The Montreal Herald.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO——OVID.

[VOL. XII.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1822. [No 17.]

Printed and Published by A. GRAY.

Price Four Dollars per annum, when delivered in Town, and Twenty-Four Shillings when sent by Post, Payable Six Months in advance.
Period of Collecting—1st May and 1st November.

CHARLSE DALRYMPLE & Co.

Wine Merchants, 42, St. Paul Street.

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

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

FRENCH WINES

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

SPIRITS.

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

BEERS.

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

—ALSO.—

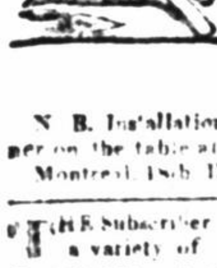
They have constantly ripe Bottled Mild Ale, Beer in at the Brewry prices, viz: 7s per doz. Bottles returned.

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

Montreal, 6th June, 1822. —tf

MASONIC NOTICE.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.



THE Brethren of Wellington Persevering Lodge, No. 20, purpose Celebrating the above Festival on Friday the 27th day of Dec. at their Lodge Room, Widow Gillespies. (*Transient brethren,*) wishing to join will apply for Tickets of the subscriber by order,

GEORGE STANLEY,
Secretary, No. 20.

N. B. Installation of Officers at 12 o'clock and Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock.

Montreal, 18th December, 1822. S & W

THE Subscriber has received by the recent arrival a variety of

BRITISH and EAST INDIA PIECE GOODS

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

—ALSO.—

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

DANIEL FISHER.
Oct. 10th 1822. w & stf

FLOUR,

For Sale by the Subscribers,

750 BARRELS Fine, Middlings and Rejected, low for Cash or approved Notes

WILLIAM PEDDIE & Co.
3d. Decr. 1822. w & stf

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE just received in addition to their own supply of [illegible] Snuff, Levy Solomons best Albany Superfine and Common cut Tobacco, which they will sell at reduced prices, and warrant it to be of the first Quality.

LEVY SOLOMONS & Co.
Montreal, 2d Decr. 1822. 6 wks. w & s

TO BE LET.

Until the first of May next.

THAT convenient dwelling House now occupied by Judge Pyke situate in St. Urbain Street St. Lawrence Suburbs, and of which possession may be obtained immediately; and part of the furniture now in the house may at the same time be had upon a fair valuation—Application to be made on the premises.

Montreal, 7th December, 1822. 3 s A w.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED

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

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

AND

Expected by first Steam-Boat,

3 Bales of Brussels and Kidderminster Carpeting

HENRY & BETHUNE.
October 30th, 1822. s & w

WOOD CONTRACT.

WANTED,

FOR the PERSEVERANCE STEAM BOAT, 600 Cords of Wood; dry and well Split, (Pinette Rouge or Hemlock) not less than 4 feet long: To be delivered as it may be wanted, during the season of Navigation of the year 1823: *Viz.* 400 Cords at the Cascades, and 200 at Chateaugeauy.

Sealed tenders for the whole or part of the above quantity (not less than 100 Cords,) with the names of two substantial Sureties, addressed to the Subscriber, and left at Mr. John M'Nabb's, Lachine, on or before the 25th day of December, will be attended to, on that day.

JAMES GREENSFIELD, Agent.
Montreal, 11th Dec. 1822 5—w. & s.

TO BE LET

And possession given immediately.

A WELL finished Brick House Situated in St. Ann suburb:—Enquire of,

S. F. FOSTER,
No. 62 St. Paul Street
Montreal, 7th Dec. 1822. s & w tf

WANTED.

A COOK AND NURSE, FOR THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Oct. 19, 1822.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

Montreal, Nov. 13th, 1822. 3w

FOR SALE,

A FARM pleasantly Situated on the Bank of the River St. Lawrence near the Fort of Coteau du Lac, in the Parish of Soulanges, 40 Miles from Montreal, Containing about Seventy Arpents of good Land, 35 to 40 Arpents of which are under good improvement, on which is a good Dwelling House about 50 feet Square well finished and painted, with excellent Cellars, and a good Store house, also, an excellent well of water, a good framed Barn well finished, 30 by 40 feet Square, with extensive Stables.—The Farm is well fenced and the Buildings in good repair, the Situation is worthy attention either for a Gentleman as a country residence, or a Farmer, and good st and for a Store or Tavern,

—ALSO,—

An Island convenient to the above Farm containing 200 Arpents of excellent Land about 40 Arpents of which are under good improvement, with a good framed Barn, 30 by 40 feet square, well finished, and two farm houses—with a large quantity of the best fire wood and wood for fencing.

The above mentioned property will be sold with or without the Stock of Cattle and farming utensils at present on the premises.

Terms of payment will be made easy for the purchaser, and would have no objections to exchange for property within the City of Montreal.

For further particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises, or to STANLEY BAGG, Esqr. Montreal.

H. V. CUSHING.
COTEAU DU LAC, 25th Novr. 1822. 3m.

J. R. SPOONER,

Surgeon-Dentist.

REMOVED to No. 18 St. Gabriel Street nearly opposite the Buildings, formerly occupied as the North West Stores.

Montreal, Decr. 31, 1822. 6 w

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave most respectfully to inform their friends in Montreal, and the public in general, that they have commenced the business of PASTRY COOKS, nearly opposite Mr. Goodlacks, St. Lawrence Street, St. Lawrence Suburb, where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment in their line:—ALSO, MUTTON PIES of a superior Quality.

They propose to have Soups ready on the 25th instant, and to continue till the first of May next.

JOSEPH SIPLING.
ROBERT BLAIR.

R. Blair, having spent a number of years in Glasgow, in the above line, induces them to flatter themselves, that they will give general satisfaction, to those who may favour them with their commands.

Montreal, 11th December, 1822. 3 wks

PREMIUM for GOLD and SILVER

BY N. H. V. BENNET—Also Drafts on Albany and Washington, for sale at Bennets Lottery Office, 105 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Dec 7, 1822.

STOLEN.

FROM the Shop of the Subscriber, on Monday evening the 9th instant. A piece of purple Pelisse Cloth, containing about sixteen yards, as it will probably soon be offered for sale, it is requested that should a similar piece be offered under suspicious circumstances, it may be stopped. A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of the THIEF, or for the recovery of the property.

RUKARD HURD.
11th Dec 1822.

LOTTERY HO!!!

MR. BENNET Returns his sincere thanks to his customers in the Union Canal Lottery, third Class, and would mention that he has procured the accounts of the Drawings, he solicits all those having Tickets, to call and receive their Cash for them or renew them in the 4th Class which will positively be drawn on the 5th of Feb and Tickets are only Seven Dollars.

Montreal, 7th December, 1822.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

No. 9 St. Joseph Street,

BUTTLERS and London Drugs, Perfumery and Patent Medicines; including boxes of Carbonated Soda Powders, Aperient and Patent Seidlitz ditto, assorted in Small Cases.

Several Cases of Gentlemens wearing apparel. Willis's Grand Piano Fortes, and Harmonicons—a large and very Choice Collection of Piano Forte, Harp, Flute, and Violin Music, Ruled Music Books, Tuning Hammers, and Forks, Steel and Brass covered Wire &c. &c. An Extensive Collection of Catholic, Law, School, and Miscellaneous Books.—Catalogues of which may be had of the Subscriber.

Pot Paper, Brown and Tea, Wrapping do. do Quills, and Pens, of various qualities.

Lead and Pewter Ink Stands, Japan Ink, in Stone Jars, Black and Red Ink Powders, Palmers Portable Pens, Paint Boxes &c.

—ALSO.—

Just received, a Selection of Lithographical Works, Drawing Books, Prints &c &c.

CHARLES CUMMING.
Montreal, 12th Oct. 1822.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL-CHURCH.

FOR Sale on reasonable terms, First Class Pew No 166, in the Gallery, and No. 51, Second Class on the first aisle. Apply to

GEORGE B WILLARD
Montreal, 14th Sept. 1822. tf

FOR SALE.

3000 MINOTS of Superior Potatoe Oats, which will be sold at 3s. 4d. per Minot retail, or 2s. 6d. wholesale:—Enquire of JOHN FLAHARTY, BUTCHER, St. Louis Suburb.

Montreal, 17th December 1822.

ADVERTISEMENT
PETER CHARLES RACINE,

TAKES the Liberty of informing his friends and the Public, that he has removed from Notre Dame Street, to No. 119 St. Paul Street, opposite the Nunnery, where he offers for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, at low prices.

Montreal 11th December 1822. 3 m

Selections from Late English Papers.

SINGULAR NARATIVE.

In the year 1819, a respectable middle aged female, of the name of Roberts, kept a tavern of very good repute, in the city of St. John's, New Brunswick. She was a widow and had two children, girls, the elder at that time ten, and the younger only eight years of age. She was considered to be a woman of some property.

About the middle of that year a person of respectable exterior, arrived at St. John's, and put up at the house. He represented himself to be a British Naval Officer, of high birth, a native of Ireland, and possessing large estates in that country. During a residence there of some months, he affected to take a great interest in the welfare of the widow and her family, by which he gained an insight into her affairs, and soon ascertained that she was in possession of some property in trust for her children, which she was desirous of laying out to the best advantage.

In the month of October in that year, the schooner Lord Nelson, was brought from Nova Scotia, to the port of St. John's, for sale. By the recommendation of her friendly lodger, the widow was induced to become the purchaser of the vessel; her new friend kindly undertook to negociate the business, and the sum of £620 was ultimately paid into his hands to conclude the purchase in the names of the girls, Frances Watson, and Margaret Burke, (issue by two former husbands,) the receipt for the amount being also made out in the children's name. But he contrived, unknown to the widow, to get his own name indorsed upon the old register, as master, and thus secured to himself the controul of the vessel.

His attention now assumed a different character, friendship appeared to "have ripened into love;" he seemed quite enraptured with the person of the widow, and gained so far upon her affections as to prevail upon her to sell off her whole concern, and accompany him on a voyage to Ireland; and a cargo of timber was accordingly taken in for Sligo.

When all was ready for sailing, and the whole of the widow's effects were on board, the enamoured lover managed to give a hint to one of the widow's creditors, that he was likely to lose his debt. On this intimation she was arrested and thrown into prison, while her friend, her effects, and her schooner set sail for Ireland, leaving her and her children in the utmost distress, every thing even to their very cloths being on board.

The villainy of the affair was quickly exposed. The creditor who had arrested her not only liberated her immediately but procured a passage for her and her children in another vessel bound for Ireland.

The vessel unfortunately, however, was bound to a different quarter of that kingdom, and on her arrival in Ireland, she found that she and her children had to traverse the island nearly from one side to the other, with no other means of conveyance than nature had supplied them with. Even this difficulty was surmounted, and they at length succeeded in reaching Sligo, about three weeks after the arrival of her voyage inamorato. Here she soon learnt that he was no officer, but a mere adventurer of the lowest class; that he had distributed her's and her children's cloths among them, and was giving balls and entertainments with the produce of the property he had thus surreptitiously obtained.

Her first application for redress was to the Magistrates; but having no documents to satisfy them of the justice of her claims, and finding he was taking in a freight of corn for Liverpool, as a last and a desperate resource, she threw herself and her children on board the schooner.

In the course of the voyage the assumed owner ran the vessel into a port, where he disposed of part of the cargo, and consequently on his arrival at Liverpool he was arrested by the consignees and thrown into gaol.

Her agitation of mind, and fatigue, threw the widow at this period into a violent illness, which confined her for some time, and before she recovered, the vessel had been put into the hands of a mercantile house at Liverpool, and had set sail with a cargo to London, whither the pretended owner, who had contrived to get himself liberated from Liverpool Gaol, was also hastening.

By the aid of the parish, and the contribution of several benevolent persons at Liverpool, the widow was enabled to follow, and she arrived with her children to London about the middle of 1820.

The case was submitted to several professional gentlemen, but application to lawyers was out of the question. No one would undertake her cause gratuitously, nor indeed had she the necessary documents to establish her claims. The villain who had robbed her, treated her in consequence with the utmost indifference.

Absolute want now pressed upon the wretched widow and her family, from which they were for a short time relieved by the Mendicity Society, who kindly continued their assistance much longer than their usual period, and even directed their Secretary to take steps for obtaining possession of the schooner. These were found to be ineffectual, and the Society were at length obliged to leave them to their fate.

During this period her false friend had obtained credit sufficient to get the schooner new coppered, and again to sea. He had, however, been arrested for the expense by the British Copper Company, and thrown into the King's Bench prison, where he has remained ever since, now nearly two years.

The distress of the widow with her family was now at the extreme. They were lodged in a small hovel near the Surrey Theatre, and had not lain upon a bed—no, not even upon straw—for upwards of five months. They were destitute of shoes and stockings, and wanted even the common clothing to cover their nakedness, occasionally scarcely tasting food for days together.

In the month of March, 1822, the widow learning that the schooner had returned to the port of London, went to make application to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house. Brand, the marshalman, was in attendance, and to him she made known the nature of her application. He soon discovered her's was not a case in which the Magistrate could render her assistance, nobly undertook to do it himself, and set about it with an alacrity, intelligence and determination, that does him honor. He supplied the unhappy family with bedding, and the needful clothing, and furnished them from his own purse with small sums of money weekly for their support. Having thus placed them in comparative comfort, he proceeded to ascertain in whose hands the register of the schooner had fallen, and succeeded, by threats of legal proceedings, in deterring them from again sending her to sea, although they were under bond to the pretended owner to work the vessel. With equal despatch he wrote off to America for copies of all the necessary papers and documents relative to the sale of the schooner, in 1819, and, not to burden the narrative with uninteresting particulars, at length succeeded in defiance of two suits in admiralty Courts, commenced for the mere purpose of frightening the real owners into an abandonment of the property, in obtaining legal and actual possession of the vessel on the behalf of the widow and her children, and about ten days ago sold it for £500, though considerably less than the original cost, may be fairly deemed its full value, after the wear and tear it had undergone, and the neglected state in which it had lain for many months.

On the receipt of the proceeds of the sale, the widow's first act was to return thanks to Providence for his merciful interposition in her behalf; her next to repay Brand the various sums he had advanced—he would receive no more; and the residue has since, under his direction, been lodged in secure hands, until it shall be determined in what maner it can be best laid out to insure the future welfare of the grateful widow and her children.

The nefarious actor in the fraud is still in the King's Bench Prison, whence he hopes to be relieved by the Insolvent Act.

CANTERBURY, Oct. 17.

St. Ethelbert's Tower.—Yesterday morning the inhabitants of St. Paul's, Longport, and Lady Wooton's Green, were thrown into consternation by a tremendous noise, nearly resembling the roar of cannon, and supposed by some to be an earthquake; most of them eagerly left their beds to ascertain the cause of alarm, which they soon discovered to be the sudden demolition of that fine monument of ancient architecture called St. Ethelbert's Tower, the most conspicuous ornament of those sublime ruins, St. Augustine's Monastery. The south and west fronts, corroded by the hand of time, and probably materially injured by the late winds and rain, fell with a tremendous crash, overwhelming every thing that lay in its way. It is calculated that not less than 1,000 loads of materials have fallen in the Fives' Court, the garden belonging to Mrs. Hills, and in the meadow belonging to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, the inmates of which were exceedingly terrified. The remaining side is so much shaken, that it must be removed. Thus suddenly is destroyed one of the finest specimens of the architecture of the monastic age. Ethelbert's Tower was named in honour of King Ethelbert, a Kentish monarch, who reigned over this county from the year 860 to 866, during which period St. Augustine, a monk of the Roman Church came over as a missionary, and obtained favour with the monarch, who embraced the Christian faith, and bestowed upon the fraternity the site of the monastery, with many important appendages. The tower was built about the year 1047, and the then Archbishop (Eadsin) contributed, with many others, to its erection. Hasted, in his history of Canterbury, says—"When we enter the site of the monastery, the first object is Ethelbert's Tower, whose beauty, though much defaced, especially by sacrilegious hands of late years, will witness to succeeding ages the magnificence of the whole, when all stood complete in their glory together." Ethelbert's Tower, the original form of which was a square, was composed of flint and stone; there were the remains of a stone staircase, leading to the top; it is supposed to have been used as a belfry. The side walls were formed of arches of most exquisite workmanship, exhibiting the zeal and liberality of the professors of religion at the period of its erection. The adjoining chapel or chancel has long been used as a fives' court, to which, and the adjacent bowling-green, the citizens resort to spend their summer evenings.

The late Mrs. Garrick. There is a long extract in a morning paper, taken from Lee Lewis's Memoirs, respecting this lady, in which she is represented as the natural daughter of the Earl of Burlington. The story is told with romantic interest, but is wholly fabulous.—Signora Violetti, late Mrs. Garrick, was first introduced in the Burlington family by Lady Burlington herself in the capacity of companion, and she so endeared herself to the noble pair, that they treated her with the affection of parents. The attachment, contrary to the story in question, began on the part of Mr. Garrick, and the following anecdote, which is lightly mentioned by Davies, in his life of the great actor, is a fact well known to the friends of Mr. Garrick at the time:—An elderly lady met Mr. Garrick in the street, and asked him if his heart was engaged, for otherwise he might marry a young lady of beauty, fortune, and virtue. Mr. Garrick, who did not then know Signora Violetti, answered in the negative, and the lady assured him that he should hear from her soon. Many months passed away, and no tidings came. At length he met the old lady again in the Strand, and addressing her, requesting to know why he had not heard from her. She told him he was mistaken, that he had never seen her before, and that she did not know him. Garrick was not so easily diverted from his purpose, and he told the lady he should not quit her till she had satisfied his curiosity. She then agreed to go with him into the back parlour of a respectable tradesman near the spot, with whom he had dealings. The lady informed him that her young, beautiful, and affluent friend had seen him in some heroic part, and was charmed with his acting, conceiving that his own feelings must be congenial with the character which he so ably supported; but that seeing him soon after in *Abel Drugger*, she was convinced that one who represented grovelling, meanness and avarice so well, must naturally be equally low-minded, her love was immediately at an end. Garrick was so struck with the story, as he was then courting Signora Violetti, and apprehending the possibility of a similar effect he took care that whenever the Burlington family sent for places, if he was to act a part in low comedy, they should be informed that the boxes had all been taken.—*Evening paper.*

By the death of Mrs. Garrick, the library of the British Museum will be further enriched by the addition of her husband's valuable collection of old English plays, besides which, the celebrated statute of Shakspeare, by Roubiliac (of which the one over the fire-place in the rotunda of Drury-lane Theatre is a cast) will grace the hall of that national establishment. The chair, too made from Shakspeare's mulberry tree, will also, it is supposed, be there deposited. It is richly carved, and would, if put up to auction, fetch an enormous price; as would doubtless many other articles of vertu, as having once belonged to the "best living commentator" on the works of the Bard of Avon. Among these must not be forgotten four originals by Hogarth, of the election. The fate of these species of saleable property, which were bequeathed to Mrs. Garrick during her life, will shortly be decided by the hammer. The children of Mrs. Garrick, of the Haymarket Theatre, will also, it is said, come in for considerable legacies, in consequence of the decease.

Morning Paper.

The late Mrs. Garrick was so conscious of her approaching dissolution that she ordered the sheets which were on the bed when Garrick died, and which were scrupulously preserved by her, to be aired and put upon her bed. Whilst the servant was doing this the old lady expired in her chair.

FATALITY ATTENDING THE HOUSE OF STUART.

The year 88 has for several centuries been fatal to the royal house of Stuart. James III on [illegible] 11th, 1488, lost a battle to his subjects, to whom he was pursued and assassinated. Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded on the 8th of Feb. 1588. James II. of England, abdicated the throne of Great Britain, on the 12th Dec. 1688; and in the year 1788 the last *legitimate* male of the Stuart family expired.—*La Belle Assemblee.*

It is reported that in order to impress more fully on his colleagues the necessity for the accession of Mr. Canning, Lord Liverpool, in the late discussions, laid before them the plan of the new Financial arrangements, which he has it in contemplation to propose to the ensuing Session. One important part of these arrangements we understand is, the substitution of a Tax on Property for Assessed Taxes, which are to be repealed to the amount of some millions a year. In this way it is hoped that the Country Gentlemen may be quieted, without any sacrifice on the Exchequer, (the amount of the Property Tax equaling that of Assessed Taxes repealed,) and that consequently the Civil and Military Establishments of the country may be preserved from further reduction. Besides the expectation that monied men will be made to pay much more by a Property Tax than they do at present, while the country gentlemen will pay less, Ministers may also have in view the reaching those who now consume their revenues abroad, and the tempting those to return whom the Assessed Taxes have driven away. Of course every shift will be tried before entering seriously on reduction. Whether or not the Country Gentlemen will be satisfied without any reduction, is a question which will of course be variously answered, according to the notions entertained of them.—*M. Chronicle.*

The Kings Entry into Edinburgh.—When the usher of the White Rod approached the city gate to demand admittance, after the Herald knocked, the Chamberlain asked, "Who comes there?" A sonsy fish-wife, who happened to be there at the time, exclaimed, "Ay! that's a gude ane just as if he didna ken what it was!"

Scriptural Knowledge!—On the 2d inst, the Lord Bishop of Chester was at Muker, in Swaledale, Yorkshire, on the visitation of the diocese, when an old woman applied to him to be confirmed. His Lordship said, it was very unusual for a person of her age to be confirmed; but she insisted on the rite being performed. The Bishop then asked her how many Commandments there were? She replied, *Three*. Indeed! said his Lordship. Pray what are they? She answered, *Whissunday, Kersmass*, and *Muker fair*! The Bishop now told her, she was a weak old woman. *Wake!* said she, in the true country dialect, *eigh, an seah wad ye be wake, if ye'ad been in a lownes, three weeks or a month,* as I've been.—*Carlisle Journal.*

An Irish Witness.—A number of Irish labourers were tried at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday for riot and assault. Six of them were found guilty. On the trial G. Herbert, a witness for the prosecution, said,—"When attacked by the men at the bar, I was alone by myself, and I've a witness will prove it!"—He had nothing by Jasus in his hand but his fist, and that was in his pocket." The defendants were all hallooing, "huzza for the Ardrae boys, and down with the Newcastle men." He had no party but himself at the time. He was taken to the hospital, and was *dead* for a fortnight, he was *so sadly kilt!*

Ludicrous Apprehensions.—The discussions to which the rapid increase of the population of Ireland have given rise in this country, and the pious wishes which the subject has drawn from political economists, that means might be devised for checking what is considered one great cause of the misery of the Irish peasantry—have excited the attention of the latter, and infused into them suspicions of rather a ludicrous nature. A Gentleman travelling some time ago through some of the neighbouring counties of the South, was surprised to find in several distressed families, the rice which had been distributed by the Irish Committee untouched. On inquiry into the cause, he found that they supposed the rice was given them as a remedy against over-population; and as *philoprogenitiveness* forms a striking ingredient in the Irish character, they looked upon it with no great good will.

One evening last week, as a woman and her infant child were seated on the top of the foremost of four carts, on the road from Montrose to Dundee, the mother insensibly fell asleep; and, during her imprudent slumber, the child fell from her arms. Owing to the darkness of the night, and the noise of the loaded carts, the carriers neither saw the child fall, nor heard its cries; and they had even proceeded two miles farther on before the mother awoke, and found the child gone. Her sensations at this moment will be best conceived. Instant search was immediately made, when the child was found at the above distance behind, apparently not much hurt! the skirts of its clothes were in the cart track.

The engine which conveys coals from the Orrel pits drags twenty waggons, each containing upwards of a ton. The people in the neighbourhood emphatically call it the "walking horse;" and certainly, from the description of a friend, it bears no little resemblance to a living animal. The engine being on the high pressure principle, superabundant steam is emitted at each stroke with a noise something similar to the hard breathings or snorting of a horse, the escaping steam representing the breath of his nostrils, and the deception altogether aided by the regular motion which precludes minute observation. In the ascent, the rate is about four miles an hour, and, on level ground, from five to six.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Parliamentary influence of the House of Hertford, which, in consequence of the long illness and political indifference of the late Marquis, had fallen into decay, has been recently revived, and in fact recovered by the present Noble Inheritor. The Marquis, it is said, directly and ind rectly commands thirteen votes in the Lower House of Parliament. The Duke of York, Mr. Croker, of the Admiralty, and Mr. Holmes, whose utility in the House of Commons is pretty well known are now on a visit to the Noble Marquis, at Sudborn. Couple this fact with the absence of the Marquis of Conyngham in Ireland, and his son, Lord Francis's permission to travel, and perhaps the veil of mystery may be removed in a certain high quarter, " given to change."—*Morning Chronicle.*

The very hairs of the head are said to feel the influence of drunkeness, insomuch that some years ago, when wigs were more generally worn than they now are the London wig makers instantly recognized the hair which had been taken from a drunken man, and gave less for it, than for that of others.

A Piper's Gratitude !—In the Recorder's Court, Dublin, on Friday, a woman was indicted for stealing a set of bagpipes the property of Denis Sullivan, a Kerry piper. The woman was acquitted, and the Court ordered the pipes to be restored to their owner, a poor miserable looking man, whose care worn cheeks and hollow eyes (though unfavourable to the expression) evinced the greatest delight at again possesing the source of all his joy, and solace of many an hour of griping poverty. In the fulness of his heart the Kerry piper begged the Court would allow him to strike up "God save the King," or " Patrick's Day." The court however dispensed with this proof of the musician's gratitude.

At Scheveningin, on the 15th ult. Mr. Andrew Sheerboom made the experiment of riding on a horse, which he had provided with his newly invented apparatus, into the breakers of the sea, which rose the height of twelve feet, and having advanced 400 yards directly into the water, he returned to the shore, waving his handkerchief amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators.

New-York, December 13.

The Hudson is again free of ice ; and a sloop arrived this morning from Troy. The following is given in the Troy Post, as the dates at which the Hudson closed, opposite that city, for the respective years :

The River closed at Troy in

1804	Dec.	13	1815	Dec-	2,
1811	„	20	1816	„	16
1812	„	21	1820	„	1.
1813	„	25	1821	„	13.
1814	„	10			

The Duke of Wellington, we regret to say, still continues rather in a delicate state of health, though it is to be hoped that a change of air may be attended with favourable effects. The most marked attention has been paid to our distinguished countryman since his arrival at Vienna, and the inhabitants generally have manifested an earnest solicitude about him. All the first official personages in the city, both civil and military, have waited upon him with respectful etiquette ; and the Emperor himself, before leaving the capital, gave directions that nothing should be wanting which could mark the high estimation in which his Imperial Majesty holds the the Hero of Waterloo.—*Courier.*

Joe Millar.—The following is the inscription upon *Joe Miller's* tomb-stone, now standing in the burying-ground, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn fields:—

Here lie the remains of
honest Joe Miller,
who was
a tender husband,
a sincere friend,
a facetious companion,
and an excellent comedian.
He departed this life the 15th day of
August, 1738, aged 54 years.

If humour, wit, and honesty, could save
The hum'rous, witty, honest, from the grave,
The grave had not so soon this tenant found,
Whom honesty, and wit, and humour crown'd.
Could but esteem and love preserve our breath,
And guard us longer from the stroke of death,
The stroke of death on him had later fell,
Whom all mankind esteem'd and lov'd so well !

S. Duck.

From respect to social worth, mirthful qualities, and histrionic excellence, commemorated by poetic talent in humble life, the above inscription, which time had nearly obliterated, has been preserved and transferred to this stone, by order of Mr. Jarvis Duck, church-warden. A. D. 1816.

GLASGOW, Oct. 10.

The Ganges and Topaze have arrived from the East Indies, and brought an immense quantity of specie to the East India Company. This is changing the nature and course of the trade to that quarter of the world.—From the earliest ages India always drained the rest of the world, particularly Europe and Western Asia, of their specie. However, we are glad to see the tide turned. It proves that they take our manufactures for them, and for their produce. It is curious that this specie was chiefly carried from our West India Colonies by the Americans, first to the United States, from thence circulated to the Eastern world in their Indian and Chinese trade, and now, in course of trade, returned to Great Britain, for which it was at first destined, after making, we must say, the circuit of the world.

The Funds have experienced a considerable advance in consequence, our Correspondent says, of this great arrival of treasure We believe other causes are operating to produce that effect. The Quarter's Revenue, to be made up on the 10th, may be turning out greater than was anticipated ; and the increasing want of room for profitable employment of the increasing superabundant capital of the nation, must produce an advance.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 8.

Foreign-Office, Oct. 8.

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Unwin Addington, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

A reduction, we understand, takes place this quarter in the purchases made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This is the result of that agreement between the Bank of England and the Government by which the former consented to pay the amount due to the dissentients to the late plan for lowering the interest of Navy Five per Cent. Stock, which was about £2,700,000, and to receive interest at three per cent. till liquidated. By that arrangement, which is sanctioned by an express Act of Parliament, it also appears that the Government were to repay the sum borrowed by instalments, quarterly, of about £300,000 each ; and it is the first of these instalments, now to be paid the Bank by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which causes the diminution of their purchases. For the current quarter the whole sum to be expended is £615,000 being at the rate of £15,000 each day, (as holidays are included) devoted to their investments.

The accounts from Ireland are most satisfactory.—" All the intelligence," says the *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday last, " received from the country since Tuesday is of a much less formidable nature than usual. Some outrages certainly are still occurring, but they are not marked by any peculiar features of barbarity."

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE CHURCH.

Bishop of Gloucester's Charge—1822.

In the Visitation Charge of the Bishop of Gloucester, there are some remarks from his Lordship (Henry Ryder, DD.) on the subject of the Clergy's personal attention to the sources of their " pecuniary support," and which observations merit to be quoted. They are as follows :—

" The dicipline and practice of the primitive Church, and even (in times of greater degeneracy and laxity,) the Canons, and above all, the Ordination Service of our own Communion, breathe the loftiest spirit of Ministerial *devotedness*, enforce the strictest rules of abstraction from the world. ' Forsake and set aside as much as you may, *all* wordly cares and studies,' &c.

" It requires no special gift of discernment, no nice casuistry, to set the mark of *unlawfulness* upon the pursuits of business in a *clerical* life. All are excluded—all trades, professions, employments, and laborious studies, which cannot fairly claim the plea of necessity, or which have not a reference direct, or decided though indirect to the labours and objects of the profession, &c. We are set apart for the higher and still better things. We have our own vocation, and *in that* we can hardly be too earnest, too laborious too much absorbed. Within the limits, however, and conformable to the definition above laid down, there are occupations in which the present constitution of society seems often to require, and the purity of the Christian Priesthood to permit, us to be engaged.

" Of such pursuits, *personal attention* to the sources of our pecuniary support, and especially the superintendence of our assigned portion of land, stands obviously the *first*. That degree of regard to our temporal concerns, which will prevent waste and enable us to " *owe no man any thing*," which will maintain our families in decent comfort, educate our children and provide, if possible, some moderate inheritance for those whom we leave behind, cannot, in the present circumstances of the church, be blamed. It is not incompatible with Christian duty, or with the standard of Ministerial spirituality, It is even needful to prevent many scandals and offences, which neglect and consequent distress would produce. But all beyond—the devotion of any considerable time to these objects—the indulgence of anxious solicitude—the aim ' at much goods laid up in store', directly overstep the boundary, and plunge us into sin. Innocent as agricultural pursuits, the primitive business of man, appear, even *they* are found to draw us down, and chain us to the earth : and our *personal* occupation of land is, on that very account, justly and wisely restrained by the Legislature, within narrow limits. Indeed, the very nature of the property, which was from the earliest period, and *by Scriptural authority* set apart *for the subsistence of the Clerical order*, clearly proves the intention of secluding us, as much as may be from worldly cares. The tithe severed, the corn in the sheaf, the hay in the mow, prepared for our use, are so many momentos of the design of the institution, in which we hold a place—endowed with *gratuitous* provision, and therefore consecrated to the *undivided* service of our God and Saviour."

EFFECTS OF THE DIVISION OF LABOUR.

The woollen coat which covers the day-labourer, coarse and rough as it may appear, is the produce of the joint labour of a great multitude of workmen. The shepherd, the sorter of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, the scribbler, the spinner, the weaver, the fuller, the dresser, with many others, must join their different arts to complete even this homely production.

How much commerce and navigation, how many ship-builders, sailors, sail-makers, and rope-makers, must have been employed in order to bring together the different drugs made use of by the dyer, which often come from the remotest corners of the world!

To say nothing of such complicated machines as the ship of the sailor, the mill of the fuller, or even the loom of the weaver, let us consider only what a variety of labour is requisite in order to form that very simple machine, the shears with which the shepherd clips the wool. The miner, the builder of the furnace for smelting the ore, the feller of the timber, the burner of the charcoal to be made use of in the smelting-house, the brick-maker, the bricklayer, must all join their different arts in order to produce them.

Were we to examine in the same manner all the different parts of his dress and household furniture, the coarse linen shirt he wears, his shoes, the bed he lies on, and all the parts which compose it, the kitchen grate at which he prepares his victuals, the coals dug for that purpose from the bowels of the earth and brought to him perhaps by a long sea and long land carriage, all the other untensils of the kitchen, and the furniture of his table ; the different hands employed in preparing his bread and his beer, the glass window which lets in the heat and the light, and keeps out the wind and the rain, with all the knowledge and art requisite for preparing that beautiful and happy invention ; if we examine all these things, and consider what a variety of labour is employed about each of them, we shall be sensible, that without the assistance and co-operation of many thousands, the very meanest person in a civilized country could not be provided, even according to what we very falsely imagine the easy and simple manner, in which he is commonly accommodated.

Adam Smith.

Scene,—*Mr. & Mrs. Bluntwell, Emily, and the Marquis de ——*

Mrs. B. And besides that my dear you should always converse in french, for that you know would—

Emily. But mamma—

Mr. B. But mamma, my dear there's no need of but mamma, the Marquis says you can talk better than any of his Scholars and talk french you shall if I have any influence—I say Marquis, cant you say a word or two to her in your parley voo way.—

Marquis. Oh yes sair—she talk very de french' like french Lady : *ma chere il faut parler un peu ce matin.*

Mr. B. There now Emily open your ports to him like a true British girl born, dont be afraid, speak what you think.

Mrs. B. Answer my dear,

Emily. Je ne voo comprenny pay Mushere,

Marq. Tres bien very well dat—*ecoutez' at dit*—

Mr. B. Now that's very well ; what did she say Marquis,

Marq. She say, she say,—a she say something, I will not know weddair she is English, she have such good pronounce de french.

Mr. B. So she does, I never heard any one pronounce it better, marquis be at her again.

Marq. Ma chere, si vous voulez bien entendre le français c'est absolument necessaire parler toujours, pratiquer Beaucoup.

Mrs. B. Now my dear,

Emily. (a pause.) Commy—how do you say.

Marq Non non non, parlez français tojours tojours,

Emily. Commy dittis voo en francais, " I am afraid to make mistakes,"

Marq. Ah voila how you say dat ? tenez—Cherches—look in your conversation, (*the Marquis turns to a French conversation and she reads after him* " jai peur de cuofaire des erreurs,"

Emily. " Jai pure doo fare des errors,"

Mar. Ah nothing can be be bettair dan dat, such accent as she have is most astonish.

Mrs. B. Oh as to accent its impossible to be better i'm sure.

Marq. C'est vrai madame, she have accent like myself, I have mumber of scholar, who speak very well, but dair is nevair one dat come so near perfection as she.

Mr. B. Indeed i'm very glad to hear it for I think there's no greater accomplishment than to hear a young lady speak french fluently.

Marq. Oui Mons. all ovair de world, dey considair dat so ; I recollect when I was travel with Bounaparte ; we visite de most illustrious Court in de world, and dey have always considair dat ; as de most primaire importance as won accomplish and as won essential.

Blunt. But Marquis, did you ever hear any one who spoke as well as my daughter ?

Marq. Monsieur, maparole d'honneur ; Non I nevair did.

Blunt. There now Emily blaze away again, all the nobility speak french—the Marquis once had an opportunity of seeing that,

Marq. Ah mon dieu ! oui, in my prosperite,

Emily. P-shaw ! in his prosperity. (aside.)

Mois. Monshon comment pouvee voo recilier à votre present situation,

Blunt. Better and Better—What did she say Marquis,

Marq. She say, a how I can me reconcile myself to my present situation,

Blunt. Ha !

Mrs. Blunt. Its, a very great change, certainly Marquis.

Marq. Oui madame, but dere have been much greater vicissitude dan dat,

Mr. B. But thats damn poor consolation in these times.

Marq. Pardon me sair, I will not wish to make assert dat a person can derive any happiness from dat consideration, with out having naturellement won disposition a—a won disposition française wizzout to have french disposition,

Mr. B. A French disposition !

Marq. Dat is—dat is—Machere expliquez en anglais a que sevos vous dire,—a

Emily. Monshere Excusy moi sivvy play,

Marq. Dat is—allow me explain to you—a wizzout to have french disposition—Dieu—Heaven have bless our nation wiz won disposition truly philosophique—or radair, it have give us won consciousness how independant dat—que nous sommes—dat we are ; darefore watevair—quoi que cezoit, de lot—sort,—watevair may be de lot of man, if he possess dat independant feel, it nevair can to make him unhappy and every man is really independant, if he wish to think so,

Mr. B. And then you think that the principal source of a happy life flows from an independant spirit,

Marq. Certainement qu'oui, yes Sair,

Mr. B. You're right, you're right Marquis, it's a true Bill,

Marq. Oui,

Mr. B. And do you know I'm very much of your disposition and—

Emily. Oh dear papa, and you was going to blow out your brains the other day when the merchant failed who owed you a thousand pounds—

Mr. B. Egod and so I was—now thats a puzzler, I'm sincerely of Marquis's opinion, and did you ever hear of an Englishman wanting an independant spirit. —Then whats the reason Marquis we cant feel in adversity as resigned as you do,

Marq. Ah monsieur, Dieu seul le sait, God only knows, but it grow late beyond my hour, I must to give dancing lesson 'a madmoiselle votre cousine.—Mons. will you if you please to give me nine or ten pounds this morning ?

Mr. B. With all my heart, here's a ten pound note—I say marquis, my daughter parley voos the french finely, eh !

Marq. Excellent ! Superiur ! and Sair I hopes dat you may nevair regret the money you have expend on her for dat accomblish.

EXEUNT OMNES.

Kingston, Dec. 17,

A Salt Spring.—Likely to afford a considerable supply of this indispensible article, has just been discovered, and is now in operation, on the estate of Mr. Francis Ireland, one of the English settlers on the Canal Reserve in Murray.

An unfortunate man named Thomas Scott, was killed in a scuffle at Green Bay, near Barrie field, Pittsburgh, on Monday evening. The unfortunate man, in a state of intoxication, had gone with a wagon from Point Frederick for a load of wood. On reaching the place where the wood was piled at Green Bay, Scott was directed to a particular pile by Wallace S. Fairman, the person who had it in charge, but he insisted on taking a load from another pile. This being refused a scuffle ensued, in the course of which Fairman seized a billet of wood, and struck Scott a severe blow on the left temple, and felled him to the ground. He remained in a senseless state for a few hours and then expired. Fairman has been committed to prison. The verdict of the Jury which sat on the body is. " That Thomas Scott was killed by a blow inflicted on the left side of the head, with a piece of oak plank, by Wallace S. Fairman "

Fairman undetwent a second examination on Saturday last, and was finally committed for manlaughter.

Quebec, 19th December.

An unfounded report which has been made the subject of conversation, and which took its rise from an editorial paragraph in the *Canadian*, tending very unprudent and unjustly, to throw blame on the Executive Government, for not having laid before the Legislature of this Province the address of the Legislature of Upper Canada, connected with its claims on the duties levied by the Lower Province, is now in circulation.

From the information we have obtained on this subject, it appears that the address alluded to, was not received before the middle of last February ; the Speaker of the Assembly had then been notified that a prorogation would shortly take place, and the proceedings of the Assembly, founded on the substance of the address which had been published in most of the public papers, had been passed. Under these circumstances, it was thought unnecessary, to transmit it to the Assembly.

It is currently reported that James Stuart, Esquire, will proceed to England with the petitions for the Union, early in January, The Petitions of the committee for this district are now receiving signatures at the Exchange Rooms and Union Hotel.—Notice has been given in Three Rivers that a meeting to petition *for* the Union will take place on Saturday next the 21st instant.

It is understood that the two Gentlemen lately appointed by the Committee against the proposed Union, will proceed to England in January. No appointment has taken place for the district of Three Rivers. Judge Bedard, and the Honble. James Cuthbert were nominated, but the former was not elected and the latter declined—It is said that a third Gentlemen will notwithstanding be chosen.—*Gaz.*

On the subject of Union or no Union, if we are rightly informed, crosses have mustered, in the country parishes, in such numbers, against the Union, as cannot fail to put at defiance all opposition from the profane and heretical. *Mer.*

The Montreal Herald.

Tuesday, December 24, 1822.

The Mails from Swanton brought us Boston Papers to the 19th instant, but they contain no intelligence but such as had been previously received by way of New York. The papers due from the latter place have not reached us ; we find however by a paragraph in the Albany Gazette of the 21st instant that accounts had reached there from New York of the 16th at which period no later advices had been received from Europe.

UNION MEETING AT CHATHAM.

At a numerous Meeting of the friends of the Re-Union of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, held on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 1822, at Mr. William Streeter's in the Township of Chatham, Lower Canada.—Derrick Ostram, Esq. was unanimously chosen Chairman, and Mr. John Dewar, Secretary. The following Resolutions were then read and agreed to.

1st. That this Meeting have viewed with unfeigned pleasure and respectful gratitude, the attention bestowed by the Legislature of Great Britain on the affairs of these Provinces.

2d. That after an experience of thirty years, we are confirmed in the opinion of the impolicy and evil tendency of the Act of Parliament which separated these Provinces.

3d. That the present preponderating political influence of the Canadians of French descent, in our opinion, operates in the most detrimental way to the true interests of these Colonies ; which influence we solely attribute to the unfortunate separation aforesaid.

4th That the animosities and differences at present existing between the two Provinces, can only be effectually removed by an Union of their Legislatures.

5th. That an Union of the Provinces is essentially necessary for developing their resources, for eradicating national jealousies and prejudices—facilitating public justice, and ensuring their lasting connexion with, and dependence on, the British Crown.

6th. That Petitions be presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, humbly praying that an Act may be passed for Uniting the Provinces of Lower and and Upper Canada under one Legislature.

7th. That the following Gentlemen do compose a committee for carrying into effect the above resolutions. Derrick Ostram, Esq Chairman, Ephraim Burtch, Solomon French, Elijah Burtch, Allen Fish, William Streeter, Clark Noyes, Duncan Dewar, Richard Bradford, Jacob Skedgel, John Dewar, Secretary.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Derrick Ostram, Esq. for his impartial conduct in the chair—and to Thomas Barron and Marshall Perkins, Esqrs. of Argenteuil, for their assistance in forwarding the views of this Meeting

(Signed) DERRICK OSTRAM, *Chairman.*
JOHN DEWAR, *Secretary.*

CHRISTMAS CAUTIONS.

Sir J. Ramsey, in his " *Christmas Cautions,*" observes, that instead of loading our stomachs and our tables with an unwholesome variety of the richest viands, let us be content with plain and nourishing food, and with a quantity proportioned to our digestive faculties ; and let us consider, while we are *cheerfully* and comfortably *regaling*, by a good fire, allured by superfluities to excess, whether we have not some *poor but worthy neighbours*, who are exposed, half-fed, and perhaps half-naked too, to all the inclemencies of the Weather, while their miserable little ones are shivering around a few Embers, destitute of even the necessaries of life, by our retrenchments then, let them be clothed, be comforted and fed ; and, while their Stomachs become the depositories of what would only tend to disorder our own, their grateful Lips, too often very differently employed, will *bless* at once the *Season* and their *Benefactors.*

We shall inculcate in our offspring, the virtues of christian charity and benevolence, instead of the Heathenish vices of intemperance and excess ; and we shall thus secure to ourselves health, as well as the approbation of our own bosoms, and be at once *qualified* and *entitled* to enjoy, " *a Merry Christmas.*"

We state, with unfeigned satisfaction, that his Excellency the Governor, has been pleased to order a quantity of Beds and Bedding to be appropriated to the use of the Criminals confined in the Gaol of this city.

A few days ago a female Emigrant, while travelling from Montreal to New-Glasgow, had the misfortune to lose her way in the woods, near the village of Patncour, on the heights of Terrebonne, and wandered five days and nights without tasting a morsel of subsistence. On the fifth night her cries attracted the notice of the villagers, who, very humanely, went in search of her and brought her home, and by their care and attention she is now fast recovering from the effects of her hardships though, with the loss of some of her toes which have been frost bit. *Gaz.*

Accident.—On Thursday evening, as two gentlemen were crossing in a sleigh from Isle-aux-Noix to the opposite shore, when about half way across, the horse fell through the ice, and all the efforts made to save him proved unavailing. The gentlemen fortunately escaped with no other injury than a severe wetting.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,

I have some faint recollection of an editorial paragraph which appeared in your paper in the early part of the last summer relative to the erection of a Theatre; and you stated that it was intended to be built near the spot known as the St. Lawrence Gate.

I did not at that time object to the proposed site, being no farther interested in the matter than as one of the public, and you know very well, Mr. Editor, that what is every body's business, belongs to no individual *in particular.*

Now however that I have become further interested *as a subscriber*, it has received from me more consideration ; and I do not hesitate to condemn the spot you mentioned, as very unfit for the purpose.

It is a principle I think not to be controverted, that in selecting a place for *public amusement*—The *public convenience* should be mainly considered: that is, that it shall be as central as possible ; and, that it shall not be difficult or dangerous of access and departure. I humbly consider that both those objections would lie against the proposed site ; that the last would in an eminent degree cannot I think be denied. Indeed, I should be glad to hear what the advocates for the present site could offer on its behalf when at the present moment the whole of the streets adjacent to the spot are covered with an unbroken sheet of Ice. At all events, Mr. Editor, I hope no further steps will be taken in this affair before a meeting of the share-holders is called, and their sense taken upon it.

AN AMATEUR.

Montreal, 23rd Decr. 1822.

Married.

Yesterday evening, by the Revd. John Bethune, Mr. Richard Wright, shoe maker, to Catherine Deawea, spinster, both of this city.

Died.

On the 22nd instant, Lucretia, infant daughter of Mr. John Frothingham Merchant, of this city,

At Quebec, on the 17th inst. Mr. Simon Fraser, son of the late —— Fraser, Esq. Seigneur of Matane.

Mr. Frasers death may be considered as one caused by his sufferings on board of the ship Loyal Sam, Capt. Cocken, lately arrived from Demerara—Possessing a very delicate constitution, the sudden transition from a warm to a cold climate, was too severe a trial for Mr. Fraser ; particularly as the vessel had a long passage, and was in the Gulph and river St Lawrence during all the month of November, deficient of fuel, and unprovided with fresh provisions, *Mer*

On the 30th November after a short illness, aged 26 years Alexander Lyons, a native of Keady, County Armagh, Ireland.

On the 12th instant, at Ernest Town, aged 25 years Mrs. Lavenia Brown, wife of Mr. George Brown, farmer.

At Quebec, on the 13th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, of that city.

Sales at Auction.

BY SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

On Saturday next, 28th Inst. At the Subscribers

AUCTION ROOM.

Will be Sold Without Reserve, A general assortment of,

WOOLEN, Linen, Cotton and Silk Goods, Comprising Cloths, Cassimeres Pelisse Cloths, Flushing, Blankets, Flannels assorted Colors, Be gals, Derries, Checks, Turkey Stripes, Striped Cottons, two Blue Stripes &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

To close accounts, the remainder of a Choice Lot of DRY GOODS, belonging to a Bankrupt estate, with other articles.

Sale at ONE o'Clock.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON,

Montreal, 24th Dec. 1822.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Double and Single Stoves of all Sizes.

THE Subscribers having been appointed agents for a Foundry, will be enabled to furnish the above article at a low price.

SPRAGG & HUTCHINSON.

Montreal, 16th Oct. 1822

NOTICE.

THE PETITION *of the Inhabitants of the City and County of Montreal to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, in favor of the Legislative Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, will be ready for signature, at the Exchange in St Joseph Street, on Thursday next, and on the following days, from 11 o'Clock* a. m. *to* 4 p. m.

By Order of the Committee.

JOHN FLEMING.

Secretary.

Montreal, 4th December 1822.

N. B For the accommodation of individuals, unable to attend during the day, the said petition will likewise remain at the same place for signature every evening (Sundays excepted) from 6 o'Clock, till 9 o'Clock.

CARD.

Mr. George Graft, begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he will give an ASSAULT composed of two Masters for the edge, and of two Masters for the back Sword, on Tuesday the 31st day of December, 1822, at the house of Mr John C. Steeb, in the main Street of the St Lawrence Suburb—Performance to commence at One o'clock P. M. there will be music during the exhibition.

Price of Admittance 2s. 6d.

Montreal, 24th Dec. 1822. w 4s.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of RILEY & REDPATH, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st instant—All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned duly authorised to receive the same ; and all those to whom the said firm may be indebted, are desired to present their accounts for payment.

WILLIAM RILEY,
JOHN REDPATH,

Montreal, 24th December, 1822

The business heretofore carried on by the above firm, will hereafter be carried on in their own names respectively.

W. R.
J. R—2 m.

WANTED,

A LAD of good character, and who can be well recommended, to attend a Grocery Store—Apply at this office.

Montreal, Dec. 21st, 1822.