a mere Act of courtesy to the Church at home from her officers abroad; that confirmation of the ordination has not been urged, else it might have been obtained; that until the expected full recognition of the Church by the government at home, and the consequent extension of the Church's jurisdiction to this Country, confirmation is not necessary;—unless, indeed, the incumbent were, in the interim, to receive a call to Scotland, in which case a personal application upon his return thence, would soon procure it.

Upon the whole, the annals of controversy do not exhibit a more complete failure to establish the position with which he so confidently set out, than that experienced by Veritas.

A word upon some other irrelevant matter introduced into these papers.

We are told that a certain Rev. Gentleman had a plume which once nodded on his brow, but which, through the kind offices of Veritas, had been plucked from its seat.—I believe something like an accolade occurred between the two persons; but the result, through that lapse of memory which often betrays Veritas into mistakes, has not been faithfully recorded; for the blushing honours of Veritas have disappeared, while those of his brother still grace his person.

It is not true that Veritas unmasked was reported to the Association for the mere intimation of his private opinion regarding the ordination. Had he done only this, no notice would have been taken of it. But he proclaimed the opinion through the streets, accompanied by the most indecorous railings of the body. These he found it afterwards convenient to deny when before them, and defied the reporter to prove, which, however, the latter did by a variety of witnesses. I am at a loss to conceive why another Revd. gentleman (who by moving in another sphere was not crossing his path) should have been singled out for special notice by Veritas, except it be

that every one whose private virtues, or public usefulness, render him an acquisition to the community must of necessity incur his displeasure. This gentleman was, it seems, ordained in a distant part of Scotland. What is the difference, I would be glad to know, between ordination there and ordination in the capital? No doubt Veritas thinks an Edinburgh ordination paramount to any other. Were it worth my while, I could prove ordination in Botany Bay to be as good.

Veritas would fain have it believed that the Clergymen of the Association are they who dictate or write the articles in your paper. His spies, if faithful to their trust, could have informed him, that these "reverend persons, holding in sovereign contempt his anonymous slanders, have been constantly averse to any notice being taken of them.

The body, he says, censured and threatened him for using Watt's Psalms. This is not correctly stated. He had previously hinted (that, too, not in the most respectful manner) an intention of becoming a member of the body. He was told a reply (what they had a right to tell him, and what any other body, whether clerical or lay, would have told him) that if he meant to join them, he must conform to the rules the Association had prescribed for itself, one of which was, that the version of the Psalms used by the Church of Scotland should alone be used by each member in his Church. They had no right (and they knew it) to order him to do so, but they could and did say, unless you observe our rules you can not be one of us. This simple intimation he took in mighty dudgeon to be sure. It had been a pity, indeed, but that six or eight persons had submitted to, and consented to receive the law from one, and that one a stranger, of whom or whose character they knew nothing, or next to nothing. He uses, I find, the circumstance of being a stranger as an argument against the body for what they did. How ungentle to a stranger says he! But he ought to know that, until a protracted debate gave him equal privileges with those who have preceded him in the country, and qualify him by extended information to act the part of a censor, it is expected of a stranger, that he observe decorum in his demeanor, and show respect for the established order of things, otherwise he exposes himself to merited obloquy and ridicule. The stranger that expects hospitality should manifest a becoming deference for those who are to make him the object of it.

Veritas says, that a certain Clergyman, when in Nova Scotia, did apply for ordination, but that the Ministers there thought they could not legitimately exercise the function. This, if true, would only prove that these reverend persons knew as little of the privileges they enjoyed as Veritas, which I can hardly believe. But I ask Veritas if the following be not the real state of the case.—Ordination was asked pursuant to a call from a congregation which had always been of that body of dissenters called Relief; that the Ministers replied that so long as the people continued dissenters, and did not in a formal manner profess themselves members of the Church of Scotland, they could not proceed to ordain; and that this answer the applicant for ordination took in high dudgeon, (as he has since done elsewhere equally "legitimate" replies) and proclaimed the Ministers as wrong doers?

V. T.

STEPHENANA.
Mr. Plunkett's speech, on Sir Francis Burdett's motion is regarded as a prodigy in Parliamentary annals.—His real excellence excited the astonishment of thorough judges of argument and eloquence; its visible, irrepressible effect upon a crowded House, expelled the dullest adversary of Emancipation.

One extraordinary oration has been pronounced worthy of Bacon himself. It was in answer to objections founded upon the history of the Catholics in the times of the Reformation, and was to this effect:—

"History, Sir, not enlightened by philosophy, is not better than an old sinning. Instead of a guide to instruct, she becomes a swindler to impose bare money. She presents coin of right denominations indeed, but of no value."

This striking combination of logic and illustration would shine even among the philosophical maxims of my Lord Verulam.

Lord Vanebo, (son of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe,) and the Hon. W. S. Lancelotti (son of the Earl of Harwood,) took their seats determined to vote against the motion; they heard Mr. Plunkett, and they voted for it.

The honourable W. Elliot took his seat, prepared to deliver a speech in opposition to the motion; he heard Mr. Plunkett, and suppressed the speech. It was with difficulty he took time to consider whether he should vote for the measure.

The accomplished Attorney-General.
Being a man professionally tied,
With all his faculties elsewhere applied,
could not, of course surrender, or capitulate, and, therefore, felt the necessity of shutting the gates against the propositions of the besieger. It is one of the cruellest necessities of professional war. His intrepid & less vulnerable colleague was extremely alarmed, even to the loss of

That sunshine of the breast,
which belongs to his academic character.

Since this memorable display, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Plunkett are familiar and friendly as brothers.

Sir Thomas Letbridge fled amazed, and was with great difficulty rallied and spirited up to say "No," to the question.

Mr. O'Connell was affected to passionate excess, by the reason, truth, strength of argument, and ardour of manner which distinguished every period of this incomparable speech. When shaking hands with Sir Francis Burdett, after the debate was over, he gave expression to his admiration of Mr. Plunkett, and wept like a child.

These are proud laurels, nor will they fade with changes of times and politics. They have been reared in the best atmosphere of our earthly globe, and have been awarded for the best services which a good citizen can render to his country. The House of Lords ought to have been at the bar of the Commons to hear this speech. It is at least to be hoped that the Right Honourable Gentleman will give it to the public, and let my Lord Eldon and the Lords Spiritual have the benefit of contemplating the mortal remains of this animated, inspired oration.

G. GOSPIN.

JURY CONSOLIDATION BILL.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

We have frequently had occasion to express our strongest satisfaction, that the present Ministry had applied themselves to the reduction into order, and to the abridgement in magnitude, of that vast complicated mass, which now constitutes the Statute Law of the kingdom. This branch of our laws composes about forty-seven close printed volumes, of nearly a thousand pages each, and we believe, that forty out of the forty-seven are occupied with the Acts passed in the reign of George III. The statutes of our thirty kings, preceding George III. occupy seven volumes only, of which four contain the statutes since the Revolution; the other three, the statutes down to Henry VIII. We are here, indeed, speaking from memory, but we know that we are nearly exact. Now, in the immense body of Acts contained in the forty volumes of George III., we believe that at least one half the statutes are what the lawyers term *in pari materia*, that is to say, all relating to the same subject, or parts of it,—some of them adding, some amending, some explaining, some repealing altogether, and some in part. It is therefore evident, that any operation, which should bring all these Acts together, and omit their tautology, must necessarily have two effects,—the first, that of bringing the whole law of a subject into one point and place for reference; and secondly, that of abridging and reducing the Statute Book by at least one half.

Such is the principle of the Consolidation of Acts of Parliament, which Ministers have now undertaken, and upon which they have already effected so much. In the week now concluded, we have to call the attention of our readers to another of these useful Acts,—the Consolidation of all the Jury Statutes. Upon this subject it appears that there are no less than eighty-five statutes scattered through the boundless wilderness of the "Acts and Statutes of the Kingdom." The subject of Mr. Peel's proposed Act, is, therefore, to repeal all these in one clause, and condense all their useful enactments in one short Act; at the same time adding such improvements as the progress of constitutional knowledge seems to require and recommend.

It is, indeed, not the least value of these Consolidation Acts, that, by the revision of the law which they compel, they at once instruct the Parliament, the People, and the Ministers, in the existing law, and afford the opportunity of supplying its deficiencies, and of correcting its absurdities. It is incredible how many absurd laws have been allowed to retain their place in the Statute Book, and for no other reason, than because no one has deemed it his business to propose their repeal. For example, we all remember the case of Abraham Thornton, in which the time of the Courts was occupied for many days in discussing the absurd jargon of the old law of wager of battle. It is now, moreover, not three years since, upon a similar old law, a man was hanged at Newmarket for poisoning a race horse, and till within the last two or three years there have been frequent victims to the Black Act; in all its parts. The truth is, that, whilst these laws exist, the Judges must acknowledge them, and that in the vast multitude of law trials they will sometimes be most imprudently acted upon. It is not, therefore, true that such laws are merely a dead letter. They frequently continue past errors beyond their natural life, infect the spirit of the age, and, above all, cramp the minds of the Judges. We may most of us remember, when Washington, a hop merchant, was most grievously fined and imprisoned for a crime, now deemed impossible, of engrossing the hop market; and when Lord Kenyon stated, on the bench, that the law ought to be strenuously executed against all monopolers of all kinds.

So much as to the utility of these consolidation laws; first, as repealing old Acts; secondly, as condensing the law, and bringing it all to one point and place; and thirdly, as affording the opportunity for revision and amendment. As to this latter point, so far as respects the subject before us, Mr. Peel, it appears proposes to introduce three principal amendments in the Jury Law as it now exists.

The first of these is in the mode of summoning common juries. Hitherto, juries have been summoned by the petty constable; hereafter, the list is to be made out, and the Persons summoned, by the churchwardens and overseers, a more respectable class of men, and more above any motive of interest.

A second amendment is in the extension of the qualification of special jurors. Under the existing law, no persons but esquires are qualified to serve on special juries, and the consequence is, that bankers, merchants, and immense capitalists in wholesale trades, have hitherto always been excluded. Mr. Peel proposes that all these classes of persons shall be hereafter competent to act as special jurors.

But the third and most important amendment in the existing law is in the mode adopted to forth, or as it is termed, to strike special juries. Upon this part of the subject, Mr. Peel proposes, and as a Minister of the King's Government, most patriotically and constitutionally proposes, that the names of all the persons qualified to serve on special juries in London and Westminster, and in every county in England, shall be written in a book, and shall be numbered one, two, three, &c. up to a hundred or more, according to the actual number of special jurors in a county. A number of cards, equal to the number of persons so qualified to serve, should be then numbered in the same manner, one, two, three, &c. which cards shall be put into a box or glass, and forty-eight of them drawn out, in the manner of a ballot, by an officer. These forty-eight to be reduced to twenty-four, in the manner now pursued. It is impossible that there can be two opinions upon this mode,—it is a most important concession on the part of the Crown, as it is to extend to Exchequer Cases, and all State Prosecutions.

In concluding an excellent speech upon this subject, Mr. Peel expressed his purpose of extending the same principle of consolidation to the laws of larceny, forgery, &c. We trust that he will proceed to the execution of this most useful labour without delay, and that every professional man of high character will afford him the aid of his experience. The unwieldy mass of the Statute Book is becoming a real nuisance. In the last and present Parliament, we should think that at least six volumes of the former "Statutes at Large" have been rendered a dead letter, that is to say, need be printed or consulted no more. Most sincerely do we wish that this business may proceed. It is impossible, we should think, to go into the shop of a law-bookseller, and to cast our eyes around us, without feeling some pity for those who are destined to this profession. In Medicine, all that can be known from books is comprehended in about a dozen volumes. In the most abstruse of all human sciences, the Mathematics, there are not twenty fundamental works. In History, omitting all that is merely painting and fanciful conjecture, that is to say, all that is pompously termed the Philosophy of History, it is incredible how small is the number of contemporary relations, and in what narrow limits the narrative of facts is compressed. Whilst in Law, two authors alone, that is, the Parliament, in its Statutes at Large, and a writer of the name of Viner, in his abridgement of the Common Law, occupy, we believe, about one hundred and twenty volumes,—each volume very nearly one thousand pages, and each page, by its close and small printing, containing as much matter as five of our current octavo pages. In these two Authors, alone, therefore, there are nearly half a million of pages, which, at twenty pages a day, would require one hundred years to read through. Excepting the Lord Chancellor, we are almost inclined to presume that no lawyer in England has effected this task.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Ireland.

The Mining Company of Ireland.—We understand that Leases have been perfected to this Company, for the Royalties of one antimony, eight lead, eight copper, and eight coal mines.—The Company are at present engaged at work at Lord Audley's copper mines, in the County of Cork; the Bishop's of Waterford's copper mine, near Dugarvin; Ballycorris lead mines near the Scalp, within seven miles of Dublin; and the coal pits of the county of Leitrim.

Imperial Mining Company of Ireland.—On Saturday, at two o'clock, a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of forming a new mining Company; Col. White M. P. in the Chair. A number of resolutions were passed, among which it was resolved that the capital should be £300,000. to consist of 50,000 shares, and no individual to be holder of more than fifty. And it was resolved, that a deposit of 10s. a share should be paid within ten days from the period of subscribing.

We learn from the Cork papers, that a petition to Parliament is preparing in that city, praying a repeal on the duty on coals, and a diminution

tion on the postage on letters, between Ireland and England; also that there may be an acceleration in the communication between the countries on the Waterford, Milford, and Bristol line.

We learn that the petition for leave to bring a bill into Parliament during the present session, for executing the intended Canal between Loughs Neagh and Erne, has been signed by the President, Vice President and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of this town, by the Directors of the Lagan Navigation, and is now in course of signature by the Landed Proprietors.

Dublin Society.—At a meeting of the Royal Society, in Feb. Mr. Macartney gave notice, that on the next day of meeting, he would move that the Society come to the following resolution, viz:—That it would be of great value to the public that Sir Charles Giesecke, Professor of Mineralogy, should, next autumn, make a tour thro' that part of Connaught where minerals are most abundant and valuable, for the purpose of collecting materials and specimens for our Museum, and of pointing the attention of those inclined to work Irish mines, to where it may be done to the greatest advantage, and that Sir Charles be accordingly sent, and that £100, be given to Sir Charles Giesecke to bear the expenses of his journey.

The Duke of Devonshire has expressed his intention of subscribing to the Cork Mechanics' Institution.

Mechanics' Institution.—We are glad to learn, that progress is making in the attempt to establish a Mechanics' Institution in Belfast.

Counsellor Scully (author of Statement of the Penal Laws) has just purchased from the Earl of Lifford, the estates of Pallas, Maryfield, Drumchiff, Gurnacool, Aileen Gurteen, Ballinily, Ballynol, and other estates in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary, for the sum of £47,000.

The Nenagh estate (Mr. Holmes's) in the county of Tipperary, is still unsold. Forty thousand pounds have been offered for it and refused.

England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 11.
ESTIMATES.

The house went into a Committee of Supply. Mr. HERKES moved the sum of £620,000 for the extraordinaries of the army for the current year.

The following sums were also voted:—£369,000 for defraying the expenses of the Commissariat; £27,650 for the salaries of the Officers of the House of Lords and Commons; £16,572 for the expenses of the House of Lords and Commons; £23,379 for making good the deficiency in the fund, in different public offices; £68,634 for contingencies in the same office; £5,200 for compensation to Commissioners of Inquiry in Ireland; £9,351 for the salaries of certain Officers in the Exchequer; £16,740 for the salaries of the Officers of the Insolvent Debtors Court; £4,872 for the expenses of the Alien Office; £20,000 for the Penitentiary at Millbank.

The following sums were also proposed and voted:—£12,124 for Superannuation allowances; £16,159 for French emigrants, who had rendered services to the British Government; £2,000 for the Vaccine Establishment; £5,000 for the Refuge for the Destitute; £6,300 for the American Loyalists; £6,312 for Protestant Dissenters; £99,000 for printing the Records; £96,240 for Printing, Stationery, and Binding, in the Public Departments; £74,000 for the Extraordinary Expenses of the Mint; £52,000 for the loss on coining the Irish Silver Tokens; £6,000 for Prosecutions relative to the Comage; £4,300 for Fittings and Furniture for the two Houses of Parliament; £12,000 for Law Charges; £78,117 for the expenses of Convicts at home, and at the Bermudas; £45,000 for expenses incurred under the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; £30,000 for Salaries of Commissioners to South America; £35,000 for the Salaries of the Consuls General; £2,477 for the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands; £500 for ditto, at Dominica; £1,259 for ditto, at Upper-Canada; £9,000 for ditto at Nova-Scotia; £5,000 for ditto at New-Brunswick; £16,532 for ditto at Sierra Leone; £11,081 for ditto at Newfoundland; £23,934 for ditto at New South Wales; £3,532 for the Propagation of the Gospel in Nova-Scotia, Canada, and New South Wales; and £17,200 for the Salaries of Officers engaged in the Slave Trade.

Parliamentary Papers.—The British Exports cleared outwards from the ports of Great Britain, for the year ending 5th January 1825, amounted to 2,492,492 tons; and the Foreign tonnage 639,374 tons. The British Exports from Ireland during the same period, was 70,317 tons British, and 56,355 Foreign.—The stock of tobacco in Great Britain and Ireland, on the 10th of October, 1824, amounted to 4,031,745 lbs. unmanufactured; 1,018,298 lbs. manufactured, and in operation; and 545,466 lbs. of snuff.—During the year ending the 5th of January, duty was paid in England on 11,583,969 lbs. of Tobacco; in Scotland, 1,595,069 lbs.; and in Ireland, on 3,752,634 lbs. The average price of wheat for the year 1819, was 72s. 3d. per quarter; for 1820, 65s. 10d.; for 1821, 54s. 5d.; for 1822, 43s. 3d.; for 1823, 51s. 9d.; and for 1824, 62s.

On the 22d March, Mr. Grattan moved for leave to bring in Bill to ameliorate the condition of the Irish poor. He proposed to appoint Vestry Committees in each Parish to examine into the subject. The Bill was intended only to be experimental. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, in the course of the debate, observed more severely than justly, that the Poor Laws was the only course which had not yet been extended to Ireland. Leave was given.

It was truly observed by Mr. Huskisson, (says the British Traveller) that in proposing a system so diametrically opposed to that which had the support of long confirmed prejudice, he was constrained rather to feel his way, than express the full extent of his views and opinions.—As must have been expected, every object of manufacture found some advocate for its excep-

tion. Ministers are, however, so strong in public opinion on this important question, that they may proceed fearlessly, to the establishment of a system which will at once render foreign productions accessible, extinguish smuggling, and increase the revenue.

Repeal of Restrictions.—Mr. Huskisson in bringing before the House of Commons his plan for the repeal of Commercial Restrictions divided the subject into three parts, 1, Colonial Trade, 2, duties on foreign Manufactures, 3, the Shipping. His views on the first division were announced on the 21st March, and are before the public; on the 25th he took up the other two. The following is the substance of his project:—

Duties on Foreign Manufactures.—The first duty to be repealed is that on cotton worked goods. The existing duties upon the importation into England of all foreign Cotton Manufactures, are 75l., 67l. 10s. and 5s. These duties are now to be reduced to 10 per cent. in 1765 the import of cotton wool amounted to 3,330,000 lbs.; in 1825 it amounted to 150,000,000 lbs. Cotton goods were exported last year to the amount of 130,000,000l. sterling.

2. The duty on woollen goods to be reduced from 50 to 10 per cent.: of these goods 6,926,000 pounds worth were exported last year.

3. The duties on linen goods now ranging from 40 to 180 per cent. to be reduced to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

4. Books to be reduced to sixpence and paper to three pence per pound. But copy right to be guarded.

5. Foreign wine-bottles to be reduced from 1s. 6d. to 3d. each.

6. French Looking Glasses and Mirrors, from 80 to 20 per cent.

7. Earthen Ware and China, from 75 per cent. to 1 per cent.

8. French Gloves at 30 per cent. instead of a prohibition.

9. Copper, from 54 to 27 per ton.

10. The duty on Tin to be reduced from 5 to 2 per cwt. and that upon Spelter from 23 to 14 ad valorem.

11. All non-enumerated articles, if manufactured to be reduced from 50 to 20 per cent.; if a raw material from 20 to 10 per cent.

SHIPPING INTEREST.

1st. The abolition of all the quarantine duties.

2d. The abolition of fees on all Commerce to our colonies.

3d. The removal of the transfer duty in transferring vessels either in shares or otherwise; and the removal of the registers to be effected without expense.

4th. The stamp duty on bonds given by exporters for the due delivery of certain duties at the place designated, to be reduced from 40s. to 4s.

5th. The stamp duty on debentures to be repealed.

6th. All consular fees to be abolished, and salaries to be granted in lieu, to be paid out of the Civil List; for services however which may be termed extraconsular, such as Notarial Acts, the consul is to be allowed still to make a charge provided it does not exceed two dollars in each instance.

7th. The Consuls in the Levant hitherto appointed by the Levant Company to be appointed by the Crown.

8th. The Charter of the Levant Company to be surrendered, by agreement, to the Crown.—The company's funds to be assigned over to the public revenue, and all the impositions and taxes which have been enforced by the company for 200 years are to be abolished.—*Albion.*

COLONIAL.—The following sums have been voted by the British Parliament.

£9,660 for defraying the expenses of the Civil Establishment at Nova Scotia.

£5,191 for the same at New Brunswick.

£3,010 for the same at Prince Edward's Island.

£11,081 for defraying the expenses of the Civil establishment at Newfoundland.

£1259 for Upper Canada.

Spain.

It is announced that five regiments of French, one of Infantry, two of Cavalry, and two parks of Artillery, are on their return to France. But it is also stated that the French are repairing the fortifications in Barcelona. The neighborhood of Tarragona is infested with bands of robbers, who commit great excesses. The two Swiss regiments, it is also reported, are about to return from Madrid. A number of individuals who had long been detained at Barcelona, on account of their political opinions were about to embark for England. Many families in the neighborhood of Corunna, it is said intend to abandon their homes, in consequence of their persecutions, and follow the French army.

On the 17th of March, a courier arrived at Madrid with intelligence of the appearance of some vessels of the constitutionalists off Algiers, with constitutional troops on board. The Commander General of the Camp of St. Roch, was apprehensive that a landing would be effected, unless he should receive timely reinforcements. He also wanted troops to repress the more than probable tumults in the interior of the country. On the 10th of March, the anniversary of the massacre commanded by General Campa, the whole city of Cadiz spontaneously put on mourning, and at a brilliant concert given in the evening, not a single Spaniard was seen.

Judgment has been pronounced in the affair of the Ex-Regidore of Madrid, but it will not be made public until it has received the King's sanction. Grand cordons of the Legion of honor are said to have been just conferred by the King of France upon Generals Quesada, Bastanos, de Campo, Logrado and Inestrosa. The moderation which now prevails, appears in the government having granted a pension of 5000 francs to two persons who were Councillors of State under the Cortes.

France

Paris papers to the 31st ult. contain little matter of the slightest interest.

Prince Metternich had not left Paris, and M. de Tolstoy had arrived from St. Petersburg, as

it was said to visit his mother who was sick at Paris; but it was reported that he was charged with important despatches. For several days diplomatic conferences had been held at the house of Prince Metternich, at which the Russian Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors were present.

Negotiations at the North.—Various rumours are still kept afloat respecting the mission of Mr. Stratford Canning. Notwithstanding the denial given by the London Courier, to the rumours of differences having arisen between Mr. Stratford Canning and Count Nesselrode, relative to the affairs of Greece, the German Journals, as well as private letters from different parts of Germany, continue to repeat them. "Persons," says a private letter from Frankfurt, "who pretend to be well informed, say that the Cabinet of St. James has expressed a desire that, in recognising the independence of Greece, the choice should be left to her of the government she would adopt, as well as the power of framing such a charter as she might judge expedient. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, on the contrary, is of opinion that Greece should be constituted a monarchy, and governed by a Prince, upon the choice of whom the great Powers might agree, as well as upon the constitution adapted to the new State."

Speculations on the Continent.—For some time past the agents for English Merchants have been traversing the Prussian States, Saxony and parts of Russia, and have purchased the wool to such an extent that the Prussian and Saxon manufacturers now find it impossible to supply their own wants. These purchases, it is understood, are made with a view to the commercial enterprises of England for South America. A letter from Leipzig, upon this subject, hints that there exists some very active relations between the South American Republics and the Prussian Association of Maritime Commerce, notwithstanding that in consequence of its ties with Russia the government does not recognize the independence of those states.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.—Prince Mavrocordato, has at last consented to quit Missolonghi and proceed to Napoli di Romania, to take upon himself the office of Secretary of State. A special committee consisting of 3 members is charged with the affairs of that part during his absence. The Egyptian fleet, under Ibrahim Pacha, has experienced fresh disasters from a violent hurricane. The Anglo-Ionia Government, after having received despatches from Napoli di Romania, has commanded the Greek General Sissini, one of the principal leaders in the Rebellion of Colocotroni, who had taken refuge at Zante, to quit that island immediately. The other insurgent leaders, such as Londo, Nikita, Zaimi, &c. are still detained at Anathoco. We are assured that Prince Mavrocordato has received orders from the Greek Government to cause them to be transported to Napoli di Romania, in order to be tried. Letters from Constantinople give very different and conflicting accounts of the state of things in that city. One states that all was perfectly quiet, while others represent the situation of that capital as being very alarming.

Gold of Curacao.—General Kraynoff, a Dutch officer 70 years old, will leave Brussels towards the end of April for Curacao, with a numerous Staff, to take the superintendance of the working of the gold mines recently discovered in that part of the Dutch possessions.

The Emperor of Russia had issued two proclamations: one convoking the Estates of the Kingdom of Poland, in which his Imperial Majesty admonishes the Senators and deputies not to follow the example of the Diet of 1820, which he says, spent its time in continual and useless debates; and the other effectually remedying the evil of which he complains, by excluding the public from its debates.

South America.

The official Gazette of Bogota, of 27th February, contains an article (which is ascribed to the Colombian Secretary of Foreign Affairs) on the intended Amphibrotic Congress of Panama. The objects of this Congress are affirmed to be two-fold: some affecting Belligerents exclusively, and others common to Belligerents and Neutrals. They are thus stated.

Objects for the Belligerents exclusively.
1. To form or renovate in the most solemn manner, the perpetual close league between all the new American States against Spain. 2. To issue a manifesto on the Justice of their cause and their system of policy towards other powers of christendom. 3. To enter into a convention of Navigation and Commerce between them all as allies and confederates. 4. To decide with respect to the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, whether all should combine in liberating them from the Spanish yoke; and in such case, what military and pecuniary contingent each should furnish. 5. To take measures for carrying the war, in concert, to the seas and coasts of Spain. 6. To determine whether these measures should be extended to the Canary and Philippine Isles.

Objects common to Belligerents and Neutrals.
1. To take into consideration the means of rendering effectual the declarations of the President of the United States concerning any future designs of colonization on this continent, and of resisting every attempt at interference in our domestic concerns. 2. To settle, in concert, disputed principles of the Laws of Nations, and chiefly those which operate between belligerents and neutrals. 3. To agree upon the footing on which ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those countries of our hemisphere which either were, like Hayti, or should be, separated from the mother country, without having been recognized by any European or American power.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE NAVY.—The Navy of the United States is growing in an extent of which we are hardly aware. Fifteen years ago, the sailing of a Frigate from one of our ports was quite an epoch, and the subject of conversation for weeks or months previous. Now a seventy-four, with a crew, all told, of nearly a thousand men, slips

off to sea one week, the next week a frigate, and the next week another, and scarcely any note is taken of them, except at the port whence they sail. Two frigates at once are just going, perhaps gone, to sea from Hampton Roads: the CONSTELLATION, commanded by Capt. M. T. Woolsey, bound to Alvarado, where she will land Mr. POINSETT, our Minister to Mexico, with his Secretaries, and then join the West India Squadron; and the John Adams, Capt. Joseph J. Nickolson, bound to Chagres, there to land Capt. T. A. Jones and Lieut. W. W. Ramsay, who go out passengers, to serve in our Pacific squadron, after which that frigate also will join the West India squadron.—*Nat. Intel.*

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF. Those who one year ago, says the N. Y. Statesman, predicted the decline of commerce, in consequence of the measures of the general government, appear to have slightly erred in their calculations. Perhaps there never was a period, when all the interests of this country were in so flourishing a condition, as at the present moment.

DOMESTIC.

Upper Canada.

PUBLIC DEBT.

At the commencement of the present year the Public Debt of this Province amounted to 35,666, 13s. 4d. Currency, including the loan of 3,000l. to the Burlington Canal, and Bank Stock to the amount of 3,125l. Reckoning upon the repayment of the Burlington loan, and considering the Bank Stock as assets equal merely to its nominal amount, the actual debt of the Province appears to be rather less than 30,000l.

For the information of the public we subjoin a General Statement of the Receipts and payments of the Provincial Revenue, for the year ending the 31st Dec. 1824, as per Receiver General's accounts.

RECEIPTS.	
To amt rec'd from Debentures under Statute 4th Geo. 4.	16,000 -- --
To do. do. do.	8,000 -- --
To amt rec'd from Receiver Genl. of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of Import Duties under provincial statutes from 5th April to 10th of Oct. 1823.	4,684 7 9 1/2
To amt rec'd from Receiver Genl. of Lower Canada, for Import duties from 10th Oct. 1823 to 5th Apr. 1824.	7,551 19 3
To amt of arrears from Lower Canada, as pr award of Arbitrators under British Statute 31 Geo. 4. c. 119.	12,230 17 8
To amt of Bank Stock Dividend.	456 11 6
To amt rec'd from Inspector's for duties on Shop, Tavern, Still, and wholesale Dealer's Licences.	2,750 12 2 1/2
To amt rec'd from Collectors for duties on Imports.	3,086 7 3 1/2
on Hawkers & Pedlars.	166 5 --
on Sales at Auction, &c.	46 9 1
Am't rec'd from Magistrates for duties on Ale and Beer Licences.	15 10 --
	54,966 8 7 1/2

PAYMENTS.	
Appropriated by PROVINCIAL STATUTES.	
For 11 District Schools.	1,134 15 9 1/2
the use of Common Schools.	2,597 17 1
Officers of the Legislature.	1,015 -- --
Adit. Genl's establishment.	632 10 6 1/2
Inspector General's Salary.	405 11 1
Militia Pensions & Ag's salary.	2,240 -- --
Pensions to 5 persons.	103 19 3 1/2
Sheriff's Salaries.	332 9 3 1/2
Interest on Debentures.	1,350 -- --
Redemption of 1 Debenture.	6,666 13 4
Contingencies of 4th Session, 8th Parliament.	2,016 9 4
Sunday School Books.	150 -- --
Expenses of Light House.	47 18 9
Board of Claims.	1,070 -- --
Arbitrators.	540 -- --
Commissioners of Roads.	250 -- --
Canal Commissioners.	1,400 -- --
Aid of the Civil List.	2,500 -- --
Appropriation for 1824.	4,153 6 8
Printing the Laws.	632 -- --
Bank Stock, 4th instalment.	1,075 -- --
Burlington Canal.	23 5 --
Hemp Machinery.	2,500 -- --
Collection of Duties.	103 10 1
Bal. due Receiver General.	14 5 2
Receiver Genl's Poundsage.	1,431 10 7
* Bal. on hand Dec. 31, 1824.	1,031 3 6 1/2
	17,425 2 7 1/2
	54,966 8 7 1/2

* This balance is subject to the payment of Debentures No. 3, for 3,000l. 12s. 4d., due 15th March, 1825; also of 5,500l. specially appropriated for the uses of the Burlington Canal.

Commissioner Barrie and family sailed from New-York for England on the 16th inst.

The Glasgow Election terminated on Saturday the 15th inst., and Duncan Cameron, Esq. was elected by majority of 24 votes.

We are at a loss to know what Carey means by saying in his last *Observer*, that the contemplated canal between the Ottawa and Kingston, has been checked by the timidity of the House of Assembly.—When a warm and grateful acknowledgement for the proposed loan has been voted, and preliminary measures taken for carrying the plan into effect.—That there were hesitation in bringing this Province into so large an additional debt as £70,000, without previously knowing from what funds the principal, as well as the interest, was to be paid—prove nothing more than what is greatly to the credit of that body;—namely, a careful watchfulness over the public interests. There are those, and we confess ourselves amongst the number, who would prefer expending this loan on improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence,—on the principle that we ought first to secure one general and unobstructed highway,—both by land and water, through the provinces—before any collateral improvements, of minor consequence, were attempted. How any one who had attended to the proceedings of the Lower House, during the late Session, could charge it with timidity,—we are at a loss to comprehend, since most men are of opinion that that body has evinced a spirited and somewhat uncommon hardihood. *Weekly Register.*

Mr. Robinson, the Attorney General and Archibald McLean, Esq. M. P. we understand, will sail from New York for England on the first of May. The object of the former gentleman's visit we have not heard. The latter gentleman goes home with a view to procure half-pay from the British Government, to the gentleman who served as officers in the Incorporated Militia of this Province, during the war with the United States.—*Kingston P.*

The contemplated Canal between Kingston and the Ottawa the estimated expense of which amounts to £62,300, has been checked by the timidity of Members.

Lower Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette 2d May 1825.

There have been for a few days past rumours of some changes and promotions among the gentlemen on the several benches of this Province, upon what foundation we have not been able to learn.

The weather since Friday last has been unsettled, and yesterday morning we had a gust of wind attended with heavy snow, which for a short

time gave us a picture of the depth of winter. It appears not probable that any seed will be put into the ground much before the end of the week. In the district of Montreal a great deal of wheat has been sown.

On Saturday night some persons entered the Roman Cathedral of this City and stole the large silver Lamp suspended in its nave, a large silver Crucifix, and the silver vessels containing the consecrated oil used for extreme unction and baptism, deposited in one of the side chapels. It appears that they had concealed themselves in the Church before it was shut. They retired by a postern, the key of which hung in a part of the Church, but they appeared to have been alarmed while at their labours, as they attempted to take away a smaller lamp which is at a side altar. The articles stolen could only be replaced for about £150.

We understand that on Sunday morning information was given to Messire Signay, Curate of the parish, by one Baucher, who was a few years ago capitally convicted, that the property was in the possession of one Butterworth. The police was immediately set in activity, and in the course of the day about a dozen of individuals were arrested. The search appears to have led to the discovery of new crimes and persons of the following names we are informed were confined viz:—Butterworth, one of the principals, Hart, Garmean and Dion and his family, besides several young men and females.

A Watch and some other property was stolen yesterday, from one Vermet, in St. Rock's Suburbs.

On Saturday morning a very humorous race took place by two tars, who had been sentenced to a few months imprisonment for a breach of the peace and "a bit of a row," which they had entered into for pastime some weeks ago. It appears that on their way from the court house to jail they effected their escape from the constables to whom they were in charge, and ran full speed towards the wharves: one of them was overtaken and secured in the upper town market: the other got as far as Champlain street and climbing to the tops of the houses and then getting among the chimneys in the cape, succeeding in making his escape.

Under the head of shipping intelligence the launching of six vessels is noticed. Three or four more are to be launched during the present high tides, and we understand that their places are immediately to be filled by placing others on the stocks. If our information is correct nearly as great a number will be built during the ensuing summer as have been built last winter.

To the Editor of "the Quebec Gazette."

Sir,
Recollecting a declaration some time since made by you, that *The Quebec Gazette* should be opened to a candid discussion of public topics, I am induced to offer, through the channel of your paper, some observation on certain proceedings, which took place on the part of our Representatives during the late Session of the Provincial Parliament. I heartily partake in the general satisfaction diffused throughout the Province by the approximation of the several Branches of the Legislature towards an amicable and just arrangement of its financial concerns. I rejoice, in common with every loyal subject, at the prospect of a good understanding between the Legislative Bodies in future, and of a permanent provision for all the Officers of the Provincial Government, granted in a way to relieve them and their families from the serious and undesired distress which must arise from any uncertainty as to the continuance of their incomes. But Sir, I have before me at this moment a printed list of exceptions, which, if concurred in by the Executive Government, will bear very hard indeed on several individuals, without contributing in any degree to ameliorate the grievances of the Province, unless stopping the usual circulation of specie to the amount of one or two thousand pounds per annum, may be so considered. I will now take up the list I have mentioned and offer a few illustrations and remarks on each article, or "item," as it occurs:

The first is:
Lieut. Governor of Gaspé, salary 300l, unprovided for.—This appointment, I believe, was first held by a Major Cox, who, after superintending several years the Settlements made in the District of Gaspé, retired to Quebec, where he died early in the year 1794. He was succeeded in the fall of the same year by Lieut. Col. Lemaster, heretofore Military Secretary to Lord Dorchester and Adjutant General of Militia. This Gentleman proceeded to Gaspé the year following, and after mustering and inspecting the Militia of the District, returned the same year to Quebec, where he continued to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, till his decease in the month of February 1805. The appointment was afterwards given by His Majesty to the present Possessor, a retired Cavalry Officer, who in consequence thereof came out to Canada, took possession of his Government, and the year following returned on leave of absence to England, where he has ever since remained.—I understand he is upwards of seventy years of age, and I envy not the feelings of those men who could wish to deprive this respectable old Veteran of the comforts he derives in the decline of life from this sinecure appointment. Happily there are many such in the Parent State by which the Sovereign is enabled to reward merit, and administer comfort to deserving Servants of the Crown after age has incapacitated them for actual service.

The second item is AGENT, salary 200l, unprovided for. With respect to this article I shall merely refer your readers to the Message of His Excellency the Governor in Chief to the Assembly of the 8th January 1822.

Third.—French Translator (to Govt.) salary 200l.—Sum provided 50l.—With respect to this appointment, there is a remarkable difference between the proceedings of the present Assembly and those of the Assembly which voted the Address of the 12th March 1821.—In the Address here mentioned the appointment is noticed only as being incompatible with that of a Judge of the Court of King's Bench; but the present

vote seems intended only to diminish the salary without reference to the union of the above Offices in the same person. Doubtless the appointment may, at the present time, be regarded nearly as a sinecure; but when it is considered that it was originally created in compliment (as I may say) to His Majesty's newly acquired subjects, that it has subsisted from the time in which this Province first became united to the Crown of Great-Britain, during the greater part of which period it contributed to reward the services of sundry loyal Canadian Subjects, to which purpose it may hereafter be again applied, when these circumstances are considered, it is not, I think, unreasonable to entertain a hope that the Assembly may in a future session be induced to adopt a more generous proceeding with respect to this appointment.

Fourth.—Clerk of the Auxiliary Land Board 100l per annum, unprovided for.—This appointment is of new creation, by the present Governor in Chief, and was intended to expedite the Settlement of the Waste Lands of the Crown (an object which the late Assembly appeared to have very much at heart) It was given by his Lordship to a highly deserving individual and (joined to a small appointment held by him under the Assembly itself) has afforded an augmentation of comfort, to a respectable and increasing family.—Should a more kindly feeling on the part of the Assembly not prevent it from being abolished * * * but I will refrain from completing the supposition, in justice to a Body which in other instances hath manifested the most praiseworthy liberality.

Fifth.—Chairman of the Board of Audit 400l. and Sixth.—Secretary to do. 182l 10 0 unprovided for.—On these appointments I shall only remark that it is generally understood they have received the special sanction of the Lords commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and that the Communications annually made to the two Houses of Provincial Parliament afford voluminous proof that they are no sinecures. On the Seventh item—viz: Contingent Expenses of the Board of Audit 50l., unprovided for, it is not worth while to make any observation. Eighth.—Clerks of the Crown in Chancery 200l.—vote 100l.—The office of Clerk of the Crown in England is of such importance as to be held jointly by a Peer of the Realm (the Earl Bathurst) and a Member of the House of Commons (the Hon. A. Bathurst) who have also a Deputy (Thos. Rastleigh, Esq.) On the establishment of the present Constitution of Lower-Canada, this appointment was created, with a view of assimilating it more perfectly with that of the Parent State, and given to Hugh Finlay, Esquire, who was also a Member both of the Legislative and Executive Councils; on his decease in the year 1801, it was given to one of the present Patentees, who had been many years Governor's Secretary, and who about ten years afterwards was called by His Majesty to a Seat in the Legislative Council.

Conciliation being at present the order of the day, I shall refrain from entering into the proceedings of a personal nature which took place in the Assembly in the Session of 1815 with regard to this officer; suffice it to say, they were such as to induce the then Governor in Chief, Sir George Prevost, to cancel the Commission he had held solely, during a period of thirteen years, and to issue a new one in which His Excellency united a Gentleman, who for twenty years, I believe, has held a confidential situation on a very moderate salary in the Governor's office.

By this means the provincial appointment was rendered more analogous to that in the Parent State; and here it may not be impertinent to remark, that the duties of the Clerk of the Crown relate equally to both Houses of Parliament.—It is from his office that Writs of Summons are issued to Members of the Upper House. It is under his signature or certificate alone that the Members of the Lower House take their Seats, and on various occasions the attendance of this officer might happen to be required in both Houses at the same time. Hence arises a full justification of the joint Commission issued by Sir George Prevost, unless it may be said, that by putting into it a Member of the Lower House he would, most probably have obviated the objection now made to the salary granted to the junior Patentee.

Ninth, item circuits—Estimate \$25l—vote 275l, unprovided for 550l.

It is generally understood that in consequence of special orders from home the sum of 75l has for many years past been allowed to the Judges severally for each Circuit performed by them. Taking it for granted that this allowance was given in lieu of raising their salaries, it is reasonable to expect that upon an appropriation being made by the Legislature for a permanent augmentation of salary to the Judges, the Circuit allowance will be discontinued; till then I am very unwilling to believe that the Assembly will refuse to acquiesce in the beneficent intentions of the Crown towards men holding the high and important situation of Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench. Tenth, Advocate General, salary 200l (recently granted by the Crown) unprovided for.—Had the authority for this charge been stated to the House, it is hardly to be supposed it would not have met with their concurrence, and the respect, uniformly expressed by that Body for the Crown, may reasonably be considered as a certain guarantee for its being voted hereafter. It would be superfluous, Mr. Editor, to trouble you and the public with particular observations on each of the subsequent items contained in the paper before me.—The Estimate of the Contingent Expenses of the Criminal Courts may have been too high, but whatever they actually and unavoidably prove to be, the Legislature will undoubtedly provide for them.—Whether the Sheriff at Sherbrooke should be allowed 100l per annum or only 75l the sum voted—Whether the Clerk of the Peace at Sherbrooke, and the Clerk of the markets at Quebec, should be allowed salaries, while the Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, and the Clerks of the markets at Montreal have none, are matters I do not wish to observe upon, nor can I offer any remark on the salary proposed for the Collector at Nouvelle Beauce, the extent of whose duties I know nothing about—I shall now conclude my observations by expressing an earnest wish that the next Session of the Legislature may proceed with increased harmon-

ny, and that our Representatives may manifest their concurrence in the tribute of praise so justly paid by the Speaker to His Majesty's Representative, in his Address at the close of the Session, by furthering the accomplishment of His Excellency's endeavours for the public welfare, and by shewing, in their Legislative proceedings, equal justice and liberality to all the Officers of the Colonial Government.

SENEX,

22d April 1825.

Statement of Imports and Exports at the Port of St. Johns, for the quarter ending 5th April 1825.

IMPORTS	
690 bbls. Ashes,	157 do. Onion Seed,
419 do. Pork,	90 do. Veal,
25 do. Beef,	70 do. Venison,
15 do. Apple Sauce,	60 do. Hemp,
8 do. Tar,	20 do. Cucumber seed,
1 do. Pickled Cabbage,	406½ Bushels Apples,
23 Kegs Oysters,	269 do. Corn,
86 Gallon do.	106 do. Indian Meal,
30 do. Clams,	44½ do. dried Apples,
363.645 Pounds Pork,	25 do. Walnuts,
64.596 do. Butter,	22½ do. Chestnuts,
62.280 do. Cheese,	5 Bushels Potatoes,
55.342 do. Tallow,	3 do. Onions,
54.095 do. Beef,	2 do. Vegetables,
51,154 do. Oatmeal,	1 do. Grass Seed,
46,730 do. Fresh Cod,	1 do. Mustard do.
24,917 do. Lard,	763 Geese,
19,445 do. Mutton,	136 Turkeys,
8,475 do. Hams,	130 Fowls,
2,000 do. dried Beef,	14 Ducks,
1,700 do. Haddocks,	14 Patridges,
991 do. Clover seed,	290 Buffalo Robes,
670 do. Sausages,	45 bxs. Garden seeds,
390 do. Flax,	1 box Medical herbs,
357 do. Honey,	£273 1 9 Sundries valued
210 do. Tonnes,	£50,000 in Specie,
DUTABLE ARTICLES.	
675 Lbs. Manufactured Tobacco,	120 Morocco do.
39 do. Hops,	34 Black grain do.
10,434½ do. Sole Leather,	14 Hog Skins,
5,038 do. Harness do.	6 Kip do.
1914 Sides Upper do.	301 Horse Butts,
994 do. Horse do.	100 Ps. Roundings,
23 Russelt do.	263 Head of Cattle,
19 do. Card do.	3 Horses,
143 do. Kip Skins,	500 feet Maple bds.
2329 Calve Skins,	10½ Bushels Beans,
224 Sheep do.	£26 18 Value of Drugs
EXPORTS.	
2772 Bushels Salt,	19 Buffalo Robes,
67 do. Wheat,	3338 Muskrats,
4 do. Peas,	300 Martins,
113 Bbls. Shad,	12 Foxes,
75 do. Salmon,	2 Lynxes,
131 do. Mackerel,	79 Gallons Rum,
5 do. Pickled Cod,	2 do. Wine,
1 do. Herrings,	31 Horses,
4 Pieces Salmon,	£725 In Specie,
11,940 Lbs. Dry Cod,	£748 15 5 Merchandize
56 do. Beaver,	Valued

Custom House, St. Johns, 5th April, 1825.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 28th April, 1825.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:
John Simpson, Josias Wurtelle, and John McGilivray Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal—and Josias Wurtelle Esq. do. do. for the district of Three Rivers.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.
April 29th—Brig Commerce, Fleming, 30th March from Portsmouth to ———, cargo, Dry Goods and Rum.
30th—Brig Bienheim, Warren, 15th March from London, to William Price, ballast.
May 2d—Bark Robert & Ann, Huntley, London, 27th March from Gravesend, to Robt. Wood ballast.
—Bark Centurion, Banquise, 30th do. from Bristol, to Froste & Co. genl. cargo.
—Ship General Wolfe, Stanworth, 31st do. from Bristol, to Wm. Budden, General cargo.
—Brig Ontario, Wills, 30th do. from Bristol, to Wm. Budden, gen. cargo.
Passengers in the *Genl. Wolfe*, Mr. & Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. Walsh.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday evening a very fine Bark called the *Royal George* of 830 tons, was launched from Mr. Bell's ship yard, at the Canotrie. She is intended as a regular trader between this port and Dublin. Five other vessels have been launched since Friday from the other Ship Yards at this port.
The Commerce was bound to Richibucto, but owing to her getting on shore near Cape Ray on the 21st ult. and receiving damage, was obliged to come here for repair, which she is now undergoing in the Cul-de-Sac.
The *Endeavour*, Collinson, sailed from Gravesend for Quebec 22d March.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR,

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MAY 7, 1825.

The British Government is still extending wider and wider its projects of free Trade & Commercial relief. Our readers will find in this number, Mr. Huskisson's project respecting the diminution of duties on foreign Manufactures, and regulations for the relief of the shipping interest. A well founded confidence in the superior skill, energy, and science of the English justifies him in most of these measures; in others the conveniences and comforts, and reasonable gratifications of Society will be multiplied, and foreign nations connected with these operations will ultimately be convinced of the necessity of reciprocal liberality. In some instances the demoralizing practice of smuggling will be entirely destroyed; in all, greatly diminished. Many benefits will result to the community from this new and happy system, yet no benefit will be more valuable than the diminution or destruction of smuggling. It is useless for the legislature to enact, or for the moralist to declaim; the practice of smuggling is a necessary and irresistible consequence of high duties on articles of a certain estimation. No operation in chymistry or mechanics produces its proper result with more certainty. Cunning, deceit, perjury, and violence; a habit of disrespecting the laws, and of regarding the Magistrate with hostility and even hatred; these are the qualities and actions which are produced by

this baneful practice; and it is not merely the smuggler himself who is contaminated; but the consumer also, and the young generation privy to these proceedings are injured; it is not on the sea coast alone that this moral pestilence performs its ravages, it extends into the most retired valleys of the interior, spoiling their innocence and simplicity. If the influence of religion, of faith, honesty, and order, of mild and benevolent legislation, be necessary for the happiness and prosperity of a nation, the legislator who subverts or excludes the system that inevitably produces smuggling is the greatest benefactor of his country. We hope sincerely that the Legislature of this province, by a Course of strict economy and prudence, will do all in its power to depress or exclude this evil.

B. C.

At Sandwich, Upper-Canada; Messire Marchand, priest and curate of the parish of L'Assomption at that place. Mr. M. was a native of L. C. He succeeded, in 1790, Messire Curateau, an instructor and first director of the College of Montreal, or *St. Joseph College*, and vacated that office in favor of Messire Chicoisneau, in 1796, at which period he proceeded to Sandwich as Missionary, where he continued in discharge of that duty until his death, 14th of April last, aged 63.

Auction Sales.

BY AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

At his office, on MONDAY next at ONE o'Clock, will be sold:—
A Sett dining room Curtains of crimson Moreen, Black Velvet Trimmings, A pair Carriage Horses, together, or single, A plated Carriage Harness, A Music Stool, A Pleasure Waggon,
AND
A great variety of new and used Household Furniture. ALSO,
5 casks Epsom Salts,
2 gross Wine Bottles,
5 boxes Window Glass,
1 cask Tumblers,
1 do. Wine Glasses,
2 crates Earthenware,
10 cwt. Steel,
50 kegs Paint,
1 cask Fish Oil,
AND
A general assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER,

7th May, 1825. A. & B.

At his Office, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, each day at one o'clock, will be sold,
The remainder of a Retail Dry Goods Store,
Comprising nearly every article in demand at this season.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER,
7th May, 1825. A. & B.

THE subscribing Public Notary has removed his Office to House No. 8, Saint James' street, the fourth or North of the Post-Office; where, independently of his professional duties, he will undertake to write Memorials, Petitions, Letters, Accounts, and close or open Mercantile Books on any of the established systems.
RICHARD O'KEEFE,
Public Notary.
Montreal, 5th May, 1825. 3 wks.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A BOY to attend a *Grocery Store* in town.—None need apply who cannot produce good recommendations. Enquire at the office of this paper, or at No. 31, St. Paul Street.
Montreal, May 7th, 1825. (f)

E. C. TUTTLE,

STATIONER AND ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
54 St. Paul Street, corner of the Old-Market.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he received from London by the fall arrivals an assortment of

STATIONARY,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:—
Imperial, Super-Royal, Royal, Alshum, Demy and Foolscap Writing Paper, of the best quality, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Waste and Letter Books, &c. &c. which will be made into Books, in a neat and strong manner, with the best English materials, and Account Books Ruled and Bound conformable to any pattern, upon the shortest notice, and most reasonable prices.

—ALSO—

Hotpressed 4to Wave Post,	Russia Leather and Morocco Pocket Books,
Common 4to Post,	Refined Lead Pencils,
Folio Post, wove and laid,	Durable Marking Ink,
Foolscap Paper,	Backgammon Boards,
Note Paper, gilt edge,	Chess and Draft Men,
Music Paper,	Concert Flutes, Ivory tipped and plain
Drawing Paper, different sizes,	Patent do. do. 4 & 6 Keys,
Drawing Boards,	Velvet Paper Memorandum Books,
Ivory Boards,	Embossed Visiting Cards,
Tracing Paper,	Plain and Gilt Edge, do. do.
A great variety of fancy coloured Paper,	Message Cards large and small,
Paint Boxes, 6, 12 and 18 cakes,	Quills and Portable Pens,
Camels Hair, Fitch and Sable Pencils,	Large Inkstands, with tops,
Roger's Patent Penknives,	Wedgewood Inkstands,
Sealing Wax, Wafers & India Rubber,	Glass do.
Wafer Seals,	Pewter, do.
Ink, and Ink Powder,	Office Tape and Ribbon,
	Steel Pens,
	Paper Cutters, &c. &c. &c.

Old Books re-bound with neatness and despatch, Visiting Cards neatly printed, Maps pasted upon linen, and neatly varnished.
All orders thankfully received, & punctually attended to.
Montreal, March 5, 1825.

FOR SALE.

BOILED LINSEED OIL, Paints, Putty, &c.
Bar'd Cordage for Rafis, Ship and Batteau Biscuit, Madeira and Port Wine in Pipes and Hhds. Plug Tobacco, 10 to the lb. Molasses, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Salmon and Herrings in Barrels.
ROBERT ARMOUR.
N. B.—Cash given for Flaxseed.
Montreal, April, 1825. —5ms.—

WANTED at River du Chêne, a well recommended Gardner.
Enquire at this Office.
Montreal, 16th April, 1825. (f)

FOR SALE,

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

CHARLES RACICOT.
Montreal, 30th April, 1825. 3 wks.

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

Montreal, 25th April, 1825.
N. B.—The Timber for the above work will be delivered to the Contractor at the Wood Yard of the Committee, and by him transported to the building as wanted. Two good Securities will be required—and they are to be named in the contract.

TENDERS for furnishing all the Cut Stone that will be required in 1825 for facing the new Catholic Parish Church, 32 feet in height, according to the plan and specifications thereof, which, on application, will be shown by James O'Donnell, Esq. the Architect, will be received until 4 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 20th Proximo, by FR. ANT. LAROCQUE.

Montreal, 25th April, 1825.
N. B.—Two good Securities will be required; and they are to be named in the tenders.

A VENDRE.

AUX termes les plus avantageux pour l'acquisition d'une Maison de dépendances, et Jardins, situés dans le faubourg de Ste. Anne, au Faubourg Ste. Anne, avec un terrain y adjoignant que l'Épaveur désire. La maison est le plus avantageusement distribuée, et le Jardin contient une Serre-Chaude Neuve, des Vignes et autres fruits d'été, (wall fruit) et généralement toutes autres commodités.

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

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

FOR SALE

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

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

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

CHAIRS.

FOR SALE at the Paint Shop of the subscriber, at the upper end of St. Urban Street, St. Lawrence Suburb, 400 Fancy Rush Bottom and Windsor Chairs.

ALSO:
40 Melon and Cucumber Boxes.
PETER MILER.
2d April, 1825.

EVENING SCHOOL.

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

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

P. S.—School to open at 7, and finish at 9 o'clock.
Montreal, 12th Nov. 1824

NOTICE.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late JACOB OLDDHAM, Esquire, in his life time of the Village of Terrebonne, are hereby requested to send in without delay, their different Accounts duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment of their respective debts, on or before the First Day of December next, to the undersigned Henry Mackenzie & Norman Bethune, at Montreal, or to John Mackenzie, at Terrebonne, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Jacob Oldham, or at Quebec, to Jacob William Oldham Esq. also authorized to receive and settle the same.

HENRY MACKENZIE,
NORMAN BETHUNE,
JOHN MACKENZIE.
Montreal, 26th Aug.

TO BE SOLD.

AND possession given immediately, that desirable stand, corner of St. François and Notre Dame Streets, at present occupied by the proprietor. For terms which will be easy, apply on the premises. JAMES BROWN.

J. B. will also dispose of his stock of Printed Books, at very reduced prices.
Montreal, October 4th, 1824. 34—tf.

Fresh Superfine Genessee Flour.

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

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

HORATIO GATES, & Co.
Montreal, 8th May, 1824.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
St. François Xavier Street.

300 Reams Imperial Printing Paper

(Newspaper size.)
100 do. Medium do. do.
200 do. Foolscap.
200 do. Post.
300 do. Pot.

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

CHARLES CUMMING.
Montreal, 6th July, 1824.

NOTICE.

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

Maid's do. do. do. do.
Gentlemen's best Waterproof BEAVER HATS, do. do. Imitation do. do.
Men's, Youth's & Boy's Plated & Naped Hats, Youth's & Boy's Drab & Green Under Hats, Men's, Youth's and Boy's Wool Hats, Ladies', Men's and Youth's Hat Bodies, Black and White Skivers,

—ALSO—

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

W. L. EYDAM.
Montreal, 22nd, October 1824. tf.

WHEREAS by certain articles of agreement entered into between Henry McKenzie, Jacob Oldham, Norman Bethune and William Frears, it was agreed that a Copartnership should commence on the first day of May 1825, between the parties aforesaid, for the purpose of transacting business as Commission Merchants at Montreal, Quebec and London. Now the public is informed that the said Copartnership was not carried into operation in London. That the said William Frears hath ceased by mutual agreement to have any concern or interest in the aforesaid Copartnership and that the said Henry McKenzie, Jacob Oldham and Norman Bethune, now alone constitute, and are responsible for the transactions of the firm of McKenzie Bethune, & Co. of Montreal, and McKenzie Oldham, & Co. of Quebec.

H. MACKENZIE,
JACOB OLDDHAM by his Attorney H. MACKENZIE,
NORMAN BETHUNE,
WILLIAM FREARS, by his Attorney R. FROSTÉ.
Montreal 20th March 1824.

LAPRAIRIE SEMINARY.

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

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

As only a limited number of Young Gentlemen can be received, three months notice is required, prior to the removal of any pupil.
Laprairie, Dec. 31st. 1824.

LAPRAIRIE SEMINARY.

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

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

As only a limited number of young Gentlemen can be received, three months notice is required, prior to the removal of any pupil.
Laprairie 18th July 1824.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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

POST-OFFICE.—The MAHS for the UNITED STATES will be made up on Mondays, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock.
JAMES WILLIAMS,
Montreal, 4th Nov. 1824. POST-MASTER.

POST-OFFICE.—There frequently being a difference in the Time by PUBLIC CLOCKS, the Public is respectfully informed that the Post-Office hours are according to the Clock at the Protestant Episcopal Church,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
Montreal, 1st Dec. 1824. POST-MASTER.

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD PREGEN.
Montreal, 9th April, 1825. as tf.

LADIES SCHOOL.

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

TERMS.
BOARDERS.
Board and Education comprising Needle-Work, English Grammar, Writing Arithmetic, Reciting, Geography, History and use of the Globes, per Quarter. £3 0 0
Washing, per Quarter. 1 0 0
To be paid in advance quarterly.

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

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

DAY SCHOLARS.

Education in the course specified } £2 0 0
above per Quarter.

Fuel for the Season, 0 7 6

BOARDERS AND DAY SCHOLARS.

Music, 3 Lessons each week, — £3 0
per Quarter, - - - - - 2 0 8
Dancing, the usual terms, - - - 2 6 0
No. 23, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

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

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

JOHN DONNELLAN,
Nursery Man, &c. &c.
Montreal, 28th Sept. 1824.

WANTED.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

CONCESSIONS.

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

THOMAS McCORD.
Montreal 4th Nov. 1823.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Weekly Journal published simultaneously in New-York and Philadelphia, entitled the

GLOBE & EMERALD;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correspondents subscribers in New-York and vicinity and to the eastward and northward of that city, will please to communicate with T. W. Clarke, No. 320 1-2 Broadway, New-York; and those residing in Philadelphia and vicinity, and to the southward and westward, will please address J. Mortimer, No. 74 South-second-street. All letters must be post-paid.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, Neatly executed at this office.



FIRE INSURANCE.

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

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT in Upper Canada and Lower Canada, for "THE FARMERS FIRE INSURANCE AND LOAN COMPANY, N.Y." of New-York, is ready to insure against loss or damage by Fire, in dwelling Houses, Stores, and buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other personal property, at moderate rates of premium. This Company was incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of \$200,000, all paid in, and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.

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

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

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

DIRECTORS.

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

A FEW more Gentlemen could be accommodated with Genteel Boarding and Lodgings at Mr. ROBITAILLE'S, Brick Buildings, entrance of St. Lawrence Suburb.
Montreal, 16th April, 1825. tf.

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



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

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. J. Mellen: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abscess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended which a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect; by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about three months, to the astonishment of all my neighbours, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said Drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.
Burtonville, Province of L. C. October, 1823.

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

For sale wholesale and retail by Hedge and Lyman, Montreal, John Musson, Quebec, and by Druggists generally.
Montreal, 12th Dec. 1824. 30—