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du Canada" J. N. P.

THE  
CANADIAN MAGAZINE,

AND  
LITERARY REPOSITORY.

No. XV

SEPTEMBER, 1824.

VOL. III.

ON ELOQUENCE.

(For the Canadian Magazine.)

Continued from page 104.

In the present improved state of society, the science of eloquence is a far more necessary study than in former times; it is not only necessary, as a qualification for the successful practice of the learned professions; but even in the common occurrences of life its utility might be demonstrated. At the Bar or on the Bench we need not say what an effect a knowledge of eloquence produces—it is equally unnecessary to state its importance to the divine, or those who are elected as parliamentary representatives. To every man, in every rank and station, who may have any object to gain by the assistance of others, eloquence is a necessary auxiliary to his procuring that assistance. Even the man of independent fortune, who lives on his money unconnected with any pursuit but the gratification of his own wishes, and the attainment of his pleasures, is not independent of eloquence. He can never be considered a well-bred man or an agreeable companion unless he possesses the faculty of pleasing in conversation; and this faculty is only attainable by a certain degree of eloquence; and the pleasure he will receive or bestow will be in exact proportion to his attainment in this science. He will by it be enabled to relate a tale of woe with that pathos which will make an impression on the minds of his hearers, excite their commiseration and arrest their attention. In the hour of hilarity he will be enabled to throw in a proper portion of vivacity in the conversation, so as to produce a reciprocal entertainment between himself and his auditors. His descriptions, his remarks, his questions and replies will, by his acquaintance with eloquence, be all made in a proper tone and expressed in a proper selection

A

and arrangement of words; and in a style of language, bespeaking, not only the pleasant companion, but displaying a cultivated mind and a clear imagination. A man of profound learning, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the other sciences will always be respected, and his society courted by those who esteem learning: but without a certain degree of eloquence to convey his knowledge by, the pleasure of his company will be much abridged. Besides, such acquirements are not to be possessed by every person; and as a substitute, if the man of less profound scholarship, has from his knowledge of Eloquence, a sprightly easiness in conversation his acquaintance will always be agreeable to his friends and sought after by society in general.

After what has been said it may appear superfluous to advance any thing further, to excite a cultivation of and attention to this useful science. That its attainment is practicable and within the reach of every man of moderate talents to a certain degree might be easily demonstrated. Besides man having received as the pre-eminent distinction over other animals, the faculty of speech, by which he can communicate the effusions of an intelligent power within him, it appears a duty incumbent upon him to use this high gift to the best advantage, and to convey the affections or emotions of his mind in the most suitable manner he can. This remark is equally applicable, whether he communicates any thing useful to others, or solicits what may be necessary for himself. As a rational being he is accountable for his words to a tribunal both here and hereafter; hence he ought as far as possible to endeavour to suit them to the exigency of the case whatever it may be. The science of eloquence by writers on the subject, has been divided into different branches, classed according to the objects it may be employed for.

The first description of eloquence confines its aim to give merely pleasure to the auditors; and is the lowest degree of it, we know.— It neither seeks to convince or persuade, does not extend to move the passions or interest the feelings; and is only in danger of becoming offensive by being continued too long. It is employed in panygerics, in augural orations, addresses to great men, and other harrangues of the same nature. This sort of composition, though of a low grade is ornamental, and deserves not to be overlooked. It may innocently entertain the mind; and be also blended with useful sentiments. But when orators of this kind seek only to please or to shine, there arises a danger of the art giving way to ostentation; in which case the subject instead of becoming pleasing, will grow languid and wearisome to the auditors; a fault which may creep in, even in common conversation.

The second description of eloquence is of a higher grade, requiring more talents, and applicable for nobler purposes. The aim of the orator here is not only to please, but to instruct, to convince and to inform. His art here is chiefly directed to the removal of prejudices either against himself or the cause he pleads, to the selection of the most proper arguments, the stating them in the most forcible manner, arranging them in the best order and expressing them with propriety.

and beauty, so as to dispose his audience to embrace his side of the question. It is under this denomination of Eloquence that the Barrister or legal pleader proceeds; and it is easy to see the numerous qualifications necessary to enable him to attain celebrity in it. Although instances may occur, in which he may have to move the passions by an appeal to the feelings, they are but rare when compared with the numerous cases in which he has to convince the judgment.

There is a third kind of eloquence, of a still higher degree than the foregoing, and applicable to more purposes—the pulpit affords a field for it; and a still wider is displayed, in debates in popular assemblies. This requires all the talents which contribute to make a man eminent in the Eloquence of the Bar: but as he has to carry his hearers farther than bare conviction, he must possess other powers, and display other arts. Although he is under the necessity of employing arguments, he does not require so much attention to their selection or classification as he will when drawing nice legal distinctions and unravelling intricate points. In this kind of Eloquence his aim ought to be directed to operate upon the mind and feelings. The audience must not only be convinced—but also interested, agitated and carried along with the speaker. Their passions must rise with his, and they must enter into his emotions. If successful and eminent in this branch of Eloquence, he will make his audience love what he loves, detest what he detests, and resent as he inspires. He may also excite them to determine or act with more vigor than they would do without his influence.

The fourth and last denomination of Eloquence is constantly the offspring of passion or some emotions of the mind in the speaker, in which respect it differs from either of the former kinds. By the word passion is here meant that state of mind when it is agitated or fired by some important occurrence either past or approaching. A man may convince and even persuade others to act, by the force of reason and sound argument; but that degree of Eloquence which gains the admiration of mankind; and properly constitutes the orator is never found without warmth or passion. When passion exists in such a degree as to raise and kindle the mind without throwing it out of its self possession, it is universally found, to exalt all the human powers. It renders the possessor of such a state more enlightened, more penetrating, vigorous, and masterly than he is in his calmer moments; and he becomes on such occasions infinitely greater in all his thoughts, words and actions, than he is at other times. When in this state, he will by the accumulated energy and vigour which he has, utter greater sentiments, conceive higher designs, and execute them with a boldness and felicity of which he would not think himself capable on other occasions. It is chiefly as it operates in persuading, according to the above mentioned sense of that word, that passion is useful. Every man is eloquent when his passions are excited; and while he continues to keep a due restraint upon himself his eloquence will be what it ought: but when he loses this he ceases to produce the desired effect and becomes what is termed *a man in a passion*: and which may work him up to such a degree as to deprive him of the power of utterance. When the orator is warmed, animated and elevated by a due excitement of his

passions, he is at no loss for words or arguments. He transmits to others by a species of contagious sympathy the warmth of those sentiments which he feels. His looks and gestures are all persuasive; and here nature shows herself as far more powerful than art. In this description of eloquence the orator before he can affect his auditors, must be affected himself: and his success will entirely depend upon the impression he can make upon them by introducing into their minds a feeling corresponding to that which pervades his own. We find this description of eloquence exemplified on the stage, more than in any other situation: and although here it has the auxiliaries of dress and scenery to contribute to its success, these are by no means indispensable requisites.

It will be obvious to our readers that all laboured declamation and affected ornaments of style, or action such as indicate the mind of the speaker to be cool and unmoved, are inadmissible in this description of eloquence. Studied prettiness in gesture or pronunciation, indicating a want of enthusiasm or warmth, detract from the effect of his speech. It is on this principle that the reading of an address has less effect than when delivered extempore; for the former wants that appearance of coming warm from the heart which the latter claims as its chief property and greatest ornament. It is from a consideration of this principle in eloquence, that the common saying "a man is cool upon any subject" signifies the same thing as saying he was not eloquent upon it.

Viewed in this light, eloquence of whatever kind, is a science requiring great talents to acquire, and of much importance in society. To succeed in it a man must be possessed of natural genius; and it is moreover susceptible of great improvement from art. Considered as the art of persuasion, even in its lowest state, it requires soundness of understanding, and a considerable knowledge of human nature; and in its higher degrees to be successful, the orator must possess a strong sensibility of mind, a warm and lively imagination, united to a correct judgement, an extensive command of the powers of language, and all the graces of pronunciation and delivery. The difference between just and sensible speaking, and the fascination of persuasive eloquence is beautifully described by Homer, in the following passage.

When Atrous' son harrangued the listning train,  
 Just was his sense, and his expression, plain,  
 His words succinct, yet full, without a fault;  
 He spoke no more than just the thing he ought;  
 But when Ulysses rose! in thought profound  
 His modest eyes he fix'd upon the ground,  
 As one unskill'd or dumb, he seem'd to stand,  
 Nor rais'd his head, nor stretch'd his scepter'd hand;  
 But, when he speaks, what elocution flows!  
 Soft as the fleeces of descending snows,  
 The copious accents fell, with easy art;  
 Melting they fall, and sink into the heart!  
 Wond'ring we hear, and fix'd in deep surprise  
 Our ears refute the censure of our eyes."

This highly important science, has (notwithstanding our well merited reputation for learning) been less cultivated in Britain than in many other countries; for it is only of late years compared with the older notice which other sciences have engrossed, that eloquence has been at all attended to in England. From the records of their proceedings which have reached our times, we find it was sedulously cultivated among the ancients, and we have many beautiful specimens of their attainment in this art, in the old writers of both the Grecian and Roman Empires. Nor is the study of eloquence confined to civilized nations. Among the Indians, and more particularly among those of North America, we have had many examples of their powers of eloquence. Indeed with them eloquence in their councils, and bravery and address in war, were the foundation of all distinctions, and raised their possessors to the highest ranks. Of the former we have but few examples, for our ignorance of their language, and their best efforts in this way being displayed in their own councils, necessarily limited our opportunities of collecting them. An illustrious American writer remarks "that to form a just estimate of the genius and mental powers of the Indians, more facts are wanting, and great allowance is to be made for those circumstances of their situation which call for a display of particular talents only." But when this allowance is made, we shall find the American Indian possessing a mind as well as a body, formed on the same model and as capable of cultivation, or of effort, as that of *homo sapiens Europæus*. In proof of this we give the two following specimens of Indian eloquence which would not disgrace the first productions of a Cicero, or a Demosthenes, in competition; and which are equal, if not superior, to any we have of more modern date. It is unnecessary to enter on an explanation of the reasons which gave rise to these speeches. The first is from Logan, a Mingo Chief, and was addressed to Lord Dunmore, when he was Governor of Virginia. This Chief having lost all his relations in the wars between the Europeans and the Indians, had, although before an advocate for peace, been roused to take up arms to gratify his revenge. And afterwards when the peace was concluded, instead of appearing among the other Chiefs, he sent the following speech by a messenger. "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered into Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed; and said "Logan is the friend of white men." "I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap the last spring in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relatives of Logan; not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it—I have killed many.—I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace; but do not harbour a thought that mine is the joy of fear, Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life! Who is there to mourn for Logan? not one."

The beauties of this speech, like many other specimens of oratory,

are not so obvious when read as they must have been when delivered extempore; they are still however such as to strike the most superficial examiner. The tender pathetic feeling of woe which runs through the whole, marks the deep melancholy with which the speaker's mind was impressed. In the composition Logan appears to have possessed that first requisite for an orator, namely a knowledge of the successive springs by which the human heart is touched. He first awakens the pity by an appeal to the feelings of every white man respecting his treatment of them. He even describes that he had suffered in their cause, by his love for the whites rendering him obnoxious to his own countrymen. He states that his affections for them at one period had almost induced him to leave his countrymen and reside among them: but he feelingly details the catastrophe which had induced him to relinquish this idea. He further mentions that his whole family are gone, and that their loss spurred him on to revenge; but his vengeance now accomplished, they have nothing further to fear from him. After expressing his happiness at the peace for his country's sake, being afraid they should consider his submission as the effect of fear, he exclaims "Logan never felt fear." Concluding with an expression indicating his contempt of life he relapses into that melancholy gloom which may have been supposed to have occupied his mind ever after. This piece of eloquence is one of the finest specimens to be met with, embracing all the properties which distinguish this elegant science. *It is an effusion warm from the heart, given in the language of nature, and on a subject calculated to excite the finer feelings of the soul.*

The next specimen of untutored eloquence we meet with is in the case of one of the Indians, pleading for the restoration of a prisoner who had been taken by the tribe, and whom the pleader had before adopted into his family. After a pause of silence Wawatam arose and addressed the chiefs as follows.

"Friends and relations, what is it that I shall say? You know what I feel; you all have friends and brothers, and children, whom as yourselves you love; and you—what would you experience, did you, like me behold your dearest friend—your brother—in the condition of a slave; a slave exposed every moment to insult, and to menaces of death? this case as you all know is mine. See there (pointing to the prisoner) my friend and brother among slaves—himself a slave!"

"You all well know, that long before the war began, I adopted him as my brother; from that moment, he became one of my family, so that no change of circumstances could break the cord which fastened us together.

"He is my brother; and because I am your relation, he is therefore your relation too;—and how, being your relation, can he be your slave?"

"On the day on which the war began, you were fearful, lest on this very account I should reveal your secret. You requested, therefore, that I would leave the Fort, and even cross the lake. I did so, but I did it with reluctance notwithstanding that you Menchawhena, who had the command in this enterprise, gave me your promise that you would

protect my friend, delivering him from all danger and giving him safely to me.

“The performance of this promise, I now claim. I come not with empty hands to ask it. You Menehawhena, best know, whether or not, as it respects yourself, you have kept your word, but I bring these goods to buy off every claim which any man among you all, may have on my brother as his prisoner.”

These and many other examples which we could produce did our limits allow, will be sufficient to prove that this important science has not been neglected, among those uncivilized nations, who are totally unacquainted with other arts.

From what has before been said respecting the different kinds of eloquence, it is obvious that the practice of them is almost exclusively confined to particular situations: and an attendance in these places where the best specimens of each kind is to be heard is the fittest school where they can be learned.

The first species of oratory or eloquence, namely that which is adapted chiefly to panegyric is no where practised exclusively except in addressing Potentates or great men. The extravagant specimens of this as practised in the East, is from its ridiculous bombast a violation of sense, unworthy of imitation. Those other instances where it is to be heard, are among courtiers and ambassadors, on occasions which rarely occur, and where few have opportunity of witnessing them.

The British Parliament affords a wide field for the display of eloquence, and is not only the best place for its practice but the best school for learning it. Parliamentary eloquence to be fairly appreciated must be free and independent of party feelings, for it must be a peculiar narrowness of spirit which bestows or refuses, merited applause to the productions of genius, because they are found to favour either a court or an opposition. An equal meed of praise ought to be allowed to genius whether it appears in the leader of the minority or in a first minister of state. In an assembly like the upper house, composed of men, on whose education no expence has been spared, and who are or ought to be animated by their own exalted situation, and the examples of their illustrious ancestors, we should reasonably expect to find frequent and distinguished examples of eloquence. Here however we look in vain; for if we make some exceptions, (and these but few considering the great numbers of individuals) it would be difficult to find many Peers who have attracted admiration for the classical elegance of their matter or language. The Law Lords depending upon their professional knowledge, have many times made long and bold speeches, and several Dukes and others have acted in a similar manner. But they were too much confined to legal reasoning, and technical niceties, to give the speakers a claim to eloquence. How different from the beautiful specimens of the polished harranges of Rome and Athens which have come down to us. This is seen from the little care which has been bestowed in preserving these speeches. For of all those spoken in the House of Lords, how few of them have been collected and preserved in libraries as specimens of classical eloquence. Passion and personal animosity have operated in producing invectives,



which gratifyng party feelings have for a long time been extolled above all the productions of preceding ingenuity. But there does not exist a single volume of speeches by the most famous orators of the upper house, which can be compared to the orations of Cicero. Some of the speeches delivered by the late Mr. Pitt have been it is true selected, and have found a place in our best collections; but these are very few. On the contrary it is a notorious fact, (though much to be regretted that the fury of party zeal, and the meanness of servility, have too often excluded that true taste, true grace and spirit which constitute the orator, from the harrangues of this assembly, though the most august in the world.

The House of Commons, though liable to some of the impeding causes which operate with the Peers, has been more successful as a theatre of modern eloquence: it is easy to find from this quarter, splendid examples of this art. The reason of this is obvious: among the Commons men are stimulated by the most powerful motives, the hope of rising. Whereas in the House of Peers they are already at the height of their ambition; no effort as orators will elevate them in the scale. The many specimens of eloquence which have emanated from speeches among our Commons, lead to the regret that so few of them have been preserved. Instead of being handed down to our children as models for imitation, on which to form their young minds, and by which a succession of orators and patriots might arise, the most celebrated of these speeches, with some few exceptions, have had their tribute of praise while they answered a temporary purpose, and been afterwards forgotten and lost to futurity like the insect of the day, and disregarded before the occasion for which they were made has passed into oblivion. What a power of eloquence marked the late Earl of Chatham when he was dignified for it by the title of "the Great Commoner." Nations shook at the thunder of his voice, but where are his speeches to be found,—some of them it is true are preserved; but these are only sufficient to lead us to regret the loss of the rest, and enable us but feebly to appreciate the weight of his authority, the magnitude of his mind and character; and the efficacy with which he thought, decided, spoke and acted.

Of the eloquent characters in our present parliament it is yet too delicate to speak while every man has his favourite; and of whom he judges, not upon the principles of reason and taste with regard to their powers of eloquence, but from his political principles, prejudices and adherence to party views.

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#### GRECIAN EPIGRAM.

An Epigram should be an arrow,  
 Pointed and narrow;  
 Or like a sword,  
 A bright sharp word;  
 Or—as it was in classic days,  
 A spark—a flash—a meteor blaze,  
 Enlightning but not burning with its rays.

*Klopstock.*

## THE ITINERANT.

## NO. V.

We had not proceeded far after leaving this insulated dwelling when I descried an object looming large a-head: and what I took at first sight for a flat island. To a superstitious believer in the existence of such fabled monsters as the *kraken*, it might have been taken for one of those animals who are said to personify an island sometimes, for their own amusement, and to the terror of all sea-faring men; and this belief would to such a person have been confirmed, on approximating the object, for it seemed endowed with the power of locomotion.—My doubts respecting what it was, were soon solved, although my curiosity was not so easily satisfied; for on nearing it, I discovered it to be an immense raft of square timber floating slowly down the stream on its way to Quebec or Montreal, from whence it would be shipped for good old England.

The circumstance of my meeting this raft led my attention towards this branch of the Trade of the Canadas, and induced me to turn towards my American friends, whom I considered best able to give me information on the subject. It, in the technical language of the traffic, is called *The Lumber Trade*, although I could never learn the origin or cause of this designation.

The Raft I now met with, was composed of red Pine, the same kind as that formerly brought to England from Norway, and the shores of the Baltic. But Canada produces besides this, white Pine, Oak, Elm, Maple, Beech and Birch, with a great variety of other sorts of wood; although the three first, along with Staves, Masts and Spars, constitute the principal part of this Trade. The people employed in what they call *The Lumber Trade*, that is in preparing the timber in this country for shipment, are denominated *Lumber Men*; and possess rather a doubtful character in many parts of the country, for reasons we shall hereafter mention.—Their practice is as follows; in the month of June, July or August, they leave their homes, and ascend the rivers, carrying along with them the articles necessary for their subsistence, which consist of Flour, Salt Pork, Pease, &c. &c. for food, and axes proper for cutting down and squaring the Timber. Having pitched upon a grove of Timber of the description they want, and which they endeavour to find as contiguous to some river or lake as possible, they commence by building a log cabin called a *Chanty* to shelter them from the weather, and hence another appellation they are known by, namely *Chanty Men*. Their next step is to proceed in due form to arrange themselves for the different parts of the duty, and for which they are separately engaged. One of the party is appointed to cook for the whole, and who in addition to the culinary duty of making Pease-soup, frying their Pork, &c. has to discharge the office of baker to the whole community, besides the duty of washing, and occasionally mending their clothes. This highly important office being filled, they are next divided into three parties, the one called *choppers*, whose duty it is to fell the trees, lop off the branches, and cut them up in the lengths required. These are fol-

lowed by another set known by the name of *scorers* and who rough square the Timber of the largest size it will admit, leaving just the mark of the bark upon each corner. To these succeed the *hewers* who dress off the logs and fit them for the market. This last part of the work is performed with what are called broad axes, which they learn to wield with great dexterity. These three denominations of workmen are paid according to the duties they are fit to perform. That of cook being the simplest, and at the same time the easiest, is generally entrusted to some elderly person of the party, or perhaps to some young or less active individual who is unable to stand the fatigue of any other part of the labour. A person for this purpose I was told would receive from 6 to 8 dollars per month, as wages, besides being found in meat and bedding, and every thing else, except clothes. The choppers as well as the scorers must be men who perfectly understand the use of the axe, and be able to endure hard labour. They will get from 10 to 12 or perhaps as high as 15 dollars per month for wages, and are furnished in diet and lodging such as it is. Good hewers are held in high estimation, and consequently receive the highest pay, some of them will get as much as 18 and 20 dollars a month. One of them will be sufficient for 6 or 8 *choppers* and *scorers* and if a good workman, accustomed to the use of the broad axe, will perform a quantity of work in one day, which I am told to those who have not seen it, is almost incredible.

The party being thus arranged, and having laid in a stock of provisions to last them till the rivers become frozen sufficiently hard to bear sleighs, they proceed with their operations of cutting down and squaring the Timber in the *Bush*, as it is emphatically designated.—When the snow falls and the ice becomes strong enough to bear them, Oxen and Horses are then employed to draw it out upon the nearest river, where it is formed into a raft and floated down on the opening of the navigation to the Quebec or Montreal market. The Oxen and Horses they use for this purpose, are either driven up through the woods to the *Chanties* in the fall of the year, or after the ice takes, when they can travel in winter. The provisions for the rest of the season, for both the men and the cattle are carried up by sleighs upon the ice; or perhaps the master or owner of the *Chanty* has sent up a party in the summer and cured a parcel of the *Poa Agrostis* called meadow hay which grows very abundantly on the banks of many lakes and rivers in this country to feed his cattle with.

Such is the usual routine of what is called *Shantying* in Canada, and such is the plan followed by those who take out squared Timber. In other cases when they make staves, these are cut at the length required by law, and split up in the woods, in which state they are carried to market, upon rafts formed of Pine or Cedar, or any other description of light Timber.

I have observed that these Lumber men possess rather a doubtful character among the other people of the country. From this remark I would not wish it to be understood that the same characteristic applies to the whole of them; nor does it apply to those who make the contracts with the agents of government: it is only such as are employed in the operative part of the business.—These men retire in-

to the distant forests, in pursuit of their business, where they reside for the greater part of their time removed from all society except that of each other. Their non-intercourse with others, tends to assimilate their manners to each other; and these cannot be expected to be of the most polished description. Besides, their trade being carried on at a distance "from the haunts of men," and beyond where the strong arm of law reaches "to defend the right and keep the wretch in awe," many embark in it for the sake of absenting themselves from the scenes of revels in which they have over acted their parts, and when the current of public opinion runs high against them for so doing. Add to this that all the acquaintance, a large portion of the public have with these *Chanty* gentlemen, is during their short stay at Quebec or when passing and re-passing up and down through the settled parts of the country each summer. On these occasions there are many points of similarity between them and sailors when returning after a long voyage, or "like playful children just let loose from school."—They are returning to scenes in which they can purchase pleasure and indulge their whims, after having been absent from such places for several months. They are to recover their hard earned wages which puts these gratifications in their power; and many of them take their "full swing" of enjoyment on these occasions, and look forward to the sale of their raft, when they get their liberty, with all that exhilaration of feeling such a situation is calculated to produce. This I witnessed on our approaching this raft. The men who had been before resting themselves, as we neared them started upon their feet, and began by hallooing, capering, singing and dancing to manifest the happy life they led, and the pleasures they anticipated. They were stout, robust looking fellows, and as the weather was warm, almost in a state of nudity; their faces deeply tanned with the sun. The uncouth gambols and gestures they displayed, and their screeching and singing gave them upon the whole no very attractive aspect. It has before been observed that the chief food of these men is salt Pork, particularly during the summer, consequently a little fresh meat would no doubt be agreeable. Their longing for this, it is said, they have sometimes gratified at the expense of such poultry as they might chance to meet with on their voyage down the river, a venal fault for which I cannot justify the plan of stigmatizing the whole of those employed as Lumber Men.

The great importance of the Timber trade of this colony both to itself and the mother country, was more particularly discovered when during the late war Great Britain was shut out from the Baltic. Ever since then it has been encreasing in magnitude, and it is now considered of so much consequence, as to place it under legal jurisdiction, and various laws have been enacted for that purpose. Among others there is one appointing persons as *measurers* and *cullers* of squared timber and staves; and I was informed by my Yankee friends (to whom again I beg to acknowledge my obligation for much of my information on this subject,) that a great deal of dexterous manœuvring is exhibited between the cullers and the Lumber Men; the latter attempting to pass off for shipment, Timber unsuitable for the market, and the former trying to prevent their doing so.

But although laws have been thus made to prevent the shipping of blemished Timber, there are none to direct the Lumber Men where to get what is good: this is a desideratum and sometimes productive of bad consequences. It has been a common practice for those men who went into the woods to get out Timber for shipment, to take the first they could meet with, suitable for their purpose. In this, such of them as have contracted to furnish Timber for the agents of government, consider themselves justifiable as far as regards the unsurveyed and unlocated lands. But these contracts are in the hands of but a few persons, who under cover of them, employ a great many sub-contractors, and by their means under colour of taking out 25,000 or 30,000 feet of Timber for government, they take perhaps three or four times that amount which they sell at a higher price to private individuals. It is also said they are not always very particular in going upon the lands of the government. Should these *Chantry* Men happen to meet with a grove of Timber (as they call it), answering their purpose, upon conceded lands belonging to a person who is absent, they will cut it down without remorse. This conduct has been the source of disputes between the Lumber Men and the rest of the community, and may perhaps be the reason of the vilepending of the former by the latter, as appears from what follows.

While our American fellow travellers were answering my queries, which they did with all the good nature imaginable, and which I so managed as to draw from them some of the *arcana* of the trade, as the reader will perceive from the above information; the Major and Mr. Salmagundi were attentively listening to our conversation. In a brief pause which ensued Mr. S. broke in with a remark or rather a query which nearly upset my whole plan by putting a check to their communicating any thing farther. This question was neither more nor less than what follows:—"Pray what excuse have you Lumber Men for cutting Timber upon lands which are conceded?" The abrupt bluff manner in which this question was put, puzzled them both, and to add to the confusion, the word "stealing" was substituted for "cutting," as if to indicate that they not only cut, but carried off. This uncouth remark sounded so harshly to both the Major and myself, that we were a little taken a-back, for one of these Americans had previously confessed that "he traded in Lumber."—Fortunately, susceptibility forms no part of the character of these people; and the only reply they made to Mr. S.'s uncouth interrogatory was a laugh to him, accompanied by a significant look interchanged between themselves. By the way of softening down the asperities of this observation, I asked how they could discover in the wild forests, lands which were conceded from such as were not, unless the proprietors resided upon them, or had some person looking after them. Our American friends took the hint, and coincided in my opinion, one of them adding that many portions of land were conceded to persons who never had seen them, and where the boundary lines were not marked so as to designate their extent or prevent intrusion: to which the other who had hitherto joined but little in the conversation, replied, that

they were allowed by their contracts to find the timber wherever they could, provided they did not interfere with private property. On which the Major said, that no man could justly complain of infringement upon his property when he neglected the necessary precautions for defending it. None of these reasons, however, produced conviction in the mind of my friend Salmagundi, who cut short the argument by denouncing all those who were employed in the lumber trade as "a pack of Land Pirates."

I suspected there was some cause, not disclosed at the moment, for our remarks having aroused my friend, Mr. S. from his usual taciturn habits; and on enquiry I afterwards found my suspicions were just. The poor fellow, after the overthrow of his fortunes as formerly mentioned in the mother country, had emigrated with the slender fragments of the wreck which the fickle goddess had left him, to this Like the great majority of those who come here, his object was to procure lands; and for this purpose he obtained before he left England an authority to entitle him to a grant. With that caution which his grey hairs had brought along with them, he first proceeded to make his selection from among that portion of lands which were locating at the time; and after fixing upon some lots which suited his taste, he returned to the seat of the Colonial Government for his authority for settling, termed a *Location Ticket*, and to make the necessary preparations for clearing. His choice of land had been directed by the valuable timber he found upon it, and his disappointment may be judged of when on his return, he found the *Chanty-men* had passed over it like "a withering scythe," and every tree of value was cut down and carried off, none could say whither or by whom. This was certainly a hardship for him; and the only slender consolation he had under it was, that many others were in the same predicament. For a long distance above where the settlements have yet extended, all the land on the banks of this river, I understand, had been stripped of its most valuable timber; and many a necessitous settler, whose land had been covered with beautiful trees, would have found a very timely help from the sale of them, had they not been previously subjected to the operations of Lumber-men.

There is obviously something wrong in this, but it is not the duty of the *Itinerant* to correct it.

My wish to get all the information relative to this trade I could, induced me to renew the subject, although I noticed Mr. Salmagundi's ill timed remark had rather put a stop to the flow of conversation. I remarked that the immense size of the raft we were now passing would render it difficult to get it through a narrow part of the river, and subject it to the risk of being broken in passing rapids or falls. My Yankie comrades smiled at my ignorance of a business, the knowledge of which appeared to them acquirable by the lowest capacity; and which their limited powers of perception induced them to think every person must be acquainted with, because they are so. This is a tendency in the illiterate and uncultivated people I have often remarked. They are not only desirous of reducing every thing to

their own standard of knowledge; but seem surprised that any person should be ignorant of what is known to them. I have met with many examples of this in my travels. The most unlettered being will become expert at the performance of any mechanical operation by practice, and having become so, will wonder at the clumsy awkward proceedings of a new beginner; forgetful of what he himself was at the outset. The desire of reducing every thing to their own standard of knowledge, is sometimes displayed in a very whimsical manner. I remember once being in a friend's shop who was an apothecary, when a very consequential looking character came in, bearing the aspect of a farmer's wife—I found she acted as the female Esculapius of a circle of friends around where she resided, who would have much rather entrusted their lives to her than to a regular practitioner. She was proud of her pharmaceutical knowledge, and consequently desirous of showing it. She had called for the purpose of providing herself with *Phisics, Vomiks, Blisters,* and other implements of the healing art; and while I sat snug behind my friend's desk, I was not a little amused to hear her displaying her acquaintance with medicines in her conversation with the apprentice who was selling her such articles as she wanted. My attention was first attracted by the names she had for different things. All the changes in the chemical Nomenclature by Black, Lavosier or Davy were nothing to her. She required some Borax, which from having a more accurate idea of the celestial phenomenon she called by the termed *Borcales*. Having heard that some species of flies entered into the composition of blistering plaster, it was by her dignified by the term *Fly Plaster*.—A shower happening to come on at the time, both herself and a female who accompanied her were detained from the fear of spoiling that most elevated part of their dress, their bonnets. To this friend she began to expatiate upon the virtues and uses of the various medicines, and with a desire to convince her of her thorough acquaintance with every article in the shop pointed out some arsenic one of the men was weighing, as what she called *Magnissia*; and some Balsam another was pouring out, she decided to be Castor Oil.—These and many other similar blunders she committed, but they all arose from the desire to bring down what she did not know to what little she was acquainted with.

One more anecdote illustrative of the same position that illiterate minds, wonder why others should be unacquainted with what is known to them.

When on a visit at a friend's house in the country, Mr. B. the celebrated geographer arrived. It was soon rumoured amongst the servants, that he was the man who had been all over the world, and knew every part of it. Happening to go out a shooting, and observing the clouds threatening rain, he made all the dispatch he could to get to the house to avoid a ducking, and as his nearest route lay through a small piece of marsh and several enclosures, he applied to a Scotch servant of his friends whom he found at work, to ascertain the road he ought to take. The man eyeing him with a knowing leer, replied: "na, na man, nane o' yer travellers' tricks upon me; the man that kens a' the world, kens the gate through that bit boggy ground there," which was all the information he could get from him. But to return to the

*Lumber Trade*, my Yankee informants, after smiling at my simplicity, told me that a raft was composed of different small pieces, termed *Cribs*, and which were so fastened together that they could be detached, and passed through a narrow place or over a rapid separately. They also informed me that at falls in the rivers they were under the necessity of taking the whole cribs to pieces, and passing their Timber over stick by stick, after which they had to collect it again and remake their raft anew. I also learned that in cases of Oak Timber which is the most valuable, they were obliged to land it and draw it past the larger falls, as from its specific gravity it would be apt to sink or get shattered so as to be unfit for the market.

I endeavoured by every means I could devise, and every form of query I could think of to find out from these *Lumber Men* the actual expense of the timber per foot when brought to the vessel's side at Quebec; but in this I was defeated; and that not so much from their unwillingness to communicate all they knew, as from the great difficulty of, and variety of calculations, it would have been necessary to make, before such a point could be ascertained. This, however, I learned, that it is attended with great expense to "get out Lumber," as the phrase is. That there is a great deal of waste in their *Chanties*—that the men employed in this trade exact excessive high wages—that the carriage of provisions for the men and beasts amounts to a great deal—and lastly, that it is a business in which few can succeed unless they have farms and raise their own provisions, or the greater part of them.

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NARRATIVE OF AN ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

(Extracted from the Papers of a Gentleman lately deceased.)

It was late in the month of May 1801, when my friend and myself determined on a hunting excursion on Lake St. Francis. My small bark canoe, of the best model and workmanship, was well adapted to the trip; and we immediately procured the necessary outfit of provisions and ammunition, together with a tent, blankets, and axes. With light alacrity my companion slid into our fragile bark, as we bid adieu to the black waters of the River aux Raisins.

Poor G—, who sung like a nightingale, and whose spirits were always elevated, did ample justice to the appropriate songs of the Canadian Voyageurs; and we scudded along the north shore of the Lake with all the rapidity that might be expected from a vessel weighing less than eighty pounds, and manned by two stout young fellows, determined on their own plan of enjoyment, and at full liberty to pursue it.—The sun had not risen when we set off; and keen as the morning air was, the unruffled bosom of the Lake and the cloudless aspect of the sky, gave promise of calm weather and a successful expedition.

"That is the light which I love to behold," said G—, as he turned to point out to me the morning star, which was beginning to shroud its gentle brilliancé in the glories of the approaching sun.—



"In a few brief months that same star will shine as sweetly in the sky of evening;—my friend, may our evening of life also be cheerful as its morning!" And then he proceeded in that strain of sweet and cheerful sentiment to talk of our hopes and prospects, and of those dear, though far-distant friends, for whom we then deemed life worth living—Alas! when I think how bitterly those hopes and prospects were blasted, it is to me a source of cruel satisfaction to reflect that I alone am left to grieve for them.

After paddling for about two hours, during which time we shot several brace of fowl, we went ashore to a small hut, tenanted by a Highlander and his family. Here we attacked our provisions with the genuine appetite of hunters; after which, presenting some of our birds to the lady of the mansion, we again proceeded on our voyage. On getting into the canoe, I observed that G— had placed his fowling-piece on the bottom, instead of leaning the muzzle on the bow. This I immediately pointed out to him, observing very naturally that if by any accident the piece should go off in that position, its contents would inevitably tear a hole in the bottom of the canoe. My friend laughed at my caution, though he removed the gun.—Poor fellow! the next warning he received was rather more serious. But I must not go before my story.

We now approached the islands which are so numerous scattered over the west end of the Lake; and at the first rushy point we had the good fortune to spring a fine flock of wild geese.—G—'s quick and steady eye was infallible; our double-barrelled guns told with terrible effect on the startled phalanx of our feathered victims. G—'s exulting cry of "Bravo! Agincourt!" (for so he called his gun,) formed a wild accompaniment to the rolling echo of the explosion, and the splashing of the wounded birds.—After an absence of twenty-two years, I passed through the scene of these sports, but yesterday, in the Cornwall Steam-Boat; in that interim I have experienced my full share of sorrows; but as I viewed again the same rush bed, still fresh and verdant, the green wave still sparkling in the sun, the wild fowl still starting on the wing at the approach of the spoiler, I thought of my buried friend, and a pang of bitterness till then unfelt went through my heart; while a hollow voice of unearthly mockery seemed to exclaim "Bravo! Agincourt!" till my brain reeled again.—But why do I digress?

Our first day's success was sufficient to have satisfied any moderate sportsman; the geese, ducks, otters, and muskrats had ample cause to wish our absence. But, unluckily for us, we found on the island where we pitched our tent for the night, a party of Indians; among whom we distributed nearly all our fowl, while the grateful savages skinned the quadrupeds which we had killed, and then very carefully cleaned our guns; crowning their task with the ceremony of naming us, according to their wild custom.

"These we will take to our sisters," said G—, pointing to the skins.—We went to sleep; youths of eighteen sleep soundly.—When shall we again rest in quiet, side by side?

By break of day we rose; the Indians had departed, but they had placed two raccoon skins on our tent, by way of present. We were

soon in our canoe, and proceeded first to circumnavigate the island; a trip which yielded us an abundance of game. We then returned to our encampment, and prepared our breakfast. "What a retreat for a hermit," said G—, as he surveyed the sequestered cove on the banks of which we were sitting. "I feel almost inclined to become an anchorite myself, and to spend my days on this very spot," said he laughing—"No," he rejoined, "I trust we shall both be too useful in life, and too happy in our sphere to waste even the last waning days of old age in cheerless solitude."

After breakfast we determined upon crossing the lake to the south shore. I myself felt rather averse to the plan; but G—'s sanguine temper prevailed, and we set off.—The water, though of an icy coldness was beautifully calm. I shuddered as I looked down to the weeds, which at the depth of thirty feet, were distinctly visible in its chill recesses. "You look," said G—, "as if you saw the ghosts of our game in full cry after you."

We were at this time about a mile and a half from land; the sun poured down his rays as if he were making a final desperate effort to exterminate the last relics of winter which we could still perceive on the New-York mountains.

We had resigned our hunting jackets, and our moisturing foreheads bore witness that we wielded the paddle to no idle purpose. Being thirsty, I asked G— to hand me the drinking cup; there was a string attached to the handle of it, and by a cruel mischance this worthless string had got entangled among the triggers of G—'s gun. He raised the cup to hand it to me, and at that instant the gun which was cocked, and lying again in the position to which I had objected, went off, and the contents of both barrels passed through the bottom of the canoe, tearing away more than a square foot of it below water!

My first impulse was to fling every thing overboard, but we were overwhelmed in an instant. "I have murdered you!" exclaimed G—, as he raised his imploring hands, and fell back from his seat petrified with horror. Terrified as I was at the appalling accident, I instantly prepared to avail myself of our only chance of escape. Both G— and myself were first rate swimmers; and for the last four years of our lives, during which we had been inseparable, we had gained the soubriquet of "the two Amphibia." I had disengaged my trowsers before my friend had recovered from the first shock; for some seconds he lay, or rather floated, in the canoe, motionless, and staring with fixed eyes as if he had been struck with catalepsy. The canoe was sinking, and I plunged into the water; it was of a deadly coldness, the chill struck through my heart, and with it a new thrill of horror! I cannot swim a hundred yards in this liquid ice, thought I. By this time G— had followed my example. We took off our neck-handkerchiefs drawers and shoes; fortunately for us we both wore shoes that day, for it would have been impossible to take off our boots in the water. The canoe seemed to recover some of its buoyancy by our leaving it, and I swam to the bow, in the hopes that it would sustain me in the water, but it went beneath the moment I touched it.

Let us float and deliberate, said I.—My poor friend could hardly articulate, so extreme was his affliction for the cruel circumstances in

to which his carelessness had hurried us both: however we agreed to make for what seemed to be the nearest point of land, and, with throbbing hearts but well nerved arms, we commenced our undertaking which we knew to be impracticable, but dare not acknowledge it.

At this moment a flock of black ducks flew close over us, as if triumphing over their fallen enemies. The sarcastic whistling of their wings seems even yet to tingle in my ears.

Meantime the extreme coldness of the water was gradually effecting that prostration of strength which we could both have defied for hours in a more genial climate. Our energies were declining rapidly. I dare not say how long we swam. I did not think that human nature could support such cold and fatigue as we endured.

We had not spoken for some time, when G——, though much less muscular than myself, began to show that spirit which I confess I was beginning to lose.

“I can bear this, bad as it is, for twenty minutes longer,” said he, and then good bye!—let us however pray while we have strength.” We again rested on our backs, and the excellent G——, whose daily habits of devotion rendered his supplication in this awful period peculiarly earnest and confident, unbosomed his whole soul to Him who careth for all His creatures. My lonely and faint “amen!” floated dismally over the quiet waters. “And now” said G——, “shake hands; and if you live to reach the land, tell ——.” “I will not hear of it” said I, “we will live or die together.” We kept on our weary way for a few minutes longer; at last, I attempted to speak; but could not;—a film came over my eyes; a sound as of distant music struck my ear; I sprang convulsively forwards with the wild impulse of final desperation, and remembered nothing further till I found G—— standing on a shallow, with his arms faintly clasped round me, endeavouring to support my head above water. Exhausted as I was, and ready to relapse into a state of insensibility which would have been certain death, his look of agonized solicitude gave me fresh nerve, and I attempted again to stand; but I was obliged to lean upon him for some minutes before I could move my feet. In a short time I felt reanimated, as if by miracle, and I accompanied G—— along the shallow in the hope of finding a spot where we could sit down. The bank on which we stood was of barren gravel; not a weed, not a rush grew upon it; and we walked a painful distance before we found less than three feet water. At last we succeeded, and sat down on the ground, though up to our shoulders in the icy element. We were at least three quarters of a mile from the nearest land, and though we had thus far escaped the immediate peril of the deep water, yet we had but slight hopes of escaping the fatal effects of cold and exhaustion. There was a wildness in G——’s looks which almost made me fear that his brain was turning. “It would be cruel to ask your forgiveness,” said he, “but I feel as if I were about to pay the forfeit of ——.” At this instant I perceived a canoe near the south shore, and with a scream of the maddest delight, I interrupted my poor friend’s melancholy anticipation. “Do they see us?” he asked. Oh! with what an agony of hope and fear did we move with trembling hands our signals of distress! At last it became evident that we were discovered, and the canoe ap-

proached rapidly; but in the interim an indescribable sense of suffocation, and an intolerable thirst which not the whole lake could satisfy, came upon us both, and by the time that the canoe arrived within hail, poor G—— became actually delirious, and it was all that my exhausted strength could achieve to prevent him from drowning himself. The canoe came up, and I found it contained the same party of Indians with whom we had met the evening previous. G——'s paroxysm ceased the moment he was taken out of the water, and he sunk into a deadly stupor.

The hospitable savages wrapt us warmly in their blankets, and proceeded to an island about four miles distant, where one of their tribe, famous for his skill in medicine, at that time resided. On our way we fell in with our canoe, which was still floating, though not more than an inch of the bow and stern was visible above water.

Anxious as I was to get ashore and to procure medical assistance, the Indians would insist on securing our equipments, though the pallid cheeks and convulsed bosom of my friend seemed to reproach me for wasting those precious moments in so heartless a delay.

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It was a month before either of us left our beds, and our constitutions never fully recovered from the shock. But, dear as life was to us then, the day soon came when both of us wished we had never learned to swim!

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### THE ROSE-BUD.

From the German of Goëthe.

A ROSE, that bloom'd the road-side by,  
Caught a young vagrant's wanton eye;  
The child was gay, the morn was clear,  
The child would see the rose-bud near:

He saw the blooming flower.  
My little rose, my rose-bud dear!  
My rose that blooms the road-side near!

The child exclaim'd, " My hands shall dare,  
Thee, rose, from off thy stem to tear;"  
The rose replied, " If I have need,  
My thorns shall make thy fingers bleed—

Thy rash design give o'er."  
My little rose, my rose-bud dear!  
My rose that blooms the road-side near!

Regardless of its thorny spray,  
The child would tear the rose away;  
The rose bewail'd with sob and sigh,  
But all in vain, no help was nigh  
To quell the urchin's power.  
My little rose, my rose-bud dear!  
My rose that bloom'd the road-side near!

## LITTLE.

“THERE is little to write upon these times” said the old Essayist, as he adjusted his spectacles, and took up his penknife from his dusty, dark and confused table.—“What do you want to write about?” said his old friend Amable, who was sitting near the stove, poring over the newspapers of the morning, and uttering a deep sigh or half-suppressed groan as he noticed the depression in the price of stocks. “You have the West India question,—the South American Colonies,—the Mexican loan and the Greek cause—what more would you have?”

“Pshaw, pshaw!” exclaimed the Essayist—“these are only fit for news-paper Editors—these subjects are only read by you dabblers in politics.—“They dont suit me—I must have a text-word, a subject—a theme on which to exercise my imaginative faculties.—None of your jog-trot prosing on politics for me. I write essays, historical and scientific remarks,—something useful, something strange or something new—my readers are sound in judgement refined in taste, and never meddle with state affairs. They never stoop to read Parliamentary debates—they are a step beyond that—I must give them something suitable for a different appetite. They are none of your stock jobbers, news mongers, money lenders or mercantile speculators.”—“Suppose you write upon Bees,” replied Mr. A. “one of them kicked up a sad hubbub in my house this morning—stung poor Emma—and she cant attend the Ball to-night.—A sad disappointment for gay sixteen.”

“Nonsense!” said the Essayist, “you are always, either in the stocks or among your children—you must always be in ‘Change Alley or the nursery.—Bees are too *stinging* and too *singing* a subject for me, they would answer better for a sonneteer.” Well, well, said Mr. A. I must go to ‘Change—please yourself and write what you will.” So saying he left the apartment with a kind good morning, which was briefly and *snappishly* returned by the testy old writer.

Let mankind say what they will the tempers and dispositions, nay, even the manners of men, are influenced by their pursuits as evinced in the opposite dispositions of those two characters. The essayist had in early life set up for an author—his writings, had done little good, but no harm.—He never had, and never could rise to eminence, by his pen—but still he persisted—and in a country where literature forms a trade as well as shoe-making or ship-building—he had contrived to live by his writings. His mind had acquired an excessive degree of sensibility (a circumstance not uncommon in the profession he followed) and these wicked dogs, the reviewers, without respect for his feelings or mercy towards his failings—kept him ever on the fret. His friend Mr. Amable, had known him from infancy, and viewed his defects with a friendly eye—“gently scanned his errors,” and flattered his foibles.—He had in early life entered on the highly respectable occupation of a British Merchant. After realizing what was sufficient to secure his declining years from want—he retired from the more assiduous attendance on business, and confined himself to occasional speculations in the funds. He had a family who smiling round his table kept the old man in mind of what he had been, and their innocent

gambols excited his attention and provoked his laughter when the foul fiend *ennui* would perhaps have laid hold of him. His kind attention to his old friend, the Essayist, was demonstrated in a variety of ways. And one of the methods he took for this purpose was by constantly calling on him as he passed to 'Change—his daily morning walk. Sometimes he was well received and sometimes the reverse—but it went off very well with the good humoured old gentleman.—He saw his friend's faults—but instead of intrusively trying to mend them by impertinent advice, he kindly bore them all.

After Mr. Amable had left the old Essayist, he began to think seriously on what subject to write. This is one of the most unpleasant predicaments in which an author can be placed, and notwithstanding his long practice the selection of his subject puzzled the writer in question. While rummaging his brain for a subject, his door opened, and the proprietor of one of the daily papers for which he was in the habit of writing, entered. "Mr. ———, money is very scarce" said he, "but I have brought you a *little*. Here is a receipt, be so good as sign it. "How much have you brought?" "Three pounds," replied the other. "Why to be sure that is *little*." "Yes, but Mr. ——— you know you have written but *little* for the M—— G—— this some time back."—"Well, very true," said the Essayist—"nothing can come of, nothing" and "*little* can come of *little*." Here is your receipt and I wish you a good morning.

However odd it may appear, the Essayist by this brief interview had got his present and chief want supplied: and strange to tell the smallness of the sum he had received furnished him with what a larger amount could not have given. The expression of *little* money attracted his attention from the defect in quantity—but that same *little* although productive perhaps of temporary disappointment, and which is always a bad adjective to be joined with this noun, excited a natural wish, firstly that it had not been so coupled upon the present occasion, and next the following reflections upon the meaning of the word *little* which he forthwith committed to paper, having first put a *little* more coals on the fire, drawn his chair a *little* closer to it, and put a *little* more ink in his inkstand.

*Little!* Let me consider, many have written upon *nothing*, and some have written a great deal to *little* purpose as many have said a great deal to *little* use. It may also be objected to this subject that it is contracted—there is nothing great and grand in it, and it wants room to expand the ideas upon—still however the term *little* is not so clearly understood as it ought to be considering the innumerable significations it bears in the *English language*. When coupled with comfort, mankind dislike this term exceedingly, nor is their aversion to it less when linked to money as above mentioned, but when placed side by side with bodily pain or mental trouble, the term *little* is the most agreeable of any.

The word *little* in the *English language* is suitable to a variety of applications, and expresses a greater diversity of meanings, than in any other language, antient or modern, we are acquainted with. Its origin is very remote and not very clearly defined, far less the subject which first suggested it. Some writer whose name I have forgot, says it was

first employed in a comparative point of view; and proves his assertion by maintaining that the mind can form no conception of the meaning of the word *little*, but by expressing the difference of magnitude on comparing two objects of different sizes. If this be the case it is probable the term *little* originated in Paradise, when our first parent was placed sovereign-supreme over the beasts of the earth, and on examining his creatures used the word denoting little to express the impression his mind received on contrasting the elephant and the musqueto.— There were no microscopes in those days, and of course he was unacquainted with the animalculine world which modern opticians have displayed, could not have so complete an idea of the term little as we have.

The following is a strange peculiarity in the word *little*. Every school boy who has had the degrees of comparison clenched in his memorial tablet by the *serula*, knows that in all other words these degrees express an extension or encrease: But with this word the exact reverse happens, for as he proceeds from the positive to the superlative degree the idea of diminution is conveyed. We say *great*, *greater*, *greatest*, but we also say *little*, *less*, *least*. It is likewise observable that the same signification is conveyed by the addition of this word whether to substantive or adjective, or any other word. On comparing the politeness of different persons, if we apply the epithet *least polite*, it conveys an idea that the person spoken of has a smaller share of politeness, than others with whom we contrast him. A fine lady would be at no loss to choose whether she would prefer, a man of *little politeness*, *less politeness*, or *least politeness*, provided her selection was imperatively confined to these, and strange to tell she would for her own taste's sake decline the superlative: what would not be the case were any other adjective prefixed, to express the quantity or quantum of good property the persons might have.

The extensive applicability of this term *little* merits consideration. It is not only proper to be applied to denote the comparative magnitude of things, but is also applicable to all description of things visible or invisible, animate or inanimate, corporeal or mental—real or imaginary. Nay the term *little* may with propriety be joined not only to the things themselves, but as we have seen above to the attributes or qualities. Mind, body and estate, may have their influence power or importance designated by the epithet *little*, and may Providence help him who has too little of the latter. But to examples. I need not say any thing as to the application of this term to visible and tangible objects, every hour exemplifies this; and it has been already illustrated in the circumstance of money, *too little* of which operates in direct ratio with the *too great* trouble occasioned by that. As to the propriety of applying the word *little* to invisible properties or bodies it is evinced in daily conversation. We speak of a little sense a little prudence. Sense and prudence are in themselves invisible objects, known only by their effects.—We speak of a little cold, a little heat, a little wind, which are by philosophers considered as matter or body, although with respect to the former the question is not yet settled. As regards animate and inanimate objects, every one knows how properly the word *little* is used for them since we speak of a little dog or a little dirt. With no less propriety may this adjective be joined to a corporeal or mental object. Of the former it is not necessary to adduce an exam-

ple—but with respect to the latter I shall notice one or two instances. It is however proper to premise that as the quality of mind is but *little* known so the application of words tending to designate that quality or its properties is vague and uncertain. Judgement is a mental property and how frequently do we meet with men to whom the term *little* judgement may be very appropriately applied. When we see a miser we say he is a man of *little* mind. This does not mean that his mind is small in all its attributes or qualities; on the contrary it may be *little* in its giving but *large* in its grasp which is insatiable. In a similar manner minds are denominated *little* when that appellation only belongs properly to one of their qualities.

The term *little* comes in very appropriately when a person wishes to give a half confession of something which he is ashamed of, but which is too glaring to be denied. Many an unfortunate wight, has in relating his “hairbreadth ‘scapes” and perilous rencounters, while he trembled like an aspen leaf, covered his terrors by the admission that he was a *little* afraid. In the same way when forced, from facts which are known, to confess an acquaintanceship where it is not desirable to be known the degree of intimacy is stated in the well known words “I know him a *little*.”

This term *little* is sometimes used as a mark of contempt. We speak of a *little* man, a *little* mind, a *little* action; synonymous with an insignificant person, a contracted narrow mind, a mean or low action. In other cases it is employed as a distinctive attribute of beauty, in which signification it is mentioned by the celebrated Burke in his treatise on the sublime. It is common to say a sweet *little* infant, a sweet *little* creature, a dear *little* morcel, &c.

The beauties of scenery convey very different feelings to the mind, according as they are coupled with this word or otherwise. The stupenduous mountain, the large cataract, the lofty touring mansion impress the beholder with feelings very different from the contemplation of the “sweet *little* cottage,” the “murmuring *little* rill” and “the *little* spot,” endeared by the circumscribed wanderings of the infant years. In this view the term *little* conveys the notion of comfort and beauty—while its reverse the word *large* sometimes (though not always,) is an attribute or a peculiarity of desolation and ugliness.

The word *little* as used in common language sometimes bears the same signification as *none*—for example to say that a thing is “of *little* use” means the same as if we said we know not any use to which it could be applied. If we say a man was of “*little* use” in promoting or carrying on any undertaking, it would be understood that he continued standing with his hands in his pockets while others did the duty. And when we hear a person’s friend say “there is *little* good or ill in him,” it is pretty near tantamount to saying he is a fool, a character of which I know no one advantage except that the possessor is not an object of envy. The Philosopher and Philologist may contend “*quod simile non idem est*” and may argue that the word *little* does not signify a total want but a diminution in quantity. For if I say I have *little* paper or *little* ink, it cannot be fair reasoning to be inferred from that expression, that I have no paper or ink. But as I have instanced above as well as from the following in common language, the meaning of these two words are the same: If a writer or speaker writes or says,



"little did I think," or "little did I dream" does it not imply that he neither thought nor dreamed at all? I care *little* for such or such a thing, is nearly the same as to say I don't care about it. What does this same word *little* therefore mean in the English language? It is not confined as an adjunctive to body, for we find it is as applicable to mind and its attributes, or properties. It is not an expression of quantity, for we find it sometimes signifies *none* as well as *some*. It is not properly a word denoting the comparative magnitude of two bodies, because it is as often employed when only one thing is spoken of when more than one is mentioned. "A snug *little* cottage," is not a snug *little* cottage compared with a large and splendid house, but because there is something in the former which conveys the idea of snugness and comfort which it has in itself, without regard to the latter."

Here ends the remarks of the Essayist upon the word *little*. My friendly *little* sylph, brought them to me with an account of the antecedent occurrences I have detailed; and at the same time told me he found them in the following manner. The old Essayist having proceeded thus far, threw himself back in his arm chair to indulge a nap. During his dozing, his little daughter came in and left his door open, (as little daughters will do) when a sudden gust of wind passing through the apartment blew his paper with the foregoing remarks out at the window, and it was picked up and is hereby transmitted to you, the Editor, either to put it in the stove or the press, as you see fit.

Yours, &c.

J. S.

From the *American Statesman*,

### THE EARTH.

There's beauty on the Earth.  
'Tis in her grass crown'd fields so green,  
Where nature smiles so gay and sheen,  
In every little flower that's blooming,  
The violet's hue so unassuming,  
The roses tint so bright and rare  
Pure as a maid's young blushes are;  
There's beauty on the Earth.

There's Music on the Earth.  
In every forest leaf that's waving,  
In ev'ry wave that's gently laving,  
The bank where first young love is stealing,  
A kiss, the pledge of tenderest feeling;  
There's music in the sigh which there  
Blends with the Lover's earnest prayer,  
There's Music on the Earth.

There's Quiet on the Earth.  
'Tis in yon little lowly cot,  
Where all but heaven seems quite forgot,  
'Tis in that humble dwelling, where  
A contrite spirit lives in prayer;  
'Tis where yon moss-clad rising sod  
Proclaims a soul has sought its God.  
There's Quiet on the Earth.

## For the Canadian Magazine.

## ON THE AGRICULTURE OF CANADA.

## No. V.

Mr. Editor,

In my last communication to you on the subject of Canadian husbandry, I adverted to that practice so generally followed of simply dividing the farms into two equal portions, and the custom attending this plan of cropping one half and pasturing the other each alternative year. I will now endeavour to point out some of the disadvantages attendant on this mode of farming,—disadvantages which not only hurt the farmer himself, but which are detrimental to the public at large.

This plan occasions a great waste of land, or in other words twenty acres of land treated in this manner will not produce for the support of man or of stock so much as five acres under a good system of cultivation. Hence more land must be cleared to support the same population when treated in this plan than if put under a regular rotation of crops. By this erroneous system of husbandry, the farmer is subjected to a greater expence in performing the few agricultural processes he subjects his lands to, than if regularly cultivated. Many descriptions of farming work are paid for by the acre—such as reaping, mowing, &c. &c.; and it is obvious if a farmer has to pay for reaping or mowing ten acres which only give him the produce he would receive from five when in good condition, he is at double the expence for the same return. This system of Agriculture precludes the possibility of the farmer's raising stock. His cattle by this plan are compelled to subsist upon the casual wild growth of natural grasses which may spring up on the half of his exhausted farm which he appropriates for pasture; and neither attain the size or the weight which even the worst selected breed would do if put upon good grass, such as is raised upon properly managed land. The truth of this assertion is manifested by the miserable appearance of the stock of Canadian farmers; for it is to this disadvantageous system of husbandry their depreciated value is owing—and they will continue in the same state until a better system be introduced. Can it be supposed that uninstructed men (such as the great majority of the peasantry of Lower Canada unfortunately are) will take any steps to improve the breed of their stock, while they neglect the proper system of farming for raising food for them? Assuredly no. The more intelligent will reason thus—when he casts his eye over his half famished cattle he will say, why should I change the breed? If these little animals can barely pick up what gives them a miserable subsistence on my farm, what would become of a larger breed which would require more in proportion for their subsistence; I should certainly lose them entirely.\*

\*This although no justification for his slovenly mode of farming is correct reasoning in the Canadian peasant, and from inattention to this principle many new settlers on woodlands have sustained losses and disappointment. On arriving from the old country, they rejected the Canadian cows from their starved appearance and di-

It is the practice of such a system of husbandry, and reasoning in this way, which must naturally follow it, that will render the Province of Lower Canada dependent upon the United States for the beef and pork required for internal consumption, as long as such a mode of husbandry is pursued.

This erroneous system it may be said is deeply rooted, so is every prejudice which has been long established—and in proportion to the prevalence, and long continuance of an erroneous system, ought to be the strength of precept and the forcibleness of the examples employed to remove it. Has this, I would ask, been done in Canada? No. Of the numerous gentlemen who are extensive land holders in Lower Canada, very few of them cultivate any part of their lands, and take no pains to introduce or encourage a better system of agriculture among their tenantry. In the seigniorial lands, the only examples shown to the Canadian peasantry are from the few enterprising Europeans who by chance have settled among them; and whose example they feel a reluctance to imitate—while the Seignior who could influence them by his example, and advise or encourage them, too frequently spends his time in a total indifference to agriculture, upon which the prosperity of his tenantry, and the best interests of his country depend so much. I have said this system of agriculture occasions a great waste of land; from the greater extent it requires to raise a given quantity of any crop, beyond what would be necessary if the land was regularly cropped and properly farmed. But I might with propriety have considered that all the lands in Lower Canada which has been for any length of time subjected to this injurious management may be considered waste land; for it does not merit a better name. The commons in England have a far more inviting appearance, though far inferior in quality of soil, than the farms in this country which have been managed according to this system.\* Instead therefore of this alternate rotation of grain and weed crops—the evil effects of which I have endeavoured to detail I would propose somewhat of a more regular and systematic method of farming, or a plan

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minutive size; and purchased those of a larger breed. On taking these last to their new settlements in the woods where they have to range through the brush and seek their food at a distance, the larger breed of cattle are not found to answer so well, as the smaller and more hardy Canadian kinds. Upon cleared farms where the quantity of provender for the stock depends upon the state of cultivation the case is obviously very different.—*Edit.*

\* Mr. Cresinus might have added among the evil consequences attendant on this system of agriculture, not only its injury to the tenant or occupier and to the country at large; but also its effect in diminishing the intrinsic value of the farms so managed. Should an experienced agriculturalist go to examine such a farm for the purpose of purchasing it, if brought into the market, he will consider the amount he has to expend before he can bring the land into proper condition—he will see that after he has made the purchase, a considerable additional sum must be laid out before he can have an adequate return for his money. And whatever may be the amount he will thus have to lay out for bringing the farm into condition exactly so much less will he pay in price for it. And it is a fact no less singular than true, that it is cheaper to purchase, in many situations, lands under wood and clear them, than to buy cleared lands which has long been under such a bad system of farming.—*Edit.*

which would preserve the vegetative properties of the soil, and be the means of enabling the farmer to raise a larger quantity of any crop from a smaller extent of land. But in proposing any alteration which has deep rooted and long established prejudices to fight against, that system of melioration or change ought to be adopted in the first instance, which appears to be the least against such prejudices. It is not in the nature of man to jump from a system the most imperfect to that which is the best possible in a moment. Changes of this description must be gradual and by this means they will ultimately become firmly established. Instead therefore of setting before the Canadian farmer at once, the superior systems of agriculture, that degree of improvement which is least different from his own plan ought to be first held out to him for imitation; and that mode of farming which combines great improvement when compared with the plan he at present possesses, but which he can imitate without putting him out of his own way. A man will yield much easier to what he is accustomed to than to what he is not, and in proportion to the ease with which an improvement can be made, the greater will be the numbers who will avail themselves of it.

Let us suppose a farm to be 100 arpents in extent. The first thing a farmer ought to do is to divide it into fields of 10 or 12 arpents each. There may with some be an objection to this on account of the expence of fencing. I can only state that a very small additional expence will be requisite for this purpose, to that which would be required to make the middle fence, and divide it in two in the manner they do at present. And if it be an old farm with the middle fence standing it may be removed and the same materials used to make the necessary cross fences in the way above recommended: but even if the farmer should have to be at the additional expence of making new fencing for dividing his farm into fields in this manner, he will find his money and labour well bestowed.\* This being done I would recommend that about one eighth of the farm should be put under green crops or such as is managed on that principle every year. But as a good deal of manure is required for root crops it would perhaps be too much to find a sufficient quantity of ten for 12 acres, in one year. As a substitute for these, this eighth part may be put down in the following

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\* In my former letter to you Mr. Editor, I stated what I thought to be correct, namely "that live fences had not been fairly tried in Canada." Since that I have had ocular demonstrations to the contrary. There is upon the farm of Robert Gillispie Esqr. at Long Pointe in the Island of Montreal, and which is now occupied by Robt. Morrow Esq. an ample proof that live fences will succeed in Canada. Mr. G. caused a bank to be thrown up across his farm at three certain distances and had the white thorn planted upon the top of it. The plants took root and are thriving extremely well, producing a beautiful picturesque appearance and giving the assurance that the thorn hedge will succeed in this country as well as in England. This description of fence may be resorted to in situations where other fencing stuff such as wood or stones cannot be had, and which is the case already in some parts of Canada; and as the timber is cut down it will become every day necessary to have recourse to fences of this kind. It ought however to be kept in mind that these fences take some years to grow up to form an effectual barrier, and the farmer who wishes to have them should plant them early and not wait until fencing stuff becomes scarce, from the wood in his vicinity being cut down.

manner, say one third potatoes, one third mangle wurtzel, and the remainder Indian corn, planted in drills of 4 feet asunder, and the plants 6 or 8 inches separate in the rows; the whole of which may be done with the two horse plough. The following year the same piece of land may be sown with what is called a white crop—that is wheat, barley, rye, or oats—and at the same time laid down with timothy and clover grass. By following this plan for 6 or 7 years the whole farm will have undergone a course of summer fallow; and by mowing what is thus laid down in grass, twenty arpents will produce more than fifty would have done by the former bad system of management. Should any thistles rise after the green and white crops, they may be cut down and destroyed. And after the land has been under grass for five or six years, it may be broken up, when it will produce more than triple the quantity of good clean grain, that could have been got from the same extent before.

C. F. CRESINUS.

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## Selected Papers.

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### THE PIRATE'S TREASURE.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

“Enough, enough!” said Montaldo, “I am satisfied! Among that archipelago of desert islands, known by the name of the Roccas, situated on the coast of the province of Venezuela, in New Granada, there is one called the Wolf-rock: it is the longest and most northern of the group, and lies the most to seaward. At the eastern point, which runs a little way into the sea, there stands an old vanilla, blasted and withered, and retaining but a single solitary branch. On the eve of the festival of St. Vago the moon will be at her full in the west. At twenty minutes past mid-night she will attain to her highest altitude in the heavens, and then the shadow of the tree will be thrown due east. Watch till the branch and stem unite and form only one line of shade—mark its extremity—for there, ten feet below the surface, the cask containing the gold, is buried. That gold, father was sinfully got; but fasts and penances have been done, masses without number have been said, and I trust that the blessed Virgin has interceded for the forgiveness of that great wickedness! I have now confessed all, and confide in your promise; and as you perform your oath so will the blessing or curse of a dying man abide with you. I feel faint, dying.—Oh! let me clasp my child once more to my heart before I—”

Here the rest of the sentence became indistinct from the death-rattle in his throat. I leaped off my cot, and sprang up the hatchway, and had my foot on the top of the companionladder, when a piercing shriek from below making me quicken my steps, I missed my hold, and fell on some person stationed on the outside of the cabin door,

The person, without uttering a single word, rose and ascended the steps; but as he emerged into the faint light which still lingered in the horizon, I fancied that I could distinguish him to be the Captain. On my entering, I found the Spaniard dead, and his daughter lying in a state of insensibility by his side; while the female slave was howling and tearing her hair like one in a phrenzy. The priest was entirely absorbed in his devotions; so, without disturbing him, I lifted the lady and bore her into the state room. The greater part of the night was passed in trying to restore her to sensation. Fit after fit followed each other in such quick succession that I began to apprehend the result; but at length the hysterical paroxysm subsided, and tears coming to her relief she became somewhat composed, when I left her in charge of her attendant.

The next day was spent in taking out the remainder of the felucca's cargo. There seemed now no anxiety on the Captain's part to proceed on his voyage—he appeared to have forgot the necessity, expressed on a former occasion, of being in port within a limited time.—He was often in a state of inebriety; for the wine and spirits of the Spaniards were lavishly served out to the whole ship's company, with whom he also mixed more; and banished that haughtiness of bearing which had marked his conduct hitherto.

In the evening the body of Don Diego was brought upon deck, where his crew under the superintendence of the priest, prepared it for its commitment to the deep. The corpse was, as is usual in such cases, wrapped up in the blankets and sheets in which it had lain, and a white napkin was tied over the face and head. In its right hand which was crossed over the breast, was placed a gold doubloon. Its left hand held a small bag containing a book, a hammer, and a candle, while on the bosom was laid the little crucifix worn by the deceased. It was next enveloped in a hammock, with a couple of eight pound shots, and a bag of ballast at the feet to sink it—the hammock was then carefully and closely sewed up, and the whole operation finished by leaving the sail-needle thrust transversely through the nose. At midnight the vessel was hove-to, and all the ship's company assembled at the lee-gangway. The Spaniards and negroes bore each a burning torch in his hand; the blaze of which, as they held them elevated above their heads, cast a strange and fearful light through the deep darkness, and illumined the ocean far and wide with a supernatural refulgency. When all was ready, the priest, accompanied by Isabella, came up from the cabin, and the Spaniards lifting up the body, carried it forward to the waist, where one of the ship's gratings had been put projecting over the side, and on this the corps was laid, with his feet to the water. Around this the torch-bearers formed a circle, and the priest, standing at the head, began the funeral service for the dead at sea. The wind had now subsided into a gentle breeze; and nothing disturbed the profound silence of the crew during mass, save the slight splashing of the waves against the windward side of the ship; and the deep-drawn, convulsive sobs of the young lady as she stood, enveloped in her mantillo, in the obscurity of the main-rigging. Mass being concluded, the priest solemnly chaunted the funeral anthem:—  
“May the angels conduct thee into Paradise; may the martyrs re-

ceive thee at thy coming; and mayest thou have eternal rest with Lazarus, who was formerly poor!" He then sprinkled the body with holy water, and continued:—"As it hath pleased God to take the soul of our dear brother here departed unto himself, we, therefore, commit his body to the deep, in the sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection on that day when the sea shall give up its dead. Let him rest in peace!" The Spaniards responded "Amen!" and the priest repeating, "May his soul, and the soul of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace—Amen!" made the sign of the cross; and the bow-chaser, which had been loaded and made ready for the occasion, firing, the end of the grating was gently elevated, and the corpse heavily plunged into the water. The waves parted, heaving and foaming round the body as it disappeared,—when to our horror and astonishment we beheld it, the next minute, slowly return to the surface, deprived of the canvass covering in which it had been sewed. The dead man came up as he had gone down, in an upright position, and floated a little time with his back to the vessel; but the motion of the water turned him round by degrees till we distinctly saw his face. The head was thrown back, and the eyes wide open; and under the strong stream of light poured on them from the torches, they seemed to glare ghastly and fearfully upwards. His grey hairs, long and dishevelled, floated about his face, at times partially obscuring it; and one arm, stretched forth, and agitated by the action of the waves, appeared as if in the act of threatening us. When the first burst of horror had subsided, I caught hold of Isabella to prevent her seeing the body, and was leading her off, when some of the men, lowering their torches from the main-chains, whispered that it was the murdered man, old James Gemmel. The Captain had been hitherto looking on with the rest without having apparently recognized him; but when the name struck his ear, he shrunk back and involuntarily exclaimed, "It's a lie—it's an infamous lie! Who dares to say he was murdered? He went overboard two days ago? But don't let him on board: for God's sake keep him down, or he'll take us all with him to the bottom. Will nobody keep him down? Will nobody shove him off? Helm a-lee!" he bawled out, waving to the steersman; but the man had deserted his post, eager to see what was going on; he, therefore, ran to the wheel himself, and again issued his commands, "Let go the main topsail weather-braces, and bring round the yard! Let them go, I say!" His orders were speedily executed. The vessel gathered way, and we quickly shot past the body of the old man.

For several days after this, we pursued our course with a favourable wind, which drove us swiftly forward on our voyage. The Captain now kept himself constantly intoxicated, seldom made his appearance in the cabin, but left us altogether to the steward. All subordination was now at an end—his whole time was spent among the seamen, with whom he mixed familiarly, and was addressed by them without the slightest portion of that respect or deference commonly paid to the Captain of the vessel. The appearance of the men, also, was much altered. From the careless mirth and gaiety, and the characteristic good humour of sailors, there was now a sullenness and gloom only visible. A constant whispering—a constant caballing was

going on—a perpetual discussion, as if some design of moment was in agitation, or some step of deep importance was about to be taken. All sociality and confidence towards each other were banished. In place of conversing together in a body, as formerly, they now walked about in detached parties, and among them the boatswain and carpenter seemed to take an active lead. Yet, in the midst of all this disorder, a few of our own crew kept themselves separate, taking no share in the general consultation; but from the anxiety expressed in their countenances, as well as in that of the mate, I foresaw some storm was brooding, and about to burst on our heads.

Since Montaldo's death, Isabella had been in the habit of leaving her cabin after sun-set, to enjoy the coolness of the evening breeze; and in this she was sometimes joined by the priest, but more frequently was only attended by her slave. One evening she came up as usual, and after walking back and forward on deck till the dews began to fall, she turned to go below: but just as we approached the companion-way, one of the negroes, who now, in the absence of all discipline, lounged about the quarter-deck without rebuke, shut down the head, and throwing himself on it, declared that none should make him rise without the reward of a kiss. This piece of insolence was received with an encouraging laugh by his fellows, and several slang expressions of wit were uttered, which were loudly applauded by those around. Without a word of remonstrance, Isabella timidly stooped, and would have attempted getting down the ladder without disturbing the slave; when burning with indignation, I seized the rascal by the collar, and pitched him head foremost along the deck. In an instant he got on his legs, and pulling a long clasp-knife out of his pocket, with a loud imprecation he made towards me. All the other negroes likewise made a motion to assist him, and I expected to be assailed on all hands, when the mate interfered, and laying hold of the marlin-spike, which I had caught up to defend myself, pushed me back, as he whispered, "Are you mad, that you interfere? For heaven's sake, keep quiet, for I have no authority over the crew now!" And he spoke the truth; for the negro, brandishing his knife, and supported by his comrades, was again advancing, when the hoarse voice of the boatswain, as he ran to the scene of action, arrested his progress.

"Hallo! you there, what's the squall for? Avast, avast, Mingo! off hands is fair play—ship that blade of yours, or I'll send my fist through your ribs, and make day-light shine through them in a minute." I related the behaviour of the negro, and was requesting him to order the slaves forward, when I was cut short with—"There are no slaves here young man! we are all alike free in a British ship. But damn his eyes for an insolent son of a —; he pretend to kiss the pretty girl! I'll let him know she belongs to his betters! The black wench is good enough for him any day. Come my dear! he continued, turning to Isabella, "give me the same hire, and I'll undertake to clear the way for you myself." He made as if he meant to approach her, when, careless of what the consequences might be to myself, I hastily stepped forward, and lifting up the head of the companion, Isabella in an instant darted below. "This lady is no fit subject for either wit or insolence," said I shutting the doors, "and he is less than man who



would insult an unprotected female. For a little while he stood eyeing me as if hesitating whether he should resent my interference, or remain passive; at length he turned slowly and doggedly away as he uttered—"You ruffle big, and crow with a brisk note, my lad! But I've seen me do as wonderful a thing as twist your wind-pipe and send you over the side to cool yourself a bit; and so I would serve you in the turning of the wave, if it wasn't that we may have use for you yet! I see in what quarter the wind sets; but mind your eye! for sink me if I don't keep a sharp look out a-head over you."

I now saw that things had come to a crisis—that the crew meant to turn pirates; and I was to be detained among them for the sake of my professional services. I could not, without a shudder, reflect on what must be the fate of Isabella among such a gang of reckless villains; but I firmly resolved that, come what might, my protection and care over her should cease but with my life.

To be prepared for the worst, I immediately went below, loaded my pistols, and concealed them in my breast, securing at the same time all my money and papers about my person. While thus employed one of the cabin-boys came down for a spy-glass, saying that a sail had hove in sight to windward. Upon this I followed him up, and found the crew collected together in clamorous consultation as to the course they should follow. Some were for laying-to till she came down, and taking her, if a merchantman; and if not, they could easily sheer off—but this motion was overruled by the majority, who judged it best to keep clear for fear of accidents: accordingly all the spare canvass was set, and we were soon gaining large before the wind. But the Dart though reckoned the first sailer out of Clyde when close hauled on a wind, was by no means so fleet when squared away and going free: she had now met with her match, for the stranger was evidently gaining rapidly on us, and in two hours we saw it was impossible for us to escape. The priest and I were ordered down with a threat of instant death if we offered to come on deck, or make any attempt to attract observation.

I now communicated to Isabella my apprehensions with respect to the crew, along with my resolution to leave the vessel if the other proved a man of war, and earnestly advised both her and the priest to take advantage of it also. She thanked me with a look and smile and told me how sensible she was of the interest I felt in her welfare, and expressed her willingness to be guided by me in whatever I thought best.

Shortly after this we heard a gun fired to bring us to, and the Dart hailed and questioned as to her port and destination. The answers it appears were thought evasive and unsatisfactory, for we were ordered to come close under the lee-quarter of his Majesty's sloop of war Tartar, while they set to examine our papers. This was now our only chance, and I resolved, that if the officer should not come below, I would force the companion-door, and claim his protection. But I was not put to this alternative. As soon as he arrived, I heard him desire the hatches to be taken off, and order his men to examine the hold. The inspection did not satisfy him; for he hailed the sloop and reported that there were Spanish goods on board which did not appear in the manifest:—"Then remain on board, and keep your stern lights

burning all night, and take charge of the ship!" was the reply. In a state of irksome suspense we remained nearly two hours, expecting every minute to hear the officer descending. At length to our relief, the companion-doors were unlocked, and a young man, attended by our Captain, entered the cabin. He looked surprised on seeing us, and bowing to Isabella, apologized for intruding at such an unseasonable hour. "But I was not given to understand," he added, "that there were passengers in the ship—prisoners I should rather pronounce it, Mr. Mahone, for you seem to have them under lock and key, which is rather an unusual mode of treating ladies at least. No wine, Sir!" he continued, motioning away the bottles which the Captain was hastily placing on the table—"no wine, but be pleased to show me your register and bill of lading."

He had not been long seated to inspect them when a shuffling and hurried sound of feet was heard overhead, and a voice calling on Mr. Duff for assistance, showed that some scuffle had taken place above. Instantaneously we all started to our feet, and the lieutenant was in the act of drawing his sword, when accidentally looking round, I observed Mahone presenting a pistol behind. With a cry of warning, I threw myself forward, and had just time to strike the weapon slightly aside, when it went off. The ball narrowly missed the head of Duff, for whom it had been aimed, but struck the priest immediately over the right eye, who making one desperate and convulsive leap as high as the ceiling, sunk down dead, and before the Captain could pull out another, I discharged the contents of mine into his breast. We then rushed upon deck; but it was only to find the boat's crew had been mastered, and to behold the last of the men tumbled overboard. The pirates then dispersed, and exerted themselves to get the ship speedily underway; while the boatswain sang out to extinguish the lanterns, that the Tartar might not be guided by the lights.

"It's all-over with us!" exclaimed my companion; "but follow me—we have one chance for our lives yet. Our boat is still towing astern; do you throw yourself over, and swim till I slide down the painter, and cut her adrift. Come, bear a hand, and jump! don't you see them hastening aft?" and in an instant, he pitched himself off the taffrel, slid down the rope which held the boat, and cast her loose. But this advice, however judicious, it was impossible for me to follow—for, at that moment, repeated shrieks from Isabella put to flight all thoughts for my own individual safety; I, therefore, hurried back to the cabin, determined, that if I could not rescue her along with myself, to remain and protect her with my life. And in a happy time I arrived! The candles were still burning on the table; and through the smoke of the pistols, which still filled the cabin, I beheld her struggling in the arms of a negro—the identical slave who had displayed such insolence in the early part of the evening. With one stroke of the butt end of my pistol I fractured the cursed villain's skull—caught up Isabella in my arms—ran up the ladder, and had nearly gained the side, when the boatswain, attracted by her white garments, left the helm to intercept me, and I saw the gleam of his uplifted cutlass on the point of descending, when he was suddenly struck down by some person from behind. I did not stop to discover who had done me this good office, but hailing

Duff, and clasping Isabella firmly to my heart, I plunged into the water, followed by my unknown ally. With the aid of my companion, whom I now found to be John Wyllie, the mate, we easily managed to support our charge till the boat reached us; when we found that the greater part of the men had been rescued in a similar manner.

When the morning dawned, we perceived the Dart, like a speck in the horizon, and the Sloop of War in close chase. Our attention was next turned to our own situation, which was by no means enviable: we had escaped, it is true, with our lives, for the present; but without a morsel of food, or a single drop of fresh water; with us in the boat; we could, at best, only expect to protract existence for a few days longer, and then yield them up ultimately in horror and misery. By an observation taken the day before, on board of the Tartar, Mr. Duff informed us we were to the north-east of Bahamas; and distant about one hundred and seventy miles from Walling's Island; which was the nearest land. This was a long distance; but, as despair never enters the breast of a British sailor, even in situations of the utmost extremity, we cheered up each other; and, as no other resource was left us, we manned our oars, and pulled away with life, trusting to the chance of meeting with some vessel, of which there was a strong probability, as this was the common course of the leeward traders. And our hopes were not disappointed! for next day we fortunately fell in with a brig from the Azores, bound for Porto Rico, on board of which we were received with much kindness; and, in five days, we found ourselves safely moored in Porto-real harbour.

My first step on landing was to inquire for a boarding-house for Isabella, and I had the good luck to be directed to one kept by a respectable Scotch family; in Orange Terrace, and to this I conducted her. My next transaction was to charter a small cutter; and to communicate to Duff the secret of the hidden treasure; at the same time, asking him to adventure himself and his men on its recovery. I also gave him to understand the probability of a rencontre with the pirates, in the event of their having escaped the sloop, for I was aware that Mahone had overheard the whole confession, from my finding him listening at the cabin door. Without hesitation, the lieutenant at once agreed to accompany me, and engaging some hands out of a vessel newly arrived, we soon mustered a party of fourteen men. As it wanted only six days of the festival of St. Jago, and the distance across the Caribbean sea was great enough to require all our exertions to be there in time, we embarked and sailed that very night.

Our cutter proved a prime sailer—and though the winds were light and variable, by the help of our sweeps we made the Roccas on the evening of the sixth day. As the Spaniard had foretold, the moon was climbing the western sky, and pouring the fulness of her splendour with a mild and beautiful effulgence on the untroubled deep, as we slowly drifted with the current between the Wolf-rock and the adjacent isle. All was silent and calm over the whole desert Archipelago and the vast surrounding waters, save now and then the sudden flight of a sea-fowl awakening from its slumbers as we passed; or the occasional roar of the jaguar faintly wafted from the main land. We ran the cutter into a deep and narrow creek; moored her safe and

proceeded, well armed, to the eastern extremity. There we found the projecting point of land, and the old vanilla tree exactly in the situation described—its huge, twisted trunk was still entire; and from the end of its solitary branch, which was graced by a few scattered leaves, the body of a man in the garb of a sailor hung suspended in irons. The clothes had preserved the body from the birds of prey, but the head was picked clean and bare, leaving the eyeless and bleached skull to glitter white in the moonlight. In perfect silence, and with something of awe on our spirits, impressed by the solitude and dreariness of the scene, we seated ourselves on the rocks, and, with my time-piece in my hand, I began to mark the progress of the shadow. For nearly three hours we watched in this manner, listening attentively for the slightest sound from sea-ward; but every thing continued hushed and still, except the creaking of the chain as the dead man swung to and fro in the breeze. Midnight was now drawing near—the moon radiant and full, was careering high through the deep blue of heaven, and the shadows of the branch and stem were approaching each other, and towards the desired point. At length the hand of my time-piece pointed to within one minute of the time. It passed over. The branch and stem now merged into one, and threw their shadow due east; and the first spadeful of earth had been thrown out, when the man who had been stationed to keep a look out came running to inform us that a boat was rapidly approaching from the east. We immediately concluded that they must be part of the Dart's crew; and their long and vigorous strokes, as they stretched out to the full extent of their oars, showed that they knew the importance of every minute that elapsed. Our implements for digging were hastily laid aside, and we concealed ourselves among the rocks till they should come within reach. In a short time the boat was seen ashore, and eight armed men came forward, partly Spaniards and partly the ship's crew; among whom I recognized the boatswain, and, to my surprize, Mahone, whom I had shot and left for dead in the cabin. Without giving them time to prepare for the assault, we quitted our shelter, and sprung among them at once, laying about with our cutlasses. For a little space the skirmish was toughly and hotly contested; for the pirates were resolute and reckless, and fought with the desperation of men who knew that the only chance for their lives lay in their own exertions. In the confusion of the fray I had lost sight of Duff, and was closely engaged with one of the Spaniards, when the voice of the boatswain shouting forth a horrible imprecation sounded immediately behind me. I turned round, and sprung aside from the sweep of his cutlass, and, as my pistols were both empty, retreated, acting on the defensive; when he pulled out his, fired, and hurled the weapon at my head. The shot passed without injuring me—but the pistol, aimed with better effect, struck me full on the forehead. A thousand sparks of light flashed from my eyes—I felt myself reeling, and on the point of falling, when a cut across the shoulder stretched me at once on the ground. When I recovered from my stupor, and opened my eyes, the morning was far advanced—the sun was shining bright overhead; and I found myself at sea, lying on the deck of the cutter; and Duff busily engaged in examining my wounds. From him I learned that the pirates had been

mastered after a severe conflict—in which four had been slain, and left on the island; two had escaped unobserved during the fight, and made off with their boat; and two had been wounded, and were prisoners on board, one of whom was Mahone. On our arrival at Porto Rico, we delivered them over to the civil power; and, soon afterwards, Mahone was tried for the murder of the priest, when he was convicted on our evidence, condemned, and executed.

Under good nursing, and care, I gradually recovered; and, by the fall of the season, without any farther adventures, I once more landed safe in Scotland.

Isabella is not now that destitute and unprotected orphan whom I first saw on the middle of the western ocean—but the happy mistress of a happy home, diffusing life and gladness to all around her. My friend Duff has lately been placed on the list of post captains, and is anxiously waiting for more bustling times, when there will be more knocking about, and more hard blows got, than what our present peace establishment admits of. John Wyllie, too, has had advancement in his line, being now master of one of the finest ships from Clyde: and I had the additional satisfaction of knowing that none of the crew had reason to regret their having jeopardized their lives in fighting for the "Pirate's Treasure." H.

*Valerius, a Roman Story, in Three Volumes:—William Blackwood, Edinburgh, and T. Cadell, London,—1821.*

(Continued from page 172.)

In pursuance of his engagement to the devoted Thraso, our countrymen Valerius accompanies on the morrow a party of friends to the Flavian Amphitheatre, and amongst these were Sextus, the son of Licinius, and a certain rich young widow named Rubellia, to whom the ambitious lawyer just named was extremely desirous to unite the heir of his house. The amusements of the day began with the exhibition of gladiatorial combats, the description of which, as given in the following extract, is enough, even now, to make one's blood run cold, and to excite the deepest detestation for those brutal barbarians by whom such cruelties were so systematically practised and encouraged.

"Trajan himself was already present, but in nowise, except from the canopy over his ivory chair, to be distinguished from the other Consul that sat over against him; tall, nevertheless, and of a surety very majestic in his demeanour; grave, sedate, and benign in countenance, even according to the likeness which you have seen upon his medals and statues. He was arrayed in a plain gown; and appeared to converse quite familiarly, and without the least affectation of condescension, with such Patricians as had their places near him; among whom Sextus and Rubellia pointed out many remarkable personages to my notice; as for example Adrian, who afterwards became emperor; Pliny, the orator, a man of very courtly presence, and lively, agreeable aspect; and, above all, the historian Tacitus, the worthy son in

law of our Agricola; in whose pale countenance I thought I could easily recognise the depth, but sought in vain to discover any traces of the sternness of his genius. Of all the then proud names that were whispered into my ear, could I recollect to repeat them now, how few would awaken any interest in your minds. Those, indeed, which I have mentioned, have an interest that will never die. Would that the greatest and best of them all were to be remembered only for deeds of greatness and goodness!

“The proclamation being repeated the second time, a door on the right hand of the arena was laid open, and a single trumpet sounded, as it seemed to me, mournfully, while the gladiators marched in with slow steps, each man naked,—except being girt with a cloth about his loins—bearing on his left arm a small buckler, and having a short straight sword suspended by a cord around his neck. They marched, as I have said, slowly and steadily: so that the whole assembly had full leisure to contemplate the forms of the men; while those who were, or who imagined themselves to be skilled in the business of the arena, were fixing, in their own minds, on such as they thought most likely to be victorious, and laying wagers concerning their chances of success, with as much unconcern as if they had been contemplating so many irrational animals, or rather, indeed, I should say, so many senseless pieces of ingenious mechanism. The wide diversity of complexion and feature exhibited among these devoted athletes, afforded at once a majestic idea of the extent of the Roman empire, and a terrible one of the purposes to which that wide sway had too often been made subservient. The beautiful Greek, with a countenance of noble serenity, and limbs after which the sculptors of his country might have modelled their god-like symbols of graceful power, walked side by side with the yellow-bearded savage, whose gigantic muscles had been nerved in the freezing waves of the Elbe or Danube, or whose thick strong hair was coagulated and shagged on his brow with the breath of Scythian or Scandinavian winters. Many fierce Moors and Arabs, and curled Ethiopians were there, with the beams of the southern sun burnt in every various shade of swarthinness upon their skins. Nor did our own remote island want her representatives in the deadly procession; for I saw among the armed multitude—and that not altogether without some feelings of more peculiar interest—two or three gaunt Barbarians, whose breasts and shoulders bore uncouth marks of blue and purple, so vivid in the tints, that I thought many months could not have elapsed since they must have been wandering in wild freedom among the native ridges of some Silurian or Caledonian forest. As they moved around the arena, some of these men were saluted by the whole multitude with noisy acclamations, in token, I supposed, of the approbation wherewith the feats of some former festival had deserved to be remembered. On the appearance of others, groans and hisses were heard from some parts of the Amphitheatre, mixed with contending cheers and huzzas from others of the spectators. But by far the greater part were suffered to pass on in silence;—this being in all likelihood the first—alas! who could tell whether it might not also be the last day of their sharing in that fearful exhibition!

“Their masters paired them shortly, and in succession they began

to make proof of their fatal skill. At first, Scythian was matched against Scythian—Greek against Greek—Ethiopian against Ethiopian—Spaniard against Spaniard; and I saw the sand dyed beneath their feet with blood streaming from the wounds of kindred hands. But these combats, although abundantly bloody and terrible, were regarded only as preludes to the serious business of the day, which consisted of duels between Europeans on the one side, and Africans on the other; wherein it was the well-nigh intransgressible law of the Amphitheatre, that at least one out of every pair of combatants should die on the arena before the eyes of the multitude. Instead of shrinking from the more desperate brutalities of these latter conflicts, the almost certainty of their fatal termination seemed only to make the assembly gaze on them with a more intense curiosity, and a more inhuman measure of delight. Methinks I feel as if it were but of yesterday, when,—sickened with the protracted terrors of a conflict that seemed as if it were never to have an end; although both the combatants were already covered all over with hideous gashes,—I at last bowed down my head, and clasped my hands upon my eyes, to save them from the torture of gazing thereon farther: And I had scarcely done so, when Rubellia laid her hand on my elbow, whispering, "Look, look, now look," in a voice of low steady impatience. I did look, but not to the arena: No; it was upon the beautiful features of that woman's face that I looked, and truly it seemed to me as if they presented a spectacle almost as fearful as that from which I had just averted mine eyes. I saw those rich lips parted asunder, and those dark eyes extended in their sockets, and those smooth cheeks suffused with a steadfast blush, and that lovely bosom swelled and glowing; and I hated Rubellia as I gazed, for I knew not before how utterly beauty can be brutalized by the throbbings of a cruel heart. But I looked round to escape from the sight of her;—and then the hundreds of females that I saw with their eyes fixed, with equal earnestness, on the same spot of horrors, taught me, even at the moment, to think with more charity of that pitiless gaze of one.

"At that instant all were silent, in the contemplation of the breathless strife; insomuch, that a groan, the first that had escaped from either of the combatants, although low and reluctant, and half-suppressed, sounded quite distinctly amidst the deep hush of the assembly, and being constrained thereby to turn mine eyes once more downwards, I beheld that, at length, one of the two had received the sword of his adversary quite through his body, and had sunk before him upon the sand. A beautiful young man was he that had received this harm, with fair hair, clustered in glossy ringlets upon his neck and brows; but the sickness of his wound was already visible on his drooping eye-lids, and his lips were pale, as if the blood had rushed from them to the untimely outlet. Nevertheless, the Moorish gladiator who had fought with him, had drawn forth again his weapon, and stood there awaiting in silence the decision of the multitude, whether at once to slay the defenceless youth, or to assist in removing him from the arena, if perchance the blood might be stopped from flowing, and some hope of recovery even yet extended to him. Hereupon there arose, on the instant, a loud voice of contention; and it seemed to me

as if the wounded man regarded the multitude with a proud, and withal a contemptuous glance, being aware, without question, that he had executed all things so as to deserve their compassion; but aware, moreover, that even had that been freely vouchsafed to him, it was too late for any hope of safety. But the cruelty of their faces, it may be, and the loudness of their cries, were a sorrow to him, and filled his dying breast with loathing. Whether or not the haughtiness of his countenance had been observed by them with displeasure, I cannot say; but so it was, that those who had cried out to give him a chance of recovery, were speedily silent, and the Emperor looking round, and seeing all the thumbs turned downwards, (for that is, you know the signal of death,) was constrained to give the sign, and forthwith the young man, receiving again without a struggle the sword of the Moor into his gashed bosom, breathed forth his life, and lay stretched out in his blood upon the place of guilt. With that a joyous clamour was uplifted by many of those that looked upon it, and the victorious Moor being crowned with an ivy garland, was carried in procession around the arena by certain young men, who leaped down for that purpose from the midst of the assembly. In the meantime, those that had the care of such things, dragged away, with a filthy hook, the corpse of him that had been slain; and then, raking up the sand over the blood that had fallen from him, prepared the place, with indifferent countenances, for some other cruel tragedy of the same kind—while all around me, the spectators were seen rising from their places, and saluting each other; and there was a buzz of talking as universal as the silence had been during the combat; some speaking of it, and paying and receiving money lost and won upon its issue; some already laughing merrily, and discoursing concerning other matters, even as if nothing uncommon had been witnessed; while others again appeared to be entirely occupied with the martial music which ever struck up majestically at such pauses in the course of the cruel exhibition; some beating time upon the benches before them, others lightly joined their voices in unison with the proud notes of the trumpets and clarions. But as for Rubellia, she talked gaily with Sextus, inviting him to ridicule me along with her, for the strangeness of behaviour I had displayed.

“The sun, by this, had already mounted high in the heavens, and the glare became so intolerable, that men could no longer fight on equal terms; which being perceived, the Emperor gave command to look after the wild beasts, and, in the mean time, (for I heard his voice distinctly,) to hold Thraso the Christian in readiness, and give warning to the Flamens that they should have their altar set forth.”

We have not room for the execution of Thraso, the mode of whose death, out of regard to his former character and services, was ultimately commuted, into decapitation before the altar of Jupiter. Between the acts, as we may say, Valerius accompanies his friend the Centurion into the cellars or dens attached to the Amphitheatre, wherein the gladiators, wild beasts, and other performers were detained until their appearance should be required in the arena. The details of what he saw there are extremely well given; and the whole of



the distressing scene is so very natural, that it appears more nearly connected with the memory of the writer than with his imagination.

“We soon reached a large vaulted place, apparently below the Amphitheatre; the sides of which were almost entirely covered with iron-gratings—while up and down the open space were strolling many strange groupes of men, connected in different capacities with the bloody spectacles of the arena. On one hand we saw some of the gladiators, who had already been combatting, walking to and fro with restless and agitated steps, as if they had not yet been able to recover themselves from the violent state of excitement in which their combats had thrown them. Even of such as had been victorious, I observed that not a few partook in all these symptoms of uneasiness; and the contrast thus exhibited to the proud and haughty mein of calmness they had so lately been displaying, affected me with a strange sense of the irrational and inhuman life these unhappy persons were condemned by folly or necessity to lead. The blood had forsaken the lips and cheeks of others, and from the fixed stare of their eyes, it appeared that their minds were entirely withdrawn from every thing passing round them. Their limbs so recently nerved to the utmost shew of vigour, were now relaxed and unstrung, and they trod the marble floor with heavy and straggling feet. But they that appeared to me to be in the most wretched state, were such, as they told us, expected to be led forth shortly to contend with the wild beasts, in whose immediate vicinity they were now walking. The prospect of combatting with a human opponent calls into action the fierceness and the pride of man; but he that has to fight with a beast, how should he not be weighed down with the sense of mortal degradation; and how should the Reason that is in him not fill him, in such a prospect, with dispiriting and humbling, rather than with strengthening and stimulating thoughts? Howbeit, the Centurion, although the most good-natured of mankind; being rendered from custom quite callous to these things, immediately entered into conversation with some of those unfortunates, in a tone of coolness and unconcern that shocked me the more, because it did not seem in the smallest degree to shock those to whom his words were addressed. Among other topics, he enlarged at much length to one of them upon the best method of evading the attack of a tiger.

“‘Look ye now,’ said he, ‘there are some that are always for taking things, as they call it, in good time,—these will be pointing their swords before the creature makes his spring; but I have seen what comes of that, and so has old Aspar here, if he would be honest to confess it. The true way is to watch his eye when he is setting: let him fairly fix upon his mark, and spring; but at the moment when he is taking his leap, then is the time for the gladiator to start aside; and have at him with a side-thrust. Your side-thrust is the only one that I would lay an *as* upon.’”

“‘It was always on the side thrust,’ quoth the grinning Aspar—‘it was always on your cool steady side-thrust, the moment he had sprung, that the great Bisbal used to stake himself. Ha! ha! I was fond of the side-thrust in my day myself; but I got a scratch once—witness my poor leg, masters,—and since then I am a poor feeder.’”

“‘I was always clear for the side-thrust,’ quoth Sabinus. ‘I never saw it fail but twice, and then, to be sure, the men died: but they could have had no chance at all with the front-guard; and it is always something,’ continued he, clapping one of the poor expecting gladiators on the back,—‘it is always something to have a chance. Be sure you try him with the side-thrust, if it come to your turn to day.’

“The poor creature—he also was an African—lifted up his head on being so addressed, and shewed all his white teeth in a melancholy attempt at a smile; but said not a word in reply, and forthwith became as down-cast as ever again. But the Centurion took little or no heed of the manner in which his advice had been received. He contemplated the man’s figure for a moment, as if to form some judgment concerning the measure of his strength; and after doing the like in regard to some of his companions, commanded Aspar to shew us where the prime lions of the day were reposing.’

“The Numidian no sooner heard him say so, than he seized in his hand a long pole that was leaning against one of the pillars of the vault, and led us to a certain part of the grated-wall, behind which was the den, wherein six monstrous Atlantic lions were kept. I looked in upon them with wonder, and not without dread, through the iron network of the doors. An imperfect gleam of light descended from above upon their tawny hides and glaring eyes. They, like the gladiators, seemed also to be preparing for the combat; but not like them in fear, nor in cold dewy tremours; for the deprivation of food, which they had been made to suffer in prospect of the exhibition, had roused all the energies of their savage natures; insomuch, that a sulky and yearning rage seemed to spread through every nerve and sinew of their gigantic frames, and to make them paw their quadrangular prison with long and pliant strides.”

(To be Continued.)

From the Charleston Courier.

We yesterday saw a Hundred Dollar Bank Bill, of one of our city banks, upon the back of which were inscribed the lines which follow.—We presume it had been presented as an offering at the shrine of Grecian Liberty:—

Go from my willing purse; nor doze in peace,  
 Whilst thralldom is, or tyrants prowl on Greece;  
 Nor tarry till the world’s from bondage free,  
 And equal rights deck ev’ry land and sea;  
 Then tell the nice, who ask thy donor’s goal,  
 Thou wast emitted from a freeman’s soul.

This reminds us of a poetical wish of an ancient author, in reference to the success of his work:—

May this book continue in motion,  
 And its leaves every day be unfurled,  
 Till an ant to the dregs drinks the ocean,  
 And a tortoise crawls over the world.

*An account of the first settlement of the Township of Hull, on the Ottawa River, Lower Canada, by P. Wright, Esq.*

*Delivered to the Committee of the House of Assembly "appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speech, of the 16th December, 1820, relative to the settlement of Crown Lands in Lower Canada."*

My parents were of the county of Kent, England, and were brought up to the Farming and Grazing business. They Emigrated to the Province of Massachusetts, in New-England, where I was born in the year 1760, and there I lived until I was thirty-six years of age, in the occupation of farming and grazing.

In 1796 I came to Montreal, in Canada, to explore the country, being determed to change my residence into Canada, having a large family to provide for; after spending some time in exploring the country, I returned to Woburn, the place of my birth, and in 1797, I came again to Canada and visited Quebec. I then viewed the country on both sides of the Saint-Lawrence, the whole of the distance from Quebec until I had arrived at the Ottawa or Grand River, in the Township of Hull, taking time to explore and examine the country, but more particularly the parts bordering on both sides of the Ottawa or Grand River; I also particularly examined the said River as respects navigating it, with the advantages and disadvantages attending a new settlement in that country: after spending some time in the above pursuit, I returned home to Woburn.

In the year 1798, I came again to obtain further information as regards the local situation of the lands on the Ottawa or Grand River; which having done, I returned to Massachusetts with a determination to commence a settlement upon the said Ottawa or Grand River. I endeavoured to hire some axemen, but could not succeed in consequence of the great distance, having to go eighty miles beyond any settlements, as was the situation of the country bordering on the Ottawa or Grand River at that time.

This part of the country has immense resources in fine timber, not only merchantable but for making ashes, sufficient to furnish great supplies for any foreign market, even to load 1000 vessels. This part of the country was unknown or unthought of by the inhabitants of Montreal, except the North West Company, whose interest appeared to be to keep the said country in the then uninhabited state, and consequently not feeling a desire to recommend a settlement in this part of Canada; however, not wishing to give up my intentions of establishing a settlement, I hired two respectable men in Massachusetts, for the purpose of going with me to the Ottawa or Grand River, and after having viewed the country we returned home, and they made a report to the public nearly as follows:—

That they had ascended the Ottawa or Grand River one hundred and twenty miles from Montreal; the first forty-five miles they found some settlers who appeared rather inactive as far as related to their farms, but little done, to what apparently might be done, towards making themselves independent farmers. We however ascended the

Ottawa or Grand River up the rapids sixteen miles farther, to the head of the Long Sault, continuing our course sixty four miles farther up the river; from the head of the Long Sault to Hull, the river is remarkably smooth and the water still and sufficiently deep to float a sloop of war: at the last mentioned place we proposed to explore the Township back of the river: accordingly we spent twenty days, say from the 1st to the 20th October, 1799. I should think that we climbed to the top of one hundred or more trees to view the situation of the country, which we accomplished in the following manner: we cut smaller trees in such a manner as to fall slanting and lodge in the branches of those large ones; which we ascended until we arrived at the top; by this means we were enabled to view the country, and also the timber, and by the timber we were enabled to judge of the nature of the soil, which we found to answer our expectations; and after having examined well the local situation of the Township of Hull; we descended the river and arrived after much fatigue at Montreal; where we gave a general description of our discoveries and returned home to Massachusetts; where after a report was made public about the situation of this part of the country, I was enabled to obtain and hire as many men as I wanted, in order to commence the new Settlement.

I immediately hired about twenty-five men and brought them with my mill irons; axes, scythes, hoes, and all other kinds of tools I thought most useful and necessary, including fourteen horses and eight oxen, seven sleighs and five families, together with a number of barrels of clear pork, destitute of bone, of my own raising; all of which left Woburn on the 2d of February 1800, and arrived in Montreal on the tenth: after a short stay in Montreal we proceeded on our route for the Township of Hull, making generally amongst the old settlements about fifteen miles per day, for the first three days; owing to our horses and oxen travelling abreast, and our sleighs being wider than what is usual in this country; under these difficulties we travelled the three first days, stopping with the *habitans* those three nights until we got to the foot of the Long Sault; which was the end of any travelled road in that direction in Lower Canada; being then eighty miles from our destination, and no road, we found that it was impossible to proceed in consequence of the depth of snow, and were therefore obliged to make a stand and set one part of our men to alter our teams so as to go singly, and the other part of the men to proceed forward to cut the road. After making the necessary preparations we proceeded on for the head of the Long Sault, observing before night came on, to fix upon some spot near water to encamp for the night, particularly observing that there were no dry trees to fall upon us or our cattle, and if there was to cut them down. Then we cleared away the snow, and cut down trees for fire for the whole night, the women and children sleeping in covered sleighs, and the men with blankets round the fire, and the cattle made fast to the standing trees; in this situation about thirty of us spent the night, and I must say that I never saw men more cheerful and happy in my life, than they seemed to be, having no landlord to call upon us for our expenses, nor to complain of our extravagance; nor no dirty floors to sleep upon, but the sweet ground which belonged to our ancient Sovereign, observing to take our re-

freshment and prepare sufficient for the day, so as to lose no time on our journey when day light appeared, always observing to keep our axemen forward cutting the road and our foraging team next the axemen, and the families in the rear, and in this way we proceeded on for three or four days, observing to look out for a good place for our camp, until we arrived at the head of the Long Sault. From that place we travelled the whole of the distance upon the ice until we came to the intended spot which is about sixty-five miles. My guide that I had taken up with me the fall before, was quite unacquainted with the ice and likewise the whole of our party, as not one of us had ever travelled up this ice before, our three former journies had been by water. We travelled up the ice very slow, as we were very much intimidated for fear of losing any of our cattle, keeping our axemen forward trying every rod of ice. The ice being covered with snow about one foot thick, so that it was impossible to know whether the ice was good without sounding it with the axe.

I cannot pass over this account without giving the particulars of a savage, so called, from whom I received the greatest humanity it is possible to express. On our journey up the river on the first day we met a savage and his wife drawing a child upon a little bark sleigh; they looked at us with astonishment, at seeing in our habit, manner and custom, and more especially at our cattle; they viewed us as if we had come from some distant part or from the clouds; they were so astonished, walking round our teams as we were then halted, and trying to make discourse with us concerning the ice; but not a word could we understand from him. We observed him point to the wood as if giving directions to his squaw to go into the woods and make herself comfortable; she immediately left him and went off into the woods, and he immediately proceeded to the head of our company without the promise of fee or reward, with his small axe trying the ice every step he went, as if he had been the proper guide or owner of the property. We passed on until we found night coming on, and the banks of the river being so high, say about twenty feet, that it was impossible to ascend them with our sleighs; we then left our sleighs upon the ice and ascended the banks of the river and cleared away the snow; cut down large trees as usual to make a fire, carefully observing that no stooping or dead trees could fall upon us; and after cooking our supper and getting our regular refreshments we then brought up our bedding and spread round the fire and made ourselves as comfortable as possible, having nothing over us but large trees and the canopy of the heavens. Before day light in the morning we cooked our breakfast and provisions for the day, and as soon as day light appeared we were ready to proceed on our march. I must observe that our Indian behaved with uncommon civility during the night, taking his regular refreshments with us, and proceeded to the head of the company as he had done the preceding day with uncommon agility. All being under way as soon as day light appeared, we proceeded on this day as usual without meeting with any accident; when night was approaching we did the same as the night before, and likewise began our march early in the morning in much the same way, our Indian taking the lead as before. Owing to the deepness of the snow it took us about six days

in passing up this river, about sixty-four miles, and we arrived safe at the Township of Hull. After some little trouble in cutting the brush and banks we ascended the height which is about twenty feet from the water. Our Savage after he had seen us safe up the bank and spent the night with us, gave us to understand that he must return back to his squaw and child, and after receiving some presents for his great services, he took his departure for his squaw, having to go at least sixty miles when he left us. Our men thanked him in the best manner they could make him understand, and three times huzzaed him, and he left us in great spirits, being well pleased. We arrived at this place on the seventh of March, and immediately with the assistance of all hands we felled the first tree, for every person that was able to use the axe endeavoured and assisted in cutting; after having so done we commenced cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a House, and we continued cutting, clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men. And as soon as we commenced cutting and clearing, the Chiefs of two Tribes of Indians that live at the Lake of the Two Mountains came to us and viewed all our tools and materials with astonishment, and would often hoop and laugh as they were quite unacquainted with tools or things of that nature. They also viewed with astonishment the manner in which we harnessed our oxen, horses, &c. all being harnessed by pairs. They seemed to view all our things, cattle, &c. with great pleasure. Some of them fetched their children to see the oxen and horses, they having never seen a tame animal before, being brought up near the great Lakes upon the Westward: they would also ask the liberty of using one or two of our axes to see how they could cut down a tree with them, as their axes are very small, weighing only half a pound, our axes weighed from four to five pounds. When they had cut down a tree, they would jump, hoop, and huzza, being quite pleased with having cut down the tree so quick. They received a glass of rum each and returned to their sugar making in the greatest harmony.— They continued very friendly to pass backward and forward for about ten days, often receiving small presents, for which they made me returns in sugar, venison, &c.

Their Chiefs assembled together and procured an English interpreter of the name of George Brown, formerly a clerk in the Indian Trade, who also had an Indian wife and family, and spoke both languages. They requested him to demand of me by what authority I was cutting down their wood and taking possession of their land.

To which I answered—by virtue of authority received at Quebec from their Great Father who lived on the other side of the water, and Sir John Johnson, whom I knew was agent in the Indian Department, for through him they received their yearly dues from Government.

They could hardly suppose their Great Father or other persons at Quebec would allow me to cut down their Timber and clear their Land and destroy their sugaries and hunting ground without consulting them, as they had been in the peaceable and quiet possession of these lands for generations past. I must consider that these falls and riv-

ers were convenient for them to carry on their business, and that their families wanted support as well as mine.

I told them I had got regular documents from their Great Father, which I had received at Quebec; and also orders from Sir John Johnson so to do; and I had been to my country, being five hundred miles distant, and brought all these men and materials to carry the business into effect—and the documents I was ready to produce when regularly called for, and I had further to state to them from the mouth of Sir John Johnson—that if they injured me or any of my property, to go and make complaints to him, and I should have a remuneration for such injury out of their yearly dues.

They believed that if I had stayed at home it would have been to their interest as they had great dependance upon that situation, it being the chief hunting ground, sugaries, and fisheries &c. which was the chief support of their families, and they were afraid of further difficulty that would arise between us, such as taking their beaver, destroying their deer, breaking up their sugaries, and causing a deal of trouble; that I must know that clearing off the forest was driving back their game, which would totally dislodge them of their former expectations.

I told them that they must be sensible that the tools and materials which I had brought were not for hunting or fishing, but for the clearing of land, and I should endeavour to protect their beavers and fishing ground; but as to the sugaries, them I must make use of as the land was already given me. I would observe further to them that this establishment would be a great convenience to them, and was intended so by their Great Father, to have a settlement and mills, in order to supply them with all their provisions instead of going to Montreal, which they knew was a dangerous and difficult passage.

They answered—we know the passage is very difficult and are surprised how you found the way here with all these men, baggage and cattle. The white people always tell us fair stories to drive us back; you tell us that you come here for farming, and that you will protect our beaver hunts, fisheries, &c, but we see you have got guns, powder and shot—what are you going to do with them?

We observed that all our farmers where we come from keep guns, powder and shot to protect our farms, such as killing hawks when they come upon our poultry, the squirrels that eat our grain in the fields, bears when they kill our hogs and calves, and wolves when they kill our sheep.

They then said, that is all very good if used for that purpose; but if you do as other white people have done, you will make use of these guns for killing our beaver, deer, otter, musk-rats and bears, we are afraid you will not be contented upon your own lands, but will go out at a distance to our ponds and take our beaver, and then for retaliation if we should come and take your sheep and cattle, that will bring on difficulties and disputes, and that wont answer. You say our Great Father is making this settlement for our good, but we are afraid it will be to our disadvantage instead of doing us good.

I told them I had received strict directions to use them well and I intended so to do, and if they would go to their sugaries and collect

all their materials that they wished to part with, as they had finished making sugar, that I would pay cash for them at a fair price.

They agreed that this was very fair, and accordingly it was done, and the amount was paid, which was under five pounds, and they assured me, that as I appeared to be very honest and fair with them, they would always be so with me, and that they had one more offer to make me, that if I would give them thirty dollars they would give up their claim to the lands.—I told them that I had offered to show them all my titles from their Great Father and would wish to have them produce their titles, as that was the way we white people made our arrangements respecting lands, and I could not give them any money on account of the land business until they produced me papers that they had a right to them. They observed to me that they did not make the arrangement themselves with the Great Father, but it was made by their ancestors, prior to their doing business, and they had no papers to show at this time, but that they always supposed that they had an undoubted right to the lands from what their fathers had told them, together with the islands in the river; as they had in Montreal given leases of some of those islands before Peter Lukin, Notary Public, particularly an Island called Studdier's Island in the rapids of the Long Sault, about seventy miles below, and that they were willing we should make further inquiry respecting the same. I said that according to the information I had collected from their Fathers at Quebec, they had no positive right to any lands, nor could they hold any title in their own capacity, and if they had leased any lands they had done wrong, for they knew they received annual presents from the Government, which were on account of their relinquishing all claims to the lands. They observed that if that was the case it was hard on them, as their annual presents were but trifling, and that they would revert to their superiors to decide, that I should go to Montreal to Sir John Johnson, Mr. Lee, the Commissary of the Indian Department and to Mr. Lukin,—I agreed to go the next moon; and their answer was to be decisive.—I accordingly went the next moon and Sir John Johnson told me the Indians had no right to the lands, for they had their presents in lieu of land, and that they could not hinder me from the lawful possession of it.—I also went to Mr. Lee, and he told me the same. I then went to Mr. Lukin and asked him if he had ever made out the said lease to Mr. Studders, and he told me he had done so: I asked him if he supposed he had any right or authority so to do, he observed that that was more than he could answer—he made it his rule as a Notary Public when two persons came to him and asked him to do a piece of writing between them, that he did it according to their directions, and it was their business to understand the propriety or impropriety of the same. I then returned home to Hull and made my report in the following manner to the Indians—that Sir John Johnson, Mr. Lee and Mr. Lukin, had observed to me that they had no right to the lands as they received presents as a compensation, and requested me to observe to them that their Great Father expected them to treat me as the owner of the soil, and not injure any of my property in any way or manner, and to treat me as their brother, and for me to use them in as friendly a manner as circumstances would allow, and to tell them they must not lease any



lands or islands; if they did it would have a tendency to destroy their yearly presents. They answered that they had never understood it in that nature, but they did not know that they had any reason to dispute the report made by me, although it appeared hard to them, and they found they had not the advantages they thought they had before, and for the future I should always find them friendly. They then agreed that I should be a brother chief, and if any difficulties occurred it should be settled by mutual agreement amongst the chiefs. Then they proceeded to crown me in their usual manner as a brother chief—then we dined together and kissed each others cheeks, and a number of other ceremonies passed, too numerous to mention, such as burying the hatchet, and a number of other usual Indian formalities. Since which we have often assembled together in the greatest harmony in both villages upon various occasions, all of which has been with the greatest friendship and good understanding without having to revert to one question for the law to decide. I must acknowledge that I never was acquainted with any people that more strictly regarded justice and equity than those people have for these twenty years past.

After having arranged with the Indians we continued cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house, and we continued cutting and clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men.

As I had laid in a good stock of hay and grain which I gave freely unto my cattle, I was surprised to find that they took to the woods lying upon browse, such as the buds of fallen timber and the joint rush that stood through the snow, which was about seven inches deep. In this way the horses and oxen finished out the spring, and I never saw working cattle in so good condition in the month of June as they were, being in full flesh and good spirits. Our grain was used by the men, thereby making to me an additional saving in provisions.

I was also much surprised to find the snow disappearing so very soon by thawing underneath, and on examination I found no frost in the ground; being quite the reverse of Massachusetts where there is from three to four feet frost in the ground in the spring, which prevents vegetation from coming forward so soon as if it were otherwise. The spring opened much earlier than I ever knew it in Massachusetts, which gave us all great encouragement, all the men being much pleased with the country in finding vegetation come forward so much easier than they were accustomed to see it; which gives life to the farmer and is the support of agriculture.

We continued cutting down during the whole of March, April and May, building and putting in our vegetables and garden stuffs, &c. and continued so to do until we began to burn our fallows (which is the timber felled in rows) for winter wheat, which ought to be put into the ground in the month of Aug. to expect a good crop. Our provisions now began to run short and we were obliged to go to Montreal, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to obtain means of subsistence until our crops could be harvested—this circumstance retarded in some measure the advancement of the settlement. Our only communications was by water and the navigation of the river, particularly the Long Sault, was entirely unknown to our men, and those who un-

derstood the manner of going up and down the river, could not be hired short of three dollars per day.—The swiftness of the water and crooked channel, being interrupted with large rocks or reefs of stone, projecting into the river, and the waters rising and falling about fourteen feet on those rapids owing to the north waters or spring freshets, being compelled to pass as near the shore as possible to have the benefit of tow ropes, renders the navigation very difficult.

The year 1800 was spent in clearing land, building, and raising vegetables and roots, among the latter was about one thousand bushels of potatoes, which I put into the ground (to keep them through the winter) so deep, that I lost the whole of them by the rot occasioned by the heat of the ground.

We prepared some land for the fall wheat, and sowed about seventy bushels upon seventy statute acres, and prepared about thirty acres for spring wheat and peas; also a great deal of time spent in exploring and going to Montreal for provisions. Seeing my people were going on well, and comfortable as to provisions, houses, &c. I gave directions how to proceed until my return.

1801; I returned back to Woburn in Massachusetts, and at the same time carried my men home according to our agreement and paid them off, but the greater part of them came back again the same winter, and by an agreement took lands, they finding the lands much better in the Township of Hull than in the state of Massachusetts. This spring we finished our spring wheat sowing in the month of March, about thirty acres. I had the second year of my clearing one hundred acres of the best wheat I ever saw. I immediately built a large barn, 36 by 75, and 18 feet posts, and this barn was not large enough to hold the whole of my wheat by seven stacks; I should suppose there were 3000 bushels at least; I measured one acre, and then threshed it out upon the spot; there were forty bushels upon that acre. I also surveyed the Township of Hull this year, commencing upon the second day of July with ten men, and continued until the ninth day of October and placed 377 square posts, being a Township of 82,429 acres, it being a bad Township to survey, owing to the Gatineau River running at an angular direction through the whole of the Township, and not fordable at any place that we knew of for the space of fifty miles up; this survey I should suppose cost me about 800*l*.

In the autumn I secured all my crops, the crops exceeded every person's expectations that was with me, or any thing that we had ever seen or known in the latitude of 42 degrees, and all without the help of manure, which was the more surprising to those who had been accustomed to go to Boston and obtain it at the price of three dollars per load. After closing our fall work, I then issued a notification that any person who understood farming and wished to obtain lands, might be supplied on application to me, on the most advantageous terms, and I would lend them a certain quantity of wheat and other seed, until they could raise a sufficient quantity upon their own farms to repay me. Then the settlement commenced by several persons, in that part of the Township which I was entitled to, and I commenced building mills, there being no mills nearer than eighty miles of the Township. Before I built my mills, it cost me twice as much to get my grain ground

as it did to raise it: I then built a saw mill, which cost me eight hundred pounds and about five hundred pounds in other buildings. I also cleared about one hundred acres of land this year, and laid down in grass about the same quantity. I also received a quantity of hemp seed from Commissary J. W. Clarke; I sowed it and it did exceedingly well. I then sent a bundle and gave it to the Hemp Committee, and it was deposited in the Committee Room; it measured fourteen feet long, and very fine. I raised that year eleven parts out of thirteen that was raised in the whole Province of Lower Canada, according to a certificate that I received from the Hemp Committee of Montreal, and another from the Commander in Chief. I sent two samples of seed with two bundles of the hemp and the certificate to the Society of Arts, and received in return a Silver Medal. This is a fine country for the growth of hemp, but the reason I did not continue to grow it upon a large scale, was, the expense of preparing it for market; my hemp peelers charged me one dollar per day, or one bushel of wheat, laborers being very scarce in the Township of Hull. I saved nearly one hundred bushels of hemp seed which I sold in Montreal at a fair price. I was obliged to send the hemp to Halifax to find a sale for it. I still continue to grow small quantities for my own use.

I also built a hemp mill, which cost me 300*l*, which mill was by accident burnt with two other mills. I lost by this accident about one thousand pounds.

1803, I extended my improvements in clearing of lands to about 380 acres, generally sowing down to grass the land that had borne two crops of corn, in order to obtain a quantity of good timothy and clover hay, for wintering my cattle; this is one of the first points in grazing farms. I am much surprised the inhabitants dont sow more grass seed, it must be a great disadvantage to them in summering their cattle; if they were to clear some new lands, high swells of land, and sow it with grass seed, there the grass is sweet, and the cattle would go into their barns fat, and would not take half the quantity of fodder to winter them, as they do by the mode they now follow.

1804. This year I commenced building a Blacksmith's shop, which is large enough for four workmen to work in, (it contains four pair of bellows which are worked by water) also four forges; likewise a Shoemaker's shop, and a Taylor's shop, with a large bake house: all these establishments give employment to a great number of workmen. Before I established these different branches, I was obliged to go to Montreal for every little article in iron work or other things which I stood in need of, until I commenced these different branches in the Township of Hull; the number of men under my employ was about 75, those were employed in different mechanical business, trades and agriculture.— And I also commenced a tannery for tanning of leather upon a large scale, and I obtained from New-York a Cylinder for grinding of bark, also by water: also cleared a quantity of land, commenced making roads and built several bridges.

1805. This year we continued also much in the same course to clear off lands and arranging the new roads, making provisions for new settlers' sowing wheat; I employed about the same number of men as

the year before, and laid down more land for grazing, pastures, &c. I also made a trip to Massachusetts, and procured some valuable Stock and Grass Seed, and collected arrears of debts due to me.

1806.—I now thought proper to post and make up my accounts and see what I had expended how much the inhabitants owed me, as I had then expended twenty thousand dollars. I had just returned from Montreal having been down with flour; the expences of this journey had consumed the whole value of it, as it was conveyed upon sleighs drawn by oxen and the roads bad. As I had now been six years in the Township of Hull and expended my capital it was time for me to look out for an export market to cover my imports; no export market had been found, as not a stick of timber had ever been sent from that place down those dangerous Rapids. I then agreed to try to get some Timber ready and try it, and accordingly I then set out to examine the Rapids quite down to the Isle of Montreal. The *Habitans* who had been settled there nearly two hundred years, told me it was not possible for me ever to get Timber to Quebec by the route on the North side of the Isle of Montreal, as such a thing never had been done nor was it possible it ever could be done. I said I would not believe it until I had tried it. I prepared my rafts for the spring and came from Hull down my new discovered channel for the Quebec Market. From Hull we came down all the Rapids of the Long Sault to the Island of Montreal & the River Saint Lawrence; it was a new thing but a costly one to me. Being a total stranger to navigating the Rapids, we were thirty six days getting down as our rafts would often times run aground and cause us a deal of labour to get them off again, and I had no person that was acquainted with the channel; but having from experience learnt the manner of coming down, we can now oftentimes come down them in twenty four hours: however, after much fatigue and expence, we arrived at Quebec with the first timber from that Township that ever came to Quebec. It can be brought a half penny cheaper to Quebec than it can to Montreal. This was in the year 1807. Now in the year 1823, upwards of three hundred common cargoes were brought to Quebec, and not one to Montreal through the same channel, only seventeen years back not one cargo of timber came from the Grand River, and whoever lives to see seventeen or eighteen years hence will no doubt see four times that quantity, not only of timber, but potashes and flour, beef, pork and many other articles too numerous to mention brought from the same quarter to Quebec.

1808.—This winter I endeavoured to obtain employment for my surplus men. The summer we are obliged to employ a number of men, and in the winter one quarter of that number is sufficient to carry on the business of the farm, and in order to find employment for those additional or surplus men, I commenced the lumber business, drawing and procuring timber for my mills and sawing them into planks and boards, &c. If I had not given these men employment during the winter, it would have been impossible for me to have obtained men in the spring, when I most wanted them, as the distance from any settlement was so great; but unfortunately for me on the 8th of May, 1808, my mills were burnt, and not my mills only, but a large quantity of

boards, planks, &c. which were preparing for the Quebec market: I had not a piece of board left for my own use without either chopping it with an axe or obtaining it from a distance of eighty miles, except what was on my buildings. This loss was most severely felt, as it was very near destroying the settlement; there was no insurance effected upon my mills; this loss made me almost despair of ever recovering it, or doing any good upon the settlement, and I was about to quit it; but my sons wished me not to despair: it was also a great loss to the settlement, as the greater part of our corn was in the mill and burnt, with the exception of seven bushels of flour, which was taken from the mill the night before. And to see the distress that was occasioned by this accident was most affecting. The square timber lying afloat was saved, with which I came to Quebec and returned as soon as possible, and commenced a new saw mill; I set all hands to work I could obtain, and finished the mill in sixty days. After so doing I commenced a grist mill, which I also finished in the fall of the year; during this period I was obliged to obtain provisions from Montreal.

1809—This year was spent in much the same routine as the preceding year, except clearing about fifty acres of land, and also having in my employ about eighty men, some in different mechanical branches and others upon the farm, and in preparing timber for the Quebec market; I likewise built a number of buildings, such as barns, stables &c.

1812—This year, I let one hundred acres of woodland to be cleared, branded, &c. and made fit for the harrow; for the price or sum of four pounds per acre: I also built a house in the centre for the workmen. I paid twenty five pounds for the ashes and fifty pounds to have it well harrowed and cross harrowed, the whole amounting to the sum of 500*l.* which was finished and sown that September with wheat, and fenced round: I also employed a number of men in exporting timber to Quebec, and also upon the different farms, amounting to about ninety men.

1813—This year, I made a road from the saw mill to the last mentioned house I built, distant about one and a half mile, and built a large barn (say 40 by 70) eighteen feet post, covered in, and complete for receiving my wheat; at the time of harvest I employed about twenty additional men to assist in getting in the harvest, reaping, carting, &c. which wheat I got in well and in good order. I also made an addition to this farm by clearing about eighty acres for the next year's crop of wheat with my own men laborers, and during the winter we threshed out our wheat and paid the laborers 6*s.* for every ten bushels for threshing, which they cleaned and brought to the grist mill. At the finishing of threshing this wheat, we measured three thousand bushels: these three thousand bushels cost me two thousand dollars, for which I was offered nine thousand dollars, three dollars per bushel being at that time the common price on account of the war. I must say it was the most advantageous undertaking that I ever engaged in since I commenced the settlement, having clear profit of seven thousand dollars. I continued to expend upon the farm: I then commenced building sheds adjoining the same barn, upon this same farm, 100 feet west, 200 feet south, 200 feet east and 100 feet to the barn, making in the whole eight hundred feet of shed. The sheds are eighteen feet in width on the west, and on the south thirty six feet, and upon the north and east they are eighteen feet wide, eighteen feet high

on the east side in front of the square, by twelve in the rear with racks and mangers, the whole of the distance round bound with iron, the yard also is fenced across for different kinds of cattle, besides a number of smaller appartments all sufficient to contain about two hundred head of cattle, well clap-boarded, painted, &c. Upon the outside in this way I keep my cattle, giving every kind a fair chance to the air. I likewise built a large distillery 40 by 80 with every article necessary for this establishment with a shed of five hundred feet, and troughs to receive the wash for the benefit of the cattle, hogs, &c.

1814—In the year 1804 I sold one hundred acres of wood land adjoining this said farm, at the price of ten shillings per acre, and in the year 1814 having occasion to enlarge my farm, I bought this same farm of 100 acres, after the person had held it ten years and cleared sixty acres and put some buildings thereon and paid him five pounds per acre. I cleared in addition to this purchase 120 acres, seeded down about the same quantity with red clover, white clover and timothy; and to sow this land with the above kinds of grass seeds, I take about a quart of each kind per acre, this is my general rule. I this year employed about twenty men upon this farm; they were employed mostly in clearing of land and building of fences, &c; and also sowing the fallows with fall wheat: I also made a new road through the centre of this farm and we arranged the farm into different sections or pastures for the accomodation of mowing, tillage and pasturage, and also put upon this farm an additional number of cows, so as to make the number up to forty, besides thirty yoke of oxen, old and young, twenty working horses, besides breeding mares, sheep, goats, swine, &c. This farm up to the present day contains about eight hundred acres of cleared land, divided into different divisions for the accomodation of the different kinds of cattle. I also built in addition to former buildings six barns upon this farm to stow the hay and corn, besides having a number of large hay ricks, for some years past. I had made it a rule to raise from thirty to forty calves upon this farm, besides colts, lambs, pigs, &c. I have in general about thirty old pigs and double that number of young ones, besides fifty breeding sheep.

1815—During the year 1815 we continued to clear and improve this farm, and employed about twenty men during the summer, and about seven during the winter, the others, which were not wanted, were employed in preparing timber for the Quebec market; some employed in taking out the small stumps and roots, and level the roughest of the places, as the roots began to decay according to the size of the stumps Beech and rock maple stumps are with much more ease taken out after the seventh year, pine, elm, basswood and hemlock are less liable to rot, and therefore require about fifteen years before they can be taken out, especially those of the largest size. Every season I set apart a certain number of days, and take from two to six pair of oxen harnessed with strong chains which are fastened round the stumps and drawn up, collected together into piles and burnt upon the ground, and level the places from which they were drawn; this work is done mostly in our mowing and tillage lands, but those of the largest kind we omit until a future time, as every year we are obliged to spend some time in opening of ditches for draining the land, and also being very particular

upon the first fall of snow to sow my grass seed upon the lands intended for mowing or pasturage, and also to have a quantity of woodland under-brushed; and the under-brush piled for the better accommodation of cutting our fire wood, so as to have easy access for the wood, if the snow should happen to be deep. This land in the spring is then burnt and sown with spring wheat or other seeds which is a great saving to the farmer.

1816 to 1823.—These years were managed in much the same routine as the former years. This farm called the Columbia farm lies in the whole about 800 acres of land cleared off, from its natural forest, since the year 1811, into tillage, mowing and pasturage, &c. say three hundred acres in tillage. And I have within these five years past raised 143 head of cattle upon this same farm.

#### REMARKS ON THE COLONIES OF ENGLAND.

##### *From the Colonial Register.*

From the contemplation of Portugal, Spain, Holland, and France, the nations of modern Europe, who make the principal figure in the history of colonization, we naturally turn to England, who though among the last in the field, has contrived by superior conduct and enterprise to outstrip all her competitors, and in a great measure, to appropriate the fruits of all their discoveries, toils, dangers, and expense, to her own account.

“England,” says a French writer, “occupies the best establishments belonging to Europe on the coast of Africa. She is mistress of the Cape of Good Hope, of the Isle of France, of St. Helena, of Ceylon, and of the peninsula of India. In America she possesses Trinidad, a great part of the West India Islands, many points in the Gulf of Mexico, Nova Scotia, Canada, and Newfoundland. From her colonial possessions in India, and at the extremity of Africa, England has it in her power to enjoy, almost exclusively, the trade of the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, and to take the Chinese trade to herself: she can also appropriate all the advantages of the South Sea and South American trade. By means of all the parts of this whole, thus perfectly linked together, she is present at all points of the universe: she draws wealth of every kind, from the very fountain heads, and can supply Europe with every thing that she fancies or needs.

“What is wanting to this immense heap of possessions, to this almost overpowering weight of riches? Nothing; and the less so, as this vast treasure reposes under the safeguard of principles which, at the same time, create the power which bestows colonies and the government which preserves them.”\*

But in proportion to the magnitude and grandeur of the empire thus sketched is the dependence of England on her colonies increased. It is by means of them that she has attained to this unparalleled height of

\* De Pradt.

prosperity, and it is by the same means alone that she can be supported. The extent of her natural territory is so small, and her population so limited, compared with the continental nations, as to give her, under ordinary circumstances, but a secondary influence in the affairs of the world. But it is not extent of territory, or a numerous population, which are now the basis of power—but wealth. And the colonies supplying England with that wealth, give her the vast preponderance which she now enjoys over other countries.

To be convinced that these are the real sources of our riches, let us only recollect the events of the late war, when every port was closed to us, except those to which we could command access. From one end of Europe to the other the fortunes of our enemy prevailed, and rendered its shores and harbours as useless and inaccessible to us as those of the North Pole. A similar policy, and as it turned out, equally important, closed the continent of North America. From the greater part of the South we were already excluded by hostilities with Spain. The world, like the empire of Japan, was *shut up*. Napoleon, with the continent at his feet, stood contemplating our fall, while the abettors and instruments of his schemes in the Western hemisphere were already anticipating their division of the spoil. And what was the result? The commerce of England, thus threatened with annihilation, rose to an unparalleled degree of prosperity. Our enemy saw the completion of his designs in the capture of his colonies, in the extension of our Empire, and increase of our resources. The wealth which had hitherto been diffused over Europe was then poured into the British Islands. The labour and stock which it had cost Portugal, Spain, Holland, and France, in succession, so much trouble and expence to create, in every quarter of the globe, then fell an easy prey to us, and added to the already active capital of the empire, increased in proportion its wealth and power.

Our resources throughout the war, were purely commercial, purely colonial. They triumphed over the greatest military power the world had yet seen, conducted as it was, by a genius of vast capacity, and seconded by an enthusiasm such as never before animated the breasts of men.

But we need not refer to other times for proofs of the utility of our colonies, or our absolute dependence upon them. The continental governments, no less jealous of our maritime ascendancy than Bonaparte himself, have almost universally passed regulations unfavourable to our commerce. The measures of the United States of North America are by no means of a more friendly cast; and it is here worthy of remark, that the nations in the north of Europe, as well as America are only deterred from excluding our manufactures altogether, from the conviction, that if they do so we shall resort to our own colonies for the articles with which they at present supply us. We have now before us a memorial of the citizens of Richmond, the capital of Virginia, to the Congress of the United States, against the tariff introduced into that assembly for increasing the duties on imports, and in which the apprehension is openly avowed; that if the proposed tariff be passed, Great Britain should resort to retaliatory measures, and, excluding the cotton and tobacco, the great staples of the Southern



states, from her markets, should in future obtain these articles from her own colonies. This consideration places the value of the colonies in a new light, since by being rendered independent of the productions of other nations, by possessing them, we are enabled at all times to retaliate upon those nations, with perfect safety to our own interests, any prejudice they may be led by enmity or caprice to meditate against us.

There is not an article, in fact, either of necessity, convenience, or luxury, which our own colonies are not able to supply us in abundance. Even the species which the Dutch would fain have persuaded us were to be found no where, and to be cultivated no where, except in the few islands in their possession, can be raised to any extent in our own settlement of *Bencoolen*. That place already supplies the demand of India, and is capable of extending its exports to any amount. Fine wool too, an article of vast importance to us, and for which we have been hitherto dependent on Spain, can be grown to an extent capable of supplying our whole demand, in New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. But from this part of our subject, we are naturally led to consider the relative value of colonies to the mother country.

Now those colonies are unquestionably the most valuable to the mother country, which produce articles of ordinary or general use among its inhabitants, and which take in return goods, upon the production of which the greatest quantity of labour is required. It is a matter of little importance whether the productions of the colony are articles of real necessity, or of luxury only. It is the labour created in the metropolis, and the capital employed there, that are chiefly to be considered. If the colony by means of the articles which it takes in return for its productions, calls into action a fund of labour, which otherwise would not be employed, or in other words, creates a population which otherwise would have no existence, so far and to such an extent does such colony increase the strength of the mother country; if the colony by means of the same articles, create a capital which would not otherwise exist, in so far does it increase the wealth of the mother country—not to say that the creation of active labour, is, in fact of itself, the creation of capital. Again, if the means of conveying the products of the colony, and metropolis respectively; are also the means of creating a fresh fund of labour, and additional capital, then is the metropolis anew benefitted to the extent of such labour and capital created. Yet more, if the peculiar situation of the parent state be such, that the species of labour required in carrying on her intercourse with the colony, is that of all others the most necessary to her security, if it be such as to enable the metropolis to dispense with other and more expensive means of defence: Finally, if the situation of the colony itself be such as to render the species of labour thus created by its commerce, the best calculated for its own defence, and for securing all the foregoing advantages to the parent state, without any additional aid or expense—then is there nothing wanting to enhance the value of such colony to the metropolis; nor can a more productive source of riches well be conceived.

It is from the union of all these advantages in the colonial possessions of Great Britain in the West Indies, that we think ourselves

justified in considering them the most valuable appendages of the British crown.

In the first place, the articles produced by the West India colonies are in general use among the inhabitants of Great Britain. Every one is acquainted with them. They are sugar, coffee, rum, &c. In the second place, the articles taken in exchange for these are precisely those on which the greatest quantity of active labour is employed, and the most capital created. The exports to the West Indies consist in the iron-work used in mills, hoes, cutlasses, hatchets, scythes, nails, iron hoops, blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools, &c. &c. For the fabrication of these articles in the mother country, the iron ore must be dug out of the bowels of the earth. The coal necessary to the manufacturer must also be raised. The iron and coal, in their native undisturbed state, are comparatively of no value. Whatever labour, therefore, is required from first to last, from the moment the pick-axe is stuck into the earth to the full perfection of the article of export, is positively so much added to the general stock of population and capital. The same may be said of bricks and lime. This description of articles form no inconsiderable portion of the exports to the West Indies. Another consists in woollen manufactures. Wool is the great natural staple of England. The whole amount, therefore, of woollens exported to the West Indies is so much gained to her—the wool in its raw state is so much stock created for the benefit of the agriculturist—the labour employed in the manufacturing it, so much added to the general stock of labour. The export of cotton goods is enormous. Cotton is not the production of England, certainly, but the whole labour consumed in the fabrication of the article is, as in the other cases which I have mentioned, created by the demand for it, and must be carried to the general account.

The linen exported from Ireland is all her own. The measure of good that country derives from her connexion with the West Indies in this respect, is the full value of the linen which she sends to the West India market. The same may be said of the pork, beef, and butter, the staple productions of the same country, consumed in the islands.—Hoops, staves, and innumerable other articles which derive all, or the greater part of their value, from the labour bestowed in preparing them for market, must be also taken into the account. The consumption of fish in the West India colonies is another advantage of great importance to the mother country. Besides her own shores, which teem with thousands engaged in fishing for this market, the same demand is one of the principal supports of the Newfoundland fishery. Fish, like other wild animals, are worth nothing till caught. The value, therefore, of this branch of West India trade to Great Britain is the whole sum for which the fish are sold in the West India market. To appreciate it properly we must estimate the number of seamen and others employed in taking and curing the fish, those employed in constructing the vessels and all the other implements used in carrying on the fishery, nor less the persons engaged in carrying the fish to market.—Their number, and it is by no means inconsiderable, is so much added to the population of the country, as the capital produced by the labour

is so much added to the national stock. Both one and the other must be placed to the credit of the West India colonies.

Again the means of conveying the productions of the West India Colonies and the mother country to their respective destinations are also the means whereby a fresh fund of labour and additional capital are created.

Sixteen hundred and seventy-two ships, or four hundred and forty thousand tons of shipping, are employed in this trade. The greater part of the timber, iron, and copper, used in the construction of these ships, is of British production. Other materials, although the produce of foreign countries, are imported in a raw state, and require much labour to fit them for use. There is, indeed, scarcely any source of national wealth more productive than ship-building, or one which calls into action a greater variety and extent of labour; although there is none which so rarely engages the attention of the economist or politician. In the first place, there are the axe and saw with which the timber is cut down and converted. Not a few persons are employed in making these tools. Then there are the persons employed in cutting down and converting the timber—the horses, carriages, and attendants, necessary to convey it from the woods to the banks of navigable rivers—the people employed in constructing small craft, in loading, and navigating them to the ship yards—those employed in preparing the docks and building yards—those engaged in constructing the ship, including carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, scrapers, copper manufacturers, founders, oakum pickers, &c. with all their train of dependants—not to mention the seamen employed in conveying such articles of foreign produce as are essential to ship-building. There are considerable towns in Great Britain where this trade, and the numerous others connected with it, form the principal occupation of the inhabitants—to say nothing of the vast numbers employed in the same way, in almost every considerable sea-port of the kingdom.

But the labour used in the construction of the shipping for the West India trade is far from being the most important which owes its creation to that source. It gives support and occupation to twenty-four thousand seamen. These constitute a class of men peculiar to commercial and maritime states. They are the offspring of commerce; their numbers increase with its growth, and diminish with its decay. Whatever particular branch of trade, therefore, gives employment to a body of seamen may be said to produce a body of people to the state over and above its ordinary population—to create, if we may again use the term, so much additional labour and wealth. The same is equally true, indeed, of every one concerned, directly and indirectly, in the construction of a ship. Neither seamen nor shipwright would have any existence were it not for this trade.

To the West Indies, then, we owe whatever part of the population of the United Kingdom is employed in carrying on an intercourse with them—and all the wealth and power such part of the population has been the means of producing.

In the next place, the class of people whose services are requisite to carry on the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the

West Indies, is precisely of that description which is best calculated for her security, while it enables her to dispense with other and more expensive means of defence.

Owing to our insular situation we can only be approached by sea. But this jealous element would in vain surround our shores, and ward off the enemy, were we not masters of it. Nay, without this, the very means with which nature has so kindly supplied us would be turned to our destruction. An enemy approaching by sea, strikes when and where he thinks proper. It is necessary that the whole population be in arms, and that the whole coast be bristled with fortifications. Continental states are commonly open on one side only to the attacks of an enemy. An island, on the contrary, which has not the command of the adjacent sea, is accessible on every side. The enemy, too, can execute his movements with a facility which sets at defiance all the calculations of prudence, and all the efforts of patriotism. From the spot which he threatens to-day, and where you have collected all the means of defence, he is seventy leagues distant to-morrow, either ready to attack, or fly, on the wings of the wind, to another more exposed and less defensible point. If his object is to exhaust your resources, with a handful of men, he can thus keep whole armies in motion, and finally compel you, without striking a single blow, to submit to an ignominious peace. We do not owe our security, therefore, to the sea, which rather facilitates than obstructs the attempts of an enemy. No—it is wholly due to that race of brave and hardy men, who, for so many centuries, have been the glory and safeguard of our country.—It is by their means we are able to ward off the distant danger, and in the enjoyment of peace and security at home, to spread destruction and dismay on the remotest shores. Our security, it cannot be too often repeated, is entirely owing to the number and valour of our seamen. Take them away, or which is the same thing, the commerce which nourishes and maintains them, and, in the language of Talleyrand, *you batter down our last wall, and fill up our last moat.*

Many advantages there are too, exclusive of perfect security, for which we are no less indebted to our seamen. Were England a continental power, she would be obliged to keep on foot, in proportion to her population an army of at least three hundred thousand men.—Were France or any other power mistress of the sea, an additional number would be requisite, besides the numerous fortifications with which it would be necessary to defend every accessible point. As it is, the force in the British Islands is not one sixth that number; while with the exception of two or three sea-ports, there is scarcely a fortification deserving of the name, in the whole kingdom. Our seamen secure us from the dread of invasion; and we may with impunity reduce our army, and dismantle our forts, to what extent we think proper.—Seamen bring with them also this recommendation, that while a long course of discipline and expensive training are necessary to form soldiers, they are at once, without any expense to the state, qualified for service. They are a standing force, to which the nation, in the hour of danger, can always have recourse—since the same rude element that fits them for commercial navigation, qualifies them also for the toils and dangers of maritime warfare.

Finally, the species of force thus necessary to the defence of the mother country, is also that best calculated for the protection of her colonies in the West Indies. Like the parent state, they are surrounded by the ocean, and can only be attacked and subdued by those who are masters of it. The naval contests of England may be decided in the West India seas as well as in the British Channel; and the same triumph as we have more than once experienced, that gives us the command of the one may ensure the dominion of the other. The West India Islands are secure from a foreign enemy so long as we are masters of the sea—that is, so long as we are masters of our own shores, and the waves surrounding them.

The enemies of the West India Islands are endeavouring to persuade us that the advantages derived from their commerce might be found in an equal degree in the East Indies. We shall, hereafter, have occasion to show the erroneousness and absurdity of this opinion. But supposing it to be true, and that our possessions in the East Indies are capable of realizing all the advantages expected from them—what security have we that we shall long enjoy them? We are called upon to give up a certain source of wealth and power, of which we know no events, save such as arise from our own folly, can bereave us, for one which is liable to a thousand vicissitudes, and liable by a hundred accidents to be lost to us every hour. Nothing more than the command of the sea is necessary to secure us our possessions in the west. Can the same be said of our East Indian Empire? Is it perfectly secure from the invasion of a power whose ambition and resources are alike formidable? We have been indebted for our success in that country to the same causes that have so often promoted conquests—the division of that country into a number of petty states. Is there no fear that these hitherto discordant materials, weighed down by a common pressure, may unite, and in spite of our utmost vigilance, coalesce? The yoke of a people, so different in religion, manners, opinions, and feelings, cannot but be disagreeable to the natives, whatever care may be taken to conciliate their prejudices. Besides, the real masters of India are the two hundred thousand native troops in the service of the company. What, except the utter loss of our dominion, would be the effect of discontent in their battalions? And what means ever yet long secured the attachment of a mercenary army? But in the case of invasion, insurrection, or mutiny, even the thousand ships with which we achieved the dominion of the seas in the late war, would be useless. The sovereignty of the Indian seas has been of service to us in our wars with European powers, because it has enabled us to interrupt and cut off their supplies. But this would avail us little against an enemy in the heart of India, and dependant on continental resources. A war of this description would be purely military, and could only be decided by the land forces of the respective combatants. It can never be the policy of Great Britain to engage in a contest of this kind—nor can any thing but the wildest infatuation ever induce her so to concentrate all her resources in this part of the world as to risk, with their loss, her own destruction. No,—the truest policy will instruct the British statesman to consider India in its true light—as a conquest—liable to be lost by the same vicissitudes

that gained it. He will never abandon the sure foundation on which the fabric of our prosperity rests, for the sake of any temporary advantages that an extension of our commerce with India might appear to afford. He will rather, by fostering and encouraging those colonies which have hitherto been our firmest support, take the best means of perpetuating that maritime ascendancy which is identified with the very existence of our country, and without which even our boasted empire in the east would prove unprofitable and useless.

The arguments we have adduced in proof of the importance of the West India Colonies may possibly derive fresh weight from a comparison of the productiveness of these colonies with that of other countries, since this will afford us a criterion whereby to judge of the value of their commerce. Mr. M'Queen, in his excellent work on the West Indies, has been the first to set this question in its true light. We borrow his remarks with the more pleasure, as it affords us an opportunity of recommending his valuable performance to the attentive perusal of every one interested in the welfare of his country, or who is desirous of gaining information as to the real circumstances of these—its most valuable possessions.

“In turning our attention to the productive industry of the east, as contrasted with that of the west, it will be found, by looking at the exports and imports of each, that 841,000 persons in the West Indies produce more than 120,000,000 of people do in the east. If we compare the productive industry of the emancipated blacks in St. Domingo, we perceive that it sinks into nothing before the productive industry of the slaves in our colonies, and taking the difference of population into account, is nearly as *eight to one* in exports, and *four to one* in imports. And if we compare the productive industry of the population of our West India Colonies with that of 17,000,000 of people in South America, we shall find that the former is very nearly equal to the latter, if it does not exceed it. Nay more, if we take the exports and imports of the United Kingdom, and its population, and contrast them with the exports and imports of our West India Colonies, and their population, we shall find, that with a population of only one twenty-fourth part, the latter import one-sixth and export above one-fourth of the amount that the former does. If we contrast the imports and exports of Ireland with the imports and exports of the West Indies, we shall find that the latter, with only *one-eighth* of the population, export *one-third* more produce, and import almost as much as Ireland. If we carry the contrast to the United States we shall find that with a population of only *one-thirteenth* part, the West India Colonies export nearly as much, and import, for internal use alone, to the extent of about one half the import of these active commercial states\*.”

Thus far we have considered the value of the West India Colonies as contributing by their commerce to the support of the mother country. We have now to consider them in another point of view, that is, with relation to foreign powers, and merely as positions by means of

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\*The Calumnies against the West India Colonies examined and refuted by James M'Queen. London. Baldwin, Cradock, and Co.

which we can protect our own commerce, and annoy that of others, in the event of hostilities.

There are numerous places both in Europe and Asia occupied by Great Britain, which derive their principal value from their situation. Thus Gibraltar is held because it gives us the command of the Straits; Malta, because placed in the centre of the Mediterranean, it furnishes a situation for our fleets, and a dépôt for our commerce; the Ionian Islands, because the possessors of them command the Adriatic, &c.—The West India Islands, always valuable in this respect, have derived fresh importance from recent events. Spanish and Portuguese America—in other words, the Continents of North and South America, from Louisiana to Paraguay, after being closed for centuries, are suddenly thrown open to the rest of the world. The commerce which such rich and extensive regions are capable of affording cannot be too highly appreciated. But its very importance affords the strongest reason why no means should be neglected which are necessary to secure and protect it. This security and protection can only be afforded by the possession of naval stations in the vicinity of these countries, to which trading vessels might resort for convoy in war, and where armed ships might be able to refit and recruit their supplies.—But where except in the West Indies can these stations be found?

Our possessions there not only furnish us with the means of protecting our own trade, but in the same proportion that of injuring our enemies. They are so happily situated for this purpose that a great part of the commerce of Europe, and the whole of that of North America, with the new States, must pass before their doors. In the event of a war, nothing could prevent us, while in possession of the West Indies, from destroying the commerce of the enemy, and appropriating it, however valuable or extensive, to ourselves. The advantages, too, derived from this favourable position, must increase with the commerce of which it is the safeguard, that is, with the population and wealth of a country of which the human mind can scarcely contemplate the progress.

If we cast an eye, moreover, upon the map of the United States, and at the same time take into consideration the changes that country is silently undergoing, we shall at once perceive how much the importance of the West Indies, as a military position, would be enhanced, were we unfortunately, at any future period, to be involved in hostilities with them. Were the population of these states confined to their former limits, it would be necessary, in order to destroy their commerce, to blockade the whole extent of coast from the district of Maine to Florida. But in a few years, in consequence of the number of new states formed in the basin of the Mississippi, and the vast migration thither from the shores of the Atlantic, more than half the trade of the United States will be carried on by means of that river; and to destroy the whole of it nothing more will be necessary than to blockade the mouths by which it discharges itself into the ocean—as nothing, while we are in possession of the West India Islands, can be more easily effected.

Such are the various circumstances that strike us as the most prominent in considering the importance of the West India Colonies to the British Empire. There are many others which ought to be taken in-

to account as no less conducive to the same interests, though less immediate and perceptible. The trade carried on between the West Indies and the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, in North America, is various and extensive. The demand for the lumber, fish, bread, and corn stuffs of the latter colonies, in the former, contributes to their population and wealth, and so far increases their ability to purchase the manufactured and other goods for which they are dependent on the mother country. The same consequences result from the demand in the North American Colonies for the productions of those in the West Indies.

This trade, moreover, is carried on in British ships, and by British sailors, and therefore contributes to the maritime resources and defence of the empire.

If, however, after all, it be urged in reply to our arguments for establishing the value of the West India Colonies to Great Britain, that to preserve them a great sacrifice of men and money is requisite, the answer is easy, and is equally applicable to all, and every one of the colonies. To every state some means of defence are necessary: and to England, surrounded as she is by powerful and warlike neighbours, those means must be great and commanding. The West India Islands; by their trade, supply us with seamen whereby our fleets are manned, and our country defended. The few thousand troops, therefore, which are kept on foot in them, ought to be considered as much employed in the defence of the mother country, as if actually marshalled on its shores—not to mention, as we have before observed, that the number of seamen whose services these troops are the indirect means of securing to the state, prevents the necessity of having recourse to other and more expensive means of defence. Had we time, indeed, to enter into such a calculation, it would be no difficult matter to prove that for every soldier, and every pound expended in maintaining our colonies, we should be obliged to sacrifice ten, were we stripped of these colonies, deprived of the seamen employed in trading to them, and compelled, like the other nations of Europe, to rely solely on a land force for protection.

Our feeble attempts to place this great and complicated question in its proper light must now conclude. It has been our chief object to awaken in the public mind a due sense of its importance, without which it would be vain to expect any thing like a rational judgment to be formed upon it. The abolitionists, conscious that the success of their schemes will necessarily involve the loss of the colonies, are labouring with all their might to persuade us that these colonies are useless to the parent state. We, on the contrary, have endeavoured to prove that they are the main supports of its grandeur—nay more—that they are essential to its very existence as an independent power. We acknowledge ourselves wholly incompetent to the task we have undertaken. But our arguments, nevertheless, may have some weight with those whose minds are yet wavering, and may serve to convince them that, in a crisis like the present, it is the duty of every man to stand forward and oppose the projects of a party, who, dead to their country's cause, and alive only to the dictates of zeal and fanaticism, are moved by no considerations of prudence, and are influenced by no sentiments of patriotism.



## A WALK TO PAESTUM, LUCOSIA, &amp;c.

( Continued from page 154. )

The following day (Good Friday) we remained at Salerno: we spent part of the morning in the cathedral, of which, we suppose, we must say a few words. Around the court yard before the church is a colonnade of different and discordant ancient pillars, which are doubly sacrificed under brick arches; in the middle of the square is a large granite tazza, sixty six palms in circumference, now converted into the basin of a bubbling fountain; it is not, however, faithful to the last, for age or violence has made a long crack in the porphyry, through which the water continually leaks, and forms a shallow puddle in the court. Under the arcades are several old sarcophagi with rude *relievi*. The interior of the cathedral is spacious, but not grand; there is a great deal of gaiety, tasteless mosaic; there are several Sarcophagi with very heathenish sculpture, yet they have all been impressed into orthodox service, and one of them seems to have been the "last home" of a doughty Christian, as it is covered by a marble lid that is sculptured, with the figure of a warrior lying on his back, whose cross-hilted sword reaches to his toes, which two little animals, meant for dogs, seem to be eating. We observed one or two other effigies similar to this; we could not make out the inscription, but think they may represent Templars, or some other holy men of war. In the afternoon we ascended to the castle, which is such a picturesque object, seen from below; the town reaches a good way up the hill, which is steep. On our way up we entered the church of a large Franciscan monastery, near which are two or three fine cedar trees; the monks were in the choir behind the high altar, singing with all their might to a very scanty audience, composed of half a dozen old women, and a country boy, who stood in the middle of the church dangling his holiday hat, which was ornamented with gay flowers. As we approached the castle by a very rough path, we saw a figure moving along its walls, and peeping over at us occasionally; when we entered the court it came down to ask what we wanted; it was a poor shepherd boy, who told us that he was the keeper of those walls—*il custode di quelle mure*.—Grandeur blush over thy fall! within these massy walls pride once reigned, and power tyrannized, and blood and tears bedewed thy soil, now a ragged shepherd land calls himself your master, and no one disputes his title! A modern farm-house has been thrown up within the walls, but is now deserted and falling to ruin. We wandered over the dilapidated castle; we climbed over the mouldering walls, and through roofless towers; we forced our way through low arched doorways, blocked up with rubbish, and threaded a number of long dark passages; we descended to some sad dungeons, one of which receives light by a narrow aperture, through which the wide sea is visible, but not a span of land; and through the loop-hole of another, not even the monotonous waves can be descried, and no object could reach the sorrowing eye of the inmate but a wheeling bird, or a passing cloud.—Madame de Stael says in her *Corinne*, that classic Italy, in devotion

to the remains of her glorious ages, seems to have scorned to preserve the ruins of the gothic edifices with which she was traced in times less honourable: we have not her book at hand to quote her words, but we believe this is her idea: a pretty idea it is, but much prettier than correct; in the portions of Europe we have had the fortune to traverse, we have no where seen a greater abundance of ruins of the middle ages than in Italy. On the mountains that bind in the plains of Piedmont, nearly every "coin of vantage" is crested with a fallen castle or rifted tower: in Lombardy, in Tuscany, even in the Roman states, around the *patrii Lares* of the mistress of the world, these objects are of frequent occurrence, and in this kingdom there scarcely exists a town of any antiquity, without some of these feudal ruins. Our travel writers and travellers, intent on other objects, never pay attention to these things, but for ourselves, who are true children of the north, who have not at all been cured of our romantic or gothic tendencies by a long residence in classic countries, we confess with complacency an attachment to those romantic scenes, and aver without blushing, that, except the Coliseum, the capital, and the church of St. Peter's, we have seen no ruins or buildings which have excited such deep feelings within us, as a gothic cathedral, a lordly castle, or a mountain watch tower. We lingered about this castle (which is, or should be, the scene of Signor Ugo Foscolo's tragedy of *Ricciarda*, and which has effectively been the scene of many an historical tragedy) for a long time, commenting on its fate, speculating on its plan, and admiring the beautiful scenery it commands. The view from the top of the keep is magnificent, and we recommend every good-winded perigrinator to climb up here if it is only for seeing the bold rocky coast of Amalfi. While we were descending the sun set; as we passed the Franciscan convent, we saw one old monk sitting on a stone bench, apparently musing on the scene, and lower down we met several of the fraternity retiring slowly to their pleasant quiet home. On going through the town we were struck particularly with the size and style of many of the houses, and with the miserable holes on the ground floor, which the poor part of the population inhabit.

We left Salerno the next morning at seven o'clock; the road is excellent, and the country fertile and pleasant, presenting a range of hills covered with olive groves, orchards already in bloom, and green corn-fields.

Palla di ulivi i colli, e d'auree spiche  
 Cerere i campi, di sua man feconde,  
 Flora e Pomona sù quest' alme sponde  
 Ridono amiche.

We passed the two villages of Pastine and Santo Leonardo, near which are some very fine palm-trees, and about ten o'clock reached Ponte di Cagnano, so called from a bridge that crosses a considerable stream. Here we breakfasted at a *teverna*; as we were about to depart, a detachment of *gens-de-armes* arrived escorting twenty-one prisoners; we inquired what were their offences; "sono presi," said the *gens-de-armes*, "but what have they done?" "Ah Signori, chi harupato, chi ha fatto omicidia, chi una cosa, chi un'altra." "Whence do

they come, where are they going?" "They come from Cozenza in Calabria, and are going to serve their time in the galleys at Naples."— They were miserable looking wretches, with physiognomies expressive of degrading indigence and brute ignorance, rather than of ferocity or serious crime. They were all, except two, of whom more anon, attached to a long chain in pairs, the right hand of one being fastened to the left of his fellow; the wrists of some of them were terribly inflamed by this inconvenient binding, and they cursed one another for galling and jaggng the chain as they walked, with great bitterness.— Two young men who were in durance for political delinquency, were decently dressed as respectable countrymen, but all the rest were squalid, ragged, shoeless, and seemed worn out with their journey.— They bought some bread at the taverna, and the richer a little wine, but two wretches who were bound with long cords on asses, did not approach the door, and none of their comrades seemed to commiserate or offer them any thing; we went to them; one was an infirm old man, the other a sick lad, who seemed dying, and was groaning in a shocking manner. We asked them why they did not eat; the old man said they had no money; we gave something to each of them; the boy put his share into the old man's hand, and he bought some bread and wine; the boy however could not eat, but begged us to ask one of the *gens-d'-arms* to loosen the cords a little that cut his legs. We asked the boy what he had done; "*dicono che aggio rubato uno precore da una mandra,*" (they say I have stolen a sheep from a fold:) one of the soldiers informed us he had committed this offence when he was twelve years old, that he had been six years in prison, and had just now been condemned to twelve years in the galleys! "But what," said we, "will such a dying wretch as this do in the galleys?" "O! si metterà in una parte e dormirà in una parte e dormirà—non mangierà il pane e li faginoli del re molto tempo." (Oh he'll put himself in a corner and sleep, he'll not eat the king's bread and beans, long.) We left the revolting scene with our hearts aching at this piece of justice. At about a mile from Ponte di Cagnano, is Vicenza, which Mr. Eustace calls a little town, and which he supposes to occupy the site of the ancient *Picentia*; a little town it certainly is not; there is only a miserable *taverna* on the road, and there are two farm-houses in the fields behind; at a short distance farther on there is another *taverna*, a house and a chapel, but this place is called Sant' Antonio. We were now on the Paestan plain; cultivation and the mountains diverged from us to the left, and to our right, and before us a wild heath, rich in brushwood and shrubs, spread as far as the eye could reach. Large herds of buffaloes ranged the lords of the wild. As we advanced, however, we met with many plots of corn land, some of which were extensive. We halted awhile at Battapaglia, a village near a stream and bridge, consisting of four or five houses: in the *taverna* we met a few people who were idling away an after dinner hour, and were fain to enter into conversation with us. What struck us in them, was that they had all sore eyes, and what struck them in us, was, that persons of our appearance should be walking upon a journey; they gratified our curiosity by telling us their disorder was *umore salsa* in the eyes, and that it was common all over the plain, but we did not think fit to enter

into any explanation about our favourite mode of peregrinating. As we were sitting by the side of the door, strengthening our inward man with the remnant of a quarter of a young kid we had provided ourselves with at Salerno, a *calesso*; behind which three of the *gens-d'armes* who had escorted the prisoners were crowded, came up and stopped. They too, who, Neapolitan like, preferred hanging on most uncomfortably to a breakdown overloaded vehicle drawn by two skeletons of horses, began pestering us about our pedestrian proceedings; "come mai," said the orator, "due Signorino di questa maniera, vanno à piede, come i poverelli—mi fà venire una cosa allo stomacco!"—*ma non conviene.*" Ah! said one of our interlocutors in the house, "*chi sà, chi sà le circostanze—le circostanze del mondo a che portana!*" and then with an air of commiseration he told us, that if we would wait, without doubt we should meet some return *calesso* that would carry us both on to Eboli for two carlins (eight pence.) The soldier, however, who perhaps did not share his idea of our necessities, asked us for something to drink; we gave them a trifle, and set out impatient of this injudicious meddling with our tastes.

As we were winding round the base of a rocky hill, our attention was arrested by a shepherd, who, with his large dog sleeping beside him, was busily employed in carving a wooden stock for a knitting iron.

"Buon giorno illustrissimi," said he as we stopped, "*ma come vostre eccellenze vanno à piede così?*" This exclamation was very near setting us going again; we, however, examined his work and asked him whether he did those things for sale. "Oh no," said he, "we do them to pass away time, for our consorts, our sisters, our wives, our friends." "But who taught you?" "Oh Signore! we learn from one another." Willing to carry with us this curious specimen of rustic art, we asked if he would give it us, to which he replied, that he would if we would wait till he had finished it; as we had a good part of the day before us and had not far to go, we sat down beside him, and while he proceeded in his work we sketched his figure and the scene, enlivening our respective labours with a dialogue of which the following is a part. "Are you of these parts?" "No—I'm a *forestiere* (foreigner) I come from Sant' Arsenio in the Val di Rajano, I'm only here part of the year with the flocks and then I go home." "Where do you sleep?" "There's my house," pointing to a cave higher on the hill, "and there's my sheepfold," showing a larger cave hard by, faced with wattling.—"But isn't that a bad lodging—isn't it cold?" "Signori, it's rather cold now and then, but there's plenty of stuff to burn here about; to be sure in bad weather it's very dull, for the wolves come down sometimes and howl, and then the wind blows so—but we shepherds meet together a *fare società*; but t'other day some rogues, when I was away, went in, and stole a sheep-skin jacket, a pair of gaiters, and a new earthen cooking pot." "Are you married?" "No," smirking "but I am making love," (*faccio l'amore*), and shall get married as soon as I can get money enough." "How much money is necessary?" "Ha! a great deal! I must have *nine ducats* to buy a bed and furniture, and clothes, and pay for the marriage papers." "Is your *Sposa* handsome?" "Bellissima, bellissima," with sparkling eyes, "she is nineteen years old—I am twenty-two." He expressed great admiration of the arts of reading and writing, and regretted that he

knew neither, and had no means of learning; "very few," said he, "in our country, are so instructed, there are no schools, no masters for poor people." "But why don't the priests teach you? Haven't you plenty of priests?" "Oh yes! we have plenty of priests, but they are not for teaching reading and writing—*priests are for saying mass.*" At length his work was finished; he had contrived to cut with a rude knife a tolerable female bust, the face of course was bad, but the head drapery was well imitated; the figure was of the mummy kind without any attempt to indicate the arms; the whole figure had much the character of ancient Egyptian sculpture, whose origin, or we may say, the origin of imitative art in general, we suppose was something like this; in the amusement of an idle shepherd, reclining under a mild, congenial climate. We rewarded the poor simple fellow and went on our way. About four o'clock (for we had loitered sadly on our seventeen mile walk,) we approached the pleasantly situated town of Eboli (anciently Eburi,) and taking a short cut, diverging from the high road into some quiet green lanes, we entered its gates in a quarter of an hour, and took refuge in the inn. Having washed and brushed from us as well as we could "filthy witnesses" of the dusty road, we were reposing half asleep on our beds, when we were disturbed by the muttering and intrusion of a priest and an understrapper, who were come to give the accustomed Easter benediction to the house of the faithful. The priest dipped his *aspergorie* in a small portable vase filled with holy water, and waved it about the room, mumbling most unintelligibly during the operation; the landlady gave him a fee, and he walked out to finish his business in the other rooms, but his follower, wishing to put even the *unfaithful* under contribution, lagged behind to ask us for *qualche cosa*. We too often feel to our cost the difficulty of resisting an application direct, but this time we were firm and would give him nothing, but that frequently used Italian recommendation which has the merit of being charitable, and costing nothing; viz. *Dio ti provvegga, buon uomo!*" About sunset we sat down to a good dinner in the back rooms of a little inn, which are by far the most pleasant, offering a fine prospect of cultivated plain, hills and olive groves, mountains and forests. After dinner our hostess gave us a sly bottle of *vino particolare*, which had the flavour of Burgundy, and was truly excellent; we expatiated a long time over this in great harmony of spirits, sitting near the open window through which the balmy evening breeze, highly impregnated with the odours of almond blossoms it caught from an orchard near us, stole mildly and deliciously into our room. In the mean time, the moon rose, and with its *vaga luce aspergore*, gave a new and more romantic character to the scene, and an owl in a tree hard by began her melancholy hooting—Oh! why can't we recall in all their force the exquisite, the indescribable sensations of that evening; to relieve us from the dull prosy moments of our existence? Oh! why do the soothing repose and the happy visions we enjoyed in that lowly inn, visit us so seldom?

The next morning we were awakened, refreshed and cheerful, by the first rays of the sun, which we hailed with all the devotion of the ancient Magi, as he burst out in glory from the distant mountains.—We have a great and reasonable objection, one in which we believe

most pedestrians partake, to begin a long walk on an empty stomach; and accordingly, it was not until we had fortified ourselves with a hearty breakfast of coffee and milk, and fresh eggs, that we left Ebo-li. We soon emerged on a wild part of the plain, thickly covered with myrtle and other shrubs of extraordinary height, among which at every step we took, we put to flight troops of pretty green lizards.— At a turn in the road we gained sight of the hunting seat of Persano (which we had seen several times the preceding day) embosomed in woods that form an extensive royal chace, which was, until a dotting wife, the carbonari, and business, and trouble prevented it, one of the most favoured and most frequented resorts of old King F——. Our road soon brought us to the bank of the river Sele (Silaris) near a picturesque spot, where there is a ferry over to Persano, whose red minaretted moorish looking edifice, its waving woods, and the grand and classical mount Alburnus that backs them, are brought out finely to the view. The bed of the river is here flat and wide; large herds of buffaloes, each with his small, blood-red eyes, looking like a devil, were ranging along the sandy slips between the forest and the water. Beyond this point, the Paestan flat has in many places felt the plough and the hoe; there are many inclosures, well fenced or banked, cultivated with corn and legumes; the rest spreads in luxuriant wildness, scattered with herds of buffaloes, oxen, and horses, and flocks of goats and sheep. We saw only a few little farm-houses here and there, and the solitude and silence of the plain were extreme; in all our morning's walk we only met two peasants, and three or four of the King's *guardia caccia*, who were mounted on old mares. It was near noon when we reached the *Taverna Nuovo* (an isolated public house) here we found a large and curious company of shepherds and other peasants who had just finished their Easter Sunday dinner; they seemed merry and happy, and received us in the scene of their festivity with great respect and kindness; some were playing at cards, others singing, others conversing, and we had an opportunity while we were refreshing ourselves, to overhear an odd and characteristic dialogue on hospitality, a virtue imposed by law among the ancient inhabitants of these regions, but which we imagine is now very nearly extinct.\* On leaving the *Taverna Nuova*, we soon crossed the boundary river Silaris, by a wooden bridge lately erected, and trod on the lands of Lucania. On the Lucanian bank stands a *casale* or small village, consisting of a decent house, a few cottages and barns, all of which belong to the Prince of Angri, who is one of the greatest proprietors of the plain; there are considerable tracts of cultivation around, and two large vineyards—nearer Paestum there is a deal of corn land.

At length, but not until we were within a mile of them, we got sight of the mighty ruins that rise gigantically from the flats, and, encouraged and spirited on, we soon found ourselves within the lonely walls of the once opulent and magnificent city.

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\* Aelian. Var. Hist. lib. iv. The law really existed among the Lucanians.

A NARRATIVE OF TRAVELS IN NORTHERN AFRICA, IN THE YEARS 1818, 19, AND 20; ACCOMPANIED BY GEOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF SOUDAN, AND OF THE COURSE OF THE NIGER, &c. &c.

By Capt. G. F. Lyon, R. N. Companion of the late Mr. Ritchie. London, 1821. 4to. pp. 383.

Captain Lyon commences with a modest preface, honourable to his deceased fellow-traveller, Ritchie, and to his own heart; and this is followed by a chart of his route, on a good plan, and well executed. After narrating the circumstances which led him to volunteer his services, the gallant author carries us with him; Mr. Ritchie; a French artist called Dupont;\* and a shipwright named John Belford, (who formed the expeditionary party) to Tripoli, where to facilitate their enterprise; they assumed the dress and appellations of Moslems. They agreed to travel to Mourzouk with Mahammed Mukni, the Bey of Fazzan; but that important personage taking a considerable time in getting ready, our countrymen in the interim, indulged in a seasoning trip to the Gharian Mountains. The particulars are related in a pleasing way, but there is nothing of sufficient novelty to arrest our attention. The author, after this opportunity of inspection, ventures upon a characteristic view of the Arab people. It may be surmised that his means of information are rather scant; but he has made the most of them, and the sketch is not uninteresting. Among other things; talking of the horses, he says—

“The Arabs consider a large belly as very handsome, and some horses, from the nature of their food, acquire such rotundity in this respect that they appear like mares in foal. A light main and tail on a chesnut horse is considered unlucky; the colour, though common, is not much admired, and the feet of such animals are accounted soft and tender. Bay is the favourite colour next to light gray, which is much in request, the Bashaw generally riding horses of this description. Much importance is attached to the manner in which the legs are coloured, stockinged horses being in the extremes of good or bad luck, according to the disposition of the white. If both fore-legs are marked, it is good; if one hind and one fore-leg are marked on the same side, it is very unlucky; or if one alone is white, it is equally unfortunate; but if opposite legs (off fore and clear hind) are light, nothing can be more admired. Ridiculous as these fancies may appear, they nevertheless influence the price of horses, sometimes to even a sixth of their value.”

Capt. Lyon does not seem to be aware, that, like most other no-

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\* This gentleman, acting like many of his nation, speedily thought fit to resign the office which he had pledged himself to fulfil, and abruptly left Mr. Ritchie, influenced as we had reason to think, by the advice and suggestions of some of his supposed friends. Not wishing to revive a subject so little creditable to those who influenced the conduct of Mr. Dupont, I shall (says Capt. L.) only observe, that the petty intrigues which were carried on in order to detract from the merits of the mission, and eventually to obstruct its progress, were most disgraceful.

tions apparently superstitious, these opinions on horse-flesh, may have their origin in a shrewd observance of nature. Many old freaks and ancient follies, as they are thought, have begun in this way, and been sanctified, as it were, by some religious association, in order to obtain for them a more general assent among the multitude. And even in our own country, this very prejudice about the colour of horse's legs, is as firmly rooted as in Africa; and, according to the rhyme, a Yorkshire groom is as prone to believe as an Arab devoté—

One white foot, buy a horse;  
Two white feet, try a horse;  
Three white feet look well about him;  
And four white feet, go without him.

Travellers often need not go so far as they imagine, to see and hear strange things. But we are again in Tripoli.

All arrangements completed, Mr. Ritchie, Capt. Lyon, and John Belford, set out on the 25th of March 1819; with the Bey Mukni, for Mourzouk. From the ignorance of the proper merchandize, they were miserably provided with the articles requisite to be taken for traffic in the interior; and though government allowed 2,000*l.* for the purpose of outfit, it was either so injudiciously expended, or so disproportioned to the object, that the party were literally reduced to starvation by the period they reached what might be called their first stage, Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan. On the road to that town, which was passed in 39 days, Capt. L. kept but a common-place journal; and if Mr. Ritchie made any memoranda, they were lost when he died there. We find but one entry deserving of quotation.

“On the 22d of April we left Sockna in company with the Sulwan, at 11, 30, we were attended clear of the town by a great multitude of people, and a prayer being recited, the horsemen all stopped, holding their open hands with the palms towards heaven. After this each one kissed the Sultan's hand, and returned home. At one we passed a small spring the only one in the country, of about two feet in diameter, in which the water was pretty good. The Sultan here told us with an air of firm belief, that a Maraboot once travelling this way, was overcome by thirst, and that by striking the ground with his stick (in the name of God,) this water arose. At 3, 30, we entered a valley in the Soudalt mountains, called Octoofa, bearing from Sockna south by west and at six encamped near a well of tolerably good water, called Gutfa. Our place of encampment was a small plain, without any other vegetation than a few prickly bushes of talhh. This spot was surrounded on every side by high mountains of basalt, which gave it the appearance of being in the crater of volcano. We here presented our Bouzaferr, which is a kind of footing paid by all travellers on entering Fezzan, and is attended with ceremonies something similar to those observed on crossing the line. Should any person refuse the necessary distribution of food, the Arabs dig a grave, telling him that it is made expressly for him, and howling as for a dead person, with many other ridiculous pranks, which generally produce the wished for feast. We took with us, for this purpose, two sheep, and a quantity of neal, and distributed petitions to all the tents, much to the satisfac-



tion of our fellow travellers. Lilla Fatma also paid her footing, as did one or two others, who had never before passed these mountains."

Having arrived at Mourzouk on the 4th of May, our countrymen established their quarters there as Mamelukes, and to support the character went regularly to Mosque, performed the Mahometan prostrations, repeated the prayers, and acted in every point as became the faithful. The necessity of their circumstances compelled them to live on the poorest diet, and their false friend, their Bey did nothing to alleviate their distress,—for he is heir general to all Mamelukes who die in his dominions. During his residence here, Capt. L. observed several things, which he has described, and we shall select the most novel in hope of affording some entertainment to our readers, while we exemplify the work. He saw many of the Tuarick tribe or nation.

"The manner of riding amongst these people is very singular.—They have swift, tall camels, called Maherry, (the Herie of travellers,) with which they perform extraordinary journies. The sadule is placed on the withers, and confined by a band under the belly. It is very small and difficult to sit, which is done by balancing with the feet against the neck of the animal, and holding a tight reign to steady the head. They manage these creatures with great dexterity, fighting when mounted on them, and firing at marks while at full speed, which is a long trot, in which, the maherry can continue at about nine miles an hour for many hours together. They do not much esteem horses, and never buy them but for the purpose of exchanging them for slaves in Soudan.

"We had many visits from these extraordinary people, who came to see us as curiosities, and minutely examined every thing we would allow them to handle. The report which they had heard of our great knowledge, and of our being able to look steadfastly at the sun, or in other words, to take celestial observations, brought large parties to our habitation, on whom we not unfrequently played a few tricks. Phosphorus astonished them beyond all measure; kaleidoscopes, and the camera obscura, also excited great amazement, but the compass was quite beyond their comprehension, so much so that they generally were afraid to touch it. Our arms were more suited to their taste and they took much pleasure in handling them. The pistols with stop lock were looked at with great pleasure, and a sword which I had, with a pistol in the handle, was considered so valuable that I might have purchased with it a couple of Negresses. Our having a stock of medicines was a sufficient inducement for all our visitors to find themselves very ill, and to imagine not one, but every disorder of the country."

"In August, a large Kaffle of Arabs, Tripolines, and Tibbo, arrived from Bornov, bringing with them 1400 slaves of both sexes and of all ages, the greater part being females. Several smaller parties had preceded them, many of whom also brought slaves. We rode out to meet the great kaffle and to see them enter the town—it was indeed a piteous spectacle! These poor oppressed beings were many of them so exhausted as to be scarcely able to walk; their legs and feet were much swelled, and by their enormous size, formed a striking contrast with their emaciated bodies. They were all borne down with

loads of fire-wood; and even poor little children worn to skeletons with fatigue and hardships, were obliged to bear their burthen, while many of their inhuman masters rode on camels; with the dreaded whip suspended from their wrists, with which they, from time to time, enforced obedience from these wretched captives. Care was taken, however, that the hair of the females should be arranged in nice order, and that their bodies should be well oiled, whilst the males were closely shaven, to give them a good appearance on entering the town.— Their dresses were simply the usual cotton wrappers, and even these in many instances, were so torn, as scarcely to cover them. We observed one girl (of what country I know not) who had her back and shoulders burned in little sprigs, in a very curious manner, so as to resemble figured silk; it had a very pretty appearance, and must have been done when she was quite an infant. Some of the women carried little children on their backs, some of whom were so small, that they must have been born on the road.

“The Tibboo, who bring the slaves from Bornou, are of the tribes on the road; and some are from Fezzan. They never trade to Soudan, on account of the distance; but prefer exchanging their slaves for horses, which they sell to great advantage in the interior: for though there are horses in the Bornou; they are not much esteemed; but those of Tripoli are greatly valued. The Tibboo ride on saddles, resembling in some respect our English ones; but they are smaller, and have a high peak in front: their stirrups resemble our's, but they do not put the whole foot in them, only the four small toes, the great toe remaining out; their shoes are all contrived for this purpose, by having a separate division for a great toe, and are made in the same manner as children's mittens. Their bridles are also in our style, being much lighter than those of the Arabs. They are more careful of their horses than of their families, sparing no expense to fatten them; this is done by cramming them with large balls of meal or dough, which are considered highly nourishing. A fine horse will, in the Negro country sell for 10 or 15 Negresses: each of which, at the Barbary ports, is worth from 80 to 150 dollars.

“All the traders speak of slaves as farmers do of cattle: Those recently brought from the interior were fattening, in order that they might be able to go on to Tripoli, Bengeraz, or Egypt: thus a distance 1600 or 1800 miles is to be traversed, from the time these poor creatures are taken from their homes, before they can be settled; whilst in the interior they may, perhaps, be doomed to pass through the hands of eight or ten masters, who treat them well or ill, according to their pleasure. These devoted victims fondly hoping that each new purchaser may be the last, find perhaps that they have again to commence a journey equally long and dreary with the one they had just finished, under a burning sun, with new companions, but with the same miseries.”

From some of these slaves and their drivers, Capt. Lyon picked up what reports he could respecting Bornou and the Nil and [or] Niger; but they are so perplexed and uncertain as to afford no data for improving our knowledge of African geography. To the south all is terra incognita; and to the east and west there little is but vague surmise

and contradiction. All the rivers that run to the eastward appear to be Nils, and all the hordes that are mentioned to be mere brutal savages, whose districts, whether stationary or migratory, are not worth ascertaining. In truth Capt. Lyon's researches and inquiries barely penetrate a desert, whose wells are of no consequence to civilized man, and the existence or nonexistence of whose barbarians is perfectly a matter of indifference. But were it otherwise, the accounts are unintelligible; and there ought to have been an imaginary map, to illustrate this confusion of nations. The following is the collected notice of a famous city and river.

"Tembuctoo is about 90 days' journey from Morzouk, and the road thence is through Tuat. From the account given by merchants, it appears that it is not so large a town as has been imagined; and indeed some agree in saying, that it is not more extensive than Morzouk. It is walled; the houses are very low, and, with the exception of one or two small streets, are built irregularly. Huts of mats seem to be in greater numbers than the houses.

"The merchants to whom I suggested the idea, generally agree with me, that the immense population which is said to exist there, may be thus accounted for. Many of the kaffles from Morocco, Ghadams, Tripoli, and the Negro states along the banks of the Nil, are obliged to remain there during the rainy season, or until their goods are sold. During their stay, they find it necessary to build huts or houses, to shelter themselves and their merchandise. These buildings are got up in a few days; and thus perhaps, ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants may in the course of a month, be added to the population, which occasions Tembuctoo to be thought an immense town, by those who are only there at the same time as other strangers; but when the causes which detain the travellers cease, the place appears (what in reality it is said to be) insignificant. Thus it is that the accounts of it differ so much.

"Kabra, which is its port, is situated south of it about 12 miles, and a person on foot may easily walk to, and return from it in a day. It is more properly a collection of store-houses than a town; the few people residing there being employed to take care of the cargoes of vessels. Large boats from Jenne come and unload at this place. The river, called Goulbi, or Nil (the former name is Soudan, merely a generic term for all waters, and by no means applicable to the Niger alone,) is here very broad, and flows slowly past from the westward. Many people agree in saying, that, in the dry season, a camel may pass over it without swimming; but after the rains, it becomes very deep, rapid, and dangerous.

"Tembuctoo is governed by a king, or sultan, who has but little power. The people are all blacks, and dress like the natives of many parts of Soudan; the better class in shirts and trowsers, while the poorer order are nearly naked. Gold, cotton, clothes, leather, and arms, are the principal manufactures of Tembuctoo and the surrounding villages. Jenne is said to be the place from which gold comes, and is thence called Bleed el Tibbr, or the country of gold." \* \*

"The king of Tembuctoo is an old man, named Kaoo, which, I believe, means governor, or master; his wife is an old woman, and he

has many concubines. The sultanship is hereditary.—Tembuctoo is distant from Downa, a large town or district on the banks of the Nil; one day and a half east. Arowan is north of the city seven days, and is a place of consequence. Ezawen is east twenty days, and is also a large town. Taudenny, from whence the large kaffles, who bring rock salt, come annually, is twenty-four days north of Tembuctoo.—Telemsen, which is twelve days north of the latter, or indeed half-way to Taudenny, is remarkable for a desert, having no water for ten days; thence called Asheris. Maybrook is three days north of this place, ten days south of Taudenny, seven days east of Arowan, and eighteen days south of Awlef in Tuat.

“Sala is a place three days from Tembuctoo, on the Nil to the eastward.

“The Nil, Coulibi, Joliba, or Kattagum, runs from Tembuctoo, through Melli in the country of the Follata, thence to Kebbi, which is three days north of Nooffy: past this place, or country, it runs to Yaowri, which is seven days east; from thence to Fendan, a Fellata country, S. W. of Kashna, which latter kingdom it passes at thirteen days south of the capital. It again makes its appearance at Kattagum, four days W. S. W. of the capital of Bornou, where it runs into a lake, called the Tsaad. Beyond this lake, a large river runs through Baghermee, and is called the Gambarro and Kamadakoo; the word Nil being also used for the same stream.—Thus far are we able to trace the Nil, and all other accounts are merely conjectural. All agree, however, that by one route or other, these waters join the great Nile of Egypt, and to the southward of Dongola.”

As for the Niger, there is nothing in this volume throws the slightest light upon the problem which its course involves.

There is very little of natural history which can be quoted; we have, however, brought it all together, and transcribe every particular which we can suppose will have any claim even on the merely curious.

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#### MODERN FRIENDSHIP,

When fortune smiles and looks serene,

'Tis—“Sir, how do ye do?”

“Your family are well, I hope,

Can I serve them or you?”

But turn the scale—let fortune frown,

And ills and woes fly t'ye—

'Tis then—“I'm sorry for your loss,

But times are hard—good bye t'ye.”

## AN ESSAY ON MEN OF GENIUS.

*Written fifty years since.*

Authors alone, with more than savage rage,  
 Unnat'ral war with brother-authors wage.  
 The pride of nature would as soon admit  
 Competitors in Empire—as in Wit:  
 Onward they rush at Fame's imperious call;  
 And less than greatest—would not be at all.

CHURCHILL'S APOLOGY.

What weight and dignity would be added to the characters of Men of Genius, were they as candid as censorious; were they as emulous to bestow only the praises each other merited, as they are assiduous to detract, and expose each other's foibles! Was this system of literary charity adopted, we should find the Wits and Scholars of every age partially revered, and universally respected. Mr. Churchill, with some humour, describes this envious petulancy; arguing, that competitors in empire may be as soon admitted as competitors in wit.—Men of every occupation, nay of science and study, unite together, and act for a mutual interest;—and those individuals who disagree in the private and moral character of each other, unanimously join to defend the reputation of the general body. This men of wit and learning do not. Is it that there is more malignancy in the composition of men of wit, and more of the sour leaven of invidious detraction, I cannot define, when *Dryden* assures us, that the Duke of *Dorset* was

The best good man, with the worst natur'd muse :

But if we recur and recede to to the early periods of the world, we find, that the imperial Majesty of *Homer* could not defend him from the rage of *Zoilus*, who assiduously travelled to defame his composition; though the modesty of *Homer* was such, that, like *Shakespeare*, he did not receive the living eulogy he deserved.

The state of men of genius may be compared to an observation of the antient *Silurus*, who had eighty sons; and who, when he was upon his death-bed, commanded them all into his presence to give his last admonitions to them, ordering a bundle of darts to be brought at the same time.—“Now,” said he, “my sons, I beg you would all try to break that bundle of darts.” They obeyed him without success. Upon which the old gentleman taking them out one by one, broke them all; observing, at the same time, that while they continued connected, and firm to each other, it would not be in the power of the world to sever or disunite them; but if they were singly prevailed upon to betray and abandon each other, they would become as easily separated, and of as little consequence, as the broken bundle of darts.

It is thus with men of genius. Would they but once unite, and allow that proportionable share of merit to each other that they deserved without assiduously toiling to undermine each other, they would raise their consequence and reputation so high in the word, that the So-

ciety of LITERATI would rise above every other, and like the phalanx of Macedon, bear every thing before them: Booksellers would then become their suppliants, who are now their most arbitrary tyrants.

There appears to me a want of charity in the breasts of men of genius, in general, to each other. If an author produces a composition of some merit, though they may allow it some small degree of reputation, yet they universally conclude their opinion with saying "Pope, Milton, Addison, or Shakespeare, are better on that theme;" without considering, the man did not aim either to imitate them, or to excel their works. It is not that their great men have been happy in their descriptions of the sun, the moon, the forest, or the sea: But may not a man, whose education has been narrow, be allowed a degree of merit above the dunces of mankind in general, for a composition that is inferior to our greatest masters? The same argument holds good in painting:—Sir Joshua Reynolds may paint a good picture, and yet be inferior to *Reubens* or *Vandyke*.—Mr. Kelly may write a good play, and yet be inferior to *Otway* or Sir *Richard Steele*. There is a candour greatly wanting amongst geniuses to each other, which I fear it will never be in my power to establish. But why cannot they be politically civil, like courtiers? I would have them in general unite as a society, to support a dignity becoming their superior talents. The wits of Pope's time did this in a small degree; and Swift was said to be of the party, because he knew they would be too hard for him otherwise: He therefore made his genius subservient to his interest, and received encomiums from a party, who would have greatly annoyed him as an enemy. In this, Swift shewed himself a sensible Indian, and worshipped the devil thro' fear. We have at present a kind of volume of wits held at the *Turk's Head* in *Gerard-Street*, called the *Literary Club*; of which Dr. Johnson, Mr. Colman, Mr. Garrick, Hon. Mr. Beauclerk, Mr. Chetwynde, and Dr. Goldsmith, &c. are the members. But this is narrow and circumscribed; and I fear Dr. Johnson is so pompous and superlative, that, like the *Pike*, he will not suffer any other fish in the same water.

To call the above Gentlemen the *Literary Club* of this Kingdom—is a degrading idea: there are many greatly superior in genius and understanding. This Society is upon as narrow and confined a scale as the Royal Academy in *Pall-Mall*, which is only a petty school of painting, wherein Sir Joshua Reynolds is the prime Brush; and who has rather provoked the bile and spleen of men of genius, than shewn a masterly example of conduct to invite great proficients to adorn a Royal Institution. It has the name of *royal*, without any thing about it grand, magnificent, excellent, or worthy.

The men of genius of even this Saturnian reign, will do honour to future ages. Applause is due to Macaulay, Wilkes, Burke, Mason, Foote, Colman, Johnson, Kenrick, Goldsmith, Home, Hume, Macpherson, Lyttleton, and Murphy.

I cannot enter into a minute recital of the names of men of learning, whose situations are not so conspicuous, but whose abilities may be equal: the above are the most ostensible characters, and most familiar to the ears of the world.

I could wish some abler pen would pursue this thought, and bring the idea to practice and form. I have only the satisfaction of most heartily wishing such a plan to be adopted, and to succeed. N.

## POETRY.

The following Stanzas were written by Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson, in answer to the piece called "*The Hour of Death*," written by Mrs Hemans

TRUE,—*all* we know must die,—  
 Though none can tell the exact appointed hour ;  
 Nor should it cost the virtuous heart a sigh,  
 Whether death crushed the Oak, or nip the opening flower.

The *Christian* is prepared,  
 Though others tremble at the hour of gloom ;  
 His soul is always ready on his guard,  
 His lamps are lighted 'gainst the bridegroom come.

It matters not the time,  
 When we shall end our pilgrimage below ;  
 Whether in youth's bright morn, or manhood's prime,  
 Or when the frost of age has whiten'd o'er our brow !

The *Child* that blossom'd fair,  
 And looked so lovely on its mother's breast,  
 (Fond source of many a hope, and many a prayer !)  
 Why murmur that it sleeps, where all at last must rest ?

Snatch'd from a world of woe,  
 (Where they must suffer most, who longest dwell !)  
 It vanished like a flake of early snow,  
 That melts into the sea, pure as from Heaven it fell.

The youth, whose pulse beats high,  
 Eager through glory's brilliant course to run ;  
 Why should we shed a tear or breathe a sigh,  
 That the bright goal is gained—the prize thus early won ?

Unstain'd by many a crime,  
 Which to maturer years might owe their birth ;  
 In summer's earliest bloom, in morning's prime,  
 How blest are they who quit this chequer'd scene of Earth !

And shall no tear be paid,  
 To *her*, the new-made *Bride*, the envied fair ;  
 On whose fond heart death's withering hand is laid,  
 Checking each pulse of bliss Hymen had waken'd there ?

Joy scatter'd roses, while,  
 The happy slumberer sank in calm repose,  
 In death's embrace—e'er love withdrew his smile,  
 And 'scap'd those chilling blights the heart too often knows.

Yes! *all* we know must die—  
 Since none can tell the exact appointed hour,  
 Why need it cost the virtuous heart a sigh,  
 Whether death crushed the Oak, or nip the opening flower ?

## "OUR LIFE'S A DREAM."

I saw a little infant sleeping  
Sweetly across its mother's arms :—  
Securely guarded was its keeping  
Against all dangers and alarms.

Again I saw, of sprightly mien,  
The youth amus'd with airy bubbles,  
Sporting on life's fantastic scene,—  
A stranger to its cares and troubles.

I look'd again ;—the busy man,  
With anxious look and steady gaze,  
Pass'd and repass'd, and seemed to scan  
Life's many movements with amaze.

Once more I look'd ;—the hoary head  
Came bending with the weight of years ;  
Whose joys and pleasures all were fled,  
Whose cheeks were furrow'd o'er with tears.

Hark, a sad knell of solemn tone !  
Slow moves the hearse in sable drest ;  
The flow'r has budded, swell'd and blown,  
The man of years has sunk to rest.

F.

## THE FORSAKEN.

Oh cast that shadow from thy brow,  
My dark eyed love ; be glad a while :  
Has Leilla's song, no music now ?  
Is there no charm in Leilia's smile ;

There are young roses in my hair,  
And morn and spring are on their bloom :  
Yet you have breathed their fragrant air  
As some cold vapour from the tomb.

There stands the vase of crystal light,  
Veined with the red wine's crimson stains ?  
Has the grape lost its spell to-night ?  
For there the cup untouched remains.

I took my lute for one sad song,  
I sang it tho' my heart was wrung,  
The sweet sad notes we've loved so long,  
Yet heard you not, tho' Lelia sung.

I press'd my pale, pale cheek to thine,  
Tho' it was wet with many tears,  
No pressure came, to answer mine,  
No murmur breathed, to sooth my fears.

Ah, silent still ? then know I all  
My fate ! And must we part at last !  
In mercy, gentle heaven, recall  
Only the memory of the past ?

Never yet did the first June flower  
Bare purer bosom to the bee,



Than that which yielded to love's power,  
And gave its sweetest wealth to thee.

'Twas a new life : the earth, the sky,  
Seem'd to grow fairer for thy sake ;  
But this is gone,—oh destiny,  
My heart is withered, bid it break !

My garden will be desolate,  
My flowers will die, my birds will pine ;  
All I once lov'd I now shall hate,  
With thee changed every thing of mine.

Oh speak not now, it mocks my heart,  
How can hope live when love is o'er ?  
I only feel that we must part,  
I only know—we meet no more !

L. E. L.

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A HYMN,

Said to be composed by the Rev. Reginald Heber, (the newly appointed Bishop of Calcutta,) for the purpose of being sung in Whittington Church, Shropshire, in which parish, a Missionary Association was formed, on Sunday, April 16, 1820.

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

What tho' the spicy breezes,  
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle,  
Tho' every prospect pleases,  
And only man is vile ;  
In vain with lavish kindness  
The gifts of God are strown ;  
The heathen in his blindness  
Bows down to wood and stone.

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

Waft, waft, ye winds, His story,  
And you, ye waters, roll,  
Till, like a sun of glory,  
It spreads from pole to pole ;  
Till o'er our ransom'd nature,  
The Lamb for sinners slain,  
Redeemer, King, Creator,  
In bliss returns to reign.

# MONTHLY REGISTER.

## Foreign Summary,

SEPTEMBER, 1824.

### EUROPE.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Our details from this quarter for the last month present but few articles of interest. The following gleanings we believe contain such accounts as have reached us through an authentic channel.

At the late Cabinet meetings, the expediency of immediately recognizing the independence of the South American States, was a prominent subject. The Times of the 24th says, it was current on Change, that a measure was about to be adopted by the British Cabinet, in relation to the new States of America, but it did not assume any definitive shape. The belief was, however, so general, that it was of a nature to lead to the speedy acknowledgment of independence, that many very large purchases were effected in the securities of those countries, which in consequence underwent a material improvement in value.

The harvest in the north of England promises fair—some fields of Barley had been cut.

The immense estates of the Marquis of Ormond, one of the largest properties in the kingdom are to be sold at auction.

The first official meeting between the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Brazil, and of Portugal, took place the 12th inst. in presence of Mr. Canning and Mr. Neumann, the committee of foreign affairs. There was a meeting also on the 13th.

Mr. Canning has given a splendid dinner to the Foreign Ambassadors in London. The Courier of the 20th contains the first of a series of papers, the object of which is to induce a formal and unqualified recognition of South American Independence.

The same paper contains a detailed account of an exhibition of bigotry and cruelty, of the most horrid character, which resulted in the murder of a poor child, about three years old, in the presence of his parents, by a fanatic who was attempting miraculously to expel an evil spirit.

On the 20th, Mr. Gourlay was brought from the House of Correction before the Court of Sessions, to apply for his discharge. Mr. Maule, the Solicitor to the Treasury, was in attendance, to see that the act respecting insane persons was enforced.—Mr. Gourley demanded his discharge, or a trial. The Chairman said he would discharge him on his giving bail—himself in a bond of 200*l.* and two sureties of 100*l.* each. Mr. G. maintained that in as much as he was not insane, the giving of bail would be creating a bad precedent. He was finally remanded to confinement.

A London paper of the 19th, says it is not correct that several vessels of war were soon to sail for Lisbon, with detachments of marines and royal artillery on board.—The only vessel which has received orders to be in readiness for Lisbon, is the Ocean of 80 guns, Captain Hardyman, now arming at Plymouth, to be a flag ship to Lord Amelius Beauclercq, whose nomination to the command of the squadron in the Tagus, has just been made public. He sailed for that destination in the frigate *Blanche*. The vessels which will remain on that station, are the *Ocean*, the *Genoa*, and the *Windsor Castle*. The number of marines employed in those vessels is about 24 officers and 630 subalterns and privates.

Gen. Alava has arrived at the Duke of Wellington's house from Gibraltar, via,

Lisbon. He was one of the most distinguished of the Spanish patriots, during the late French invasion of Spain.

Government has given 10,000*l.* towards the erection of a Corn Market in Cork.

*Bills of Lading.*—By the Customs Act lately passed, masters of vessels are to keep a cargo book, in which shall be entered the particulars of all goods laden on board. Penalties on signing an untrue bill of lading, or neglecting to keep such cargo book, one hundred pounds.

Pope's Manuscript of the translation of the Iliad, is still in existence: It is for the most part written upon the backs of letters, many of which were from distinguished persons and are extremely curious.

The celebrated Capt. Rock is as active as ever in the South of Ireland.

*War in India.*—The London Courier of the 24th of July, contains ample and interesting details of the commencement of the war against the Burman Empire, from Calcutta papers and letters to the 11th of March. It appears that the Burmese had poured down in great numbers and attempted to secure possession of the country by erecting stockades to cover their positions skillfully selecting the strongest and most advantageous grounds to establish themselves and plant their fortifications. From several of these they were gallantly driven by the force under Lieutenant Col. Bowen, though at one time there appears to have been not less than 5000 Burmese engaged. The last attack, however, was not so successful, and the British detachment was obliged to retire, after experiencing a loss of several officers and 150 Sepoys killed and wounded. That of the enemy was still more severe, though he repelled the storming party. It is said to have amounted to 500 men, and a few days afterwards he voluntarily evacuated the stockades which he had so bravely defended. The British having by that time received reinforcements, had resumed the offensive, and moved forward in pursuit.

*Improvement of the Thames.*—On the 17th July, a meeting of Noblemen, and Gentlemen from the City and West end of the town, met on board the state barge of the Merchant Tailor's Company, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan for forming a quay to extend from London-bridge to Scotland-yard. Amongst the company on board were the Duke and Dutchess of Rutland, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Carysfort, the Hon. Agar Ellis, the Hon. Thomas Huskinson, the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. &c.—Lieut. Col. French, member for Cambridge, opened the business by giving a general outline of the plan, which is to carry a terrace on arches, twenty-five feet high, the breadth of which would be 110 feet for the purpose of erecting houses; the proposed depth of the houses to be forty feet, which would leave seventy feet in front for a carriage road and foot-paths, forming a magnificent street 2000 feet in length.—Should this plan be carried into effect, it will be the greatest embellishment which London has received. It appears that the consent of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, as conservators of the navigation of the river, must be obtained, as well as that of the Admiralty, as the representatives of the Crown.

A most appalling flux and reflux of the sea took place at Plymouth. At one period, in less than five minutes, the same place presented a dry ground and a body of water 2½ feet deep. Similar phenomena were observed at Weymouth, Poole, in the river Dart, and on the Cornish, Devon, and Welsh coasts generally.

On the 25th two houses in Warwick-street, London, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. A person in an upper room, perceived the apartment in motion, and alarmed the other inmates, who had hardly time to make their escape before the whole edifice tumbled to the ground.

An Association, composed of highly respectable London merchants, Members of Parliament, Bankers, &c. has been lately formed in England, with the view of purchasing the Crown and Clergy Reserved Lands in Upper Canada.

As it appears by the following Prospectus:—*Chairman*, Charles Bosanquet, Esq.—*Deputy Chairman*, Williams Esq. M. P.—*Directors*, John Biddulph, Esq.; Robert Downie, Esq. M. P.; John Easthrope, Esq.; Edward Ellice, Esq. M. P.; John Fullarton, Esq.; Charles D. Gordon, Esq.; John Hullet, Esq.; Hart Logan, Esq.; Simon M'Gillivray, Esq.; James M'Killop, Esq.; John Masterman, Esq.; Martin Yr. Smith, Esq.; H. Osborne, Esq.; Rd. Blanchard, Esq.—*Auditors*, Thomas Starling Benson, Esq.; Thomas Poynder, Jun. Esq.; Thomas Wilson, Esq. M. P.; John Wooley, Esq.—*Secretary*, John Galt, Esq.—*Solicitors*, Messrs.

Frestfield and Kaye.—*Bankers*, Messrs. Masterman & Co.; and Messrs. Cocks, Cocks, Ridge and Biddulph.

THE two Canadas are most important dependencies of the British Crown, and the Upper Province, in particular, enjoys great advantages of soil and climate; in the former, it is equal to the most fertile parts of the States of New-York and Ohio; in the latter, similar to the well-known and prosperous tract usually called the Genesee Country; and in respect of a ready outlet and easy access to market for produce, it possesses advantages over either of these States; by commanding the navigation of the mouth of the River St. Lawrence.

That the progress of cultivation has not been carried to an equally prosperous extent, and that the population is still but thinly spread over the Country, has, in a great measure, arisen from the want of capital sufficient to form establishments upon a scale calculated to raise a surplus of produce for exportation. The original settlers were, for the most part, emigrant families and refugees, with but little or no property, and those who have resorted thither since, are persons chiefly of the same description: inasmuch that it may be justly said, the prosperity of the Colony has hitherto been almost entirely dependent on the manual labour of individual settlers.

These circumstances having been represented to Government, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, desirous to encourage the introduction of Capital in the Colony, has agreed to dispose of the Lands reserved for the Crown, and the half of those reserved for the support of the Clergy, to this Company, in order to facilitate that great object. These Crown and Clergy reserves consist of two-sevenths (in lots of 200 acres each) of the lands granted by Government since 1791; they intersect all the settled districts, and are, in many places, already surrounded by cultivation.

The objects of the Company are:—

1.—To purchase the portions of the Crown and Clergy reserves above mentioned; to make such other purchases or acquisitions of land as may be found advantageous to the Company; and to work minerals if deemed expedient so to do.

2.—To dispose of the lands, in the discretion of the Company, either to emigrants or to persons previously settled in the country.

3.—To give immediate employment to emigrants on their arrival in Canada.

4.—To prepare, by clearing the lands and by building houses, &c. for the settlement of persons and families to whom the lands are intended to be sold or let, as may be agreed on.

5.—To make advances of Capital, in small sums, (under superintendance, at the legal rate of interest in the Colony, which is six per cent.) to such settlers, on the lands of the Company, as may require the same; withholding the titles till the advances shall have been repaid, as well as the price of the lands.

6.—To give in this country, to persons intending to emigrate, information regarding the lands of the Company, and to facilitate the transmission of their funds.

7.—To promote the general improvement, of the Colony, whether it be by making inland communications, connected with the lands and interests of the Company; or by extending the cultivation of articles of export, such as flax, hemp, tobacco, &c.

The population of Upper-Canada, from emigration and natural increase, has more than doubled within the last fifteen years; and, on an average, about 10,000 Emigrants have for several years annually arrived at Quebec. regard to these circumstances has been had in the arrangement with Government; and, accordingly, the Company is to contract for fifteen years to take possession of so much land in each year, as upon a valuation to be made by Commissioners, shall amount to the sum of £20,000. no limit, however is put to the quantity which may be taken, so that the operations of the Company will proceed according to the progressive settlement and population of the Colony.

The price to be paid is according to what shall appear to have been the ready money price of uncleared lands in the colony on or before the 1st of March last, when the design of forming the Company could not have been known in the Province; such price to be ascertained by four Commissioners, of whom two are to be appointed by Government and two by the Company.

The capital of the Company is £1,000,000. raised in 10,000 shares of 100. each, with power to increase the same hereafter, by loan or by shares, if found expedient, the share-holders at the time to have the option of advancing such additional capital.

The first instalment of 5*l*. per share is to be paid forthwith into the hands of the Bankers of the Company, to the account of the Directors; a second instalment of 5*l*. per share will be required on the 10th of January next; and due notice of all further payments will be given.

Interest from the 10th of January next, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, will be allowed on the capital advanced, and divisions of profit, in addition to the interest, will be made from time to time, as the Directors find it expedient.

The affairs of the Company are to be managed in London by the Court of Directors, and in Canada, by Commissioners appointed by the Directors.

The Directors are authorised to state, that a Royal Charter will be granted, and that Government will sanction an application to Parliament for an Act of Incorporation.

The Court of Directors shall have the power to make all necessary regulations for the management of the Company, and to adopt such measures as they may find expedient for obtaining the Charter. In the mean time, an agreement is to be prepared, and thirty days' notice will be given for the signature of the same; every Shareholder failing to sign such agreement shall forfeit the deposit of 5*l*. per share previously paid.

*New Navy Regulations.*—We have been favored with the purusal of the new regulations addressed by the Commissioners of the Admiralty to the officers commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels; and as they are of the highest interest to that important division of our national defence, the Navy, we subjoin the principal of them.

*Rates.*—The rates of ships are six; the first-rate all three-decked ships; second rate, one of his Majesty's yachts, and all ships 80 guns and upwards; third, all ships of 70 guns, and under 80; fourth, ships of fifty guns, and under 70; fifth, ships of 66 guns, and under 50; sixth, ships of 24 guns, and less than 36.

*Rank and Command.*—The Officers divided into three classes—Commission Officers; Warrant Officers; who shall take precedence and rank, and shall command in the following order; Flag Officers; Commodores; Captains (heretofore styled Post Captains;) Commanders; Lieutenants.

*Captains.*—Officers appointed to command any of the six rate of ships, shall thenceforward be styled *Captains*; but if the Captain shall under any circumstances, accept the command of a vessel under the sixth rate, he shall during such command, be considered as a *Commander only*, superior to all other Commanders, but subject to the orders of Captains commanding rated ships; but it is to be understood that flags or broad pendants, when hoisted on board such smaller vessels, are to be considered the same as if hoisted on board rated ships; but this to make no change in the rate of the vessel, nor in the rank or pay of her officers and men.

*Commanders.*—Officers appointed to command ships of the second, class, shall be styled Commanders.

*Warrant Officers.*—The following are the denominations of the Warrant Officers, and the order of their respective ranks:—Masters; Secretaries; Physicians; Chaplains; Surgeons; Pursers; Second Masters; Assistant Surgeon; Mates; Gunners; Boatswains; Carpenters; the first six to rank with with Lieutenants in the Navy, but subordinate to them.

*Relative Rank of Officers of the Navy and Army.*—Admirals of the Fleet shall rank with Field Marshals; Admirals with Generals; Vice Admirals with Lieut. Generals; Captains, after three years from the date of their first Commission, for a rated ship, with Colonels; Commanders, with Majors; Lieutenants with Captains; Masters as the Junior Captains.

*Appointment of Officers.*—When a Flag Officer is killed in battle, his flag is to be continued flying till the battle is ended, and the enemy out of sight; but the next officer is forthwith to assume the command, having his own flag flying on board the ship he quits. No person capable of receiving a Commission as Captain until he shall have been one complete year a commander; nor of receiving a commission as commander until he shall have been a Lieutenant two complete years.—No person (except Students of the Naval College, two years of whose time at College shall be allowed as part of the six years, and Masters and Second Masters, whose meritorious conduct shall entitle them to the distinction of advancement,) shall be capable of receiving a Commission as a Lieutenant, unless he be full 20 years old, and shall have

actually served six years, two of which he must have been rated as Midshipman.— False certificate, whenever discovered, to be punished by instant dismissal.

**Masters.**—No person shall be warranted as a Master, until he has passed examination, and which he shall undergo before he is 21, not after 40 years of age, and shall have been at least 7 years at sea.

**Physicians.**—No person to be warranted as a physician who shall not have served five years as a Surgeon in a sea going ship.

**Chaplains.**—No person shall be warranted as a Chaplain who shall not be a Clergyman of the united Church of England and Ireland, in Priest's orders.

**Surgeons.**—Must have been three years Assistant-Surgeons; and no person shall be warranted an Assistant who has not passed examination.

**Pursers.**—No person shall be warranted as Purser; unless he shall have been rated as Captain's Clerk for three complete years, and has been duly examined; which shall not take place until he is 21, nor after 35 years of age;

**Second Master.**—No person shall be appointed a Second Master, until he has passed examination before the age of nineteen and thirty five; and shall have been six years at sea, three of which he must have served in the navy as Master's Assistant or Midshipman; or shall actually have been one year as Master, or two years a Chief Master, or three years inferior Mate of a Merchant Ship.

**Mates.**—To be appointed by a warrant from the Captain or Commander of the Vessel in which they may be; but their rank and pay to cease when the ship is discharged.

No person to be warranted as a Gunner or Boatswain, who shall not have served on board a ship one year as a Petty Officer.

**Carpenters.**—No person shall be warranted as a Carpenter who has not regularly served an apprenticeship, and been at least six months a carpenter's Mate on board a ship.

**Midshipman.**—No person to be rated as such who shall not be 14 years old, and has been at sea one complete year as a volunteer of the first class, or three years in any other capacity; and no person shall be entered as a volunteer of the first class, without the consent of the Lords of the Admiralty.

**Salutes.**—To his Majesty, or any Member of the Royal Family, 21 guns; to the Flag of the Lord High Admiral, 19; to the Flag of the Admiral of the Fleet, 17; to the ditto of an Admiral, 15; to the ditto of Vice-Admiral, 13; to the ditto of a Rear Admiral, 11.

Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces, being in their proper uniforms, shall be received on board any of his Majesty's ships with the same honours as Officers of the corresponding ranks, in the Navy.

The Royal Standard does not return salutes.

When Flag Officers are saluted by Merchant's Ships, they shall return such number of guns as they shall think fit, not exceeding seven to a single ship, or nine to several; but the Captain of one of his Majesty's Ships shall not salute the Captain of another of his Majesty's Ships in any part of the world.

PAY.

Admiral of the Fleet, (besides £3 per day while his Flag } shall be flying Within the limits of his station..... }	£	s.	d.
Admiral .....	6	0	0
Vice-Admiral.....	5	0	0
Real-Admiral.....	4	0	0
Real-Admiral and Captain of the Fleet .....	3	0	0
Physicians of the Fleet, more than ten years standing.....	2	2	0
Ditto, under 10, and more than 3 years.....	1	11	6
Ditto, under 3 years.....	1	1	0
Surgeons.....	0	10	0
Able Seamen, per month.....	1	14	0

FRANCE.—The only article of intelligence, of any importance, from France, is indemnity to the Royalists who suffered in the Revolution. On the 11th, M. the Count de la Bourdonnaye laid upon the bureau of the Chamber of Deputies the following proposition, which was to be read the next day in a secret committee:—

“ I have the honor to propose to the Chamber to present an address to his Majesty,

praying that he will cause to be presented to the Chamber, during the present session, a project of law having for object:—

“1. To declare that an integral indemnity is granted to Frenchmen, whose property *immobiliere* has been confiscated and sold, conformably to the Decrees and Acts of the Revolutionary Government.

“2. To determine the bases of a valuation of the property *immobiliere*, by which the said indemnity is to be granted.

“3. To fix the order in which the distribution of this indemnity shall be made: amongst the proprietors still living, the succeeding heirs, or those having claims of inheritance, and the creditors of the former proprietors, deceased.

“4. To regulate that these indemnities shall be acquitted in rentes at four per cent. with interest, to commence March 22, 1822.”

The Duke d'Angouleme and his staff, reviewed the troops in the Camp-de-Mars: on the 11th.

Speaking of the removal of Chateaubriand, the Morning Post of the 14th, says:—Our private communications enable us to give the following as the definitive ministerial arrangement:—

Mons Villele, Minister for Foreign Affairs, retaining the Presidentship of the Council.

The Count La Foroit, one of the Cazes' Peers, Minister of Finance.

M. Mosteader, late Minister in Switzerland, goes to the Foreign Affairs as Directeur-General.

Since the year 1792 there have been in France 149 Ministers, namely: 16 Ministers of General Police—22 Ministers of Justice—25 Ministers for Foreign Affairs—24 Ministers of the Interior—26 Ministers of War—18 Ministers of the Marine—15 Ministers of the Finances—and 9 Ministers of the King's Household. Moreover, there have been two Ministers of Worship—one Minister of Commerce and Manufactures—two Ministers of the Administration of War—four Ministers of the Secretaryship of State, and two Ministers of the Public Treasury—making in all 160 Ministers.

SPAIN.—From direct advices from Madrid, of a recent date. It seems that, in fact, a serious insurrection, like the movement at Lisbon, has been attempted in Spain. The object was—to substitute the Spanish Infant Don Carlos for the “adored” Ferdinand, and establish a system more ultra royal and proscriptive than the monarch and his advisers have found it practicable or deemed it expedient to adopt.

The principals of the conspiracy were the guerilla leaders, the Trappist, and General Capape, who endeavoured to raise the people in Arragon and other provinces.—A number of distinguished royalists, including bishops and friars, were exiled as accomplices, to different points of the kingdom and to France. The official paper, the Gazette of Madrid, of the 17th May contains a notification to all Portuguese in Spain to report themselves to the authorities and the Portuguese legation, in order that they might be kept under surveillance. A concert was believed to exist between the Portuguese and Spanish malcontents of the various classes. Two sets of conspirators are now dreaded by the Portuguese and Spanish governments: namely constitutionalists, and the ultra Royalist, who want absolute despotism both in theory and practice.

His Catholic Majesty's attention being constantly called off from the grave and important affairs under his consideration, to the complaints of those who think themselves included in the Act of Pardon, and to the doubts of the Tribunals appointed to apply the same, his Majesty has been pleased to order that those who claim the benefit of the Act shall get, from the respective Justice and Tribunals, a certificate of their being entitled to it; after which no obstacle is to be thrown in their way by any Authority, and the passports, which they may want, are to be granted them, (except for Madrid or the Royal Palaces, for which a special permission is required,) provided there be no other ground of objection.

His Catholic Majesty, having granted an amnesty to the partizans of the Revolution, has thought it just to show similar indulgence to the Royalists, who, exasperated by the persecution which they had undergone during the revolutionary period, have, since the restoration, made attempts upon the lives or property of such Constitutionalists as were more particularly the objects of their resentment. And, accordingly, a Royal Order, of the 1st inst. directs all actions, entered against offenders of

this description, to be stayed, except in case of murder; reserving, however, to third persons who may have sustained serious losses, their right to apply to the competent tribunals for redress; whenever the offenders shall be set a liberty and put in possession of their estates.

The Pope's Nuncio has transmitted to the king, through the medium of the Chief Secretary of State the circular bull addressed by Pope Leo. XII. to all the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, upon the occasion of his elevation to the Pontifical dignity, as well as the bull for the publication of the Jubilee for 1825. The Holy Father speaks against indifference in religious matters, against bible societies, and the Holy Scriptures being translated into the vulgar tongues.

Madrid, July 1.—On the morning of the 25th of June, the French Garde de Corps, departed from this city on their return to France. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate their good conduct during their stay in this city, than the regret the people manifested at their departure. They were accompanied by a great number of persons of distinction beyond the gates of Madrid.

The formation of the Royal Guard goes on very slowly. It consists as yet of only one regiment of Royal Fusileers, two battallions of Infantry, and two hundred Guardes de Corps.—The line is to consist of 60,000 men, including the Provincial Militia. But at present we have only the old Royalist Corps. Galicia and the Asturias are the only provinces where any opposition is shewn.

On the other hand, his Majesty seems determined to increase the number of the Royal Volunteers, and orders have been given to the municipality of Madrid to increase the number of volunteers in that city to 4,000. It does not at this moment consist of more than 2,000. The same orders have been communicated to the municipal authorities in the Provinces.

General Tirlet, Commander of the Artillery of the French army in Spain, departs soon for Cadiz, whose garrison is to be increased by that of Cartagena. Letters from Gibraltar speak of the augmentation of the land and naval force of that place, and we are assured here, that the reinforcement that has been sent to the garrison of Cadiz, and the works that have been going on at the Trocadero, are causes of the precautionary measures which the British government have thought proper to take relatively to Gibraltar.

Assurances have been given by Sir. Wm. A. Court to the Spanish government that Great Britain has no connexion with Iturbide in his project against Mexico.

PORTUGAL.—On the 4th of June the King of Portugal re-established the ancient constitution of the kingdom, under which the States, Clergy, Nobility, and Commons compose the Cortes.

In the Lisbon Gazette of the 25th June, is an order of the King, directing that the proceedings instituted against persons for their political opinions shall be accelerated as much as possible, that all those who are entitled to the benefit of the amnesty may not be kept in suspension.

RUSSIA.—On the 19th of March an Ukase was issued to the following effect:—“No public functionary in the Russian service shall, without special permission of his superior, compose writings in any language whatever, which, though dispensed from censorship, treat of the domestic affairs of the empire.”

GREECE AND TURKEY.—The affairs of the Greeks continue to prosper. The Turkish expedition against Sciato and north of Negropont has failed. The Greeks are united in the defence of their country from Turkish invasion.

The Greek government has ratified the loan negotiated in England.

Letters from Corfu, dated June 7, state that Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek President, has marched against the Turks under Omer Vrione, and that he has taken with him only the most chosen troops, the issue could not be doubtful. The Prince will combine his operations with those of Nicetas, who has received orders to penetrate into Thessaly by Livadia; in the centre of which province the two armies are to form a junction.

The Greeks are endeavouring to raise an expedition to proceed against the Turks, who occupy several points in Macedonia; but it is feared that they must confine



themselves to the defensive for the present, as the Pacha of Egypt is really preparing to send a fleet to Candia, manned with Austrian and Malay sailors. Providence, however, which seems resolved to aid the Greeks in spite of their own unworthy dissensions, has raised them up a Prophet in Arabia and Upper Egypt, in the person of a Wechabite, who has already a large army of Arabs and Egyptians in hostility to the Pacha, with the entire population of the part in which they now are, favourable to their views. To crush this danger the Pacha has ordered much of his disposable force to proceed against the Wechabite Prophet; and it is certain that if his fleet sails, the troops which it conveys will not be numerous.

*Turkish Defeat.*—Accounts were received in London on the 8th, from Greece by letters from Triest, dated June 26, which confirm what has been before stated of the defeat of the Turkish commander in chief. It appears that this general, who is one of the best in the Turkish army, had proceeded with much expedition towards the passes of the Thermopylae, which he made an effort to force.

The Turkish troops fought with more courage than usual, and for a time the issue of the contest seemed doubtful. In the end, however, the patriotic defence of the Greeks prevailed, and the Pacha was compelled with some loss to make a retreat to Larissa, where he was to wait for re-inforcements from Romela. The same letters state that the corps of Constantine Bozaris, and the troops of the Pacha Scutari, had met, and that an engagement had taken place, which must have terminated favorably to the Greeks, as Constantine remained in possession of the field, and the Turks had fallen back 10 and 20 leagues in all directions.

The naval force of the Turks in the Gulf of Lapanto is only eight vessels; three frigates, two corvettes, and three brigs. The Greeks have in the water of Ipsara not less than 180 sail, mostly small.

The Greek General, Odysseus, at the request of an English gentleman, has ordered an ancient temple of Athens, to be converted into a museum; and great efforts were said to be making to obtain a fine collection of antiquities. The Greek committee in London, had received information from Prince Mavrocordato, that all parties in Greece were united, and that the legislative body and executive enjoyed the full confidence of the nation.

A service has been celebrated here in memory of Lord Byron; the catafalque was adorned with the sword of the Consul of France, brother to the historian of the "Regeneration of Greece." The Archmandrite Arsenios pronounced a funeral Oration, which drew tears from all the auditory.

Mr. Edward Blaquiere has arrived here with the funds arising from the loan of London. The death of Lord Byron had retarded its consignment, which is now effected. The Hellenic Government is prepared to receive the Turks on whichever side they present themselves, and we are assured that Constantine Canaris follows their fleet with his fireships, determined to seize the first favourable opportunity of signaling himself by the burning of a third Captain Pacha.

*Salonica May 17*—The Captain-Pacha, after having ineffectually bombarded during a day the Island of Scapolo, at last entered the port of Epanona. Soon after his arrival, he sent here a schooner with many other vessels under Christian flags, which the European Consuls had furnished him with in order to take on board two thousand Albanians who had assembled here.—The Captains of these Albanians refused to embark, unless three months pay, was advanced to them. These difficulties will soon be set aside. The Greeks see with surprise many vessels carrying the Russian flag amongst those vessels destined for the embarkment of the Albanians. The project of the Captain-Pacha, they say, is to make a descent upon the Island of Neopont, no doubt for the succour of the city of that name.

*Nuremberg, June 15.*—Letters from Pera say, that the Reis Effendi had lost no time in acquainting the Divan with the interview which he had had with Lord Strangford and Baron Ottensfels, and with the answer which he had made to those two Ministers, on their renewed demand that the Turkish troops should evacuate the two Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia without delay, conformably to the treaty of Bucharest, concluded in 1812. It is affirmed, that after receiving this communication, the Divan gave it as its opinion, that in the present state of political affairs, it was advisable that the evacuation of the principalities should be deferred till after the end of the campaign against the Greek Insurgents, and that the Reis Effendi has been desired to present a note to this effect to the Ministers of Austria and England, that in

their capacity of Mediators, they may send a copy of it to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

April 30.—Warlike preparations continue to be made in Constantinople for the most vigorous prosecution of the war against the Greeks. The Porte, at peace with Russia and Persia, appears to be in earnest to bring the war to an issue this campaign. The sailing of the first squadron of its fleet has already been announced, and the second squadron, under the High Admiral, will sail on the 20th. To bring the war with Persia to a close, the Porte ceded the conquest made by the Shah to that power.

May 12.—An English bombard from Canca (Candia) gives the details of operations on the Egyptian troops in that Island under Osman Bey:—and we grieve to say that the victory of the Turks was followed by fresh massacres, and that three vessels having fugitive Greeks on board, fell into the hands of the Egyptian squadron.

The accounts from the scene of action are to the 3d May, when it was ascertained that the war would be continued with increased violence and activity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—“Lord Strangford has assured the Divan that the English officers now in the service of the Greeks will be recalled by order of the King of England; and that if they disobey, they will be struck off the army list.”

The Porte has concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the King of Sardinia, allowing his subjects a free navigation in the Black Sea; and on its ratification, Lord Strangford presented the Sardinian Charge d’Affairs to the Ministers of the Porte.

The Austrian Observer, of May 10, states the following Manifesto to have been published at Corfu on the 13th of April by order of the Senate, and with the sanction of his Britannic Majesty’s Lord High Commissioner.

“The provinces of Epirus, Peloponnesus, and many Islands of the Archipelago, continue in a state of insurrection. The President and Senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands solemnly proclaim their neutrality, and settled determination to take no part in the contest which is carrying on. All Ionian subjects are to understand, that they cannot, nor is it lawful for them to side with either the belligerents, either by sea or by land.”

## Provincial Journal.

SEPTEMBER, 1824.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On the 22d the Corporation of St. John’s gave a grand Civic entertainment in honour of his Excellency, at which were present his Honour the President, Captain Sir William Wiseman, R. N. the commandant of the Garrison, the heads of departments, &c. &c. &c.

On the same day the following address, congratulating his Excellency on his safe arrival, was presented by the Mayor and Corporation of this city.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglass, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.

We, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John’s, for ourselves and fellow-citizens, beg your Excellency will accept our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this Province, to assume the Government which it has pleased our most Gracious Sovereign to confer on you—in which selection we feel confident that His Majesty had the double intention of adding to the happiness of a loyal and affectionate people and conferring on a gallant and distinguished officer a mark of his Royal favour.

On your Excellency’s first coming to preside over us, suffer us to assure you, that from the high character which public fame has attached to your name, we are naturally induced to entertain the most sanguine anticipations of the advantages, and prosol

perity which the inhabitants of this colony will enjoy under your administration of the Government.

And while we venture to express these feelings, we have an honest pride in declaring to your Excellency the unshaken loyalty and attachment of the people of this province to the British Crown; they are mostly the survivors and descendants of men, who abandoning former homes and possessions, and struggling with every difficulty, here sought an asylum in the wilderness, in order that they might still glory in the name of Britons.

That your Excellency and your family may feel the same pleasure and satisfaction which your arrival has diffused among us; and that all happiness and prosperity may attend you, is the cordial desire of those who now beg to assure you of a hearty welcome.

Witness the common seal of the City, the twenty fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor.

By order of the Common Council,

C. J. PETERS, C. C.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

*Mr. Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. Johns,*

I receive with much satisfaction the congratulations which, for yourselves and fellow citizens, you offer on my arrival in this Province, to assume the Government which it has pleased our most Gracious Sovereign to confer on me.

The very sanguine expectations which you are pleased to entertain, that great advantages and prosperity to the inhabitants of this Province, will result from my administration of its government, are conceived in terms, and formed on reports, far too partial, of the powers that shall be devoted to it: but these expectations impose redeeming obligations, that shall excite my utmost exertions to disappoint as little as possible, your hopes and my desires; and to do all in my power to promote the prosperity of this fine Province, and the welfare, happiness and interests of a fine, loyal, industrious, enterprising, and I hope a thriving people.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for the good wishes you have expressed so handsomely for the health, happiness and prosperity of my family, who have come to your shores, to share with me in the pleasure and satisfaction we expect to enjoy during our residence in the Province of New-Brunswick.

*St. Andrew's, Aug. 23.—Important Seizures.*—The Guardians of the Provincial Revenue in this district, have not only been active, but successful, during the last week.

The Revenue cutter Elizabeth, M'Master, seized and brought from the lines, 58 puncheons and 5 barrels of Rum. They are ordered for trial.

The Dotterel's tender brought up a fine schooner from the lines, seized for having a few barrels of flour on board, and no documents accompanying the same.

The Deputy Treasurer seized 4 puncheons of Rum at Saint Stephens, under violent presumptions that the proprietors had forgotten to pay the duties levied on importation. Two of the puncheons however disappeared in the course of the night.

Sir Chambre Echlin, Bart left this town on Friday last in the Packet for Eastport, from whence we understand he purposes proceeding to Halifax, and from thence to Ireland; Sir C. spent about 30 days with us, and expressed himself highly pleased with the country.

*Distressing Occurrence.*—On Tuesday the 6th, Mrs. Newman, wife of Mr. Newman, late of this place, and her eldest daughter, a fine girl, about 9 years of age, were unfortunately drowned at Pope's Harbor (the place of their residence.) They were attempting to land from a schooner from Quebec, when the boat was unfortunately upset by a squall: a man, who was also in the boat swam to the shore.—The bodies have been both found.

*Ordination.*—At Newburyport, Aug. 11th, the Rev. William Ford was ordained as Colleague with the Rev. John Giles, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Society.

## Lower Canada.

### DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The weather during this month has been peculiarly favourable for concluding the harvesting of the crops. The oats have been secured in good order, but from the wetness of the early part of the season they will not be so productive. The Peas are housed and are more fruitful than usual, both in pod and haulm. The Buck or French wheat has been but little cultivated of late years. The small spots which have been sown with it this season have turned out exceedingly well, and bear ample testimony of the suitableness of our soil and climate for its production. The utility of this grain for cakes for feeding poultry or hogs, claims more attention than it has yet met with, and particularly from those who have poor light loams where it grows very abundantly. The hops have had to contend with a stormy and unfavourable season for their growth, but they will still be an average crop, and in many places were ready for picking on the 20th. Autumnal ploughing is in a backward state. The changeable weather having protracted the harvesting, has left but little time for this duty, and at present the soil is too dry to work with advantage. We regretted to observe that the fair which was held at Montreal on the 22d, was not so extensively patronized as an institution of the kind ought to be. There was but a poor show of stock; a defect more attributable to the backwardness of those concerned than to the want of good stock, for on the contrary it is well known that this District possesses as good farming stock as any part of British America; but with the exception of two or three who are anxious to promote and encourage the establishment of a Fair from its utility to the public, we observed very few who seemed to feel an interest in it. — Some of those appeared to disapprove of such animals as were exhibited, but had been too lazy to bring forward any part of their own stock to put in competition with them. The meagreness of the exhibition was by some attributed to the circumstance of their being no prizes to distribute, but in such a case those who value an institution of the kind would have an opportunity of manifesting their disinterested support of it, a feeling which we trust will be sufficiently strong not to allow the scheme of establishing fairs to fall to the ground in Canada, where they are so much wanted.

### DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The weather this month has been variable, with rains of a short duration every eight or ten days; the atmosphere generally damp, the temperature lower than usual, and the nights chilly.

Hay making although kept back by the state of the weather, was generally performed without the hay being much injured; the quantity is much greater than last year.

Barley and early oats were cut by the 20th of the month, and the wheat harvest became general before the close of the month. The crops, generally, in the lower part of the District were luxuriant, but there are complaints from many places of the wheat being thin and full of weeds. A slight tinge of rust and some blight are observable in several fields of wheat. Upon the whole this grain is likely to prove not better than an average crop.

Peas are a good crop; oats but middling; those late sown being very backward. Turnips and Mangel Wurtzel, where carefully cultivated, are luxuriant. Potatoes are not unusually promising.

The Timothy and Clover sown with the spring grain have succeeded uncommonly well; the pastures are excellent, where the ground is stocked with useful grasses and free from weeds.

The gardens have greatly improved during the month, and the few orchards that have been well attended to will be very productive.

## INCIDENTS, DEATHS, &c.

### MONTREAL.

*New Church.*—The corner stone of this intended Church was laid on Wednesday 1st Sept. in this city, with all due solemnity. An appropriate discourse was pronounced on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Le Saulnier.

The procession left the old Church a little after 10 o'clock A. M. and proceeded down St. Joseph-street until it arrived at the gate which leads into the place where the foundation of the new church has been prepared; in the centre of which there was a beautiful green-house supported by four pillars, surmounted by a cross and ornamented with roses erected under the direction of Mr. John Donnellan, gardener.

In the stone were deposited a silver medal with the head of his late Majesty on one side and the British arms on the other; a gold Sovereign, a shilling and two brass farthings of the present reign. Also a roll of parchment enclosed in a glass tube, containing the names of the King, the Pope, the Governor of these Provinces, Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, Church-Wardens.

Two plates, one of brass and the other of lead, with the date of the year, month, and day of the ceremony, engraved thereon, likewise the names of the King, Governor, Pope, Bishop of the Diocese, &c. &c. and stating that the ceremony was performed by the Revd. Mr. Roux, superior of the Seminary.

—Late on the 9th, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor arrived at the Government House from his tour to the Ottawa River, having gone as far as Hull, where he has been well understood, much gratified with the general improvements going on in that quarter.

On the 10th the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench for this District closed, when the following prisoners received sentence upon their respective convictions, viz:—

Ebenezer Grout, Paul Cameron, Tim. Luthian, Sam. Foster, Chris. Robinson, Don. M'Cuish, Don. Maclean, Joseph Hodges, convicted of Riot; to pay a fine of 5*l.* each and find security for their good behaviour for one year, the principals in 20*l.* each and two sureties in 10*l.* each, and to be committed until the fines are paid.

Alex. Cameron, Fr. Denaut dit Jermie, Pere, Fr. Denaut dit Jeremy, fils, Fr. Casimere Denaut dit Jermie, Hyp. Denaut dit Jermie, Paul Leduc, Henry Miller, Joseph Miller, Ant. Dupuis, Pascal Boudoin, Will. Merry, Pierre Rondeau, Andrie Burk, convicted of a Riot, and breaking down and destroying the fence of the Parish Church of Laprairie.—Alex. Cameron, Fr. Denaut, pere, to pay a fine of 10*l.* each, and the remaining defts. 5*l.* each.

David Nutt, a sergeant of militia, convicted of negligently permitting a man arrested by him to escape, 3 months imprisonment.

Philip Dufresne, Assault and Battery, to pay a fine of 2*l.* and 3 month imprisonment.

Ewen Cameron, passing Counterfeit Notes, 6 months in the House of Correction.

Wallace Darnh, passing a Counterfeit Note, same sentence.

James, Fitch, passing Counterfeit Notes with an intent to defraud, 3 months in the House of Correction.

Louis Belotte dit Lapointe, Petty Larceny, 6 months in the House of Correction, and to be whipt on Friday 17th inst.

The same—on a second conviction, for Petty Larceny, 6 months in the House of Correction from the expiration of the preceding sentence, and on Friday preceding the expiration of this sentence, to be again publicly whipped on the market place.

Ant. Sansouci, Petty Larceny, 1 month imprisonment.

Wilm; M'Laughlin, do. 3 months imprisonment.

On Monday evening, 13th, arrived at the Mansion-House in this city, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Col. Forster, Col. Lightfoot, Col. Coffin, Lord A. Lenox, Mr. Labouchere, the Hon. M. Stanley, Mr. Dennison, M. P. and Mr. Wortley, M. P. with many other visitors of distinction.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 22d instant, seven robbers disguised and armed with sticks, pistols, and other weapons, entered forcibly into the Presbytery of the Parish of St. Martin, five leagues from this city, in the district of Montreal, by making two holes in the outside door, and penetrating into the interior of the building by means of keys of hooks introduced thro' the holes which they had made in the outward door. They were not heard or perceived until they lit candles which they had found in different parts of the house by means of dark lanterns with which they were provided.

Mr. Brunet awaked by the noise, spoke some words to them, but he was immediately seized in his bed by these ruffians (one of whom with a pistol in his hand threatened to blow out his brains if he dared to breathe a word) who tied his feet, and bound his hands and arms behind his back, and placed at his bed a sentinel armed with a pistol, to prevent his stirring or making any noise, who held the curtains of the bed closed, that he might not be recognized by Mr. Brunet. Two servants half dead, with fear experienced the same treatment, as did two other persons who were employed by him, and, also a scholar, the nephew of Mr. Brunet. Having thus filled the house with terror, and left a guard at the entrance, the rest of the band went to a strong coffer or box in Mr. Brunet's chamber, and opened it with the key or instrument which one of them carried; not being able to succeed with the proper key or with many others which they had in their possession, they plundered the coffer of 14 or 15,000 francs in specie belonging to the Fabrique of the Church of St. Martin; they seized two watches belonging to Mr. le Curé, one of gold, and the other of silver, also a pair of pistols. They extorted information of the place where a little money belonging to the domestics and scholar was deposited, which they took, and after remaining about an hour in the Presbytery occupied in making a most minute search in every corner of the house, and collecting a large booty; they withdrew leaving their prisoners in the condition in which they had placed them, bound and fettered, and between life and death. One of the domestics succeeded shortly after, in disengaging himself with some difficulty, and relieved from their cruel position Messire Brunet and the other persons in the house.

*Laprairie Races.*—The very unfortunate wet weather has curtailed the anticipated sport on the Turf at this place. They however commenced on Wednesday, 8th, when the Maiden Plate was won by Mr. Kauntz's gelding *Snail Hope*, against Mr. Page's mare *Lady Light Foot*, a tolerable race.

The *Raymond Purse*, was won by Mr. Sharp's *Knickerbocker*, against Mr. Kauntz's horse *Sir Walter*. There was said to have been some unfair jockeying in this case—and there appears a diversity of opinions as to the equity of the decision.

*Died.*] At Wolford, at eleven o'clock, in the morning on the 8th inst. Mr. Joseph Easton, in the 83d year of his age. He was one of the first settlers in that Township.

In Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Irvine, of apoplexy.

In England, J. W. Williams, Esq. of a wound which he received in a duel with a Mr. H—y.

On the 27th July, the Duchess of Gordon, after a lingering illness.

#### QUEBEC.

On Thursday 15th was deposited in a private manner, under a Stone, at the North East angle of the New Chapel of Ease to the English Cathedral, a tin plate having the following latin inscription:

D. O. M.

Anno Dai. Christi MDCCCXXIV Regnante

GEORGIO Quarto, Britanniarum Rege Fidei

Defensore Reverendissimo Patre in Deo

JACOB MOUNTAIN, S. T. P. Episcopo Quebecensi;

Hanc Capellam, ad perpetuum Sacrosancitæ

Trinitatis Honorem, et in usum Fidelium  
Ecclesie Anglicanae, dedicatum. Vir honorabilis.  
JONATHAN SEWELL, Provincia Canadae Inferioris,  
Judex Primarius, et HENRIETTA ejus uxor.  
cedificaverunt.

EDMUNDO WILLOUGHBY SEWELL, Clericouno de  
eorum filiis Capellano primo,  
G. BLAKLOCK, Architecto, }  
J. PHILLIPS Conditore. }

*Died.*] On the evening of Friday, the 20th ult. at Boucherville, François Viger, Esq. formerly during two sessions one of the representative, for the Country of Kent. In this City, on Wednesday last, the first inst. after a short and painful illness. Mr. FELIX TERROUX, student in the Seminary of Montreal, aged 17 years.

## Upper-Canada.

A meeting has been lately held in York, U. Canada, to form a Steam-Boat Company. A new boat is to be built there with as little delay as possible, and is to be used as a Packet between that place and Niagara. These symptoms of improvement are truly of a flattering description, and indicate the future prosperity of these Provinces.

On the 1st inst. John Huff was committed to the goal of York, by William Shaw, Esq. magistrate of Whithby, for uttering forged bills, and for having in his possession between 30 and 40 dollar bills, purporting to be of the Bank of Canada. It is supposed that this man is but a subordinate agent of a gang that for some years has been imposing forgeries on the public.

*Murder.*—On Monday evening a Mr. Tarbox, of Prescott, having ferried from the American side of the St. Lawrence, a boat load of chairs, was accused of smuggling them by Mr. Hamilton the deputy collector of Prescott, or otherwise exasperated, which brought on an altercation, followed by blows. During the scuffle, Mr. Hamilton cut Mr. Tarbox with a knife, on the neck, in such a manner as to separate the jugular vein and cause his immediate death. It seems to be a question whether Mr. Hamilton returned to the house for the knife, or whether he had it with him when the affray began. What makes this event more deplorable, is the fact that Tarbox had a permit for bringing the chairs into the province, consequently any difficulty was unnecessary. Hamilton has been lodged in the goal at Prescott, to await a trial. Both he and the deceased were married men.

*Shocking accident at Brock's Monument.*—On Saturday evening the 28th ult. about dusk, Daniel Keith, a native of Argyleshire, in Scotland, accompanied by Peter McIntosh, from motives of curiosity, resolved to be hoisted to the top of the monument, (now fifty-seven feet high) when within four feet of its summit, the rope broke, and precipitated them to the bottom. It appears that McIntosh, by laying hold of a rope, broke his fall; so that hopes are entertained that he will recover; but Keith was so severely bruised that he expired in a very short time.

A soldier of the 97th regiment, named William Rankin, while bathing off Point Frederick, opposite Kingston, was unfortunately drowned. He was discovered by some people in a canoe about thirty minutes after he sunk, the water being remarkably clear, which enabled them to see the body at the bottom. Every means were used to restore animation but without effect. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was *Accidental Death*.

*Accident.*—On Friday the 27th, as several persons, at Prescott, were assisting to get timber on a saw-pit, which was constructed on the bank of the river, the post which supported the outer side of the frame, on which they were placing the timber gave way, and the whole was precipitated down the bank. Mr. Charles Spencer, who was on it at the time, was so bruised, that he expired immediately. He has left a wife and five children.

*Melancholy accident.*—On Wednesday the 25th, between two and three o'clock P.M.

as John O'Hara and James Bowen, both of His Majesty's Dock-Yard, were endeavouring to get round Point Frederick, in a small sail-boat, the wind then blowing very strong from the south, the boat filled with water and sunk, and O'Hara was unfortunately drowned.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, Assize and Nisi Prius was opened in Kingston, on Monday the 20th instant, by his Honour Judge Campbell.—His Honour addressed the Grand Jury in a short but appropriate speech. He briefly stated what the law required of them,—expressed his regret at finding so much criminal business before the Court and told them above all things to lay aside every thing in the nature of bias or partiality in the performance of their important duty. That the oath they had taken, and the duty they owed their country, required them to consider the offences without any relation whatever to the offenders—that it was possible, some of them might be their neighbours, acquaintances, or even relatives; but that they must consider these circumstances as altogether foreign to their consideration. That it was their duty to keep an eye to the great principle of public justice, on which the public tranquillity entirely depended, and endeavour by every fair and constitutional means to arrive at the truth of the accusations before them. That the evidence which would come before them, would be only evidence for the crown or the public, and that, therefore, they were not to consider themselves as having any thing to do with the trial of the cause, but the rational and probable grounds on which the trial should take place. His Honour concluded with remarking, that they ought to take into consideration, in what manner the Sabbath was kept in this place; that in almost every country the violation of that day's duties were the great causes of misconduct and crime.

On Monday the 22d a visitation of the Clergy of the Established Church of England, was held at Niagara by official notice from the Arch Deacon of York. In the morning, prayers were read by the Rev. Ralph Leeming of Ancaster, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Addison, A. M. Rector, from the 13th Chapter of the 2d Epistle to Timothy, 1st and 2nd verses, to a numerous and respectable congregation. A charge addressed to the Clergy, by the venerable George Okil Stuart, A. M. was delivered after the Sermon. In the afternoon, prayers were read, and a Sermon was preached from the 2d Chapter of Titus, 11th and 12th verses, by the Rev. Mr. Bethune of Grimsby. The services of the day were solemn and impressive, and the excellent music on the occasion had more than an ordinary effect on an attentive audience.

*Convictions in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, held in Niagara.*

Catherine Sharpley, Grand Larceny.—To be imprisoned two weeks, and to be privately whipped twenty lashes.

Mary Little, Grand Larceny.—To be imprisoned two weeks, and to be privately whipt twenty lashes.

Mary Barrington, Larceny.—To be imprisoned two weeks and to be privately whipt twenty lashes.

James Brown, Grand Larceny.—To be imprisoned two months, to be twice publicly whipped, and receive twenty lashes each time.

Anthony Gallagher, Grand Larceny.—To be imprisoned two months, and in which period to be twice publicly whipped, and to receive twenty lashes each time.

Andrew Gallagher, Felony.—To be banished for seven years, and to depart in eight days.

John Rowland, Passing counterfeit money.—To be imprisoned one month: at expiration of which, to stand one hour in the public pillory; and to be banished from the Province for 7 years, from the 11th Oct. 1824; and to depart in 6 days.

*Diéd.*] At Kingston, on 23d ult. after a short, but severe illness, in the 52d year of his age, Mr. John Hart, formerly of the Royal Hotel in that town.

In England, at his house in Grafton street, on the night of July the 4th, in the 81st year of his age, George Hyde Clarke, Esqr. of Hyde, in the county of Cheshire, grandson of George Clarke, formerly Lieut. Governor of New York, and father of George Clarke, Esqr. of Hyde, Springfield, Otsego.

At New York, Doctr. Archibald Munro, of the British Army stationed at Nia,



gars. This gentleman was on his way to the West Indies, on account of his ill state of health. The British Consul sealed his trunks, and personally attended with several gentlemen to the funeral.

On the 24th July last, in the Island of Grenada Ewan McMillan, Esquire, aged 38 years, a native of the Township of Lancaster, U. C. and son of Duncan McMillan of Corradrin, Invernesshire, Scotland. He was of the firm of Messrs. John Simpson & Co. Estate of Upper Confern, Grenada.

On the 11th inst. Mr. Donald M'Donald, a native of Inverness shire, Scotland, who came from the United States into this country, at the time the Colonies revolted, with the British loyalists under the command of Sir William Johnson. He has since resided in Glengary, in Upper Canada, and universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him for possessing those rare qualities which adorn the mind of an honest and respectable man.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec 2d Sept. 1824.*

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz :

John Stewart, Esquire, Master, William Price, Esq. Deputy Master and William Pemberton, and William Walker Esquires, Wardens of the Trinity House of Quebec, in the Room of George Symes Esq. Master, Thomas Wilson, Esq. Deputy Master, and Martin Chinic, and Charles Felix Aylwin, Esquires, Wardens, who have resigned.

*Government House, York U. C. August 24th, 1824.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Thomas Wards, Esquire, to be Judge of the District and Surrogate Courts of the Newcastle District—Vice Rogers, deceased.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT—SEPTEMBER 1824.

PRODUCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Pot Ashes, per cwt.	32s. 6d.	scarce.
Pearl Ashes, ...	34s. 6d.	
Fine Flour, per bbl.	24s. 6d.	a 25.
Sup. do. ...	27s. 6d.	
Pork, (mess) ...	85s.	
Pork, (prime) ...	75s.	
Beef, (mess) ...	65s.	
Beef, (prime) ...	40s.	
Wheat, per minot	3s. 9d.	
Barley, ...	2s. 4d.	
Oats, ...	1s. 3d.	
Pease, ...	2s.	
Oak Timber, cubic ft.	11d.	
White Pine, .....	3½	
Red Pine, .....	none.	
Elm, .....	none.	
Staves, standard, per 1200,	£30,	
West India, do.	none,	
Whiskey, country m.	2s. 10½d.	a 3s.

IMPORTED GOODS, &c.

Rum, (Jamaica) gall.	3s. 9d.	a 4s. 2d.
Rum, (Leew'd) ...	3s. a 3s. 1½d.	
Brandy, (Cognac) ...	5s. 6d.	a 6s. 6d.
Brandy, (Spanish) ...	4s. 6d.	a 5s. 6d.
Geneva, (Holland) ...	4s. 6d.	a 5s.
Geneva, (British) ...	none.	
Molasses,	2s. 6d.	
Port Wine, per Pipe,	£30	a £60.
Madeira, O. L. P.	£40	a £50.
Teneriffe, L. P.	£25	a £27.
Do. Cargo.....	£18	a £20.
Sugar, (musc.) cwt.	42s. 6d.	a 47s. 6d.
Sugar, (Loaf) lb.	Os. 8d.	a 9d.
Coffee, ...	1s. 2d.	a 1s. 4d.
Tea, (Hyson) ...	6s.	
Tea, (Twankay) ...	5s. 3d.	a 5s. 6d.
Soap, ...	4d.	a 4½d.
Candles	8d.	a 8½d.