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THE
CANADIAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LITERARY REPOSITORY.

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ST. JOHN'S... Louis Marchand.
CHAMBLY... John Sexton.
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COMMUNICATIONS for the CANADIAN MAGAZINE, addressed to *Dr. Christie*, the Editor, at the Office of the Montreal Gazette, will meet with respectful attention.

THE
CANADIAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LITERARY REPOSITORY.

No. XX.

FEBRUARY, 1825.

VOL. IV.

(For the Canadian Magazine.)

ON CANADIAN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Editor,

In one of my former letters to you I pointed out the injurious consequences which have arisen from the general predilection of Canadian Farmers for raising wheat; at the same time I noticed that some of the most blameable parts in their system of agriculture arose from their carrying this predilection to too great an extent. The late war which raised the price of grain to an unnatural degree was the cause of their directing so much of their attention to it; but as that is now passed, and as the circumstances which gave origin and prosperity to this plan have now ceased: it ought no longer to be persisted in. The shop-keeper would be considered as acting very foolishly, were he to lay in a large stock of any article for which there was no sale; and there is nothing to exempt the farmer from the same imputation when he persists in rearing an article which does not bear a price in the market sufficient to remunerate him for his labours.

Of all the various duties of the practical Agriculturist, there is none deserving more close attention; none requiring more sound discrimination than the adaptation of his farm to that particular branch of husbandry, for which it is by soil and situation best calculated. This principle, from all that we can learn owes its origin to the more modern improvements in the farmer's business. The ancients appear to have paid but little attention to it; indeed among them at one period the pastoral life they led as necessarily followed by every man, converting his farm to the purpose of grazing; where as in other countries their grounds were probably applied to the raising of grain, wine,

or the culture of other necessities of life. In these however they were regulated more by the general practice of the country than the particular adaptation of any individual farm; probably they had not in those days so minutely studied the practice of husbandry as to completely understand either the different branches or to be clearly convinced of the wide distinction there is among them. But although this part of the farmer's duty be of recent date, it is not on that account the less important, for ample experience has testified that should a farmer injudiciously attempt to convert a farm, by soil and situation, only fit for grazing or for the dairy, to the purpose of raising grain, he will find he has committed an error which will materially diminish his profits and perhaps occasion disappointment in all his prospects. Casual occurrences may take place having the effect of producing an augmented demand and consequently an increase of price in some particular articles of husbandry. Such was the effect of the last war in this country which raised the price of wheat beyond its natural standard; and induced many farmers to turn their attention to growing grain; to the neglect of other equally valuable and perhaps more permanent objects of profit. The country is still suffering under this pernicious practice; and the farmers themselves are daily feeling the injurious consequences of an adherence to a species of crop which being now fallen in price will hardly pay the labour of raising it. But although it may be allowable for a farmer to take advantage of any change in the price of an article, by raising a greater or less quantity of it for the season, he ought to be careful not to be seduced from that species of husbandry for which his ground is best suited by any temporary change of this kind. He ought to consider well what is the nature of the occurrence from whence this augmentation in the price has arisen. He ought to reflect at what expense he will be able to convert his grounds from their former purposes to answer this new object; and he will have to consider well how far the change which gave rise to the increasing demand will be permanent or transitory, and always bear in mind that the conversion of a farm from its original purpose, to obtain a temporary profit; and his being again obliged to revert to the former routine, are mutations attended with far greater expense of time and labour than that profit will probably pay for.

Although the intelligent and enterprising agriculturist, may for the sake of experiment, or perhaps with the hope of future profit appropriate his lands to the rearing of a variety of different articles; there are only three principal objects to which the attention of farmers in general is directed. These are, first, to rearing grain, second, to raising and feeding stock; and thirdly, to the operations of the dairy. The wide difference of these objects from each other, is such that it is seldom one farmer can direct his attention to more than one of them; and it is still more rare to find a farm equally well adapted for either of them both by soil and situation. It therefore becomes the first duty of an experienced farmer on viewing a farm, to consider for which of these purposes it is best suited; and having decided this point by an attentive consideration of its soil, and locality; he has

then only to pursue steadily the business of a grain farmer, a stock farmer, or a dairy farm according to the most approved plans.

To a superficial observer it may appear that the farmer has to be guided in these pursuits by the state of the markets; and that he will raise grain, feed stock or make butter and cheese according as he finds which of these articles commands the readiest sale. But this is not the principle on which he is to make his selection of the branch of husbandry he is to follow: he must be regulated more by the nature of his ground than the state of the markets. The former is permanent and unchangeable, whereas the latter may fluctuate every day. Besides all these productions being necessities of life, will at all times command a consumption, if not in the home market, in a foreign clime; and the object of the grower ought to be to dedicate his grounds to that particular purpose, for which they are by nature best adapted; as being the only means whereby he can secure the largest return at the least expense. In this way he will produce an article in such abundance that it will become an object of exportation and of trade for his country: while at the same time the low expense at which he can raise it, will secure for him the supplying of the home market.

Although no particular rule for the guidance of the farmer in this part of his duty can be laid down, equally applicable in all cases, the following maxims will be found in general to be good.

Flat low meadow lands such as are generally found on the shores of lakes and the banks of rivers being formed by the more recent deposition of alluvial soil generally produce rich heavy crops of grass, and are on this account best suited for dairy farms. Lands of a high dry quality where the soil is light and thin or where the quantity of stones impede the free use of the plough, produce a sweet herbage adapted for feeding stock and grazing farms. The description of soil fittest for a grain farm is of an intermediate nature between these, not requiring to be so rich and heavy as that for the dairy, but the better to be of a stronger and deeper nature than such as is best adapted for grazing. Clay, or Loam soils answer best for producing grain crops.

It is hardly necessary to remark how little attention has been paid to these important points of Agriculture in the Canadas: for it cannot be denied that our present dependant state on our neighbours for our butcher meat or pork and our cheese and butter, is in a great measure owing to our neglect in not applying our farms to the uses they are by soil and situation best adapted for. An Agriculturalist who knew any thing of his business, on viewing the topography of Lower-Canada, would be struck with surprise at seeing a number of situations adapted only for a dairy farm, converted by their owners into grain farms: and others possessing every advantage for grazing kept perpetually under the plough, while they would produce a far more profitable return if employed for feeding stock.

These considerations claim our most serious attention, for were their value once known and properly applied, the beneficial results would not be confined to our home market, but diffuse themselves through the numerous ramifications of our commercial pur-

suits. Were the numerous situations fitted for the purpose in Canada applied to raising and feeding stock, the export of our native beef would soon exceed in quantity, what is now imported. Were the extensive meadows which border on our immense lakes and rivers converted to dairy farms, the proper use they are by nature intended for, their produce would soon flow into our markets and bring to the cultivators a profitable return; instead of being as they now are appropriated to less valuable purposes, and the immense sources of riches they contain overlooked by people ignorant of the method of converting them to public advantage or private gain. It deserves to be borne in mind that a dairy farm is the only one on which pork, (that essential article of food,) can be raised with advantage: for although the grain farmer or others may feed off pigs with grain the proper food for them; while growing, and the only description of feeding, on which they can be raised, is the off-fall of the dairy.

C. F. CRESINUS.

AN ACCOUNT of the origin, rise and progress of the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

To trace the origin and rise of any Institution which is designed for public benefit is a labour accompanied with no small degree of pleasure to the person engaged in it; and the extent of his gratification will be in exact proportion with the usefulness of the Institution whose history he details. But, in addition to the individual pleasure which flows from such a task it has other claims to notice. A history of such institutions as that which forms the subject of this article; is only a mark of common justice to which their founders are intitled; and at the same time may be essential to the present generation, as well as to the future, by stimulating others to make similar efforts.

These institutions which have for their object public benefit, once their commencement to some of the finest feelings in our nature, a desire to relieve the distresses, and minister to the comforts of our fellow creatures; and it is no more than justice to hand down to posterity the names of men who were so strongly actuated by those feelings, as to leave in those valuable Institutions proofs of them, from whence a whole public reaps a benefit. It is not enough to have the names of their founders, recorded and locked up among the archives of the Institution. If only this be done, they are soon forgotten, except by the few who have access to these records: and one half of the benefit which would flow from a general diffusion of their good example, is lost to mankind. An argument against such histories has been advanced from the circumstance of its being thought indelicate to propogate the names of such men during their lives; as if it savoured of ostentation on their part. This is a mistaken idea, why should any man be offended at seeing his name recorded for a good action? and if in the performance of that action he has set a good example, it cannot be too soon held forth nor too widely diffused for imitation. Besides to delay such a history until the founders of the

Institution are no more, might endanger the fidelity of the detail, which is always best secured, when made near the time at which the event narrated took place.

Histories of public institutions are highly useful both to present and future generations. Many such institutions which we now see flourishing, and diffusing their benefits over a whole country, had their origin from very trivial circumstances. None would have ventured to foretell that they would attain the extent they now have from the small means with which they were commenced. There are many places where such institutions, as the one whose history we are about to detail, are loudly called for, but where the dread of a want of means, has hitherto prevented their being established. By examining faithful histories of the origin and rise of such Institutions; men will see that they have often begun on very small means; and have risen to their present state of magnificence, by fortunate circumstances and public patronage which was extended to them after they were commenced on a scale befitting the means which could be commanded at the time. From such records it will be seen that it is not requisite to defer the establishment of necessary public Institutions till means be formed to raise them at once to their greatest extent and magnificence. The co-operation of a few, to originate the undertaking; will soon draw the public attention. And if the object be for public good, it will soon meet with support. Such has often been the case; great public benefits have resulted from efforts feeble at their commencement; and whatever can give a hope, and induce the desire to make that commencement, will be of service to mankind.

Previous to the establishment of the Montreal General Hospital, the only public place for the reception of the sick poor, was the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. This place was in many respects, inadequate for the purpose. It was on too small a scale to admit the numerous cases of indigent sick such a population as the City of Montreal presented. Being under the management of a few pious females, many cases occurred among a dense population of a commercial city which were not admissible. Many applicants for relief were of course rejected; and this limitation of the Hotel Dieu to the reception of particular cases, combined with that unpleasant feeling which but too frequently arises from a difference of religious opinions; conspired to give this Hospital a character widely different from what ought to pervade such an institution. The want of a place for the reception of indigent sick, on such a scale as the population of the city required and under such management as would extend relief to every description of disease, had of course been long felt; and at different times the supplying this deficit had been talked of. Still nothing had been done to effect this desirable object. After the war a change took place in Canada which contributed to render such an institution still more necessary. We allude to the immense influx of emigrants which set in—and which not only created an increase of population beyond what would have arisen in these provinces, from other causes; but that increase was of such a nature as to render it necessary to take prompt measures for supplying them with what requisites they were more immediately in want of; and to the exertions made to

supply these wants we are indebted for that valuable institution the Montreal General Hospital. From the termination of the war in 1815, every succeeding summer brought to this country increasing numbers of poor peasantry from England, Scotland and Ireland. Many families embarked from the mother country too late to reach the remote situations in the Canadas, where they had friends and relatives previously settled, and on whose alluring promises they had depended when they left the mother country. Arrived in Canada, and landed at Quebec, they had still, (with empty pockets, and bodies debilitated by those diseases incident to a long voyage in a crowded vessel,) to proceed several hundreds of miles before they could reach the place in which their friends resided. The season frequently too far advanced for them to take the advantage of a summer conveyance to the place of their ultimate destination, what could they do but endeavour to find employment (such as they, weakened by previous disease could take,) to enable them to live through a long and vigorous winter. Even in this effort they were defeated. The long and arduous winter in Canada, puts a stop to the operations of husbandry, and to the labours of many out-door mechanics. A great proportion of these emigrants had been bred as manufacturers, weavers, &c. a business for which there is no demand in this country. Under such circumstances what could these unfortunate people do; no resource was left them but a dependance on promiscuous charity; and that source only affording a scanty and precarious supply tending to maintain life, but ill calculated to renovate a frame or restore a constitution previously brought down by sickness. In Lower Canada the French language prevails in the country: of it these poor emigrants had no knowledge; and hence they were of necessity constrained to reside in the principal towns. Quebec and Montreal became of course the principal points where they spent their first winter; and on these cities the burden of supporting them chiefly fell; and the wretchedness of their condition became most apparent.

The distressing hardships of these poor unfortunate people had been so great during the previous years, that on witnessing the accumulated numbers of them which arrived at Quebec in the summer of 1818, it was decided among a few charitable individuals in Montreal that some preparation for their maintenance should be made for the winter. In this plan the Protestant Clergymen of every sect readily combined; appeals were made to the public in the form of charity sermons, and by dint of those and public subscriptions, a sum amounting to 1200*l.* Halifax Currency, was raised, and appropriated in the following manner.

The persons to whom the expenditure of this money was entrusted, well knew that the indiscriminate distribution of it in money, even under every care they could bestow, would not be attended with the desired effect, they therefore decided on establishing a soup house, from whence might be issued to such individuals as they considered objects of charity a portion of soup, meat and vegetables daily. At this time there existed in Montreal an association of females, who actuated by the most benevolent motives, had formed themselves into a society for charitable purposes; and who in their unwearied exer-

tions in seeking out and relieving objects of distress, might be truly said to confer more real benefit than all the promiscuous charity of the rest of the population. To these ladies the superintendance of the soup kitchen was intrusted and in this way a provision was made which not only alleviated the distress of many a sufferer, but was in all probability the means of preserving many from death by actual famine.

These Ladies, then termed the benevolent society, had not long entered upon the discharge of their duty when they found there were other claims of the distressed besides their poverty, to be satisfied. They with unwearied zeal sought out those who were truly objects of charity in order to guard against the pretending hypocrite, and in the course of their enquiries found many stretched on the bed of sickness, unable to seek for relief, and for whom medical aid was indispensibly necessary. They justly considered that to relieve them was more the object of pure charity than to supply the wants of many clamorous applicants who came for food, when they could have procured it from their own labour. This opinion was communicated by these benevolent females to the committee who had been appointed to disburse the money collected, and who readily joined with them in the plan of renting a small house, where a few of the most dangerous cases of diseased and poor individuals might get the benefit of medical aid. This was a step though necessary at the time, not to be entered upon without mature consideration; the funds which had been collected were not more than sufficient to furnish the numerous claimants on their bounty with the means of supporting life: but still the charitable feeling for the sick and diseased had its weight with both the gentlemen of the committee, and those ladies who so urgently pressed upon their minds the necessity of such an establishment. It is not here requisite to enter into the whole proceedings, on this occasion a brief outline is all our limits will admit. Upon the representation of these Ladies, Dr. Blackwood a young gentleman who had retired from the army where he had acted as a Surgeon, agreed in conjunction of some of the other medical gentlemen of the city to give their professional assistance provided a place was found where the most necessitous cases of sick poor could be relieved. By the exertions of the late Isaac Winslow Clark, Esqr. then Deputy Commissary General, (and who was one of the most active and zealous members of the Committee) a quantity of condemned Barrack-bedding was obtained from the Governor in Chief the Duke of Richmond. Thus supplied with the too great requisites for their object, the Committee hired a small building in the St. Joseph Suburb, consisting of four apartments, which they dedicated to the reception of the most pitiable cases of distress, which came under their notice, and gave it the name of *The House of Recovery*. The smallness of the building and the limited state of their means, would admit of their extending relief to but few: small however as it was, and contracted as the system of its utility must necessarily have been under such circumstances, this establishment was the first step, and from it arose that valuable institution, The Montreal General Hospital, as will be seen from the sequel.

This circumstance took place in the winter of 1818-19, and had a most powerful effect in promoting the general wish, that the great desideratum (a place for the reception of indigent sick) should be supplied. From the expenses of this miniature establishment, the managers of it were enabled to estimate the sum requisite for an institution of such an extent as the population of the city required. And although they found at that period no source from which they could expect a fund adequate to this; from the charitable exertions which had been made the previous fall by the citizens, the committee justly inferred that by an appeal to the feelings of the benevolent, through the medium of charity sermons, by subscription lists sent round the city for the same purpose, and other charitable donations they might receive from casual occurrences, they would be enabled to establish and support an hospital upon a more extensive scale than the one at present. The Protestant Clergymen of the City, some of the most eminent medical practitioners, connected with a few of the citizens who had already acted as the committee in the establishment of the soup kitchen and house of recovery, finding their way thus clear for the attainment of their object on a more enlarged scale, hired a house for the purpose in that part of the city called Craig Street. This was soon fitted up with the necessary articles of furniture; and an additional quantity of Barrack-bedding was procured by an application to His Excellency the Governor in Chief. This building consisted of three wards capable of containing about twenty-four patients; and it was so arranged, that a nearer approach to a classification of them could be made, than in the former very confined building. A meeting of the citizens was called by public advertisement; a committee for managing the institution was appointed; a house-keeper and other attendants engaged. At the same time, a certain number of directors or visiting members were chosen, two of whom took the duty of visiting the hospital weekly in rotation. The medical department was placed under the direction of four professional gentlemen who attended monthly in rotation; one of them at the same time acted as a house surgeon, and attended daily in case of accidents.

This house was prepared for the reception of patients; and on the first of May, 1819, such as were in the house of recovery together with the little property belonging to that establishment were removed into it.

Soon after, a meeting of those who had subscribed for its support was called by public advertisement; when it was determined for the better managing the Institution that a code of rules and regulations should be drawn up. This duty was referred to a Committee chosen at the time who drew up the following rules which were afterwards submitted to a second general meeting and approved of.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

1st: The management of the Institution shall be invested in a Board of 36 Directors, or more if necessary, of whom one shall be a President, 7 Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer and one Secretary.

2d. That at all Meetings of the Board of Directors, 5 shall be a quorum, of whom one must be either the President or a Vice President.

3d. The Board of Directors shall be elected annually at a General Meeting of Subscribers when two thirds of the Directors for the preceding year shall remain in office, and the remaining third shall be elected from among the subscribers.

4th. A General Meeting of Subscribers shall be held annually on the first Monday in May, to hear the report of the proceedings of the year and to elect a Board of Directors according to Rule 3d.

5th. The Board of Directors shall meet quarterly, beginning with the first Monday in May, to receive the report of the proceedings of the Institution.

6th. Special Meetings of the Directors may be called by notification from the Secretary, at the requisition of any three Directors, or any two Medical Officers of the Institution.

7th. Two Members of the Board of Directors shall be appointed to act as weekly visitors to the Institution in rotation, to receive a weekly report of the number of Patients, admitted, discharged and remaining in Hospital, to receive and approve the requisitions of the Resident Physician, and to inspect the Household œconomy of the Institution.

8th. Five Medical Officers shall be appointed to the Institution by the Board of Directors of whom one shall be a Resident Physician.

9th. The charge of the Medical Department is to be entrusted to the resident Physician, who is to make up all prescriptions and give all directions in the Department with the advice and assistance of the medical gentlemen on duty for the time.—It shall be in the power of the Resident Physician to call in the assistance of the other Medical Gentlemen of the Institution when requisite.

10th. Patients shall be admitted to the Institution by a ticket from the Clergyman to whose Parish or Congregation they may belong, or from any member of the Board of Directors or from a Subscriber.—Provided always that such Patients be approved of by the Physician in attendance.

11th. None but paupers shall be admitted as Patients gratis, and all others shall pay not less than 5s. per week, as Hospital charges.

12th. The interior œconomy and arrangements of the Institution, such as the engagement of Servants, &c. &c. shall be left to the discretion of the Resident Physician.

13th. Out-door Patients shall attend at the Hospital at stated Hours to be fixed by the Medical Gentlemen of the Institution, to receive medicine and advice.

14th. It shall always be in the power of the Board of Directors, either at quarterly or Special Meetings, to alter, amend, or add to those regulations.

The regularity and good order in which this institution was kept and the great interest excited in its behalf from the numbers connected with its management, as provided for in the foregoing rules, soon made it an object of public consideration. The quarterly reports, evinced the benefits which resulted from it; and, had the effect of inducing many, who had not previously done so, to come forward as

subscribers, while the confidence excited in its judicious management, operated as a stimulus to many to make greater exertions for its support.

But although this was another step towards the attainment of this important object, and a near approximation to it, still it was not on such a scale as our population required; and by the favourers of the plan was rather looked upon as an experiment to ascertain how far the expenses of such an establishment could be defrayed by subscriptions from the citizens and other funds raised within the town, than any thing else. Such however was the general impulse in favour of the plan, and such the desire to have an Hospital established upon a proper footing, that the undertaking was not allowed to linger long in this state of experiment. At this time there was a piece of ground situated in a convenient place, in the St. Lawrence suburb; and which then belonged to a person of the name of Marshall who occupied it as a nursery. With a liberality highly deserving to be recorded to their credit, the Honble. John Richardson, the Honble. William McGilivray and Samuel Gerrard, Esq. purchased upon their joint credit this lot of ground and by a notorial deed made, declared it to be in trust for the purpose of erecting an Hospital upon it. This occurred in the month of August 1820, and gave a new stimulus to the exertions already made for the attainment of this desirable object.

The next step was to devise the means of erecting a suitable building for such an establishment, and previous to this being tried it was very properly deemed expedient to procure plans and estimates of a building so designed that it would suit for an Hospital adapted to the exigencies of the present population, and at the same time so contrived that additions might hereafter be made, as an enlargement became necessary, without violating the proportion or altering the design of that which was now intended to be erected. At the next meeting a plan and estimate embracing the foregoing intentions was submitted by Mr. T. Phillips and approved of—and such was the zeal of those present at the time that above 800*l.* was subscribed by individuals present, *instantly* to assist in erecting the building.

The plan thus approved of comprised a centre building, 76 feet in length by 40 wide—capable of containing 72 patients—and in cases of emergency 80, with the other necessary apartments for attendants &c. It was also so laid down that at a future period when the augmentation of the population should call for it, two wings could be added, projecting to such an extent in front and rear of the centre that each of them could be fitted up to contain as many patients as the centre building. The estimate for the erection of the centre building, exclusive of an apparatus for warming it by heated air upon a similar plan to that of the Derby Hospital, and besides the sum required for the Cupola, double windows, furniture and out buildings, &c, was about 2,200*l.* It was therefore considered necessary, to limit the object at present to the erecting of this part, as being sufficient in extent for the demands of the present population and within what the funds they could readily raise would be adequate to complete.

A committee was appointed to carry round subscription lists to raise this sum; and such was the general feeling in favour of the In-

stitution, that by the exertions of this committee, at the end of the month of Jan. 1821, a sufficient part of the amount was raised to justify the directors in making contracts for the building. The Honble. John Richardson, the Rev. John Bethune, Dr. William Robertson, John Molson, Sen. David Ross, John Try and Alexander Skakel, Esquires, were elected as a committee for this duty; and Mr. Thomas Phillips was appointed to superintend the building as architect; for which duty 50% were allowed him—which he relinquished as his subscription to the institution.

Contracts were entered into with Masons and Carpenters for the building; materials were prepared for commencing the work as early in the spring as the climate would allow, and on the 6th of June. the foundation stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, of which event the following account was published in the news-papers of the day.

MASONIC CEREMONY,

On laying the Chief Corner Stone of the Montreal General Hospital.

By the Right Worshipful Sir John Johnson, Knight and Baronet, Acting Provincial Grand Master, assisted by F. X. Perrault, Esq. Deputy Provincial Grand Master, W. E. Thompson, Esq. Provincial Grand Senior Warden, John Molson, Esquire, acting Provincial Grand Junior Warden, Francis Coulson, Esq. Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Simon McGillivray, Esq. Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, and several other Brethren distinguished in Masonry, the whole amounting to about 200.

The Craft assembled at the City Tavern at eleven o'clock. After the completion of the preparations usual on such occasions, and the arrival of the Building Committee and Directors of the Institution, together with the Officers, band, and a guard of the 60th Regiment, the procession set out, moved up St. Paul Street, and passed through McGill, Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets, to the sound of a Masonic march, towards the Scotch Presbyterian Church in the following order:

A Military Guard;
 Grand Pursuivant,
 Military Band.
 Committee for the Building,
 Tyler of the Junior Lodge, No. 20:
 Entered Apprentices, two and two,
 Fellow Crafts, the same,
 Master Masons, same,
 Steward, Standard, Steward,
 Secretary and Treasurer,
 Senior and Junior Wardens,
 Past Masters,
 Junior Deacon, Master, Senior Deacon,
 Two Stewards,
 Lodge No. 12, in the same order,
 Lodge No. 8, in the same order,
 Three Past Masters, bearing corn, wine and oil,
 Architect with Plan,

| | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|--------------|
| | Grand Deacons. | | | |
| | Grand Secretary, with the Book of Constitutions, on a velvet cushion, | | | |
| | Grand Treasurer, with his Staff; | | | |
| | Grand Chaplain; | | | |
| | Past Deputy Grand Master, | | | |
| | Past Grand Warden of England. | | | |
| | Junior Grand Warden, with a Plumb. | | | |
| | Steward with a wand, Standard of the Grand Lodge, | | | |
| | Steward with a wand. | | | |
| | Senior Grand Warden with a level. | | | |
| GUARDS. | { | Steward with a wand. { Bible, with the Square and | { | Steward |
| | | Compass on a Cushion. } | | with a wand. |
| | | Deputy Grand Master, with the Square. | | |
| | { | Steward with a wand. { Standard of the Grand Master, | { | Steward |
| | | with his Coat of Arms. } | | with a wand. |
| | | Grand Sword Bearer. | | |
| | | The Right Worshipful Grand Master. | | |
| | | Two Stewards with Rods. | | |
| | | Grand Tyler with drawn Sword. | | |
| | | Officers of the Garrison. | | |
| | | Managers of the Institution. | | |
| | | Military Guard. | | |

The van, having arrived at the door of the Church, halted; the brethren opened to the right and left, facing inward; The Grand Master walked up the centre, preceded by his sword-bearer, and followed by the brethren in succession from the rear, so as to invert the order of the procession, and entered the place of worship, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. James Somerville, Grand Chaplain, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the Institution. After which, it left the Church in its original order, passed through part of St. Jacques Street, up the Main Street of the St. Lawrence Suburb, and thence along Dorchester Street, as far as the lot of Ground on which the future Hospital was to be erected, into which they were admitted through a floral Arch constructed by the Montreal Horticultural Society, of which the following description has been given to us:—

“It was of the ancient Gothic order. Two principal columns of hat-tresses were crowned with turrets, from within which arose sharply pointed spires whose summits were encircled by a rich profusion of the choicest flowers now in bloom, whence issued tufts of evergreens between 3 and 4 feet high. Adjoining the columns, were architraves, the diameter and height of which were about two thirds those of the former, on which rested the Arch, of a semi-reversa form, which, instead of coming to a point at top, after approaching its own diameter, hollowed out and formed a cove for a tower, whence shot up a spire similar to the others, but, from its position, appearing considerably higher. Upon this spire was fixed a Cross, about five feet high, tastefully composed of evergreens and of a few modest flowers; and the face of the Arch bore the appropriate inscription “Benevolence,” the letters of which were formed of quilled daisies, which had an excellent effect. From the pinnacle descended a wreath of rich and various flowers, looped up upon the architraves, forming two festoons and

And the ends reaching from the loops nearly to the ground. The entire-frame work was first covered with different kinds of evergreens, on which were arranged flowers of almost every hue; so that the whole displayed a degree of taste and ingenuity extremely creditable to its constructor, Mr. H. Corse, Vice President of the Horticultural Society."

When the van reached the Arch, the procession again halted, and entered as at the Church; the Grand Lodge and Building Committee taking their station on a platform erected over the scite; the officers of the garrison and friends of the Institution standing near the spot where the stone was to be laid; surrounded by the brethren two deep, facing inwards; behind whom was an elevated stage for ladies and another for the band of music. Every thing being now ready, the upper part of the Chief Corner Stone was raised, to the sound of a solemn air; the Grand Chaplain repeated a prayer; and the Grand Treasurer deposited, in a cavity made in the lower part of the stone a crystal tube hermetically sealed, containing two written pieces of parchment and several coins; as follows:—

1st. PARCHMENT.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The centre part of this building, situate upon Dorchester street, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs of the city of Montreal, was erected in the year of our Lord Christ 1821, and in the 2d year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 4th, (under the administration in this Province of his Excellency the Right Honorable George Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief of the British North American Provinces) by voluntary contributions, for the benevolent purpose of establishing a Hospital, to be called the *Montreal General Hospital* for the reception and cure of diseased poor, and others who may not have the means or conveniency of being duly cured for when sick, at their own places of residence.

The only institution of this kind, hitherto, has been the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, which although highly useful, yet the accomodations therein for the sick being very limited, and their rules excluding certain diseases, it is found to be now inadequate to the growing population of this City and Suburbs, which is now estimated at about twenty thousand souls.

An effort therefore to establish an Hospital upon a more extended and general plan as to residents, and embracing also the reception and cure of diseased poor emigrants from the mother country, on passing through Montreal, became indispensable, and happily has succeeded beyond expectation.

The present building is so constructed, as to be capable hereafter of a three-fold extension when needful, by adding thereto a wing at each end of equal capacity with the centre.

The contributors up to the 5th day of June 1821, when the corner stone of the center building was laid with masonic ceremony; and the amount of their respective subscriptions to this praise worthy undertaking, are as follow, viz:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|
| Auldjo George,.....£50 | 0 | French Thomas,.....5 | 0 |
| Allen Andrew,.....5 | 0 | Ferguson Archibald,5 | 0 |
| Armour Robert,.....5 | 0 | Forster & Try,5 | 0 |
| Annesly William,.....5 | 0 | Forbes William,5 | 0 |
| | | Froste and Porter,25 | 0 |
| Busby Thomas,.....10 | 0 | | |
| Bagg Abner,.....10 | 0 | Grant J. C.5 | 0 |
| Blackwood Thomas,.....5 | 0 | Gerrard Samuel,50 | 0 |
| Brooke Charles,.....12 | 10 | Gillespie Robert,50 | 0 |
| Brown John,.....5 | 0 | Garden George,50 | 0 |
| Babuty E. S.....5 | 0 | Gibb Beniah,50 | 0 |
| Bancroft F. Charles,.....10 | 0 | Gates Horatio,10 | 0 |
| Brown James,.....5 | 0 | Grant C. W.25 | 0 |
| Bagg Stanley,.....5 | 0 | Gonnerman Frk.10 | 0 |
| Banbury Abraham,.....5 | 0 | Gale Samuel,12 | 10 |
| Beek J. G.....7 | 10 | Gray William,5 | 0 |
| Bland John,.....10 | 0 | Gundlack Chr.5 | 0 |
| Bethune John,.....12 | 10 | Griffin Henry,5 | 0 |
| Binley William,.....5 | 0 | | |
| Bent William,.....5 | 0 | Hutchinson William,25 | 0 |
| Barrett J. T.....5 | 0 | Hall N.5 | 0 |
| Beckett Joseph,.....10 | 0 | Hart B.5 | 0 |
| | | Hardie Alexander,5 | 0 |
| Clarke & Appleton,.....5 | 0 | Harwood Robert,5 | 0 |
| Clark I. W.....25 | 0 | Harwood John,5 | 0 |
| Chapman Joseph,.....25 | 0 | Handyside, Brothers & Co. 5 | 5 |
| Clarke John,.....5 | 0 | Henry James,5 | 0 |
| Campbell James E.....5 | 0 | Henry & Bethune,7 | 10 |
| Carsuell James,.....5 | 0 | Hurd Rd.5 | 0 |
| Clamp Benjamin,.....5 | 0 | Hughes Jas.5 | 0 |
| Caldwell Doctor,.....10 | 0 | Hogg J. P.5 | 0 |
| Corse Henry,.....10 | 0 | Hooftetter Charles,5 | 0 |
| | | Hall Benjamin,5 | 0 |
| David David,.....12 | 10 | | |
| Dowie Kenneth,.....6 | 5 | Jones John,10 | 0 |
| DeWitt Jacob,.....10 | 0 | Jones Isaac,5 | 0 |
| DeWitt Jabez D.....10 | 0 | Jones Nath.5 | 0 |
| Dwight James A.....5 | 0 | | |
| Davies George,.....5 | 0 | Kurczyon N.5 | 0 |
| Dease Peter B.....5 | 0 | Kays Wm.10 | 0 |
| Drummond Robert,.....5 | 0 | | |
| Dunn James,.....10 | 0 | Logan James,6 | 5 |
| | | Leodel Henry,5 | 0 |
| Ermatinger Frederick W.....50 | 0 | Levy Boruck B.5 | 0 |
| Esson Revd. H.....10 | 0 | Lunn W.7 | 10 |
| | | Lloyd Hoyes,5 | 0 |
| Fellows John,.....5 | 0 | Leslie James,25 | 0 |
| Forsyth John,.....50 | 0 | | |
| Fisher Daniel,.....25 | 0 | McGillivray W.50 | 0 |
| Finlay John,.....5 | 0 | Molson John,25 | 0 |
| Fleming John.....12 | 10 | Molson Junr. John,25 | 0 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Molson Thomas, . . . | £25 0 | Scott Michael, . . . | 5 0 |
| Molson William, . . . | 25 0 | Sewell Stephen, . . . | 5 0 |
| Moffatt George, . . . | 25 0 | Shaw Angus, . . . | 25 0 |
| Mackenzie Henry, . . . | 25 0 | Shaw Andrew, . . . | 10 0 |
| Millar & Parlane, . . . | 25 0 | Spragg & Hutchinson, . . . | 10 0 |
| McLeod A. N. . . . | 25 0 | Spragg William, . . . | 5 0 |
| Metzler Francis, . . . | 7 10 | Strothers J. D. . . . | 5 0 |
| McCord Thomas, . . . | 25 0 | Shuter and Wilkins, . . . | 10 0 |
| McGinnis Richard, . . . | 12 10 | Sawtell Luther, . . . | 5 0 |
| McGill Peter, . . . | 6 5 | Somerville James, . . . | 6 0 |
| Mower Nahum, . . . | 5 0 | Shay Isaac, . . . | 10 0 |
| McIntosh Peter, . . . | 5 0 | Solomon & Co. L. & B. S. . . . | 5 0 |
| Mabhut Alexander, . . . | 5 0 | Solomon Henry, . . . | 5 0 |
| Malcolm Andrew, . . . | 5 0 | Summers John, . . . | 5 0 |
| McGinnis R. . . . | 5 0 | Seaver Heman, . . . | 5 0 |
| McKenzie John, . . . | 5 0 | | |
| McNider A. L. . . . | 10 0 | Torrance Thomas, . . . | 50 0 |
| | | Try John, . . . | 50 0 |
| Naters M. . . . | 100 0 | Thain Thomas, . . . | 50 0 |
| Nickless & McDonell, . . . | 5 0 | Thayer Zabdiel, . . . | 10 0 |
| | | Torrance John, . . . | 25 0 |
| Oaks Cornelius, . . . | 5 0 | Thain Alexander, . . . | 12 10 |
| Ogden C. R. . . . | 12 10 | Taylor & Gelston, . . . | 5 0 |
| | | Tiffry John, . . . | 5 0 |
| Phillips Thomas, . . . | 50 0 | | |
| Platt Ann, . . . | 5 0 | Wragg John, . . . | 10 0 |
| Pierce Jason C. . . . | 5 0 | Webster Arthur, . . . | 5 0 |
| Platt Eliza, . . . | 10 0 | Ware & Gibb, . . . | 5 0 |
| Pyke George, . . . | 5 0 | Woolrich James, . . . | 10 0 |
| Prime J. B. . . . | 10 0 | Willard Charles, . . . | 7 10 |
| | | Wurtele George, . . . | 5 0 |
| Richardson John, . . . | 50 0 | Waite Oliver, . . . | 5 0 |
| Ross David, . . . | 50 0 | White Andrew, . . . | 5 0 |
| Robertson David, . . . | 5 0 | Wagener C. . . . | 5 0 |
| Reid James, . . . | 25 0 | Warwick & Co. Guy, . . . | 5 0 |
| | | Woolrich & Symes, . . . | 5 0 |
| Stuart James, . . . | 12 10 | Willard J. R. . . . | 5 0 |
| Stemm William, . . . | 10 0 | Walker Kenneth, . . . | 5 0 |
| Skakel Alexander, . . . | 25 0 | | |

The first Directors consist of

George Auldjo, Robert Armour, Thomas Blackwood, William Blackwood, J. T. Barrett, I Winslow Clarke, Joseph Chapman, Henry Corse, Jacob Dewitt, David David, Fredk. Wm. Ermatinger, John Fisher, senior, Samuel Gerrard, George Garden, Benaiah Gibb, sen. Robert Gillespie, William Gray, Jas. Leslie, William Lunn, James Millar, John Molson, senr. the Honble. William McGillivray, Peter McGill, John Molson, junr. Adam L. McNider, Henry McKenzie, Wm. M. Porter, Thomas Philips, The Honble. John Richardson, David Ross, Alexander Skakel, Michael Scott; John Try, Thos. Torrance, Andrew White, and Kenneth Walker.

The Directors Ex Officio are the Revd. John Bethune Rector of the Parish of Montreal. The Revd. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Easton, Mr. Esson, Mr. Lusher.

The Committee for carrying on the building are the Honble. John Richardson, David Ross, John Molson, the Revd. Mr. Bethune, Alexander Skakel, John Try and Dr. Wm. Robertson.

The Treasurer for the institution is Samuel Gerrard.

The contractors for the Masonry are John Redpath and William Riley.

The contractors for the Carpenter's and Joiner's work are Edward Barnett and Gordon Forbes.

And the professional superintendant of the works, is Thomas Phillips, who contributes his services in that respect, in lieu of a pecuniary subscription—such services being considered and accepted as equivalent to Fifty pounds.

2d PARCHMENT.

At Montreal, in the Province of Lower-Canada, in the year of our Lord Christ 1821, and of Masonry 5821,—being the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England, and the Right Hon. George, Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of British North America.

This Chief Corner Stone of the Montreal Hospital, was laid in due form by the Right Worshipful Sir John Johnson, Baronet, Past Provincial Grand Master of Canada, deputed by and acting as substitute for the Right Worshipful and Honorable Claude Denechaud, Present Provincial Grand Master under authority of the Grand Lodge aforesaid, attended and assisted by the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the three Lodges held in this City, being No's. 8, 12, and 20 in the Registry of the said Province and in the presence of several visiting Brethren of distinction in Free Masonry.

COINS DEPOSITED UNDER THE STONE.

A half Crown of George 4th.

A Guinea, Sovereign, a Half Sovereign, a Third of a Guinea, Two Shillings, a Sixpence, a Farthing, of George 3d.

A Shilling of Ann,

An Irish Halfpenny of Willam and Mary.

A Halfpenny of James 2d,

The cavity was then covered with a plate of lead, and the cement being laid on the lower part of the stone, the upper was lowered on it, the band playing Rule Britannia: Being adjusted, it was, at the request of the Grand Master, tried by the plumb, square, and level, by the Deputy Grand Master, senior and junior Wardens: and, being found correct, received three knocks with the Mallet, from the Grand Master, who pronounced the following benediction. "May the Great

Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this Chief Corner Stone which we have now laid ; and, by his providence, enable us to finish this and every work which may be undertaken for the embellishment and advantage of this City." Three cheers succeeded : a Royal Salute was fired from Mr. Dillon's small park of artillery ; and the band played our great national air, God save the King.

Next the Cornucopia was handed to the Grand Master, who sprinkled the corn on the stone, and the Brethren marched round the scite of the building, to Masonic music. Wine, in a silver cup, was next presented to him, sprinkled as the corn, and the tour repeated. Lastly, oil, in a cup of the same metal, was sprinkled with the same formalities. The plan and elevation of the intended edifice was then delivered to the Grand Master, who, having attentively examined it, returned it to the Architect, desiring him to see the work completed according to that plan. Finally, he ascended the platform, to the sound of solemn music, and addressed the Brethren and Gentlemen as follows :—

Brethren and Gentlemen,

"I feel much pleasure in having the honour of laying the Chief corner Stone of a Building which promises to be of so much utility to Montreal and the adjacent country. I congratulate my fellow citizens on the rapid growth and very flourishing state of this city, which is evinced by the many useful and ornamental buildings, both public and private, which have lately been erected and now in operation. I also congratulate them on the many valuable institutions that have lately been established, of all these buildings and institutions the Montreal General Hospital here to be erected, will rank amongst the first, as being a neat and commodious building, which appears from the plan now exhibited, and which does much credit to the Architect, and also on account of the valuable purpose for which it is intended, namely, the relief of those suffering under the double calamity of poverty and disease.—Much praise is due to those who were the first promoters of this institution for their benevolence, liberality and activity in promoting so laudable an object.

My sincere wish is that they may be enabled to finish the work which is here begun, and that this institution may be the means of all that good which its nature and the plan on which it is commenced is so evidently calculated to produce."

The Honourable John Richardson, President of the Building Committee, then addressed the Grand Master as follows :

"In the name of the Building Committee, the Directors, and the Subscribers of and to this Institution, I return their and my warmest thanks to the Honourable Sir John Johnson, Knight and Baronet, and his worthy Masonic Brethren, who have so handsomely come forward on this occasion, and acted with such becoming solemnity and dignity, to give due effect to the ceremony which we have just witnessed.

"Such cannot but produce the happiest effects, in impressing upon the public mind, the utility and benevolence of the institution for which the building now commenced is intended.

"I hope and trust, this will tend to augment the list of Subscribers thereto, and that every person who can at all afford it, will contribute his mite; as further aid will yet be needful, for finishing that part of the general plan which is now intended to be completed, in order to apply to the present state of the population of this City, leaving to those who may follow us, to extend and perfect the remaining part of the plan, when necessary."

"A short history of the origin of this institution, with a list of the present subscribers and other particulars, which having been engrossed on parchment, is inclosed in a Glass Tube hermetically sealed, and including some national coins, of Gold, Silver and Copper, has been deposited in the Corner Stone of this Building, as a memorial to future ages of the facts, should access be had to the said Glass Tube by any future accident."

This speech was followed with three cheers.

A purse, containing money for the workmen, was then handed by Samuel Gerrard, Esqr. Treasurer to the Institution, to Henry McKenzie, Esqr. Grand Treasurer, and by him, at the request of the Grand Master, placed on the stone.

The ceremony being ended, the Officers of the garrison and Gentlemen of the Committee left the procession, and the Masonic Brethren returned in the same order to the City Tavern, which they re-entered by the same evolution as they did the church. The usual formality of closing terminated the business of the day.

During the whole of this procession and ceremony, there prevailed the greatest order and decorum, both amongst those engaged in them and the spectators. The fineness of the weather, with a gentle breeze, gave a fine effect to the flags, jewels, and other Masonic insignia; and the benevolent nature of the object in view inspired a feeling of interest that was expressively depicted in the countenances of the vast multitude which thronged the streets and windows.

The ships in harbour were all decorated with flags: so that everything wore the appearance of some great public rejoicing.

During the erection of this building the former hospital was still in operation. We find from the month of May 1820, the time at which it was opened till May 1821. There had been expended in maintaining it £378 10s. 7d. and independent of what been raised by contributions to erect the new building; there had been collected and paid to the Treasurer Samuel Gerrard, Esqr. a gentleman to whose liberality the City of Montreal is much indebted for the completion of this valuable establishment, the sum of 145l. 9s. 4d. and on the 1st of May 1822, at which time the present building was opened for the reception of patients; and when the whole of the former establishment was removed into it, there was a debt due the Treasurer for the former hospital amounting to 203l. 15s. 3d. The following extracts from the Secretary's report read the 1st May 1823, one year after this establishment had been commenced will exhibit the expense of the building; and give an idea of the amount of benefit which was reaped from it during that period.

"During the progress of the work, it was deemed highly expedient to follow the method adopted in the Derbyshire Hospital in England;

to warm the building by air heated by a furnace placed in the basement story. Even though no saving should arise from this method, the convenience of supplying the fuel, the cleanliness, the small risk of fire being communicated to the building, were considered a sufficient reason for its adoption, and they will be, it is hoped, an adequate compensation for the money expended in its construction. A cupola was also added to serve as an ornament to the building and to give light to an operation room. The latter of these objects, from the distribution of the interior, could not be effected. It was found indispensibly necessary to erect some out buildings. Instead of the wooden fence which formerly surrounded the ground, it was thought proper to enclose it on two sides with a stone wall, and on the front with an iron railing erected on a foundation of stone."

"To give a detailed account of the money expended in completing those works, would extend this report far beyond its due length: an abstract only shall therefore be given. It is as follows,

Dr. the Montreal General Hospital

To SAMUEL GERRARD,

1823,

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------|---|---|
| May 1st, To amount of accounts paid as per de- tailed account, | } | £4,556 | 8 | 0 |
| To cost of the land purchased from Marshall, | | 1,300 | 0 | 0 |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| Cost of the Hospital, | | 5,856 | 8 | 0 |

1823,

Cr.

| | | | |
|--|--------|----|---|
| May 1st, By Subscriptions received to this date, | £2,167 | 10 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| Due the Treasurer, | 3,688 | 18 | 0 |

"This sum has been advanced, in equal shares, by the Honourable John Richardson, the Honourable William McGillivray, and Samuel Gerrard, Esq."

"Though the Hospital has cost much more than the estimate mentioned above, it is to be remembered, that many additions have been made to the original plan, which were not at first contemplated; and that that estimate was merely for the building itself, exclusive of any appendages. Those capable of judging, who have seen it, consider it to have been erected at a very cheap rate."

"To estimate the good that will arise from this Institution, it is only necessary to notice that which has already been done by it, even when cramped in its utility by want of funds. This will appear from the following statement.

The number of patients admitted from May 1st, 1822, to May 1st, 1823, with those brought from the temporary Hospital, is 421

The number of patients that have received advice and medicines as out-patients for the same period, is 397

The total number of patients who have received benefit from the Hospital during the last twelve months, is 818

This great number of indigent human beings, have, in their sick-

ness, been carefully attended, and every thing, in the power of human means, done for their recovery. The consciousness of having contributed to alleviate the sufferings of so many fellow creatures; is alone no small return for the sum annually bestowed by each individual, for the support of the Hospital. But this is not all. Several of those, according to the Physician's report in August last, were labouring under typhus fever. By means of the Hospital, this disorder was prevented from spreading among the inhabitants. The alarm, that was excited, about 24 years ago, by the arrival of a regiment infected with this disease, must still be in the recollection of many. In supporting the Hospital, therefore, we not only relieve the distresses of suffering humanity; but we use the best means to prevent those distresses from reaching ourselves."

The expenditure of the Hospital, taken from the Treasurer's account from May 1st, 1822, to May 1st, 1823, amounts to

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | £1036 1 6 |
|--|-----------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| From this sum is to be deducted on account of debts contracted during the time of the temporary hospital, | 203 15 3 |
|---|----------|

| | |
|--|----------------|
| <i>Expenditure for the last twelve months,</i> | <u>832 6 3</u> |
|--|----------------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Drawn from the Treasurer as above, | £1036 1 6 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Received from Pay-patients, | £31 4 6 |
| Annual Subscriptions, | 413 0 7 |
| Two old Boilers, &c. | 6 0 0 |
| Sundry public collections, | 127 0 0 |
| Sundry Donations, | 47 17 3 |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Funds received by the Treasurer from May 1st, 1822, to May 1st, 1823, | <u>£625 12 8</u> |
|---|------------------|

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Due the Treasurer on account of the current expenses of the Hospital, | £410 8 10 |
| To this add the debt contracted on account of the building, | 3688 18 0 |
| Total debt of the Hospital, | <u>4099 6 10</u> |

In the Session of 1823, the Provincial Legislature on the recommendation of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie then Governor in Chief, granted the sum of 850*l.* currency to defray the annual expenses of the Montreal General Hospital, and the same season a further mark of favour and patronage was extended to it; by granting it a Charter of Incorporation under the following Letters Patent.

THE CHARTER.

DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To all whom these Presents shall come, GREETING :

WHEREAS our loving subjects, John Richardson, William McGillivray, and Samuel Gerrard, Esquires, of our City of Montreal by their humble Petition presented to our Right Trusty, and Right Well Beloved, George, Earl of Dalhousie Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province of Lower-Canada, and read in Council for the said Province, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, did, among other things in substance set forth that there had been a subscription set on foot by them for the purpose of erecting a General Hospital in our said City of Montreal; and that sundry public spirited persons, influenced by principles of benevolence, have liberally subscribed towards the same; that, from the manifest utility of such a Hospital, further contributions and donations may be expected, if there be an assurance of permanency to the Institution, and means provided for the management of its concerns; that very considerable progress has been made towards the object in contemplation, by the purchase of a spacious lot of ground in a central situation, in the Saint Lawrence Suburbs of the said City, whereon is erecting a large building, for the body or centre part of the said Hospital, and susceptible of extension hereafter by wings upon a regular plan, which building is now in a state of advancement towards completion, that promises eventual success if a Charter of Incorporation be obtained; and therefore the Petitioners humbly prayed for our Letters Patent forming a Corporation for the purposes aforesaid: NOW WE taking into our Royal consideration, the beneficial tendency of such an Institution, within our said City, calculated for relieving the distresses of the indigent, and preserving the lives of many useful members of the community, are graciously pleased to grant the said humble request of our said loving subjects: KNOW YE, therefore, that We, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed, given, granted, ordained, constituted, and appointed, and, by these presents, for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, do will, give, grant, ordain, constitute, and appoint, that Thomas Naters, John Molson, John Richardson, William McGillivray, Samuel Gerrard, John Forsyth, Frederick William Ermatinger, David Ross, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Torrance, John Try, George Garden, George Auldjo, Thomas Thain, Robert Gillespie, Benaiah Gibb, John Molson the younger, Thomas Molson, William Molson, Isaac Winslow Clarke, William Hutchinson, Daniel Fisher, Henry McKenzie, Charles William Grant, James Millar, Archibald Norman McLeod, Alexander Skakel, John Torrance, Joseph Chapman, Thomas McCord, Angus Shaw, James Leslie, George Moffatt, James Reid, Robert Froste, William M. Porter, Charles

Brooke, Reverend John Bethune, David David, John Fleming, Samuel Gale, Richard McGinnis, James Stuart, Alexander Thain, Charles R. Ogden, Thomas Busby, Abner Bagg, Charles F. Bancroft, John Bland, Joseph Becket, William Caldwell, Henry Corse, Jacob De Witt, Jabez De Witt; Reverend Henry Esson, Horatio Gates, Frederick Gonnerman, John Jones, William Kayes, Adam L. McNider, James B. Prime, Andrew Shaw, Isaac Shay, John Wragg, James Woolrich, Zabdiel Thayer, William Stemm, James Dunn, John G. Beek, Alexander Henry, Francis Metzler, William Lunn, Charles Willard, Peter McGill, Kenneth Dowie, James Logan, Revd. James Somerville, David Handyside, Joseph Shuter, Henry Loedel, Levy B. Boruck, Hoyes Lloyd, Nahum Mower, Peter McIntosh, Alexander Mabbut, Andrew Malcolm, Robert McGinnis, John Mckenzie, Joseph Nickless, Cornelius Oakes, Jason C. Pearce, Geo. Pyke, Donald Robertson, Michael Scott, Stephen Sewell, John Spragg, William Spragg, F. D. Strothers, Luther Sautell, Henry Solomon, John Simmons, Herman Seavers, Ralph Taylor, John Jeffrey, Arthur Webster, Albert Ware, George Wurtle, Oliver Waite, Andrew White, Charles Wagener, Guy Warwick, Edward Woolrich, Benjamin S. Solomon, T. R. Willard, Kenneth Walker, Andrew Allan, Robert Armour, William Annesley, Thomas Blackwood, John Brown, James Brown, Stanley Bagg, Abraham Bunbury, William Binley, William Bent, J. T. Barret, James Clark, John Clarke, James E. Campbell, James Carsuel, Benjamin Clamp, James A. Dwight, George Davies, Peter W. Dease, Robert Drummond, John Fellows, John Finlay, Thomas French, Archibald Ferguson, James Forster, William Forbes, James C. Grant, William Gray, Christian C. Gundlach, Henry Griffin, Nahum Hall, Benjamin Hart, Alexander Hardie, Robert Harwood, John Harwood, James Henry, Rukard Hurd, James Hughes, John P. Hogg, Charles Hoofstetter, Benjamin Hall, Isaac Jones, Nathaniel Jones, Nicholas Kuryzn, and all such other persons who have contributed, or shall hereafter contribute to the Institution, by a donation respectively of five pounds current money of the Province of Lower-Canada, or upwards of five pounds, and who shall regularly continue to pay annually towards its support not less than one pound of such money, shall be, and become members of the Society and Corporation hereby erected, and for ever hereafter shall, by virtue of these presents, be one Body politic, and Corporated in deed, fact, and name forever; and We will, give, grant, and ordain, that they and their successors, "the Society of the Montreal General Hospital," by the same name shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall and may by the same name, be persons capable in the Law to sue, and be sued, implead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered unto, defend, and be defended in all courts, and elsewhere, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, as fully and amply, as any other of Our Liege Subjects of Our Province of Lower-Canada, may, or can do by any lawful ways and means whatsoever; and that they, and their successors, by the same name, shall forever hereafter be persons capable, and able in the Law to purchase, take, hold, receive, and enjoy to them, and their successors, any messuages, tenements, and real estate whatsoever.

and all other hereditaments of whatsoever quality they be, in fee simple, for term of life or lives, or in any other manner howsoever; and also any goods, chattels, and personal estate whatsoever: provided always, that the clear yearly value of the said real estate doth not, at any time, exceed the sum of one thousand pounds lawful money of our Province of Lower-Canada, above all out-goings, and reprise; and that they and their successors, by the same name, shall have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise, and dispose of the said real estate, and hereditaments whatsoever for life, or lives, or years, or forever; and also all goods, chattels, and personal estate whatsoever, at their will and pleasure, as they shall judge to be most beneficial and advantageous for the good and charitable ends and purposes above mentioned; and it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors, forever hereafter, to have a Common Seal to serve for the causes and business of them, and their successors; and the same seal to change, alter, break, and make new, from time to time, at their will and pleasure; and our Royal will and pleasure is, that, when our said Corporation hereby erected, shall, by the generous donations of the benevolent, or otherwise, have sufficient funds, they shall complete the present building, and offices, erecting in the said Saint Lawrence Suburbs for the said Hospital, and shall extend the same by wings or otherwise, so as to render the said General Hospital in all respects as perfect as may be, for the purposes of the Institution, which We will shall forever hereafter be called "The Montreal General Hospital;" and that it shall and may be lawful for our said Corporation, from time to time, and at all times hereafter to erect, for their use and convenience, any other house, houses, or buildings whatsoever; but not for other purposes, than those of the said Hospital; and for the better carrying into execution the purposes aforesaid, our Royal will and pleasure is, and We do hereby for Us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant to "The Society of the Montreal General Hospital," and their successors forever, that there shall be forever hereafter, belonging to our said Corporation, as many Governors for life of the said Hospital, as there shall be persons who have contributed, or shall contribute thereto, by donation respectively, twenty five pounds, or upwards, lawful money of our said Province, with an annual payment each of three pounds, or more, like money; and there shall be thirteen other Governors thereof, who shall be annually elected, in manner hereinafter prescribed, from among those persons who have contributed, or shall contribute to the Institution, under twenty-five pounds money above said, and not less than ten pounds, with an annual payment thereto of two pounds, or more, like money, which persons so contributing, and paying, are hereby declared qualified to be elected Governors; which Governors for life, and those so elected, shall appoint, out of their number, one President, and one Vice-President; and also, out of their number, or otherwise, one Treasurer, and one Secretary, and shall conduct and manage the affairs and business of the said Hospital and Corporation for the ensuing year, in manner as hereinafter is declared and appointed; and for the more immediately carrying into execution our Royal will and pleasure herein, We do hereby assign, constitute, and appoint the

aforesaid Thomas Naters, John Molson, John Richardson, William McGillivray, Samuel Gerard John Forsyth, Frederick William Erma-tinger, David Ross, Thomas Philips, Thomas Torrance, John Try, George Garden, George Auldjo, Thomas Thain, Robert Gillespie, Benaiah Gibb, Jno. Molson the younger, Thos. Molson, Wm. Molson Isaac W. Clark, Alexander Skakel, Daniel Fisher, Henry McKenzie, Charles W. Grant, Archibald N. McLeod, Jno. Torrance, Joseph Chapman, Thomas McCord, James Reid, Angus Shaw, James Leslie, and George Moffat, to be the present Governors of the said Hospital and Corporation, whereof the aforesaid John Richardson to be the President and the aforesaid John Molson to be the present Vice-President, the aforesaid Samuel Gerard to be the present Treasurer, and the aforesaid Alexander Skakel to be the present Secretary of our said Corporation, hereby created; which said President, Vice-President, Governors, Treasurer, Secretary, shall hold, possess, and enjoy their said respective offices, until the first Tuesday in May next ensuing, when the same shall cease, and determine, as to this appointment; but continue, as to those aforesaid, who are created Governors for life; and for keeping up the succession in the said offices, our Royal will and pleasure is, and we do, hereby, for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, establish, direct, and require of, and give, and grant, to the said Society of the Montreal General Hospital and their successors forever, that on the said first Tuesday in May now next ensuing, and yearly, and every year forever thereafter, on the the same day, (whereof public notice of the hour, and place of meeting, shall be given in one or more of the newspapers published in Montreal, at least seven days before,) they and their successors, the Members of the said Hospital and Corporation, contributing and paying as aforesaid, shall meet at the said Hospital, or at some other convenient place in our said City of Montreal to be fixed and ascertained by some of the by-laws or regulations of our said Corporation, and there by the Majority of such of them as shall so meet, reckoning their votes on the ratio of the contributions actually paid; but so as that no member of the Society or Corporation shall have more than ten votes, shall by ballot, or in such other manner and form as shall be directed by any of the By-Laws or regulations of our said Corporation, elect and choose thirteen of their Members, qualified as aforesaid, to be Governors, or whensoever the number of Governors for life, then resident at Montreal, shall be under thirteen then such an addition shall be made to the number, so to be elected Governors, as to make the whole number thereof (those so resident inclusive) twenty-six, which Members of the Society and Corporation, so qualified, and elected, shall be Governors of our said Hospital & Corporation for the ensuing year, and with the President & Vice President, by them appointed, shall immediately enter upon their respective offices, and duties, and hold exercise, and enjoy the same respectively, from the time of such elections, and appointments, for and during the space of one year, and until other fit persons shall be elected and appointed in their respective places, according to the Laws and Regulations aforesaid; and in case any of the said persons so elected and appointed to the respective offices above said, or who shall be hereafter elected and appointed thereto, shall die, or be removed from

from such offices respectively before the time of their respective appointed services shall be expired, or refuse or neglect to act in and execute the office for which he or they shall be so elected, and appointed then our Royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct, ordain, and require, that the other Governors of our said Corporation shall appoint a member or members thereof, duly qualified, in the place and stead of him or them so dying, removed, or refusing or neglecting to act within thirty days next after such contingency, who shall serve until the first Tuesday in May next following; and we do hereby will and direct that this method shall for ever after be used for filling up all vacancies in the said offices between the annual elections above directed; and our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for Us, our Heirs and Successors, direct, ordain, and require, that every President, Vice-President, Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary, of our said Corporation, to be elected and appointed by virtue of these presents, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take an oath, to be to them administered by the President, or Vice-President of our said Corporation for the time being, or of the preceding year, (who are hereby severally authorized to administer the same,) for the faithful and due execution of their respective offices, during their continuance in the same respectively; and further, our Royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, ordain, and appoint, and give, and grant, to the said Society of the Montreal General Hospital, that the President of the said Corporation for the time being, and in case of a vacancy in the said office, or in case of his sickness or absence, the Vice-President shall, and may, from time to time, as occasion may require summon, and call together, at such places, within our said City of Montreal, as by any By-Law shall be appointed for such meetings, and on such day and hours as the President or Vice-President shall respectively think proper, the Governors of the said Corporation and Hospital, for the time being giving them at the least one day's notice thereof; and we do hereby require them to meet accordingly; and give, grant, ordain, that any seven, or more of the Governors of our said Corporation being so convened together, of whom the President, or in case of a vacancy in the said office, or the sickness, or absence of of the President, the Vice President for the time being shall always be one, shall, forever hereafter, be a legal meeting of the said Corporation, and they and the major part of them so met shall have full power and authority to adjourn from day to day, and for any other time, as the business of our said corporation may require; and to do, execute, transact, manage and perform in the name of our said Corporation, all and every act and thing whatsoever, which our said Corporation are, or shall, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, be authorized to do, transact, manage, and perform, in as full and ample manner, as if all and every the Governors and Members of the said Corporation were present and consenting thereto; saving, and excepting, always the electing of Governors, unless upon vacancies, as aforesaid, happening in the intermediate period between general elections: and also saving, and excepting the giving, and granting, sell,

ing, or otherwise aliening, any of the estate, real or personal, of our said Corporation, and the leasing demising, or disposing of any of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, real or mixed estate, of our said Corporation, for any longer time than one year; our Royal will and pleasure being, that no part thereof so sold, leased, or in any wise aliened for any longer term or time, but by and with the concurrence and approbation of the majority of the whole number of the Governors of our said Corporation, for the time being first obtained at any legal meeting of the same; and further, we do, hereby, for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, ordain, and appoint, and give, and grant, to the said "Society of the Montreal General Hospital," that any such legal meeting of any seven or more of the Governors of our said Corporation, of whom the the President, or Vice-President, for the time being, shall always be one, it shall, and may be lawful for them, in writing under the Common Seal of our said Corporation, to make establish, and ordain, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, such By-Laws, Regulations, and Statutes, for the better Government of the Officers, Members, and Servants of the said Corporation, and of the Patients, from time to time, admitted into the said Hospital; for fixing and ascertaining the place of meeting of our said Corporation, on the days and times of election above mentioned; and for regulating the mode and manner of making such elections, the management and disposition of the funds, and charities, and all other the business and affairs of our said Corporation, as they or the major part of them, so legally met, shall judge best for the general good of the said Corporation, and profitable for promoting the charitable and beneficial designs of the said Corporation; and the same, or any of them to alter, amend or appeal, from time to time, as they, or the major part of them, so met as aforesaid, shall judge most conducive to the benefit of the said charity; provided such Laws, Regulations, and Statutes be not repugnant hitherto, or to the Laws of this our Province of Lower Canada; and We do further will, and grant, that the said Governors for the time being, or any seven or more of them, legally met as aforesaid, of whom the President, or Vice-President for the time, shall always be one, shall have the full and sole power and authority for ever after, by the majority of their voices, from time to time, yearly, and every year to nominate such and so many Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, as they shall judge necessary to attend to the said Hospital, and the sick and diseased patients, from time to time, admitted therein; and to appoint and designate the respective powers, authorities, business, trusts, and attendances of the said Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries; and also to appoint a Steward, a Matron, a Nurse, or Nurses, and all other servants and attendants upon the said Hospital, with their respective powers, authorities, business, trusts, and attendancies, with the allowances that shall be found necessary from time to time, to be made and paid to any of the persons above said for their attendance and services respectively in the said Hospital; and to displace and discharge any Steward, Matron, Nurse, Servant, and Attendant, from the service thereof, and to nominate and appoint other, or others, in their places or stead; and We do further

grant and ordain, that when, and as often, as any President, Vice-President, Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, of the said Corporation, shall become unfit or incapable to execute their said offices respectively, or shall misdemean themselves in their said offices respectively, contrary to their duty, and to any of the By-Laws and regulation of our said Corporation, or refuse or neglect the execution thereof, and thereupon a charge or complaint in writing shall be exhibited against him, or them, by any member of our said corporation, at any legal meeting of the Governors thereof, as aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the President, or Vice-President, and Governors, or the major part of them then met, or at any other legal meeting of our said Corporation, from time to time, and upon examination and sufficient proof, to suspend or discharge such President, Vice-President, Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, from their offices respectively, although the yearly, or other time of their respective services shall not be expired, any thing in these presents before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; provided always, that none of the said Officers so complained against be suspended or discharged at any meeting, without the concurrence and approbation of the majority of the whole number of the Governors of the said Corporation; nor without having a copy of the complaint, or charge against him, at least six days before such examination, and an opportunity to be fully heard in his defence. And our will and pleasure further is, that the said Governors of the said Corporation and Hospital shall, from time to time, when thereunto required by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of our Province of Lower-Canada, give an account, in writing, of the several sums of money, by them received, and expended by virtue of these presents, or any authority hereby given; and of the management, application and disposition of the revenues, donations, and charities aforesaid, to such person or persons, as the said Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government, shall, from time to time, appoint to receive and audit the said accounts. And further, We do, by these presents, for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, give and grant unto the said "Society of the Montreal General Hospital," and their successors forever, that this our present Charter shall be deemed, adjudged, and construed, in all cases favorably, and for the benefit and advantage of our said Corporation, and for promoting the good of this charitable Institution; and this our present grant being entered of Record, as is herein after expressed, shall be, for ever hereafter, good, and effectual in the Law, according to our Royal intent and meaning herein before declared, and without any other licence, grant, or confirmation from Us, our Heirs, or Successors, hereinafter by the said Corporation to be had or obtained, notwithstanding any misrecitals, not naming or misnaming of any of the aforesaid Officers, Franchises, Privileges, Immunities, or other the Premises, or any of them; and although no writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other writs, inquisitions, or precepts, has been, upon this occasion, had, made, issued, or prosecuted, any stat-

ute, act, ordinance, or provision, or other matter and thing to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: provided further, and our will and pleasure is, that the said Society and Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital is hereby constituted, made, erected, and created with the express reservation and condition, that our Letters Patent relating thereto, may be hereafter altered and amended in such manner and form, and with such additions, diminutions, extensions, and explanations, as our Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Person administering the Government of our Province of Lower-Canada, by and with the advice, and consent of our Executive Council of our said Province, shall judge best for the general good of the said Corporation, and for the more effectually promoting the charitable and beneficial designs of the said Society, according to the true intent and meaning of the contributors thereto. In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be entered of record in our Secretary's Office, and for our said Province of Lower-Canada, in one of the books of Patents there remaining, Witness our Right Trusty, and Right Well Beloved Cousin, George, Earl of Dalhousie, our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Province of Lower-Canada, at our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council for our said Province of Lower-Canada, the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of our Reign the Fourth.

(Signed)

Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Act. Prov. Secty.

D.
G.

Hitherto this Hospital had been governed under the rules and regulations of the former, with only such alterations or amendments as might be considered necessary for its enlarged scale. Some farther alteration however was required in conformity with the tenure of the Charter. To make these alterations a meeting of the Directors (now called by the letters patent Governors) was held, and a committee formed for the purpose. These drew up from the previous rules, and in conformity with the provisions of the charter a code of laws which were submitted and approved of at a general meeting in April 1823, by which the Institution is governed, and under which it has attained a state of prosperity, perhaps unparalleled in any establishment of the kind, which had its origin from so small a beginning, and has only been in existence for so few years.

There is one circumstance connected with this institution which, deserves to be particularly noticed; although it is from motives of the most commendable nature, in such a state that to attempt to seek its origin or enquire from whence the benefit sprung would be perhaps committing a violation on feelings of the most pure and delicate description. It will be observed from the statement of the expences above given, that in the month of May 1823, there was a debt upon the establishment amounting £4099, 6s. 10d. at a subsequent meeting the directors had the high gratification to learn from

the Honorable John Richardson, that means had been found to discharge that debt, although not permitted to state the source from whence truly benevolent action had emanated, he had to congratulate the directors and the public of Montreal in having now a splendid building, appropriated for the relief of the distressed, erected, and an establishment in operation on such a scale as the population required; free from all incumbrance.

Independent of the strong public feeling in behalf of this establishment in Montreal; and the support it is expected it will receive through Legislative provision; It has become the object of individual charities. The late David David Esq. for many years a respectable merchant in this city, on his death bequeathed to the Montreal General Hospital a legacy of 100,000 currency, which has been judiciously laid out in purchasing a building adjacent to the Hospital grounds by which they are enlarged and an annual revenue will be derived from the rent of it. To render the establishment complete in all its branches an Apothacary has lately been engaged for it; whereby a considerable saving will occur to the institution in having its medicines compounded in the place.

Their medical department consists of Drs. Caldwell, Robertson, Holmes, Leodle and Stephenson the last of whom acts as House Surgeon.

These with a Matron, three Nurses, and the necessary Servants and attendants constitute the establishment. The benefits resulting from it have already been sensibly felt. By the last annual report published in May 1824, it will be seen that the advantages of the institution are progressively extending. Admitted from 1st May 1823, to 1st May 1824.

| | Protestants: | Roman Catholics. | Total. |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------|
| | 254, | 216, | 470 |
| Out patients who received advice & medicine, } | 254, | 110, | 364. |
| | 508, | 326, | 834. |
| Of these there were discharged, | | | |
| Cured, - - - | 378, | | |
| Relieved, - - | 30, | | |
| At their request, - | 16, | | |
| For Misconduct, - | 2, | | |
| Died, - - - | 43, | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 469. | | |

Remaining in Hospitals, 20.

The increase in the number of patients during the past year is 115.

Thus we find this Hospital commencing from a circumstance trivial indeed, when compared with the degree of magnitude it has attained. We find through every stage of its progress an ardent zeal for its promotion actuating all concerned in establishing it; and we find these effects crowned with a success equal to the most sanguine expectations they could form. The good and prudential management hitherto

manifested in conducting every department: and the salutary regulation made for it, give a promise that it will continue to future generations a striking proof of what can be accomplished by small means when guided by well directed efforts.

The expenses of this Institution are derived from three sources, 1st. Legislative grants as before mentioned. 2d. Charitable donations, public subscriptions, and the annual contribution of the Governors and other subscribers. 3d. From the sale of Tickets to the students of Medicine in the Town who are by the rules of the Institution allowed to attend to see the Hospital practice and witness the operations, on paying each the sum of two guineas per annum.

OF THE RESPECT OF THE LIVING FOR THE DEAD:

Mr. Editor.

In looking over a late number of your Magazine, my eye happened to light upon a subject entitled "the Grave Yard*" with the ideas and composition of which I was forcibly struck at the moment. The writer whoever he be wields a pen of no ordinary powers: he portrays a subject near to us all, with feelings neither too serious nor too light. While he directs his views to the charnel house of frail humanity; he has woven a wreath around the subject at once attractive to his readers and evincive of a mind in himself endowed with the finer feelings of our nature, and attune to harmonize with our dearest and most intense sympathies. His beautiful idea of decorating the graves of the departed with flowers emblematical of their nation or profession is finely displayed and shows a flight of fancy not perhaps entirely new, but of a nature to be pleasing in every light in which it can be viewed.— Perhaps the caviller may say, these designating marks are of too evanescent a nature to answer the purpose and too uniform to display a sufficient diversity. As they could only be conspicuous during the short season of their bloom; and would seem only to point out where the Scot, the English, or the Hybernian reposed, or to mark where lay the son of Esculapius; the Lawyer with his quibbles, or the Stern Judge who could no longer settle any cause or claim. Be this as it may, the practice of itself is aimable: for when the living bestows a tribute of regard on the dead, however simple, if sincere; it affords a relief to the heart overcharged with grief, in the survivor and by calling to his memory the estimable qualities of the departed prompts him to emulate his virtues.

A respected young friend of mine, now no more, left among other scraps he had collected in the course of his reading, several observations upon the respect which the living bestow upon the dead. These are contained in a common place book, formed upon the plan recommended by Lock. Among others the following struck me as deserv-

ing a place in your Miscellany, and for which they are very much at your service, should you think them equally meriting attention. They I believe have no claim to originality; for although there appears no reference to the authors from whence they are taken, the dissultory made in which they follow each other, and the detached form of their insertion lead to the belief that they are copies from other writers, and only serve to show that it was a subject which deeply engrossed his attention; while the judiciousness of the selection is no less evincive of his good taste.

Speaking of Epitaphs an eminent writer observes "that the principal intention of Epitaphs is to perpetuate examples of virtue; that the tomb of a good man may supply the want of his presence, and veneration for his memory, produce the same effect as the observation of his life; that they ought always to be written with regard to truth; and that the best subject for them is private virtue—virtue exerted in such circumstances as may admit of many imitators."

The custom of paying a venerative respect, for the dead not only claims attention from the antiquity of the practice, but also from its being observed among all nations both antient and modern, civilized and barbarous. Plato marks his opinion of this custom by observing, "that those who take care of the monuments of their ancestors, and pay funeral duties to their friends, are just to the dead." Almost all nations of which we read follow the same observations, particularly the Chinese, the Egyptians and nearer home the Welsh pursue the practice of decorating the graves of their friends and relatives with flowers. The same custom prevails in many parts of Ireland where upon a certain day the poorer classes assemble at the church yards and dress the graves of all indiscriminately.

England with all her boasted refinement is perhaps less attentive to these aimable remembrances of the dead than any other nation.— There we not only observe a neglect of that decent attention to preserve the last remembrances of mortality, the tombs of their ancestors; but there is less general regard paid to the graves and sepulchral monuments of those who go to their long homes from among us at the present day than in nations boasting less refinement. This is particularly observable in the selection of Epitaphs. Although we may occasionally meet with exceptions; the great majority of them are calculated to raise ideas in the mind very widely different from what the sight of the receptacle for departed worth ought to produce. How rarely do we find modern monumental inscriptions equal in pathos to those we find on the Tombs of the antients. The eye that is fond of perusing these remembrances of the dead, is now too frequently disgusted with the absurdity, folly, and irreverence to be traced in every line.

The following beautiful exceptiod to this imputation is said to be from the pen of the late Lord Palmerston; and cold and hard must that heart be who could read it without feeling that corresponding sympathy which ought to prevail in such a place as it is met with; and that deep anguish which dictated the strain.

ON A LADY WHO DIED OF A CONSUMPTION.

"Who e'er like me, with trembling anguish brings
 His heart's best treasure to these healing spring ;
 Who e'er like me, to sooth disease and pain
 These healing springs has visited in vain ;
 Condemn'd, like me, to hear the faint reply,
 To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye ;
 From the chill brow, to wipe the damps of death,
 And watch in dumb despair the shortning breath ;
 If chance directs him to this artless line,
 Let the sad mourner know his pangs were mine.
 Ordain'd to lose the partner of my breast
 Whose virtue warm'd me, and whose beauty blest,
 Fram'd every tie, that binds the soul to prove
 Her duty friendship, and her friendship love ;
 But yet—remembering that the panting sigh
 Appoints the just to slumber, not to die ;
 The starting tear I check'd—I kiss'd the rod,
 And not to earth resign'd her—but to God."

Such lines are calculated to arouse our noblest and best feelings ;
 but such as

"Afflictions sore,
 Long time I love." &c. &c.

and others equally wretched to be found fifty times repeated in every church yard ; prove the extreme negligence, and ignorance of thousands in selecting or writing Epitaphs. It becomes the Clergyman of the parish to prevent the admission of such absurd nonsensical ribbaldry as is often to be found in the grave yards under the form of epitaphs, and by this means they would be exempt from the effusions of the ignorant though perhaps well meaning surviving relations, who have no more right to introduce inappropriate mottoes or epitaphs in a Church yard than they have to bedaub their pews in the Church with ridiculous decorations. A tomb as before remarked may be considered as the exhortation of the dead to the living ; and when truth dictates the admonition, or holds up the example, its lesson will reach the heart sooner than the thundering or whining and cant of a thousand tongues. To expend a trifle on the existence and for the preservation of these last abodes of their forefathers forms no great tax on the purses of their descendants, and although much has been said about the pride of tombs and the vanity of the living displayed in such memorials, it can never be denied that it is an aimable and respectful feeling which dictates a regard for these things. It is true that tombs can lie as well as tongues ; and perhaps the sorrow of survivors may at the time of parting be inclined to throw a charitable veil over the faults or follies of the deceased ; or induce an overrating of his virtues. But admitting this to be the case sometimes, will any infer from it that the memory of the good and great ought to be

lost to posterity because the remembrance of the bad and insignificant is also preserved. To the feeling and contemplative mind there can be no more gratifying employment than to peruse the records of departed worth as engraven on their tombs. Even the sight of those representatives of departed youth, age or virtue calls forth our respect, and claims our regard for the spot where they repose. While contemplating these, we enter into their histories, trace their progress through life's changeful scene, and fancy we behold their friends weeping over them such tears as true affection sheds. We can in the contemplation of such a scene fancy a lover bending over expiring worth and beauty—see his tears moistening her feverish hand as he kisses it; she dies on his breast, in a delirium of anguish he kisses those cold pale lips, which but a short time before had poured out blessings upon him. He follows her mortal remains to the grave and his sorrow moves the most obdurate heart among the beholders. We can imagine him, when the friendly shade of evening conceals him from the prying eye of curiosity, repairing to her grave, and mingling his tears with the dews of night. The tears of heaven are not more pure. View him again, his manly form seems wasted; the sickly hue of deep seated grief and heavy melancholy is diffused over his visage, that visage which was but a few short days back, lighted up with the beams of cheerfulness and content. He clings fondly to the silent turf which now covers all he knew of happiness. Death the only comfort he now can welcome, aims at his heart, he shrinks not at the blow, but anxiously courts it. The mighty conqueror strikes and he calmly resigns himself to the same grave. Turn to another grave, and you may fancy you hear the father sobbing aloud for the loss of his only son, the sole stay and comfort of his declining age. View an amiable wife breathing her last breath in the arms of a disconsolate husband. See age gently and without regret quitting life, surrounded by weeping children and friends. Behold the survivors following the dead to the yawning grave where they blush not to let their sorrows flow freely; you may fancy you hear the venerable pastor with mild and comforting voice, pronouncing the sublime service for the dead. See the uncovered circle gazing with tearful eyes upon the unconcerned sexton while he performs the last duty and closes up for ever from their view a parent or relation they loved in life so dearly—still they linger near the spot as if unwilling to quit it, and envy the sexton that unconcern which long custom has enabled him to assume. These mourners are in their turn mourned over, and receive from those they leave behind them, the same evidences of esteem, because they had given them to others before.

Such reflections as these are but too seldom indulged in, considering the value they ought to have as incitements to virtue; and no means should be left unaccomplished which can have a tendency to arouse them. Nothing for this purpose could have a more powerful effect than a little more attention to our grave yards. At present many of them are either too uninviting, or too disgusting to engage the attention or attract the eyes of decency. A little more regard to their order and arrangement would not only be gratefully and readily complied with by the survivors who have friends or relations deposited

in them; but they might be made so as to awaken reflections such as above mentioned, and thereby become scenes interesting to the philosophic mind of any passing visitor who happened to see them. It may not be amiss to point out a few of the present defects in our grave-yards. First, there appears to be no plan or order in these places; all is confusion and often indicative of extreme negligence.—The stately tomb stands proudly towering over the humble graves which surround it; as if the insensible dust had still a wish to arrogate to itself a hardy superiority even in that spot where prince and peasant are the same and where no precedence but what springs from virtue is recognised. To remedy this defect, our church yards ought to be laid out in walks shaded on each side with rows of trees whose crowding and somber aspect is well calculated to awaken reflections befitting the place. Near the edge of the pathway and between the trees, the more ornamental tombs ought to be placed; where the rich could indulge in decorating the graves of their friends with the more costly ornaments. The humbler tombs should be placed in the back ground; but so as to be accessible to all who may wish to view them as well as their statlier neighbours. Such an arrangement could not be offensive to any one, and would remove that confusion and promiscuousness which at present appears to prevail among them. Such a plan cannot be attended to in places already filled with tombs, but where new burying grounds are laying out it might be easily introduced, and would have all the fine effects which could be desired. The expense would be inconsiderable, the tribute paid to decency and the increase of solemnity such a plan would produce, would naturally augment the instruction such places are supposed to convey to the living.

In the second place, it ought to be made a rule that the Clergyman should have the controul of admitting or rejecting all epitaphs. Was this done, we should not have to complain of the ignorance or barrenness of your modern sepulchral inscriptions. Such a measure if universally adopted and acted upon, could create no jealousy, nor produce no displeasure. A few lines free from quibbling conceitedness, & somewhat curtailed in the immense catalogue of virtues, which are generally allowed to the dead (while perhaps they were denied the possession of one when alive)—a close adherence to simplicity in the ornamental decorations of the tombs, would be more inviting to the eye, & more instructive to the heart than the efforts of all the genius of Grecian sculpture. The practice of interring persons within the Church is gradually declining, and so it ought. It is neither wholesome nor decent. What absurdity to see perhaps near the altar a tablet to the memory of a person when dead, who never in life approached that sacred place.

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPROVEMENTS AND CORRUPTIONS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. Editor,

The essay on the English Language which appeared in your last number, aroused my attention; and set me to search for some observations on the same subject which I had written many years ago. After a long hunt among a parcel of antiquated scraps which I had imported into this country, I at last hit upon them. You will observe they are dissultory effusions of the moment, and have never been copied or corrected.—They will exercise your patience to decypher some of the passages; but such as they are, they are at your service. I am too old and lazy to transcribe them. S.

The English language like every other differs in different ages as well as in different parts of the countries where it is spoken. The first variation may depend upon a variety of causes. The taste and talent of the most celebrated writers of the day many of whom become so popular that they may lead the fashion even in the style and diction of their times, and whose mode of expression, it may become the ton to imitate. This was particularly exemplified in Bonaparte, who had a style peculiar to himself, in which he couched his dispatches but which soon it became fashionable for all his officers to try to imitate. The variation of style in different parts of any country, known by the term Provincial dialect, may also owe its origin to various causes. In some cases the people inhabiting one district, have in times long past settled there, from countries widely remote from those parts whence the rest of the inhabitants have come. In the lapse of years they will come to speak the general language of the country, perhaps retaining along with it their mother tongue of the country from whence they came, and perhaps their original language may be lost. In the former case they will speak the latest acquired language with a foreign accent, as evinced in some of the districts in the highlands of Scotland, where both English and Galic are spoken. And in the latter case, where all trace of their original language is lost, they will still pronounce that which they have acquired in place of it, preserving the primary sounds of the letters as used in their former native language. This is exemplified in the dialects spoken in the South of Scotland; and the North of England, where the descendants of Danes, Norwedgians and other natives of Continental Europe are settled, and who still retain the broad full sound of the letter *a* as pronounced in those countries from whence they came. Provincial dialects spring up from other causes, besides the origin of the settlers. Fashion in pronouncing them too, has also no inconsiderable influence. A popular preacher or an eminent lawyer will have imitators, and these will copy defects as well as beauties in style and pronunciation. They will be followed by their successors in the same course, and hence the peculiarities of one may become diffused over a whole district and give to it a Provincial dialect.

Many various opinions have been expressed as to the age in which the English language was in its height of perfection. While

some contend this was the case in the days of Sir Philip Sydney, others with no less zeal have ascribed it to the days of Addison.— Some of these differences have arisen from the disputants not preserving the proper distinction between the language as spoken and as written. The orthography of the English has been but lately established; and from written records, where the judgment is formed upon it, there will of course be deception and error. Perhaps upon an unprejudiced view of this subject we shall find it not less perfect at the present day than at any previous period of our history. In consulting the authors in the days of Queen Elizabeth, we find in none of them the least pretensions to a simple, natural style. All was euphuism, and the man who could not express his thoughts out of the common style of language was not thought fit to appear as a writer. This perverted taste was introduced by the Court and it is evident that any plan however absurd which has the sanction of that tribunal will become fashionable, and to such a ridiculous height did they carry this absurd fancy, that there is a strong probability these writers were as difficult to be understood at the time they lived as they are at the present day.

In other periods of our history if we may judge of the style the English spoke by what they wrote, there appears little grounds to complain of the fluctuating nature of our language; for if we lay aside the consideration of the orthography, it is highly probable that the language common in conversation is nearly the same at the present day as it was 200 years ago. There are proofs of this still existing in private letters which were written at the time, and have come down to our own day; but in selecting these proofs they must be taken from writers who were not too ambitious to appear learned, but where the feelings were too deeply engaged to admit of their practising affectation; for in either case we can only have the pure and simple dictates of the heart. The celebrated letter of Queen Ann Boleyn to her tyrannical husband is an example of this. There is not a single obsolete passage in it, nor an expression not obvious to any reader at the present day. In the state trials during the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James, we find nearly the same language as that in use at the present day, and these were taken immediately from the mouths of the speakers. In those passages in Shakespear where his genius had not free scope, and where there is an attempt to be thought learned and refined, we find some degree of obscurity; but where the subject was too impetuous to bear restraint, and where the language flowed freely from the efforts of the passions or feelings, we find every expression as perfect as the idea. Upon the whole therefore it may be concluded although the authors in that age were inferior when placed in comparison with those of the present, the colloquial English seems to have been nearly the same as at present; and the fluctuating property which has been ascribed to our language is more the offspring of bad taste in the authors of the different ages, than any peculiar quality inherent in it. The two great principles which in almost every subject form the beauty of style, are strength and perspicuity; and any piece of composition, on whatever occasion it is written or for whatever purpose it be designed, when it unites these qualities may be reckoned in good style.

and of course contributes to the improvement of our language. The disputes between King Charles the first and his Parliament were highly serviceable in polishing our language, and although the Kings papers are considered the most elegant specimens of style, both parties appear to have paid particular attention to the above requisites. Both wrote in a strong style considering it would tend to promote their cause, and both were attentive to perspicuity for the sake of being clearly understood. Milton in his prose compositions also contributed to improve our language. These are in general nervous but not free from stiffness and sometimes border on affectation.

The other period in which it has been thought that the language was at the height of its lustre was in the days of Addison. He was undoubtedly one of our best writers, eminent for the introduction of a smoothness in our style and conspicuous for the power of uniting to the other properties of perfect composition, ease, strength and correctness. These combined, form all the requisites of a perfect style, and from his superiority in forming this happy union he may be considered as having done more for the improvement of our language than all the united labours of his predecessors for fifty years before his time. But still there remained among his contemporaries, relicts of barbarisms, and even an attentive consideration of his own style, will exhibit some of these. In his dialogue on medals, the horrid word *authenticallness* is to be found in place of *authenticity* a barbarism hardly to be expected in a writer so elegant. Dr. Johnson has upon the authority of Addison introduced this word into his dictionary, but does not produce a single voucher for his *authenticity*, well aware it required not the sanction of any writer, as a passport, which the former could not stand without.

Political disputes have been attended with many bad consequences, but it is only justice to state that some benefits have resulted from them. Of these last, one of the most important is their effect in refining and improving our language. This has been already noticed in the case of the disputes between King Charles I. and his Parliament. Even in latter times the same result is observable. The disputes during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole; produced a very obvious improvement in the language of the bar, and the same thing has arisen from latter compositions on political subjects. It is true many of these political speeches of the most elegant composition have no longer any interest after the subjects which give rise to them have been forgotten: but the effects in improving our language remain after—excite emulation and induce subsequent speakers and writers to copy their style and beauties. It is from these progressive means of improvement and the continued succession of causes, all operating in the same way that we are led to consider the English language, as being in as high a degree of purity at the present day as at any former period of our history.

But altho' it be more perfect now than in former times, there still remains much in it to be corrected. There are defects indeed, in all languages, some of them original and coexistent with its formation, others have crept in by injudiciously copying the blemishes aswell as the beauties of eminent writers & speakers, and some of them have be-

come so sanctified by custom that they can never be eradicated but with the utmost difficulty.

It is a defect in a language, when every difference of the pronunciation of words is not marked by a difference in writing those, and this is the case in the English. The past tenses of the verbs *to read*, *to eat* and some others exhibit no difference in the spelling or writing from other parts of these verbs, but they are pronounced differently. Some attempts have been made to remedy this defect, and to mark the differences by writing these tenses in the preterite as *redde* and *ate*, but these have been hitherto unsuccessful. In the Latin this defect is also to be met with, and perhaps is more prevalent than in most other languages.

A similarity in the pronunciation of words when they are different in signification is another blemish in some languages, and in the English as well as others. This defect is aggravated when it is the consequence of refinement or affectation. Few ears are sufficiently nice to distinguish according to the mode in which they are usually pronounced the difference between the verbs *to pare*, & *to pair*, & the name of the fruit a *pear*, but every one knows these have no similarity in signification. We now pronounce *fore* and *four* the same which sometimes occasions an odd confusion. "I cannot come at three (o'clock) I will come *by four*," I cannot come at three o'clock, I will come *before* (that hour.) This is the consequence of our affectedly dropping the *u*, in pronunciation.

The London dialect has been the cause of many improprieties in our language, were these confined to the speaking they might pass as provincialisms and the error would not be so great. But it is to be regretted that these inaccuracies, from their being frequently employed in conversation, are creeping into use in writing, and that even among men of rank and education from whom more accuracy might be expected.

One of the most conspicuous of these improprieties in our language is the misapplication of the letter *s*. This inaccuracy originated in conversation; and so powerful has been the influence of custom, that were men to avoid it now in speaking, they would be considered as using the singular, when in fact they are speaking of the plural number. How frequently in good writers do we meet with the words *chickens*, *coals*, *acquaintances*, *assistances*, &c. &c. Every scholar knows the word *chicken* is the plural of *chick*, and requires no final *s*. the same as *oxen* is the plural of *ox*. *Kine* is also the plural of *cow*, but we often meet with the word *cows*, notwithstanding there is no authority for it, but its frequent use in common conversation. *Coal*, and *acquaintance* are aggregate nouns, and consequently admit of no plural termination, hence it is incorrect to affix the letter *s*. to them. If any person in writing or speaking should use the phrase "*a bag of shots*" or "*a bag of sands*" the impropriety would be instantly detected, and yet this is not a bit worse English than to speak of "*a bag of coals*" although custom in conversation has sanctioned the latter. It is unnecessary to multiply more instances of this to establish the fact that many men of profound erudition, allow such improprieties to creep into their writings, simply because the ear has become accustomed to them in conversation.

ON BOTANY.

CHAP. I.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF PLANTS.

(Continued from page 10.)

Section fourth, of Props or Fulcra.—Besides the parts of plants described in my two foregoing papers, on their structure—on a minute contemplation of the vegetable world we find others which deserve notice; although they cannot with propriety be included under a description of the Roots or Stems, nor perhaps would it be proper to consider them as belonging to what are termed the parts of Fructification. It deserves however to be borne in mind that the Botanical classification of vegetable substances is not in any measure connected with the formation or appearance of these parts; they are from their obviousness calculated to strike the attention at first view, and affect the appearance of the plant so far that in giving a description of it, to omit them would be improper, and on this account a brief description of these parts finds a place in every treatise on the science of Botany.

The parts of plants here alluded to are all placed under the general term *props* from the circumstance of some of them acting as the props or supporters of the plant. Willdenow has enumerated no less than twenty four of these, a degree of minuteness and a length of subdivision quite unnecessary. Withering has only mentioned seven different kinds of props, and even this number is more than required for a student commencing to learn the science. I shall only mention a few of the most conspicuous.

1st. In some plants particularly among grasses we find a sheath surrounding part of the stem, and is very properly considered as a true leaf, or part of the flower from its texture and fabrick resembling that of the leaves. This sheath however frequently terminates in a white tender transparent substance, which appears when the plant is growing to be dead; and when dried becomes brittle. To this part the name of the *sheath scale* has been given, and is the first description of prop we meet with. All the sheaths we find enclosing either the stems or flower ought to be considered from their office as props, being designed to support and protect the part they surround; but it is only to such as terminate in a white transparent membrane of the foregoing description that the term prop is applied.

2d. The second description of props is found in almost all plants who have climbing stems; and are the tendrils which they shoot forth and by which they lay hold of adjacent bodies to support themselves. An example of this is seen in the common pea.

3d. In some plants, such as the garden pea we find two small leaves placed at the base of the stalk on which the true leaves or flowers grow, and which they serve to support. These although by many considered as floral leaves ought from their office to be classed as props.

4th. The fourth class of substances which come under this description includes all the thorns and sharp pointed projections we observe in plants. Some have introduced a distinction of these into two classes founding the difference upon their growing from the wood or from the bark, but that is not requisite here. Examples of these props are seen in the Gooseberry, Black-thorn, &c. &c.

5th. For the purpose of secreting the gum or juice peculiar to some plants, they are furnished with what ought to be considered secreting vessels: but which, as they cannot be classed with any other part of the plant are usually described among the props. These are equally remarkable for the endless variety of figure, and the various positions they occupy. They are most frequently found upon some part of the leaves, but in the common plumb we meet with them in the inside of the calyx or empalement.

6th. The last description of props to be noticed here are what are termed *hairs*—which are to be met with in some parts of almost every plant; and there are plants of which every part is covered with them. Under this class of props is included the awn, which we find on the flowers of many grasses. This is liable to such a great variety of form and appearance that many writers have considered the awn as meriting a particular description itself. In this however, we do not condescend. No confusion can result from considering it as an overgrown hair, and classing it among the props.

Notwithstanding the infinite variety of ramification into which Botanical writers have divided their description of props, the young Botanist will find all he meets with may be referred to one or other of the above kinds:

Section Fifth.—*Flower Stalks.*

Before entering on a description of what is properly termed the parts of fructification, (and on which it will be necessary to be more minute than upon other parts of the subject as on this depends the classification and arrangement of plants) it will be proper to offer a few remarks upon what are termed the *Flower Stalks*, a name sufficient to indicate the part of the plant meant by it. These as differing from both the stems and branches have been thought entitled to a separate description; and as they are by nature the connecting link between the flowers and the other parts of the plant; his seems the proper place in which a description of them ought to be introduced. The same reason which has induced us to pass hastily over other parts of the subject, namely, their not possessing a distinction sufficiently marked for the purposes of classifying plants, will operate in making our details respecting the flower stalks brief.

The differences among flower stalks originate from two circumstances. The first respecting the number of flowers they bear and the second the place of the plant from which they spring.

1st. When there are more than one flower growing upon a stalk, in this case the stalk is characterised by the number of flowers it bears, and is called *Uniflorous*, *Biflorous*, or *Triflorous* &c. &c.

2d. When the stalk which bears the flower springs directly from the root, without the intervention of a stem or branches, it is called a *Radical Flower Stalk*.

3d. When the flower stalk grows out of the leaf stalk, it is distinguished by the epithet *petiolar* flower stalks.

4th. When these spring from the angles formed by the stem and the leaf stalks, or the branches they are denominated *axillary* flower stalks.—Which four divisions comprehend all that is necessary to be said upon this part of the plant in this place. The next part of the plant to be considered is the flower, and which as being the ground-work of the grand Sexual System of Classification, first adopted by Linnus and since pursued by later writers deserves our closest attention. But before proceeding to a description of the component parts of flowers a few remarks on the different forms in which they grow will be proper in this place. This part of the study in the language of Botanists is termed "*the Inflorescence of Plants*." Many Botanical writers have enumerated no less than twelve different species of Inflorescence, and from their uncommon desire for minutiae have again subdivided each of these species into a number of varieties: the differences between which, are often but feebly marked, and quite unnecessary for beginners, being far more apt to perplex than elucidate the subject.

The first kind of inflorescence is observable in the watermint, peppermint, &c. where the flowers stand close together in a round thick bunch, and which is termed a *head*.

The second mode in which flowers grow is called the *Spike*, and is characterised by their growing directly from the sides of a common fruit stalk without the intervention of foot stalks to support each flower. This kind is met with in the Agrimony, Lavender &c. Some writers have confined the term spike to such stalks as send forth flowers on both sides alternately; but there are spikes with flowers growing upon them in an irregular order.

The next kind of Inflorescence is where there is one chief flower stalk sending out irregularly smaller foot stalks on which the flowers are supported. When these last are of equal lengths or nearly so, it is called a *Bunch*. Examples of this are met with in the flowers of the Grape, the Currant and Pear tree. Some have considered the circumstance of the lesser flower stalks all rising from one point of the greater as sufficient to constitute a distinct species of inflorescence and have called it the *Bundle*; but the last is only a variety of the former. What is called the *Tuft* is seen in the Elder, where a number of flower stalks rise from one common centre, and are again subdivided into a number of lesser ones which rise irregularly to the same height. Under this kind we class those plants where the flower stalks rise to the same height, but diverge like rays from one centre as in the Hemlock, &c.

When there is a number of flower stalks standing upon unequally divided branches and when the division of the fruit stalks and also the order of the flowers are both irregular, as we find in the common Oat, in the Privet and Lilac, &c. this kind is termed a *Panicle* or *Cluster*. Where there is a number of flowers upon one stalk, but all enclosed in one common sheath or empalement, such as is found in many of the grasses, it is called an *Ear*. What is called the *Whirl* is seen in the dead nettle &c. as when the flowers stand uncovered in rings

incircling the stem at various intervals. The last description of Inflorescence to be noticed here is what is called the *Catkin*, as in the Willow and Hazel, where we meet with a composition of flowers and chaff or scales growing upon a long slender stem.

In my next number I shall enter upon a description of the flowers, or what is properly called the parts of fructification.

Selected Papers.

COLLOFLEXION; OR, TWELVE CHOICE SPECIMENS OF THE ART OF BOWING,

You will see ten or a dozen fellows bowing, and scraping, every ten minutes at my lord's door—and what is it all?—but mere antics.
—OLE PLAY.

From mine own Apartment, Aug. 27.

MR. EDITOR—If my memory does not fail me, I think I remember having read somewhere in my Lord Chesterfield's works, that few things tend more to shew off the superior breeding of a young man than the style in which he makes his entrée into a drawing room; and truly, methinks there is much truth in my Lord's observation; for when we compare the graceless and embarrassed manner in which we see ten or a dozen men out of twenty of the present day, enter a room full of company, with the ease and sang froid of the old school, we cannot help seeing the justice of the remark. Some men enter a room with an unmeaning sort of smile, or with extended jaws, then walk bolt up to the lady of the house, and perform certain movements with the head, which are intended to comprehend a bow; some sneak into a room, merely nod the head, and then glide into some obscure corner; whilst others, in the most formal manner imaginable, place the themselves in the first position, and then in a sort of minuet de la cour style, slowly bend the head, their hands at the same time dropping on either side like a soldier at the word "attention!" Now, all these failings should be remedied, but the question is how? All the foreign travel, attendance at courts gymnasticating, dumb-belling, & dancing mastering, will not put quicksilver into a man's neck, or wire into his stiff muscles. Bobbing before a glass, endeavouring to look interesting, and studying the true Vestris step, certainly do much, but not all. I have, therefore, ventured to send you a few specimens of the true art of bowing, for having, as it were a knack of drawing observations from trifles, I have from time to time, as a silent observer, remarked the singular and various ways in which most of our modern bowers salute their friends, and out of many bows I have noticed, I have selected the subjoined twelve, as they appear to me to be the foundation of all others. Bowing in the streets has almost gone out of fashion, for now-a-days, doffing a castor is considered the height of vandalism or Gothism; besides, in wet or windy weath.

er, it would be wrong, if not dangerous, for cold or rheumatism might be the consequence of such imprudence—not to mention the risk the bower runs of breaking his waistcoat string, or brace spring—*O tempora, O mores.* Every thing is transmogrified; we don't wear cock'd hats, red waistcoats, and leather continuations now—*Corinthianism* has come at last. For my own part I shall for the future adapt my bow to my company; for example, if I were going to dine with Sir John Stiff Cravat, or Lady Formal, I should certainly sport the Don Guzman, or Statue bow; if I were going to patronize Mrs. Squeeze-all's quadrille, I should sans ceremonie shew off the mid-nid-noddin, or baronet; whereas, if I were to make a call on Mrs. Chatterall, I should enter her drawing-room with the automaton bow; in short, I shall never show off the same bow twice, for I find it to be a bad plan and besides, my rule of variety (which is no small—*Beer consideration*) will save the mortification of being perpetually pointed out as the stiff-necked man. I have only now, Mr. Editor, to apologise for having taken up so much of your time, and to assure you that, when next I have the honour to meet you, I shall certainly return you my best bow, until which time

I remain, your most obedient servant,

JERRY.

1. **THE ROYAL BOW.**—This is rather a formidable undertaking, many attempt it, but few excel. There is *je ne çais quoi* about it, which has a peculiar character. The graceful swan-like declension of the head, accompanied by an affable smile on its rise, has a very prepossessing appearance. This bow is generally practised preparatory to a drawing-room or levee. Many men imagine they fail in executing it, on account, perhaps, of omitting the royal buttoning-up of their coat; others fancy they are too thin to give proper effect to the congé; whilst others, still more rash, condemn Stultz for building such high collars, and giving them such waists. But won't do; the king can do no wrong—but his subjects may.

2. **THE AUTOMATON.**—This, as the name bespeaks, is a regular four-in-a-bar sort of a bow, a stately movement of the caput and corpus. On Horseback it looks uncommonly well, for it merely requires the right hand to be carried to the chapeau in a salute sort of style; then to raise the beaver in a sweeping way, as much as to say, "Avaunt, ye slaves."

N. B. The effect of all out-door bows, depends greatly on the form of the beaver,

3. **THE BARONET.**—This bow has not much in it, but still when lady Jessica is heard to admire the peculiar bow of Sir Lorenzo Make-face, pride is touched, and emulation prompts a man to acquire the style. It is, however, worth attempting, as it only requires two or three nods in rapid succession; at the same time rubbing the hands, and using a short shuffling step. All this machinery gives a man the appearance of being on very friendly terms with the lady of the house.

4. **THE COMMONER.**—The swells reckon this bow regularly Gothic, but let me say, there is much cordiality in it which savours of

old school; but it has long been handed over to the real country esquire, for in town it would be considered North Poleish; as, entirely taking off the hat is dangerous, troublesome, and vulgar. The commoner was much used in friend Shakespear's time, it was then accompanied with the cinquepace.

5. **THE SWELL, OR MILITARY**, which in truth is no bow, but merely a pretence, and yet the ladies admire it, and why? Because it is military. It only requires you to bend the body about two degrees out of the perpendicular, and to drop the head in a languishing style on the left shoulder, which signifies as much as to say, "I see ye, my people."

6. **THE KO-TOU, OR CHOPPER**, is so named in compliment to the Emperor of China, and is generally practised, not only on account of facility, but of the rapidity with which it may be performed. All the descendants of our ambassadors to the tea country, are very perfect in the art.

Some of the Italian images about the streets give a fair specimen of the fashion. This mode of salutation easily lets your friend know that you have not time for words.

7. **THE DON GUZMAN, OR STATUE**.—Dress parties, balls, and dinners, afford an opportunity of sporting this formal bow. The only nuisance in it is, that it is apt to disturb the economy of a good starched cloth, as the descent of the chin on the breast bone must be performed in a solemn and adante movement, which when well executed, reminds the company of act 4, scene 5, of a celebrated opera.

N. B. The boweer must not smile whilst making his obeisance, as the effect would be spoilt.

8. **THE PROFESSIONAL**.—This bow is very easy, and at the same time expeditious. Six or seven may be made during the time of one Don Guzman.—Lawyers, physicians, masters, public office men, citizens and all these sort of genii adopt it, as it shews importance of time, and serves to remind the boweer, that every moment is a guinea, or six and eight pence. This nid noddin sort of bow, will be found very useful in turning corners of streets, should you wish to avoid speaking to a friend.

9. **THE COUNTRY BOW**.—Put your left hand into your waistcoat or lower pocket, as a sort of rest, then place your feet in the first position and sink the left eye at the moment of nodding the caput. This bow is generally practised at watering places by the loungers outside the library door, or by farmers at public meetings.

10. **THE PLAISTERER**.—This bow needs very little description, for there are but few persons I am confident that have not witnessed it. Every clod who has a shilling given him, or culprit that is acquitted gives a specimen of it.—The trick merely consists in smoothing down the hair with the right hand as soon as the castor is removed, bending the head rather low, and at the same time throwing back the right leg in a sort of Jack-ass kick. Connor in the Farce of the Duel, gave several superior specimens of this bow. Black greasy hair, combed well over the forehead, adds considerably to the effect of the "Plasterer."

11. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—This bow, or rather nod, took its rise in the long sessions of 1814, when many members, worn out with the excessive fatigue they had encountered, found this mode of salutation very useful. It served to remind the opposition that they (the members) were aware of the Ayes and Noes, that they had not taken a sleeping part. From the house it has found its way to the auction, or assembly-room, where it is quite indispensable, as it saves all danger of breaking the os colli.

12. And last.—*The Equisite*.—Every young man fancies himself master of this piece of refinement; and therefore, it would be needless for me to lay down any particular rule. It is a sort of finish which is easily gained, and when tastefully executed, looks uncommonly interesting. There is a sort of languishing and affected manner about it which touches the heart, as it were of the young lady, who is the cause of the throw out of the perpendicular. It is generally noticed that the gill is pulled, or the chin felt with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, immediately after the performance.—Whether this is to qualify a gentle blush which is apt to flow under some fair skins, or to rectify a stiff cloth, which in the exertion may have been displaced, I cannot pretend to say, but a few hours' devotion to the looking glass, will soon render a man perfect master of any of the twelve bows above printed. Should any hints be favourably received, I may be induced to send a few more on the art of shaking hands.—but enough for the present.

SCOTCH SONG.

Fareweel! ae kiss, and then—fareweel
 To Mary and her milking steil;—
 The bugle gies the ca'—away!
 And I maun part, come weal come wae!

The lint white seeks the prickly whin,
 And builds her cosey nest within;—
 But the eggs will chip, and the birds will flee,
 Lang, lang ere I come back to thee.

The gowan unfalds its wee white flower,
 And the hawthorn buds aroond my love's bower;
 But the flower will die the leaf will fa',
 And still the bugle blast will blaw.

Oh! bathe thy cheek, while the May dows last,
 And screen it frae December's blast!
 For simmer will shine, and winter rain,
 Ere I shall press thy cheek again.

THE BARON'S BRIDAL.

[I had been out several hours amidst the Highlands of Scotland with my pointer and gun, and the day was half over, when I whistled to the dog, and set off in search of the habitation of a Highlander, which I had formerly had recourse to on like occasions; when, fatigued with the exertion of rambling through places fit only for the residence of savages, and wet and weary, the hospitable hearth and foaming cup of my white-headed host were more acceptable than can be easily imagined, except by those who have been in like situations. I was received with the usual hearty welcome into the Highlander's Cabin, for it could scarcely lay claim to a higher title; though it was spacious and convenient, and enlivened with that content and happiness of which more splendid mansions are too often destitute. Round the blazing fire were seated three generations, Donald himself and his ancient spouse forming one; a young woman, their daughter and her husband, making the second link in the family chain; and their children, a prattling boy and girl who hung upon the knees of their grandfather, or amused themselves, with teasing a large dog that suffered himself to be tormented without testifying the slightest anger, being the third. Having refreshed myself, and had some conversation with my friend, the deepening tints of the western sky began so remind me, that I had several miles to return over a country almost impassable to any but its natives, and unless I made the best of my way home, darkness would soon overtake me before I reached it, I enquired nearest road back; when the old man pointed out to me a kind of path which wound about a lofty hill and afterwards descending would bring me by the high road to my residence in the village. "But surely," said I, "there is a nearer way than round the mountain?"—"there is a way to be sure,—but —" the old man stopped he looked cautiously around, and seemed doubtful whether to proceed.—"But what? If there is a shorter road, what is there to prevent me from taking it!"—"It is dangerous to go that way," replied he, especially as the evening is advancing."—"What is there any fear of robbers?"—"No, no, but—but what?" I repeated; "what else is there to fear?"—"The road of which I speak," answered the old man, "lies through a spot which is visited by fearful beings."—"Oh! and so a spirit is the occasion of your alarm: I fear no evil from beings of another world, so point out the way and let me go."—"You must not shall not go," exclaimed both father and son: "If you should see the spirit your life would be in danger."—How, why, and for what cause does any preternatural appearance haunt this spot, of which you seem to entertain so great a horror?"

"It is a strange, a fearful story," and will detain you beyond your time,—But my curiosity being awakened, was not so easily satisfied, and I at last prevailed on him to relate the history of this Haunted Glen.

"You have doubtless, said the old man, "during your excursions, observed a tower, which stands alone amidst heaps of stone and other ruins?"—"I have."—"That tower is now all that remains of a proud

castle which was once reared there—that tower has stood while thicker walls, and stronger roofs have fallen—while other buildings have been borne down by time and storms, that tower has remained unmoved by tempests & braving the fury of these lightnings which have leveled their destroying fires at it's summit. A preternatural strength is said to be attached to it, in consequence of the events it has witnessed. Many years ago, I have heard, for what I am about to tell you happened long before my day, the fortress, of which that tower formed a part, was the habitation of a nobleman of whom many dark things have been said. The Lord of Glenliscair was ambitious, daring and revengeful; feared and detested by his vassals; and disliked by his equals & superiors; stern and haughty, his look spoke the mind within. His brow was frowning, half hid by the black hair which hung over it, but his eye is said to have been the most peculiar part of his countenance; it was black, but it blazed with the strangest lustre, and few could sustain without horror it's unspeakable glance. It had a wild but determined expression, almost fiendish. His stature was tall, approaching to gigantic giving a commanding appearance, which, combined with his stern visage, inspired an unaccountable awe, a fearful feeling, as if the being you looked upon was of a different nature, the inhabitant of another world. The Baron of Glenliscair had a wife as different from himself as morning from midnight; it was the union of an angel with a demon,—of purity with corruption. Some years after their marriage, an opportunity offered to the Baron of acquiring a great increase of power and riches by wedlock,—but he was already married. Ambition was his ruling passion, his wife stood between him and the object which he wished, and he hated her; while his cruel treatment too well corresponded with his feelings. On a sudden, however, his behaviour was changed, he became gentle in his conduct, and affectionate in his behaviour, and her grateful heart returned it tenfold. One day he proposed to hunt upon the morrow, and seemed to wish for her attendance. She complied with his request, and he seemed fonder than ever of her. The morning came, the hounds & horsemen issued forth, and spread over the country in pursuit of game. The chase was continued till evening, when it was suddenly discovered that the Baron and his lady were missing. In the heat of the sport it had not been before remarked, and some degree of alarm seized on his attendants. They waited, but in vain; they sought for them, but they were not to be found. At last, when all search having proved useless, and the sportsmen were gathered together, musing on the probable fate of those whom they had so vainly sought, some one called out that he saw the Baron. All eyes were turned to the point to which the speaker directed them, and they plainly saw their Lord approaching at full speed, his horse panting and foaming with exertion, and he himself violently agitated, — ‘Your lady, have you seen her? speak, know you aught of her?’ he exclaimed.— ‘Our lady!’—the Lady of Glenliscair! was the astonished answer.— ‘Yes, fools, where is she? have you seen her? speak or by Hell!’— ‘We have not, we have sought far and wide for her and you, my Lord, but in vain.’— ‘Idiots!’—but checking himself he proceeded; ‘In the midst of the chase, I perceived she was missing; fearful lest some evil should have happened to her, I rode

back alone, unwilling to mention my alarms. At a distance I once thought I saw her : and spurred on my steed, but the object vanished from my sight ; and wearied, exhausted, and full of doubt and fear concerning your Lady, I turned back ; but having lost myself in this fruitless endeavour to find her whom I sought, long I was ere I could regain you ;—and now, alas ! you add despair to fearfulness ; and certainty to doubt !—But I ought not to trifle away time thus ;—follow me !—and with those words they again departed in search of her, whom they were doomed never again to behold,—at least in human shape.

“ Within six months after this happened, the Lord of Glenliscair made preparations for a second marriage ; the sable marks of mourning gave place to splendid ornaments and decoration : and every thought of the Baron seemed swallowed up in that of his approaching nuptials. The day at length arrived ; it was passed in feasting and revelry ; every eye was lighted up with joy, and at length the moment came, which was to unite the Baron to the new object of his affection, or rather, of his ambition. All was ready ; the holy man who was to perform the ceremony had already commenced ; but when he asked if any one knew aught of impediment to the marriage, some one from the farther part of the room cried out,—‘ I do !’—The voice was familiar to all present save the bride, yet no one on the moment could remember it. The Baron frowned—‘ Who dares ?’ he was saying, when a figure sprang between him and the lady,—‘ I dare I, forbid it !’—All gazed with horror at the unexpected and unwelcome messenger ; it was the form of a woman swain and discoloured : her long tresses dripping with water, and her pale and sickly cheeks, seemed the residence of corruption. Her blue and watery eyes were fixed on the Baron, while with a voice that thrilled through every vein she sang.—

‘ The moon beam glistening on the wave,
Shines on thy bridal bed ;
Where the tide that is thy true love's grave
Shall float above thy head.

In vain I pray'd,—you plunged me in,
Where deep the waters roll ;
But heavily now that deed of sin
Shall sink thy parting soul !

Then away ! away ! this night you rest
Beneath the darkling tide,
Thy pillow shall be my mouldering breast,
And I will be thy bride !’

“ The fearful form vanished, and he to whom the spirit's song was addressed fell lifeless on the floor ;—all assistance was in vain ; he had obeyed his summons ! and since that time, the Glen of Strathewater has been the residence of the spirit of Lady Glenliscair ; then let me entreat you,” concluded the old man, “ to shun the haunted spot, for 'twill be to him that looks upon such forbidden things.”

I confess my purpose was for a moment startled by this strange

tale, though I did not, could not credit it, but it was only for a moment. I very speedily banished all fear of spiritual dangers, and set forth despite of the warm entreaties of the family.

Thanking them for their kindness, however. I at length proceeded; my dog accompanied me, and I made the best use of my time to get home before dark. This I thought, with expedition, I could accomplish: the sun, it is true, had disappeared, but the rich splendour of his beams rested on the clouds, which gathered brightness from his setting; visions of unsubstantial beauty flitted around the scene of his departure. The scenery around me was grand, but rugged; it was nature unattired with decoration; the rough unpolished stone, not the smooth, polished, and glittering gem.

At length I arrived at the spot which I judged, from the account of my host, was the place of terror. I sat down upon a stone for a moment to rest, for I felt very tired, and thought of the wild tales of Highland tradition, of Ossian, of the spirit of Bruma, when it occurred to me that I might be then sitting on the stone of power. I started to examine it; but it appearing from its shape to be modern I again ventured to re-occupy it. Strange thoughts came upon me; I thought the various objects which I beheld assumed new forms; I saw strange figures moving to and fro; the place suddenly reassumed its original appearance, and I gazed with horror and astonishment on the figure of which I had heard, swoln, pale and deathly, rising from the water—I heard its horrible voice singing the words which it sang at the Baron's wedding. The fearful sound was mingled with the screams of birds, and the roar of the cataract; but it was heard clearly above all. I felt some invisible hand drag me towards the spectre!—I did not tremble, for I was almost frozen with horror. I strove to speak, but my voice fail'd me. I was irresistible drawn towards the water; when summoning every faculty, I sprang back, and starting from my uneasy slumber, found myself still sitting on the stone; where my dog, tired with waiting, was tugging at the skirts of my coat. I had been dreaming there, I imagined, nearly two hours, for the moon was up, and shone on the rippling waves with her sweetest lustre.

I set off home once at full speed, and at length reached my habitation, internally execrating the foul fiend who had so long delayed me from my own comfortable fire-side.

W. H. A.

EPIGRAM.

"How very easy 'tis (cries Tom) to write;

"I find no hardship verses to indite."

"That to believe (quoth Dick) we onths don't need 'em;

"The hardship is, for those who have to read 'em."

LOVE.

"I have done penance for contemning love;
 Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me
 With bitter fasts, and penitential groans,
 With nightly tears, and daily heart-sore sighs:
 For in revenge of my contempt of love,
 Love hath chased sleep from my enthralled eyes,
 And made them watchers of my own heart's sorrow."

Old Play.

They say that "marrriages are made in heaven." I don't know,—but I think it not improbable, since many of those seemingly accidental encounters which should naturally *lead* to marriage, take place in that road which is declared by its frequenters to be the only one leading to heaven; and which road lies directly through a Methodist meeting house. Let no one go about to persuade me that a place of this description is necessarily barren of poetical associations, even to those who are not absolutely satisfied as to the truth of the peculiar doctrines promulgated in it; and that even the anathemas of eternal damnation which are thundered forth there from time to time, from the stentorian lungs of an enthusiastic devotee, may not be made to fall upon the ear or the memory with a sound "most musical," howbeit "most melancholy." In fact, there is an unseemly erection of the above kind, standing a little to the south of this metropolis, which is to me more redolent of the air of love than is the grotto of Egeria or the rocks of Meillerie; and the voice of its chief priest, though to other believing as well as unbelieving ears apt to "grate harsh discords," is to me "as musical as is Apollo's lute:"—for it was within those walls, and under the sound of that voice, I used to sit for two hours together, twice every Sunday during the space of four long years, secretly sighing away my soul, and fancying that I could actually see it, in the form of a pale lambent flame, borne along on the breath of my mouth, till it reached the shrine to which it was directed, where it became absorbed by the lips and interfused in the eyes that seemed to be unconsciously waiting and watching for it; or, when *they* were absent, seemed to hover restlessly over the spot where it was accustomed to find them, as if unwilling to remain there, and yet unable to return.

It would afford curious matter for speculation, to trace out the various causes which contribute to the production of those *final* opinions that we adopt on any given subject. It has been my lot to associate a good deal with persons who hold in particular aversion the religious sect of which I have just had occasion to speak, and who lose no opportunity of calling in question even the general sincerity of their opinions—to say nothing of the pernicious nature and tendency of those opinions. But it so happens that these persons have never been able to make any impression upon me in either of these particulars. I do not very well know in what consists the peculiar nature of the doctrines taught by the sect in question, though I "sat under" one of its most distinguished teachers for four years; and I never had occasion to know of any *facts* which should induce me to prefer those

doctrines on account of their outward and visible effects: consequently, I never attempt to *argue* against the validity of the opinions broached by my friends and associates on this subject. But of this I am certain, that the moment I find leisure to be good, the moment I have time to turn my thoughts wholly from the things of this world to those of another—it is among this vituperated sect that I shall first apply to be received; the moment my spirit becomes too stubborn and rebellious to be controlled by *me*, or too blind and feeble to guard and guide *itself*, and now that love has ceased to be the cherished inhabitant of its temple—"the burthen of the mystery" of its thoughts—I every day feel this time approaching nearer and nearer—I shall confidently surrender it into the hands of those under whose immediate influence its sweetest and richest energies were called forth, and the faint images and shadows of which *are* called forth to this day: for, as the war-horse is, in his youth fed to the sound of martial music, and therefore whenever he hears it, even in old age, he feels the burning ashes of memory kindle those of hope within him,—so I never pass by the Rev. R.—H—'s chapel, and hear his sonorous voice shouting within but it stirs my heart and soul "like the sound of a trumpet;"—for *there*, to the sound of that voice, were they for four long years "fed with food convenient for them."

Perhaps there never was a mere mortal lover so easily satisfied as I have always been; and this has been my bane. I never knew (till now that it is too late) what is due to Love, and that he will not be content with less than his due. Shakspeare, who explains every thing that ever was or ever will be, has hit upon my case to a tittle,—not only in the instance which is my immediate subject, but in all the similar ones in which I have been engaged. In a lovely little copy of verses, on a certain kind of Love, in which he speaks of it under the title of Fancy.—a favourite name for it among the old poets—he says.

"It is engender'd in the eyes,
By gazing fed;
And Fancy dies
In the cradle where it lies."

This, though far from being true generally, has ever been entirely so with regard to me; and never so strikingly and consistently as in the present instance. In short I have never permitted my love to arrive at years of discretion; or at least to put on the appearance of having arrived at them. I have stunted its growth, as the ladies do that of their pet lap-dogs; and by similiar means, namely, by feeding it on "ardent spirits," instead of wholesome animal food: for love is unquestionably of a carnivorous nature. I have woven it into a glittering gossamer robe, pretty enough to look at, as it floats gracefully about in the unfelt summer air, but little adapted to stand the wear and tear, and keep out the wintry winds of human life.

If, as I fear, I am too apt to change my metaphors from time to time, in what may seem to the reader a somewhat sudden, as well as arbitrary and gratuitous manner, he will, perhaps, be good natured enough to feel that this is an instinctive effort of my imagination, to respite itself from the too bitter contemplation of bare realities. As I

have set myself the task of looking fearlessly into the past, my thoughts must be permitted to indulge themselves in mingling with it under any form rather than the plain and tangible one. If I were not thus to temporise and tamper with the recollections of my feelings, but to let them come upon me in "their habit as they lived," I should not be able to endure even the sound of their approach. I am obliged to "shoe my troop of horse with felt;" and even with this precaution they sometimes seem as if they were come to "kill, kill, kill!"

I have said it has always been my practise to check the natural growth of my love; but in the instance before us I did not permit it even to creep out of its cradle, I was content to look upon it as it lay smiling there, as if I felt or feared that to touch it would be to dissolve it into air. And in truth *this* was what I always did fear; and on this fear I always acted; and in the present instance more decidedly than in any other. I knew that none but babies long to possess the moon or the stars; and that none but mad people think it practicable to put them in their pocket. Now I regarded the sweet little beaming H
P as "a bright particular star;" and my boasted reason (which was gaining more and more influence over me every day) told me that I had no more right or pretension to touch or to possess her, than if she had been the denizen of another sphere. I had known and loved her for more than twelve months before I ever thought of inquiring who or what she was. I had, indeed, heard her little sister call her Harriet; and even this was more than enough for me. What had I to do with names? It was *SHE* that I loved; I was sure that, like Juliet's rose, she would "smell as sweet" by any one name as by any other. Those who are particularly anxious to learn their unknown mistress's name, while they are secure of being able at certain times to look upon her, may be assured that she will not long remain their mistress and that their love is not of the sort of which I am treating. It may be either worse or better; but it is not the same. They either desire to possess the object of their thoughts; and in that case she will inevitably cease to be their mistress;—or their love is a parasite plant which cannot support itself—which must have something to cling to, or it first grovels in the dirt, and then dies. Such was not mine. It was all-sufficient to itself. Accordingly, for more than twelve months I used to attend this Methodist meeting twice every Sunday regularly. During the service I used to gaze, without intermission, upon the lady of my love (for she scarcely ever missed coming,) with my eyes half-closed, in a rich and quiet trance of delight; and when the meeting was over I used to walk behind her on the other side of the way, just near enough to keeper in sight, till she got home. Then I used to turn patiently round, and walk home myself; if it was in the morning, reckoning the minutes between then & half-past six o'clock in the evening, when I should see her again; and if it was in the evening longing for the night to come, that I might lay my head underneath the clothes, and weep myself to sleep with thinking that I should not see her again till *next Sunday*. And this was the invariable routine for more than four years! I do not think that I ever missed going to meeting twice every Sunday during that time; and I am certain that I never once laid my head upon my pillow without crying myself to sleep,—I knew

not why unless it was that it would be "so long" before I should see her again. I knew not why, *then*; but I know too well *now*.—It was that I was all along treating my love as it was not made to be treated, and consequently as it will not bear to be treated. I was fancying it a star placed in the heavens above me, and was acting towards it accordingly; whereas it was a flower, growing on the face of the earth like myself, and waiting to be plucked and placed in my bosom. I was fearful of touching it, lest a touch should kill it; and in the mean time it was dying of itself, for lack of the cherishing warmth that a touch might have communicated to it. I was regarding it as an immortal essence, and feeding it on ambrosia, while it was starving for want of the substantial "corn, wine, and oil," which is, in fact, its natural and appointed food.

I cannot too often reiterate this truth upon the reader, because herein is included the sole end and intent of these Confessions—the only *moral* that is likely to be extracted from them. I repeat, then, that my grand mistake all through life has been wilfully to adopt a notion as to the nature, tendency, and utility of love, which turns out to have been directly opposed to the true one. I fancied I was acquainted with all the intricacies of this most intricate of all branches of knowledge, before I had learnt the simplest rule of its arithmetic; namely, that one and one, if properly added together, do not make two, but ONE.

I proceed to relate the remarkable circumstances which brought me acquainted with the name of my mistress; and the reader is to bear in mind that I relate it as a *fact*, the truth of which I solemnly avouch. I pretend not to account for it, but only to tell it. I have said that for twelve months I never inquired the name of that being in whom *my* being seemed to be involved. I used to dream of her almost every night; but I was never "a dreamer of strange dreams," and had not thought it worth while to remember any of mine; for they were always eclipsed and turned into nothing by the vividness of my waking thoughts and imaginations. But one night I dreamt of her under very singular circumstances: and this is the only dream I have ever remembered, or thought worth the telling, though I never *have* told it till now;—and but for the peculiar manner in which it is connected with my present story, I should have left it untold for ever, remarkable as it is, for I have always considered that to relate a dream is one of the most tedious impertinencies of which a man, or even a woman, can be guilty.

I dreamt that I had followed her home one Sunday evening, as usual, and that when she had gone in and the door was shut, I walked past the house, as I had frequently done at other times; but on this occasion, as I looked up at the door, which was at the top of three steps, I saw a *name* written upon it in large characters. When I awoke, this name was of course impressed upon my memory; but at first I thought little or nothing of the circumstance—for I never had the slightest faith in dreams, omens, or the like. But presently I found that this name began to haunt me strangely, and in a way that I did not like; for it made me *feel* that I was a little superstitious, while I prided myself on *knowing* that I was not so. I therefore determin-

ed to go and find out what her name really was, in order that I might not be pestered with the feeling, which I found to interfere with the quietness of my thoughts about her. Accordingly a few nights after I had had this dream, I went to the street where she lived, to ascertain what I now wished to know. I was for some time at a loss how to set about my task; for I had a perfect horror of speaking to strangers, and still more of being the subject of remark and suspicion. After wandering about for some time, undecided what to do I saw a boy coming from a neighbouring public house with beer & a lantern. (The reader must not be displeas'd at these apparently insignificant details. He is to remember that I am now relating a fact, for the absolute and literal truth of which I pledge myself, and the sole interest of which depends on its being a fact; my taste, therefore as well as my conscience, protest against any thing like alteration or embellishment.) I determin'd to begin my inquiries with this boy, and to ask him, as a leading question, whether a Mr. so and so (nameing any name that might come into my head) lived in that street. Accordingly, when he came up to me, without thinking of it a moment beforehand, I almost involuntarily mention'd the name I had dreamt of having seen on the door; but just as indifferently as I should have mention'd any other, had any other than this had happen'd to come into my head first. I asked him, if he could tell me whether Mr. P—t lived in that street? meaning to follow up this question by another to ascertain who lived at a certain number. The reader may conceive my surprise, but he cannot conceive my feelings, when the boy replied yes he lived at No.—, mentioning that of her father's house. My knees trembled under me, a cold dew stood on my forehead like rain, and I could scarcely stand or move. You might have knock'd me down with a feather, as the phrase is. The boy added, "But I suppose you mean Mr. P—t," pronouncing the name differently from what I had done, and indicating that I had mistaken one letter of it for another. And thus, in fact, it actually turn'd out to be!!

I have related this story as it occur'd, leaving the reader to make what he pleases or what he can of it. That it is literally true, I positively declare; but to account for it on either natural or supernatural grounds is more than I pretend. It made a strong impression upon me at the time; but I soon came to think of it as a mere accidental coincidence. Since then this latter has been the predominant inclination of my opinion on the point, but by no means the settled one; for whenever I am more than usually dispos'd to pamper and aggrandize my conception of the power of love, I am more than half tempted to regard the foregoing fact as a proof that that passion is capable of communicating a species of second sight to the minds' eye, which enables it to discover, not more than exists, but more than is present to the mere bodily senses.

With respect to the *mistake* which the dreaming senses seem to have made in their manner of transcribing the said name upon the tablet of my memory, it must be consider'd that the letters *u* and *a* are more easily mistaken for each other than almost any others in the alphabet; and that, in fact, half the similar errors (supposing this to have been one) which so disfigure and falsify Shakspeare, are attri-

butable to the carelessness of his transcribers. I take leave of this singular incident by stating, for the benefit and satisfaction of those who may be disposed to regard it as something more than a mere accidental coincidence, that no previous associations could possibly have given rise to the circumstance, since I knew no one who was acquainted with the parties, and had never made a single previous enquiry on the subject.

Little more remains to be told relative to this second act in the sentimental drama of my youth. The history of any one week is the history of the whole term of four years. Every Sunday I used to gaze myself into a fever of passion, which it required the tears of every night in the succeeding week to temper and cool. But these, always had the desired effect; so that by the following Sunday I was sure to find myself ready to start afresh. To these regularly recurring intervals I attribute the long continuance of this singular intercourse. But for these it would doubtless have taken a very different turn, and come to a very different end. If I could have gazed my fill whenever I pleased, I should probably soon have had the sense to discover the error of my ways, and should speedily have brought matters to a close; one way or the other. But these perpetual alternations of heat and cold, wet and dry—this exact “balance of power” (I have hated the phrase since I have found out the mischief it worked me, or rather the good it probably deprived me of, in this affair) kept me forever swinging backwards and forwards, like a well hung pendulum. I was a perfect eight-day clock, wound up regularly every Sunday, to go through the week till Saturday night following. Probably if I had missed a single Sunday’s gazing, my love would have broken the spell on the one hand, by dying in its cradle for want of food; and if, on the other hand, it could have had a single day’s *extra* gazing during any given week of the whole period, it might, perhaps, have gained strength to start up from its cradle, and assert its rights; for I cannot doubt that, long before the end of four years, it must have been able to speak and go alone, if it had been stimulated to try. But while this constant equilibrium was kept up, things bade fair to go on in the same way for ever; for, on my part, there was no reason whatever why they should either advance or retrograde. There was never a Sunday passed, without our exchanging looks together; and here, where our intercourse began, there (as before) it ended. I never seemed to think that I was entitled to expect more; or to feel that I wanted more; and as, I saw no prospect of my ever meeting with less; I was content, for want of knowing better, to go on as I was.

The nearest approach to a personal communication that ever took place between this lady and me, was once that in going out of the meeting I found myself near enough to her to touch the hem of her garment. But it did not make me whole; on the contrary I remember that it produced scarcely any particular effect on my feelings, either as they regarded her or myself. It is from the recollection of this fact I now judge that what I was loving, was, not a living creature, but the picture of one painted on the retina of my imagination by Memory, an artist accomplished in all

things, except, like Sir Joshua, in the forming and mixing her colours; but *they* are so fugitive, that in the case before us, I am convinced a single week passed without retouching the picture, would have caused it to fade away into nothing: while on the other hand, a single extra sitting might perhaps have endued it with breath and motion, and caused it to step from its canvas into life, after the fashion of that in "My Grandmother." I now feel that, if this consummation had happened, all might still have been well; for it was not then too late. But now, if the best I can hope for is sometimes to dream that it *did* happen, at all events the worst I need fear is, to awake and find that it did not.

We have now done with these toys of youth. As "It is the eye of childhood fears a painted devil," so none but that can love a painted angel. Manhood cannot be content without either more, or less. We have now done with mere impulses and feelings, and shall henceforth have to do with actions and passions, with thoughts and imaginations, with hopes and fears. We have hitherto been floating on the calm surface of the stream, like the balcyon on its nest. We must now prepare to plunge, like Ladurlad, into the depths of the ocean of human life: and I may venture to do so as fearlessly as he did, for, like him, I am gifted with a protecting curse, which shields me from all injuries but such as itself inflicts. May I not hope, too, that as, like Ladurlad, I am not conscious of having done any thing to deserve this curse, it may one day or other leave me suddenly and of itself, as his did? Nay, more, when "the fire in his heart, and the fire in his brain" had passed away:

—————"Ladurlad sunk to rest.

Blessed that sleep! more blessed was the waking!
For on that night the heavenly morning broke,
The light of heaven was round him when he woke,
And in the swergera, in Yedillian's bower,
All whom he loved he met, to part no more.

And may it not be so with me? I will at least *hope* that it may, for "we cannot help our hopes" as Juliana prettily says of her "dreams." At all events, I have made one step towards the consummation of those hopes, for I have discovered the spot where exists all I have loved in others, met in one. Whether I am to be blessed with the possession of this one, remains to be seen. All I can be sure of is, that, if my deserts are less than those of others who pretend to this possession, my wants are greater; all the foundation I see on which to build my hopes is the possibility that this sole well-spring of future good now left open to me, in determining through what channel it shall flow, and what happy land it shall fertilise may

—————"not take heed

Of its own bounty, but my need."

THE POTHEN-STILL WAKE.

In the huge hull of a stranded ship on the bleak coast of— dwelt Torwy O'Donil, commonly known as "The Merman of the Wreck." The spring-tide waves often washed over part of his roof, for the vessel lay imbedded in sand; on the brink of the waters, where a tempest had left her, after having been deserted and pillaged by her mutinous crew. She was shattered and laid bare to the winds in many places, but the strong sand, that yearly accumulated round the hulk, kept her lower timbers tightly together, and Torwy enjoyed a warm, although rather a dangerous, retreat in the deep hold. For above half a century Torwy has been the wise man of the sea shore. He foretold tempests and long calms, warned the bold and unwary fishermen against the delusive appearance of a promising morning sky, cured them of maladies, griefs, and the most potent spells of mountain-elves and sea spirits, and, to the utmost extent of his power, protected the luckless mariners who were cast upon his coast from the cruelties and piracy of his fierce inhospitable neighbours.

In the company of Gorry Duigenan and a party of his friends, I travelled across the country from the foot of the White Woman's Mountain, snowy-headed Sliabh-na-mann, (the summit of which, tradition assigns to have formerly been the dwelling place of a mighty giant and his bride,) to the old Merman's wreck by the sea side. Gorry's father had met with O'Donil in one of his inland wanderings, shooting the strong salmon as they leaped from the green dewy banks of the fresh-water rivers at twilight; and, after the fashion of the country the old man had agreed upon a match, over their whiskey, between young Duigenan and a lass whom the Merman cherished, as one of his blood, in the heart of the imbedded ship. At the appointed time Gorry, accompanied by a troop of young men, proceeded to the coast for his young wife, and the portion with which the Merman had promised to endow her, if she approved of the unknown son of Old Duigenan for a husband. We found Torwy on the look out, among the steep crags, seated in a wicker basket, which was safely strapped to the brawny shoulders of an athletic black. His eyes were concealed by a pair of shining perforated sea-shells, a bunch of dripping rock-weeds streamed over his brow, which with the rest of his face, was purposely stained of a sea green hue, several strings of coast pebbles and scallops hung round his neck, and in his right hand he bore a short old fashioned fusil. We had so often heard the Merman described, that we immediately recognized him in the strange figure before us, and unanimously performed the customary ceremony of sprinkling sand or sea water on our heads in his presence. He was apparently above eighty years of age, and his long white locks fell over his bosom and mingled with the crisp woolly hair of his faithful black. He accosted us in a tone of mingled dignity and frankness, surveyed the intended husband of his lass from top to toe, and after pronouncing him to be a proper youth, and fit for a woman of the best blood in Erin, he led the way to the wreck.

This wooden citadel was separated from the land by a wide trench

into which the sea-water flowed at all times; and that part of his wreck which lay at the verge of the beach, served as a dock and safeguard for his skiff, by which he could eventually retreat if forced from the hold by his rough neighbours, in one of their frequent moods of rage and discontent at his interference and attempts to stay them in their mad career of rapine and bloodshed. "They know," said he "that I possess some little treasure, the honest gleanings of a long life, and would not scruple to fire my abode for the value of the dross. They idolize me when it is calm weather and there isn't a wreck upon the coast; but whenever the sky looks black and a sail beats near the rocks, they wish me out of the way altogether. They are much too violent in their love, and I fear lest they may be one day sudden and deadly in their momentary phrenzy, or disappointed passion for lucre. Many a night have their hatchets been quivering over my head; and often have I wandered about at midnight to extinguish the false lights which the villains affixed to their horses heads, for the purpose of drawing the ships off the coast towards the most dangerous parts of the shore. Thanks to Tim, my black, I can still go about though a cripple; and the rogues tremble at the sight of my sure-killing gun. I've a trusty gossoon, too, that watches the fort when I'm away; but the deaf and dumb black is my best treasure. Faithful in danger, and strong as a young lion, he bounds over the rocks with me like a kid. Twenty years ago I was strong and able as the best of ye; but a timber from a ship that was blown up off the reef, crushed my legs to atoms. I had, however, previously saved my Tim from the waves, and the good lad bore my maimed body on his shoulders, the moment he could well support its weight. Often does he lie upon the sea weeds with me and gaze upon the spot where the ship, that bore, perhaps, all that he loved under the Heavens, was rent into a thousand spars. We have told the tale of misery a thousand times with our eyes,—nor will either of us ever forget it on this side the grave. It was a thick, warm, heavy night,—little wind was stirring, but the sea was uneasy, and the waves arose and died within one another, not chasing onwards storm like, but rocking and swelling up as if a great fire was raging below them. A long glare of light that expanded across the waters from a flame in the roads, like the tail of an angry comet in the heavens glimmered upon me where I lay in my bed. I arose in alarm and hastened to my glass. There was a brave ship in flames about half a league out and beating right upon the shore. My neighbours were soon upon the alert, sighing for plunder, but scared from approaching the ship by the threatening swell of the waters, and the dreadful fire that ran up every rope, and coiled like lightning around the masts. In a little time my stout skiff was pushed off and struggled with the beach-waves. I tugged at my oars to get through them, and triumphed. The guns of the ship went off as the fire reached them,—the balls scudded along on the red surface of the waters, the main-mast fell a prey to the flames, and the wind began to puff heavily from the main and fan the increasing blaze; but no sooner had I cleared the surf than the fishermen taking courage from my example, put off their boats and made away to the ship. Plunder was their object—and they met with their reward. Many a

widow still mourns that night;—but the fate of the victims did not deter the living from following their old ways.

“The stern of the vessel was still sound and staunch when I reached her. She was driving before the wind, which increased prodigiously, and kept the flames a-head. But fearful indeed was the spectacle aboard. The fire had burst out so suddenly that even their boats were destroyed. The survivors of the crew were huddled together on the quarter-deck. Some laughed aloud, others shrieked and bewailed their miserable situations. One man had drunk to excess, and, fearing the waters more than the fire, reeled forwards into the flames. A few ran to and fro without motive or object, and the rest sat despondingly gazing on the blaze. They were seared by the burning tackle that flew over them in every direction, but their deep internal agony and fear of death rendered them proof against any outward infliction that was less than mortal. I had made a circuit round the ship and approached her from the main, so that they did not perceive me until my boat was lashed to the rudder, and I was among them on deck. A woman with a child at her bosom stood nearest me. I lowered her in a moment to my skiff; but the sailors perceived me in the act, & numbers of them leaped over the stern. I had now much ado to get into the skiff myself; but it was already so full that I knew too well we should never reach the shore. They did with her as they pleased, & pushed off with all their might, loudly shouting the ‘The magazine! the magazine she’ll be up in a moment!’ The fishermen heard them not in the roar of the blaze, but madly climbed up the ship on every side, even while the despairing crew were leaping over their heads into the sea. We kept above the water for a few minutes, but the swell increased; the sailors were ignorant of the coast, they were deaf to my prayers; and a cross wave suddenly overwhelmed us close along the reef. Those who could swim escaped, for we were very near the shore; but the greater part miserably perished. My lass I snatched from her mother’s arms as the skiff was going over; and Tim, the black youth, (then a mere boy,) whom a mullatto woman threw among the crew as the boat pushed off, I found a few yards from the beach, just sinking beneath the waves. The moment after I landed with my prizes, I dropped with fatigue at full length upon the beach. Immediately the magazine of the ship blew up:—Saint Stephen what a shriek then burst from the spectators ashore! Husbands, fathers, brothers, and children, were hurled at once into the air, and died in their guilt. A spar fell upon my legs, and shattered them to pieces;—but Tim carries my cradle, and I’ve young legs beneath me again. Norah, my lass, is as fond of sailing over the place where the ship blew up, as Tim is of gazing upon it. She often puts off alone, when the waters are still to the verge of the reef where her mother went down. I saw the fair woman struggling with the waves; Norah was clinging to my back:—it was before I had taken up Tim, and I hoped to save her too—but I was marred. Oh! my lads that was the most bitter moment of my life. Listen, boys, and weep:—I saw her white hand quivering above the foam; I used all my strength, but the sea mastered me. Had but a child’s strength been added to my own, I could have reached and saved her. But then poor Tim must have perish-

ed ; so that all is for the best. Norah is tacking about the place at this moment, I'll engage ; and 'twas better she was home, for yonder lurks an angry cloud between the two hills, and the rank sedge bends before the wind from that point."

Duigenan immediately proposed to put off in the Merman's skiff and bring her to the wreck, Torwy gladly assented, and the whole of his young companions were quickly upon the waters, leaving me on a bed of sea weeds in the gossoon's birth. Tim, the black, had been absent longer than usual at the well for spring water, and Torwy had inquired for him more than once, when to our great surprise, he burst into the hold with horror and fury, distorting his features and gesticulating even beyond the comprehension of the Merman. While we were endeavouring to calm him, so that he might make himself understood by his usual method, the sight of a signal, which was suddenly erected, on the beech increased his perturbation. "It's only the fishermen," said O'Donil, "praying for admittance to know my opinion as to the state of the weather—launch the raft into the moat, Phelim, & let one of them pass over." The black attempted to restrain the gossoon by force, and even went on his knees to the Merman, who remained in the utmost perplexity at this strange behaviour. In the mean time Phelim escaped to admit the fishermen, and we soon heard voices without. "There's more than one," cried the old man—"three of them, as I draw the breath of heaven." Tim seemed to comprehend his soliloquy, and giving over his fierce gesticulations squatted sullenly in a corner, and fixed his eye on the doorway. The next minute three uncouth figures entered, and the following dialogue ensued between Torwy and their leader. "Shane O'Leary, is it you?" "It is, Merman: grace be wid me! We come to ask,—will ye tell us all and about the sky, what winds we'll have and the like o'that, so please ye?" "And what made you bring black Rob, and your cousin the wreck scourge with you? You know my regulation one at a time only will I admit: mark that, O'Leary, in future, and don't impose upon my gossoon. As to the weather, you may safely go out; for, although there's a black cloud covering like a huge bird of prey over the valley, the wind has just shifted to the good point, and it bids fair for a calm night." "Ye lie, Merman," replied Shane, at the same time advancing a few steps towards O'Donil, who was struck by the unexpected response, and continued to stare with wonder at the low-browed O'Leary as he proceeded in his harangue. "Ye lie Torwy O'Donil," repeated he, and ye know it well enough so please ye. Look here ye thief o'the world, your drowned man's hand drops sweat, and the sea-flag is green and clammy. *Balderdash* Torwy, ye know there's a storm brewing above us, but Divil a pebble care ye. Ye're an old pirate, Merman,—a shark. Long enough have ye sucked our best blood in tribute and tithe for telling us lies. But *ne böcklish*, Merman, the day is come for settling the score. Many a good prize have ye preached us out of, but we'll be word-worried no more. Distribute your gold among us freely & like a man; exact no more tribute for your prophecies; always tell us the truth o'the weather; let my cousin Kilrooney have Norah, and live wid us still. Refuse, and may this be my poison but we'll sew ye up with a

forty-pound pebble in a smackgib, and give ye away to the waves." So saying he took up the goblet of Torwy, who had now recovered his speech. "Cur! villain!" cried he, "this is what I have long expected at your hand." At this moment we heard a loud shriek, followed by many shouts, and a confused uproar on the waters. O'Leary smiled, and said to the Merman in the whining tone of his county, "Sure enough, that's Norah They've grappled her fast, and Kilrooney will have her in spite of ye, Torwy; and your gold must be ours too, or —." "My gun, gossoon, my gun!" shouted the Merman, as Shane moved towards his seat, "give me my gun!" Lo! it was already levelled with deadly precision at the head of O'Leary by the dumb black.

Phelim, the gossoon, now seized a spar, and levelled one of the villain's confederates. I reached a pistol from the roof, and for the first time started into view, while Torwy, for lack of a better weapon, grasped a huge boat-hook, and plunging it deep into the throat of black Rob, dragged him roughly across the floor. The triumvirate were in this degraded situation when Gorry Duigenan and his companions rushed into the wreck, bearing the comely young Norah in their arms, and several of the coast-men pinioned between them. They had seized on the maiden a moment before Duigenan and his friends came up to her boat: a short but fierce conflict ensued, and the whole of the aggressors were eventually made prisoners, and brought by the victors before Torwy the Merman. He expostulated with them in forcible terms on their villany and ingratitude, reminded them of the benefits he had conferred upon them, the diseases and wounds he had cured them of, the storms he had foretold, the good advice he had daily given, and the years which he had spent doing good among them and their fathers, until even the fierce-looking O'Leary was softened in heart. He ran blubbering up to old Torwy, and embraced his neck with all the fervour and affection of an offending but forgiven son. The others followed his example; and the Merman was almost in as much danger from the exuberance of their love as he had before been from their violence. We were at last obliged to rescue him by force from their embraces, and they departed downcast and repentant to their several abodes. The black's meaning was now made palpable. He had been present at their hasty arrangement of the plan of attack. They saw him not, but he detected their villany by his acuteness in the construction of gestures and looks. They were ignorant of our arrival, or doubtless they would have deferred their intended exploit. To Duigenan and his friends Torwy attributed the salvation of Norah; and she seemed to feel a dawning affection for Gorry. The sage Merman was delighted to see the state of her heart, and determined to leave his old wreck, where he could never close his eyes in peace again, and pass the residue of his days with the young couple at the foot of Sliabh-na-mann. We departed at midnight, bending our course towards an uncultivated vale allotted for the celebration of a pattaru, or country-fair, which happened to be in the very zenith of its glory on our arrival. From the brow of a hill, we looked down for a few moments on the gay scene below us. The road which led to the vale from the more

populous parts of the county was covered with wagons, sledges, and low cars, furnished with stools and featherbeds, creaking as they went with the usual load of old men, gaily-bedizened girls, and many children, who were huddled together within them. The fiddle, the harp, and the bagpipes were heard from every tent, and numerous parties of young men and maidens were merrily dancing on the green turf to the half-heard music from an adjacent tent, to which they could not obtain admission. The piper's boys were nevertheless, seen moving bareheaded among the groups to collect the music-money from the youths, although the lasses who rested were obliged to join their voices to the faint notes of the tune. Several athletic men were enjoying the rough delights of a hunting-match without the boundaries of the pattaru; while others played at the Connaught cudgels, or indulged in shillala fights, wrestling, and racing for wagers over the hills. The penny-wiff-woman was there inviting the rustics to purchase her liquor in the rude rhymes of her trade; the fortune-telling "wise woman of the Suir" had erected her mirror and foreign adder's-skin over the entrance of a hut; the mendicants were scattered over every alley and knoll imploring charity from the devout; the buchaugh vended his nostrums; the ballad-maker his ditties: and the lunatic held out his palm for sweetmeats, which he stoutly claimed from all as a tribute to the legitimate King of the Pattaru. On entering a little temporary turf-hut to obtain some refreshment, we found one end of it already occupied by a purple, oily-faced, middled-aged man, in a canonical-cut habit and cocked-hat, with a clasped book by his side, who was diligently employed in drawing up a cicatrice in his hose; while a dirty little boy was rubbing away the silver from a large pair of buckles in his shoes, and an old woman was sedately plastering his bald-head with unsifted flour. He was evidently a couple-beggar, and Duigenan would fain have the marriage-ceremony performed by him, but the Merman resolutely opposed him in his wish, while they were debating warmly together on this subject, a distant relation of Gorry entered the hut with young Columba O'Dowell, the daughter of a neighbouring middle-man, and required the couple-beggar to do his office. "That will be then, darling," cried the old woman, "and bless his stars, too, for getting the luck of marrying such a pair. Divel bless the like o'yez again between the four seas! Joy be wid yez! say I, for I know by your looks ye've charity and good blood in your hearts, and won't pass away without crossing the hand of the ould soul who first welcomed yez to the couple-father (keep him holy! I pray,) with some *bawbee* or other."—"Asy, asy, *la bonne chrétienne*," interrupted the couple-beggar; "rein-in the enemy of grace, *soyez sage*, and don't meddle with aught but the packet of hair powder; patent ye know it is, and cost me a power of money the pound, so lay it away carefully, and get out of the hut, *grois-hol, allez vite, voureen*. So now attend to me, children, and answer me fairly without travelling a hair's-breadth from the right line of truth. *La vérité jusqu'à la mort*, spake truth while you live; but especially tell no lies to a man like myself, who has studied morality in the college abroad, and officiated at home: but let that pass. Well, now listen to me, young woman. Have you your parents

consent to this match? Of course you have though, or you wouldn't be coming to me this way; that's settled. *Tenez, vourneen*, has either of ye a spouse lawfully married, at this present time living? Naturally not, or you wouldn't dare venture into the holy estate again. Marriage, you know, is—but that in good time; you 'll learn all about it soon enough, so why need I preach, *c'est temps perdu; allons!* And have you the priest's fee ready? To be sure you brought it, don't I see it there lurking in the heel of your fist." After a few more preliminary questions, which the couple-beggar invariably answered himself, the ceremony was performed, and the whole of our party wished the young bridegroom joy.

We had scarcely emerged from the hut before the ragged king of the pattaru ran up to the bride, and, accosting her by her new wedding-name of Swaney, told her that her father O'Dowell and his adherents were hunting about his dominions, in quest of her, and that it was more than probable they would wreak summary vengeance on her husband, for stealing her away without the middle-man's consent. He added, that he had only an old tub by the church-porch in the valley for a palace, so that he could not conceal them there; but he was ready to lead them away to the best still in the land, which lay in the heart of a neighbouring mount, and was worked by Phinney Macreagh, his cousin-german; who loved him "as well as his own heart's blood," having both been suckled by the same nurse. "I was robbed of the maiden I loved," said he, "by a flinty-souled middle-man: and I have often heard the ould women say, when they thought I was asleep, that the loss of Kathleen made me a lunatic; but, poor creatures, I pity them, they're fools; and I'm king of the fair, and wont suffer young hearts to be broken where I reign, by a middle-man. They tell me, Kathleen is dead, but I won't believe it, not I; for I hear her voice in the night-wind, and her song comes to me over the waters of Suir—

'She's the primrose of the country, she's all my earthly care,
My love, my dove, my darling, my joy, and only dear.'

No other songs but those that Kathleen loves ever cross my lips. That one I often sang to her at home;—but come, boys, will you follow? I'm trusty, though simple, they say. Will you come?"—The shout of O'Dowell was now heard in the fair; and the Merman, having intimated a wish to pay one more visit to the womb of Potthien before he died, warmly supported the request of the bridegroom, that we should accompany him to the still-pit, and, as the friends of his relative Gorry, protect him, if necessary, against the middle-man's fury. This was an irresistible appeal to youthful blood; and we immediately quitted the pattaru, and followed the lunatic king towards the hills.

After walking for a considerable time, we at length discovered, on the brink of a ledge, skirted by low shrubs and small detached pieces of rock, a deep-green spot of turf, still bright and sparkling with dew, although the sun had long been blazing upon it. Here our conductor fell upon his knees, and placing his brow upon the sward, cried, in a tone of delight, "Tis here—dewy and wet with the spirit steam. Lay your heads to the turf, boys, and listen to the dull snore of the strong fire below—

It secretly burns, like the deep love-flame,
 When the heart feels what the tongue dare not name;
 Oh! nought burns so strong as the smothered fire
 Of bright hope, or révenge, or fond desire.

The Pothien boys are here, and look, yonder lies one of them.—Whurrah, spalpene! arise." The free-spirit man, who was basking in the sun, started up in evident alarm at the cry of the fool. He was a tall meagre fellow, with a cadaverous complexion, fiery little eyes, matted red hair, and almost in a state of nudity. He eyed us askance as we approached, with the strange figure of the Merman, mounted on the black, at our head; and retreated towards a spot of wild garden-ground, where the earth appeared to have been recently upturned, and the mattock stood in the soil, as if the cottager had just retired for a temporary cessation from his accustomed toil. He was proceeding to dig again, when the voice of the fool arrested his operations: "Down with it, man!" said he, "hurl away the mattock and take the fire-rake. Your palm is too hot, your eye too red, and your cheek too shroud-like for a husbandman. The Pothien is upon your face, darling. The quid one of darkness might as well try to conceal his ox-foot as you your trade. We are all friends, so fear not; but lay by the spade and show us the way to the still-pit. Do, Sir, I am the Ring of the Pattaru, and Kathleen shall be my queen. Know you me, now?" The Pothiener, who was akin to the chief of the pit, immediately recognised his relation, and leaping over the fence, seized him in his arms, and carried him away to the back of a dilapidated cabin, which we now for the first time perceived, testifying his joy as he went by the most extravagant gestures and exclamations. We followed him to the brink of a well behind the cabin, where he hastily lined an immense bucket with thatch from the roof, and placed Norah and Columba carefully within it. The old windlass creaked with their weight, and in a short time they were concealed by the narrow depths of the well. As soon as the last coil of the rope was spent, the free-spirit man slid from the brink: we followed with all possible caution; and by the aid of the bucket-rope, the regular steps in the wall, and the instructions of our guide, arrived in safety on a level with Swaney, Duigenan, and the pattaru king, who had previously descended to guide and support the crazy vessel which conveyed young Norah and the bride. The waters were roaring below us, the stars twinkled in the heavens as in the depth of night, and on every side we heard the deep voice of confined flames, the bubbling of hot liquors, and a confused din of mingled lamentation and merrymaking. We remained in a cluster at this spot until the Pothiener succeeded in removing a strongly-cemented mass of mortar and stones, which concealed a small oaken door. The bucket was then hauled to the aperture, and we all passed into the still. After ascending and descending several rude steps, we reached an open space, from whence many passages branched off. But this was the city, the chief place of the still, and a number of persons were congregated within it. The heat was intense, and the uproar almost deafening. At the extremity of a passage immediately opposite to that by which we had entered, a large furnace fire was blazing, and billows of grey steam rolled along the

top of the roughly-hewn arch. Buckets, tubs, casks, piggins, with the more ponderous utensils of the still, were strewed about on every side. A wooden cross was erected in the centre, surmounted by stout pieces of oak which served as props to the low roof, and the mud walls were plentifully adorned with glaring scriptural pictures, holy relics, and crosslets of damaged arms. Several men were lying asleep in different corners; two young fellows were quarrelling over a little table that stood in a puddle on the ground, covered with dice, dominoes, and cards; a third was sedately counting his gains as he puffed his doothien; and the residue of those visible and awake were roaring the old Jacobite song of "The bonny night-bird," round a large tub of raw spirits. On one side was a corpse covered with a sheet, upon which a black kerchief, in the shape of a cross, was affixed; and the deep-red flash of the still-fire glared on the haggard cheek of the *Cointaghana*, who still wailed at the head of the coffin, although it was long after mid-day. A pale girl was strewing the first flowers of the year upon the shroud, while another removed the withering funeral herbs that decorated the festoons of white linen which depended from the roof immediately above the place of lamentation.

We had been but little time in the pit, when a party of young Pothieners brought in O'Dowell, the middle-man, whom they had found drunk and asleep in one of the pattaru huts. Swaney had already told his tale to the people of the still, who set up a shout so loud at the announcement of the middle-man, that he started from his torpor in considerable alarm. The scene must have been truly terrific to his unaccustomed eye. Torwy the Merman, with Tim the black, the *Cointaghana*, and mourning women, the extravagantly attired pattaru king, with the wild Pothieners laughing like demons through their rags at his affright, were grouped around him, apparently in liquid flames; while the still-fire blazed at his back, and the liquor he had drunk at the fair was, as he afterwards said, "burning his vitals." Fear subdued his drunkenness; but his tongue was parching with fever. He had already closed his eyes again, when young Swaney, with Columba kneeling by his side, presented him with a goblet of sparkling liquor. The gift was well timed; and O'Dowell looked up with a blended expression of wonder and gratitude, while he quaffed the delicious beverage which restored him to life and consciousness. In the breathing space between his first and second draught, he placed his hand upon the heads of Swaney and Columba, in token of forgiveness: the Pothieners rewarded him with three applauding shouts; and our party soon after left the pit, and journeyed onwards to the foot of *Sliabh-na-mann*, where the wedding of Gorry Duigenan and the young Lass of the Wreck was celebrated with the usual rustic ceremonies "nutbrown myrtle" and joyous revelry.

THE HOG,

A MOCK-HEROIC ORATION.

After all that has been said of the utility of the hog, in olden and modern times, we cannot but think that to him, instead of the lion, belongs the title of the king of animals; in point of instinct (by which he selects seventy-two species of vegetables, and rejects one hundred and seventy-one,) sagacity, and docility, when tutored, he is but little, if anywise, inferior to the dog, beaver, and half-reasoning elephant. Who has not heard of the learned pig spelling words, pointing out names and designating cards? In the towns of Europe, when the swineheard sounds his horn, every hog leaves his sty to follow him to the forest or fields. If a storm is approaching or a change of wind or weather is about to take place, the hog is the first with his *barometer* nose, true as *Torricelli's* best instrument, to make the discovery, and to warn his keeper by his cries and movements. With a knowledge of this fact, the conjecturers tell us 'he is the only animal who sees the wind,' by which means he is enabled, on the principle of *carpe diem*, to avoid foul weather and enjoy the fine. He is also endowed with *sensibility* as well as instinct, and has one quality which distinguishes him from all others of the brute creation—that of running to the aid of his brother hogs in distress and difficulty, braving the greatest dangers and the rudest treatment for the love of *kin*,

In all countries, except Scotland, the hog, out of gratitude for the eminent services his family has never ceased to render to man, *from the most remote antiquity*, is permitted to live in a state of what many erect hogs we know of would call luxury and ease. But whoever has visited that sage computer, the ever-saving sawney, in his Murrayshire, must have frequently seen the hog tackled with a small horse to the same plough. How different from the Mexicans, who, in driving their hogs to market, cover their feet and lower joints with a sort of boots, to prevent the ill effects of fatigue, while the peasant who conducts them goes *bare-footed*!

Had it not been for some Egyptian goddesses who fell in love with a bull, and the clan of that wise legislator, Moses, whose cutaneous sympathies pork was supposed to increase (and, therefore, the patriot hog was by both proscribed,) we moderns should entertain a much higher respect for him than we do; for it must be acknowledged, taking him altogether, *soul and body* (*honi soit qui mal y pense.*) inside and out, that he is very superior to most animals, and the devoted friend of man, to whom he never fails to show his gratitude, by repaying him a hundred fold for all his favours.

As to his habits, they are, to be sure, for the want of care and education, rather grovelling and dirty; but this, as in some biped cousin-germans of his, ought rather to be termed a genteel slovenliness, indicative of *great natural gifts and contempt for artificial helps*. Though we admit he is an excessive gormandiser, inasmuch as he is not very choice of his viands and liquids, yet he has no hankering after whiskey, egg-hot, or juleps, which, with segars, tobacco, & snuff, he leaves to certain *Cossack* relatives of his, who, while ycleped lords of the creation, would do well to recollect, that—

'The hog who works not, nor obeys their call,
'Lives on the labours of these lords of all.'

Much has been said in praise of the hog, yet many a swinish excellence must be passed over in silence, and left, like virtue, to its own reward. The last advice of the dying, like the parting kiss of the lover, is the most impressive; so is the peroration of a discourse, the finish of an epigram, and last stanza of a poem, as well as the last hint of a moral, from Æsop to Franklin: so, precisely so, appears the last and most prominent character of our bristly personage; a character of inestimable value in this great republic, the *Pharos* among nations.

When nature created and endowed the hog with qualities surprising and rare, she seems to have presented him to the statesman, lawyer, judge, physician, and divine—to all the human race—as the perpetual model of that stubborn, rude, uncourtly integrity, commonly understood by the name of *independence*; and yet, strange inconsistency! this representative of honest obesity has given rise to the calumnious metaphor of bribery, implied by *greasing a man's palm*! as if the fat of a hog was synonymous with gold.—Our very aspersions are often times charged with precious confessions, detersive of the reputation they were intended to tarnish. Senators have been known to take bribes; Jugurtha bought the Roman and Walpole the British senate; and who has not heard of the Yazoo purchase?—Courtiers and sycophants, too, will flatter; but neither adulation nor money can tempt to deviate from the invariable laws of his nature, the 'even tenor of his ways,' this valuable quadruped, who, though like a candidate for public office, he will go through *thick and thin* to reach his object, will never be *led or driven* like a time-serving radical. The downy bed has no enchantment for him. With the *Doric* simplicity of a back woods-man, he lays himself down in the humblest hovel, or under 'the blue spangled arch of heaven' and snores away the night with a full stomach and a clear conscience.—

'Go! from the creatures thy instruction take.'

When the Roman historian captivates us most, he recalls that simple age of purity in which Cincinnatus cultivated his own ground, or Scipio roasted turnips and broiled his own pork on his Sabine farm; not that vile Epicurean epoch when emperors and courtiers melted pearls for a soup, gave thousands for a turbot, and millions for a debauch. The incorruptible hog, with Roman simplicity, ploughs his own fields, and caters for himself. Truffles and mushrooms are his choicest dainties; for his heaven, like that of the gods, who, in the reign of Saturn, fought and ate with men, and held sweet converse with the women, is upon the earth. There he grunts and grumbles for his competency, which, like the fund of South American riches, is concealed partly under ground, as if the deity had foreseen that tyranny would enslave or cowardice surrender every thing above its surface. But all the crevices of despotism and its inquisition will not coerce him, like the Indian of the Mita, to dig dross for a master.—*Literary Chronicle.*

POETRY.

THE PARTITION OF THE EARTH.—By SCHILLER.

Take ye the world ! I give it ye forever,
Said Jove, mankind addressing, for I mean ye
To hold it as your heritage : so sever
The earth like brothers, as ye please, between ye !”

All who had hands took what they could : the needy,
Both young and old, most busily employed them ;
The ploughman had fields ; the lord more greedy
Seized on the woods for chase and he enjoyed them.

To fill his stores the tradesmen took all sly ways ;
The abbot had the vine yards in partition ;
The king kept all the bridges and highways,
And claimed a tenth of all things in addition.

Long after the division was completed,
In came the absent poet, from a distance,
Alas ! 'twas over, not to be repeated ;
All given away as if he'd no existence.

“ Ah woe is me ! 'mid bounty so unbounded,
Shall I thy truest son be thus neglected ?”
He cried aloud and his complaint resounded.
While he drew near Jove's throne, quite unexpected.

“ If in the land of vision you resided,
(Said Jove) and anger feel, to me don't show it ;
Where were you when the world was first divided ?”
“ I was near thee,” replied the lack-land poet.

With glory of thy face, mine eyes were aching,
And music filled mine ears, while gifts were squandered ;
The earthly for the heavenly thus forsaking,
Forgive my spirit that awhile it wandered.”

“ What's to be done ? (cried Jove,) the world is given,
Fields, chases, towns, circumference, and centre :
If you're content to dwell with me in heaven,
It shall be open when you please to enter.”

THOUGHTS ON CALUMNY.

Concealed beneath the dark assassin's breast,
A dagger lies, which courage n'er can wield,
On fire to pierce the unsuspecting breast,
Yet lies the Martial, well-contested field.

But should the villain aim the cruel blow,
No heart to pity and no hand to save ;
The Widow's and the Orphan's tears may flow,
Yet Death can screen the victim in the grave.

Not so when Slander's tongue inflicts its pain;
 And wounds the nobler feelings of the mind;
 The shades of Death is almost spent in vain,
 Falsehood seems fair, and Prejudice is blind.

Detested Calumny! 'tis ever thine
 To strike with well-directed art the blow
 That wounds the heart where purest virtues shine,
 And shroud the victim in a veil of woe.

'Tis thine (for Envy feeds thy constant flame)
 To aim thy arrows at the just and brave,
 To rob the Virgin of her virtuous name,
 And lay the lonely Stranger in his grave.

Yes, 'tis thy boast, thy glory, and thy aim,
 To nip th' applauded opening buds of Youth,
 While art perverted, robes thy hellish theme
 In all the grace and dignity of truth.

Ye weeping train, whose eyes with tears o'erflow,
 Whose hearts attest the rude destroyer's sway,
 Forbear those tears, resist that useless woe,
 And calmly patient with a future day.

For yet again shall Truth, propitious, maid,
 Heal all the wounds which Calumny has given;
 For injured Innocence implores her aid,
 Stands firm, looks upwards, and appeals to Heaven.

BANKS OF SPEY.

TUNE—BANKS O'DOON.

The smiling summer now appears,
 By nature decked in full array:
 The fields and meads are painted green,
 Along the winding Banks of Spey.
 As musing by Cruigellachie
 From yonder steep and Shady brae,
 The black bird and the mavis note
 Doth sweetly swell by bonny Spey:
 The warbling stream so cheerfully
 With headless noise, did me pass by,
 I thought it was a paradise,
 To walk along the banks of Spey;
 All the long day the wild doves coo,
 Among the woods and groves so nigh;
 The tim'rous hare doth frisk and leap,
 When eve does shade the banks of Spey.
 The Owlets cries they sound so loud,
 The lark doth hail the dawning day,
 The Robin then in concert joins
 Upon the lovely banks of Spey:
 A bridge well known by S——k's name
 Below doth shew its beaming ray,
 Across that little wimpling stream

Which gently falls into the Spey ;
 Whilst blooming whins the braes adora,
 The linner there doth chant so gay,
 The cuckoo's notes are nyc the same.

When they again revisit Spey ;
 The bees do fly from flower to flower,
 In quest of food the livelong day,
 And rob the roae and vi'lets sweet

Thich intermix by Bonny Spey ;
 But far far dearer unto me
 A maid of beauty there doth stay,
 She wanders near this paradise

A venus on the banks of Spey ;
 She's proper, handsome and complete,
 The only darling I envy,
 Her locks was of the jet black hue.

The lovely maid that lives by Spey
 Ye village lads who roving are
 To sprec betimes ye are nae shy ;
 When in your Bacchus rambles mind

Be kind to her by Bonny Spey,
 Then fare ye well ye nymph divine,
 My thoughts on you they shall be aye,
 Likewise ye ranting blades adieu
 My heart is still By Bonny Spey.

CHARLES A——

THE LOVER'S TOMB.

* I'll gather my dark raven locks o'er my brow,
 And the fleet wind my courser shall be,
 And I'll haste to the place, where the willow trees grow,
 For my true love is waiting for me."

" Sweet maid, say not so,
 In the grave he lies low."

" Oh ! no, no ; he lives, and loves me !"

" I see him at morning, I see him at eve,
 I know his broad brow and sweet smile ;
 And he bids me no longer in solitude grieve,
 For he will but tarry awhile."

" Sweet maid, he is dead,
 In the earth rests his head."

" Oh ! no, no ; he lives, and loves me !"

" He lives, tho' his cheek is more pale than of yore,
 And the light of his bright eye is gone,
 And when his wan fingers my brow travel o'er,
 They are cold—they are cold as the stone."

" God help thee, sweet maid !
 In the tomb he is laid."

" Oh ! no, no ; he lives, and loves me !"

Not long did that fair maiden mourn for her love,
 She soon slept in death by his side ;
 Yet 'tis said that when night hangs her banner above,
 Her spirit is oft seen to glide,

Where the willow trees grow,
 While she still says, " No, no,

Oh ! no, no ; he lives, and loves me !"—Henry Noels.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Foreign Summary.

FEBRUARY; 1825.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The tremendous hurricane of the 18th and 19th of November, presents a most important phenomenon.—The direction of it appears to have been as follows:—It began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and, after having wrought into fury the Northern Sea, and caused numerous shipwrecks upon the Northern coast of *Jutland*, passed by *Gothenburg* and *Stockholm*, continually rising more and more from South-west to North-east.

Some of the great astronomers of Europe attribute the phenomena of the extraordinary seasons, the numerous tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, &c. recently experienced in various parts of the world, to the present approximation of the Moon to the Earth, which they state, is nearer than it has approached for 500 years. They add that the moon will not commence a retrograde course for some months; and that it will not again attain its present proximity to the Earth for several centuries to come.

The extreme wet weather in England, &c. had occasioned a scarcity of breadstuffs, and a considerable rise in price.

There are now fitting out at *Liverpool*, two beautiful and superb Steam-Boats, of nearly 400 tons each, for the service of the Emperor of the Brazils.

Steam-Boats are to be employed by the General Steam Navigation Company of London, in towing merchant vessels between the mouth of the Seine and Rouen, by special permission of the French government.

A premium of £300 offered by the Lords of the Admiralty for the best chronometer, was awarded to Mr. Murray, of Cornhill, who made one which did not vary in its mean daily rate more than one second and eleven hundred parts of a second for one year.

List of vessels building and ordered to be built at Plymouth Dock-yard: *St. George*, 120; *London*, 110; *Hindostan*, 80; *Circe*, 46; *Proserpine*, 46; *Statira*, 46; *Tigres*, 46; *Daphne*, 28; *Porcupine*, 23; *Racehorse*, 18; *Rolla*, 10; *Reindeer*, 10 *Saracen*, 10; *Savage*, 10; *Sealark*, 10; *Scorpion*, 10; *Hope* and *Mutine* gun-brigs (ready for launching); *Nightingale* cutter; *Belzebub*, *Dévastation*, and *Volcino*, bombs, *Reparing*; *Impregnable*, 104; *Dublin*, 74; *Invincible*, 74; *Pike* schooner.

On Wednesday week, (Dec. 22,) a number of the respectable Jews met at the *George Inn*, Dale-street, and celebrated the 13th anniversary dinner of the Hebrew Philanthropic Society, founded by *Moses Samuel, Esq.* for the purpose of relieving the poor Jews, resident in *Liverpool*, during the winter months. *Mr. Joseph Hess*, president, was in the chair. The following toasts were given:—the King, the Duke of York and the Army, Duke of Clarence and the Navy, the Mayor and Corporation, Town and Trade of *Liverpool*, &c. After several speeches on behalf of the charity, the Company departed highly pleased with the urbanity of the chairman, and gratified with the evening's entertainment.

Spanish and Italian Refugees.

A Deputation from about 60 or 70 Italian Refugees waited on the Lord Mayor, to entreat his assistance to save them from perishing. They stated, in the French language, that they had not tasted any victuals for the last four and twenty hours; the Government of this country had allowed them a weekly sum till within the last month, since which time they had been struggling with want, and the humanity of the British people alone could save them; many of them had been turned out from their lodgings and were about the streets of Mary-la-bonne, without shoes on their feet. A Spaniard, likewise, in a very feeling manner, described the condition of his countrymen. He had himself received three bullets in his body while fighting under Wellington, and many of his countrymen, who had also been wounded in the wars, were starving in the streets of London: a morsel of food had not entered his lips since the day before yesterday.

A curious poney, has been lately presented by a gentleman to his Majesty brought from Carlton Palace, to Cumberland Lodge; it is of a mouse or rather a dun colour; its coat or hair very rough; is four years old, and stands thirty-two inches high, beautifully formed. It was brought from Norway, and is so docile that it would follow the groom who has the care of him up and down the stairs like a dog, and lay down on the hearth-rug before the fire; it has never yet been shod, will eat bread and potatoes as well as corn and hay, and drink beer. When brought to the Royal Lodge in a neatly-fitted fancy-coloured covering, bounded by a girth, for his Majesty's inspection; and was led by the groom to his Majesty's apartment, who admired him as much on account of his diminutive size as for his docility.

Among the curiosities lately deposited in the British Museum, are some Roman jars, of the year 105 before Christ.

A fracas took place lately at Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Poole, the dramatist, calling with a friend on Mr. Elliston to receive an answer to a letter, the latter kicked him, on which Mr. Poole laid his cane about the manager's shoulders. Mr. Elliston was summoned to Bow-street, and compelled to give bail.

Royal Military College,—December 11.

Friday and Saturday last having been appointed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief for the Half-yearly Public Examinations of the Royal Military College, several Commissioners of the Institution assembled at Sindhurst for the purpose. There were present at the Board, Gen. Sir Harry Calvert, G.C.B.; Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir A. Hope, G.C.B., the Governor; Major-General Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart. K.C.B., the Quartermaster-General; Colonel Butler, the Lieut. Governor, and other Officers.

On Friday, the Battalion of Gentlemen Cadets were reviewed by the Commissioners and went through various manœuvres with steadiness and precision. The public Examinations of the young Gentlemen were, as usual, in the mathematics, fortification, military drawing, Latin, and the modern languages.

About thirty Gentlemen Cadets who acquitted themselves in these various branches of the collegiate course of studies to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners, were rewarded with recommendations for ensigncies in the line, or registered as graduating towards their Commissions.

After the conclusion of the examination of the younger branches of the College, the officers studying at the senior department of the institution, appeared before the Commissioners. Several of their military sketches of ground were much admired; and two gentlemen (Lieutenants Johnston, of the 21st Fusiliers, and Walter Scott, of the 15th Hussars,) after passing a full examination in the higher branches of the mathematics, fortification, and other subjects, were rewarded with certificates of the Board's approbation.

A Singular Calculation.

The National Debt, funded and unfunded, on the 5th of January, 1811, was £811,898,811, which are equal to 773,236,267, guineas, which, at 5 dwts. 8 grains each guinea, weigh 6312 tons, 11 cwt. 3grs. 5lbs. 16z. 6drs. nearly, avoirdupoise.—Now supposing a waggon and five horses to extend in length 20 yards, and to carry

2½ tone of the said guineas, the number of teams necessary to carry the whole would extend in length nearly 28 miles 23 yards. To count the debt in shillings, at the rate of 30 shillings in a minute for ten hours a day, and six days in a week, would take 2,459 years, 306 days, 17 hours, 50 minutes, nearly. Its height in guineas, supposing 20 guineas in thickness an inch, would be 610 miles, 339 yds. 9 inches; and supposing each guinea an inch in diameter, they would extend, in a right line, 12,203 miles, 150 yards, 7 inches. Moreover, the said guineas would cover, in space, 348 acres, 2 roods, 202 yards, nearly, and, lastly, in shillings, each an inch in diameter, would cover 7319 acres, 1 rood, and 349 yards!

CHURCH PATRONAGE.—**EDINBURGH,** Dec. 29.—Friday a meeting was held with in the Waterloo Hotel, for the purpose of establishing a Society for improving the system of Church Patronage in Scotland.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh lately, £22,500 were subscribed, in addition to £32,000 subscribed before, towards carrying into effect the railway projected so many years ago, to pass from Kelso to Berwick.

IRELAND.—The Deputies of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Company, were lately in this city (Limerick,) had a meeting with the Cork Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, who adopted Resolutions similar to those adopted by the Limerick Chambré of Commerce.

The average population per square mile of the four provinces of Ireland was, in 1821, as follows: Leinster, 403; Munster, 367; Ulster, 408; Connaught, 270.—The average of all Ireland, 365 per square mile. The population of England and Wales was only 210 four fifth to the square mile; of Scotland, only 86; and of Great-Britain altogether, less than 170. So dense a rural population as that of Ireland, taking into account the poverty of it, is not to be paralleled in Europe.

The population of the United Kingdom, in 1821, was, England, 11,261,437; Wales, 717,438—Scotland, 2,093,456—Army, Navy, Marines, and Seamen in registered vessels, 319,300—Total, 14,391,631;—Ireland, 6,801,827;—Islands in the British Seas, 89,508,—Total 21,202,966.

The rate of increase in Great-Britain, in the ten years preceding 1821, was 16½, and in Scotland 14 1-8 per cent. In Ireland, as there was no complete enumeration before 1821, the exact rate of increase cannot be ascertained.

DUBLIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—On Wednesday the 15th Dec. the Chamber of Commerce presented, by the hands of their President, Mr. Leland Crosthwaite, a Cup and Salver to Robert Roe, Esq. who has acted so long as the indefatigable and intelligent Secretary to that excellent Institution.

The Cup, which is ornamented with emblematical devices suitable to the occasion, is of admirable workmanship, and certainly does infinite credit to the taste of the designer and the ingenuity of the artist. The inscription we shall lay before our readers, satisfied that it conveys the unanimous opinion of the Mercantile interest of Dublin:—

INSCRIPTION ON THE SALVER.—In testimony of respect for his distinguished talents and Gratitude for his eminent services as Honorary Secretary to their Association, whereby its objects were successfully promoted, and its reputation raised; this Salver is respectfully presented by the Council and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Dublin, to Robert Roe, Esq. Anno, 1824.

FRANCE.—On the 21st Dec. Charles X. went in state to the metropolitan church, and attended the grand mass celebrated on account of the opening of the Chambers. The ceremonial of the opening took place on the 23d. The tribunes, though spacious, could hardly contain the multitude of spectators. The foremost places were reserved for the ladies; the men remained standing behind. The Peers and Deputies occupied two rows of benches at the bottom of the Chamber; the Peers on the right, and the Deputies on the left of the throne. All the Members of the Foreign Legation accredited to the Court of France, were in the tribune appropriated to them. At half past 12 the Peers were announced, and they immediately afterwards

entered in full dress. The Chamber of Deputies were then announced and introduced; they consisted of the President by seniority, and the 25 members who composed the deputation. The King's entrance was greeted with loud plaudits. On the right of the throne were the Dauphin and the Duke of Orleans, and on the left the Duke of Bourbon. The acclamations of the spectators continued till put an end to by the King beginning to speak. The speech was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,... The first want of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and of your own; we have lost a King, wise and good, tenderly beloved by his Family, venerated by his people, honoured and respected by all foreign Governments.

"The glory of his reign will never be effaced.—Not only did he re-establish the Throne of my ancestors, but he consolidated it by institutions, which bringing together and uniting the past with the present, have restored to France repose and happiness.

"The touching-affliction which the whole nation felt at the last moments of the King my brother, was to me the sweetest of all consolations; and I can say with truth, it was to this cause that I owe the power of fully enjoying the confidence with which my accession to the Throne has been received.

"This confidence shall not be deceived. Gentlemen, I know all the duties which Royalty imposes on me; but, strong in my love for the people, I hope, with the aid of God, to have the courage and firmness necessary for their due fulfilment.

"I announce to you with pleasure that the dispositions of foreign governments have experienced no change, and leave me no doubt respecting the maintenance of those friendly relations which subsist between them and myself. The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them, gives to the nations the strongest guarantee which they have ever had, against the return of those troubles by which they were for so long a time desolated.

"I shall neglect nothing to maintain that happy agreement, which is its fruit. With this object it was that I consented to prolong still further the stay in Spain of a part of the troops which my son had left there after a campaign, which, both as a Frenchman and a father, I may call glorious. A recent Convention has regulated the conditions of this temporary measure in such manner as to conciliate the interests of the two monarchies.

"The just security which our foreign relations give us, will favour the development of our internal prosperity. I will second this salutary movement, Gentlemen, by causing to be successively proposed to you the melioration required by the sacred interests of religion, and by the most important parts of our Legislation.

"The King my brother found a great consolation in preparing the means of closing the last wounds of the Revolution. The moment has arrived to execute the wise designs which he had conceived.—The situation of our finances will permit the accomplishment of this great act of justice and of policy without augmenting the imposts, without injuring public credit, without retrenching any part of the funds destined to the different branches of the public service.

"These results, perhaps beyond expectation, Gentlemen, are due to the order established with your concurrence in the fortune of the State, and to the peace which we enjoy. I entertain a firm confidence that you will enter into my views, and that this restorative order will be completed by a perfect harmony of will between you and myself.

"I have resolved that the ceremony of my Coronation shall terminate the first Session of my reign. You will assist, gentlemen, at that august solemnity. There, prostrated at the foot of the same altar where Clovis received the Sacred Unction, and in presence of Him who judges nations and Kings, I will renew the oath to maintain, and cause to be observed, the laws of the State, and the institution, granted by the King, my brother; I will thank Divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me in order to repair the last misfortunes of my people; and I beseech the Almighty to continue to protect that beautiful France, which I am proud of governing."

Provincial Journal.

FEBRUARY, 1825.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The annual meeting of the Members of the Commercial Society, took place on the 2d February; there were about sixty persons present, and it was unanimously resolved, to recommend to the Legislature, to pass a law establishing a Bank in this Province. The utility of such an institution is so apparent, and so much has formerly been written upon the subject, that we deem it unnecessary at present to say any thing in favour of the measure.

MORE THEFT.—On the evening of the 26th ult. a daring attempt was made by a black woman, named Sall Ross, to rob the store of Mr. Charles Loveland.—By entering the back door she gained admittance to the shop, from which she took four pieces of Cloth, valued at about £30.—Mr. L. who was in another part of the house, hearing a noise in the hall, and finding the door open, proceeded to the street when he discovered her walking off with her prize, he immediately pursued her, and after some resistance she was secured and committed. It appears this is the fourth time she has been committed for theft but has heretofore escaped punishment.

Previous to the rising of our last Supreme Court, the Members of the Bar held a meeting for the purpose of forming themselves into a Society... A Committee, of which his Honour Judge Halliburton is a member has been appointed to draw up the Constitution and Rules. The chief objects of the Institution we have heard, are to advance the respectability of the profession, and to gather funds for an increase of the Law Library.

CORONERS INQUEST.—Wednesday morning the Coroner for the county held an inquest on the bodies of Dennis Hays and Edward Ryan, who were found drowned in the dock at Fairbank's wharf, within five yards of each other. Both of these unfortunate men—the one a servant to the Honorable Judge Halliburton, the other to Wm. Lawson, Esq.—were, it is said, of sober and industrious habits; and their melancholy end was, we presume, occasioned by having missed their way and thus prematurely perished... The jury, after a short consultation, returned their verdict, Accidental Death.

An Inquest was held on the body of George Short, found drowned off the market wharf—Verdict, accidental Death.

The General Assembly of this Province were to meet for the dispatch of business on the 18th ult.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

A Meeting of merchants was held at St. John, N. B. on the 29th ult. for the purpose of forming a *Marine Insurance Company* in that City, when it was agreed that application should be made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The Capital to consist of not less than £90,000, in shares of £25 each.

On the 1st of February the Parliament assembled when the Session was opened by an able speech by His Excellency Sir Howard Douglass.

LOWER-CANADA.—MONTREAL.

FARMER'S CLUB.—Pursuant to advertisement, the members of the Montreal Farmer's Club, met on the 22d inst. when it was resolved to give premiums for stock at the Montreal Fairs, to be held in March and September. Altho' the limited state

of the funds will not permit any large sums to be distributed, yet the honor of excelling, it is presumed, will be equally gratifying as pecuniary reward. The Club wishes to promote, as far as lies in its power, the amelioration of the tillage of the soil, the propagation of the best breeds of horses, either for home use, or exportation; an increase of the breed of cattle best suited to the climate, and arriving at an early maturity; the encouragement of the breeds of sheep producing the most wool, and the greatest weight of carcass. The breed of swine as well as their increase, will engross the attention of the Club, in order to obviate the large supply of Pork this country receives from the United States. The productions of the dairy will not be forgotten.

M'GILL'S COLLEGE AT MONTREAL.

Founded and endowed by the Will of the late Mr. M' Gill of that City, Established by Royal Charter, 31s March 1824.

GOVERNORS.

The Governor in Chief.
The Lieutenant Governor of Lower-Canada.
The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.
The Lord Bishop of Quebec.
The Chief Justice of Upper Canada.
The Chief Justice of Montreal.

Professors, &c. (appointed 4th December, 1825.

Principal and Professor of Divinity, The Rev. G. J. Mountain, D. D. (of the University of Cambridge.

Professor of Moral Philosophy and learned languages, the Rev. J. L. Mills, D. D. (University of Oxford.)

Professor of History and Civil Law, The Rev. J. Strachan, D. D. (University of Aberdeen.)

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, The Rev. G. J. Wilson, A. M. (University of Oxford.)

Professor of Medicine Thomas Fargues, M. D. (University of Edinburgh.)

In consequence of the bequest having been contested, this establishment is not yet in actual operation.

STATEMENT of the FUNDS of the Quebec Bank, Montreal Bank and Bank of Canada, on 1st February 1825:—

| | Quebec Bank. | | Montreal Bank. | | Bank of Canada. | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Capital paid in, | 53262 | 10 0 | 187500 | 0 0 | 92825 | 0 0 |
| Debts due to the Bank, | 104919 | 5 3 | 375518 | 7 4 | 104828 | 1 3 |
| Deposits, | 45824 | 8 2 | 105513 | 14 3 | 295 | 18 10 |
| Notes in circulation, | 28427 | 10 0 | 137580 | 0 0 | 11447 | 15 0 |
| Cash in hand, | 29684 | 17 6 | 65109 | 2 6 | 5207 | 1 1 |

On Thursday night the 17th, a daring robbery was committed in the Police-Office of this city. The thieves supposed to be five in number, effected their entrance by placing a ladder at one of the windows, through which they passed and forced their way through several doors till they reached the Office, from whence they carried the Iron Chest to the window where they entered and let it down with a rope into the yard; they then carried it to the Champ-de Mars, where they broke it open and took all the money it contained. We have not heard the amount of property stolen.

On Thursday evening the 10th, about 9 o'clock, the shops occupied by Mr. Thomson and Mr. Savage, watchmaker, were discovered to be on fire.—Fortunately

by the exertions of the neighbours it was got under, before any serious loss had been incurred.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT**—On Sunday last a man named B. Murphy, a Blacksmith residing in the Quebec Suburb of this City, in going down the stairs from his apartment, fell and his head struck against the ground with such force, as to fracture the skull in three places; the poor man died in consequence, on the same evening. He has left a wife, and three children, in distressed circumstances, and the charity of a benevolent public would be well bestowed, in relieving their sufferings.

Montreal, January 22d.

On Wednesday night about half past ten o'clock, a respectable citizen was returning home, and in passing through the lane which leads from the New-Market to St. Vincent Street, just as he came nearly opposite the door of Mr. John Murphy, a pistol was fired, and the ball which it contained passed close to his leg, and struck the corner of the house; he could distinctly hear the noise which the bullet made in passing him, as it was fired from a shed in front of the door. There can be no doubt but murder was the intention of the perpetrator of this nefarious act, and as there are some cause for suspicion, and the utmost vigilance is now using to ascertain the villain, who could thus wantonly attempt the life of a fellow being, we trust that he will be discovered, and brought to that punishment of which he is so deserving.

Attempt to break Gaol.—On Saturday the 16th, the Criminals confined in ward No. 7, in the Gaol of this City, attempted to escape, and had succeeded so far as to cut a portion of the stanchions of the Iron door, to let two men out at a time, but owing to the vigilance of Mr. Holland, the Gaoler, whose suspicions were awakened by causes not worth mentioning at present, these depredators were prevented accomplishing their intentions.

Every precaution was taken to avoid detection, and the prisoners carefully greased the holes of the rivets, and every place which would be likely to produce a noise during their operations, but fortunately for society their plans did not succeed, they yet remain to fulfil the ends of justice.—

QUEBEC.

The width of the St. Lawrence opposite this city, from Mackenzie's hotel at Point Levi to the Lower Town market was paced on the ice some time ago, and an average which cannot be far from the true measurement, was drawn of eleven hundred and fifty yards, or about two thirds of an English mile. It is generally thought to exceed this. We have now a good opportunity of knowing the exact width at different points, which as a matter of curiosity would be interesting. To the gentlemen of the army it is no doubt known, the range of a common ball with an ordinary charge is much greater than 1150 yards, and therefore Pointe Levi would afford a very favorable spot for the erection of an enemy's battery.

On Thursday the 10th, the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Assembly gave his first public dinner. It was attended by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Members and Officers of the Assembly, and several distinguished citizens.

ORDINATION.

On Tuesday the 15th, (being the Conversion of St. Paul,) Mr. Robert Short, Student of the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel, was admitted to Deacon's Orders by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church of this City.—Mr. Short proceeds immediately to the Mission of Sandwich, at the upper extremity of Lake Erie.

Monday the 24th ultimo, the Curé of Quebec, accompanied by the Bishop, his Clergy, and a considerable number of citizens performed a solemn Service in Honor of the Memory of the late Messire André Doucet, Priest, whose premature death and excellent qualities are sincerely regretted here.

On the 25th ultimo, the anniversary of the consecration of the Revd. the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, Monseigneur J. O. Plessis, was celebrated by him with,

the customary religious ceremonies in his Church of St. Roch. Suburbs, Quebec. 30 Priests were present at the Ceremony and dined with him that day at the college of St. Roch.

The Bishop has been a good friend to Education. The college of St. Roch, and many Schools in that Suburb are due to him: the people on account of these benevolent acts feel a lively regard for him; and on the day of the aforesaid celebration, while he was sitting in the midst of his Clergy and fellow Citizens, they took an opportunity of indicating these feelings, and presented to him, by the hands of Mr. Belanger the Representative, a full Portrait of himself, executed by a Canadian Artist.

The Rev. Mr. Lartigue Bishop of Telmesse performed the Ceremony of his consecration on the 21st ultimo, at Boucherville, accompanied by 18 of the Priests of the District.

DEATHS.

DIED.—At Madagascar, Commodore Nourse. He was the commandant on the Cape of Good Hope and Isle of France station.

On the 1st of November, at Essequibo, and in the 20th year of his age, Walter Robert D'Urban, Esq. youngest son of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor of that Colony.

On the 15th Dec. at Rome, her Highness the Princess Sapicha, of Bold-hall, Lancashire, the Princess was the daughter and heiress to the late Peter Patten Bold, Esq. The Princess having left no issue, the estates devolve on Mrs. Hoghton, the lady of—Hoghton, Esq. son of Sir Harry Hoghton.

On the 25th Dec. at Brighton, in his 80th year, the Right Honourable Lord Eardley. The title becomes extinct, his lordship's only son having died last year.

Same day in London, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Beauport, L. C. the 17th; the Honorable A. L. J. Duchesnay, member of both the honorable the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Province, Colonel of Militia of the division of Beauport, and Seigneur of Beauport, &c.

At Quebec, Mr. Vaillancourt, father of F. A. Vaillancourt, Esq. notary of this city.

On Tuesday the 15th inst. Mr. Michael Mosier, of the Royal Circus, aged 32 years, much esteemed by the Company, and all his acquaintance.—He was an affectionate husband and father, and has left a widow and four small children to lament his loss. These children, the youngest of whom is only three months old, are now left entirely dependent upon the exertions of their mother for support.

At his residence, in Queenston, U. C. on the 22d ult. Thomas Dixon, Esq. in the 50th year of his age. He was a native of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, and has resided in Upper Canada for the last 35 years of his life.

In Boston, His Excellency William Eustis, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the 75th year of his age.

At his residence near Ancaster, on Thursday morning the 27th ultimo, after two days illness, Lieut. William Milne, of the Royal Navy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Upper-Canada little more than thirty years ago was an entire wilderness, from the best evidence that can be obtained, has now nearly one million of Acres of Land under cultivation.

8,067—Dwelling Houses of a Superior description to the common Log Houses of the country, (which not being rateable, are not enumerated.)

396—Merchants Shops—(exclusive of Store Houses.)

304—Grist Mills.—386—Saw Mills.—73—Store Horses for covering Mares, for hire or gain.

30,774—Horses fit for service.—27,614—working Oxen.—67,644—Milch Cows.

94,975—Young Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.

464—Carriages for Pleasure.—

The total Valuation of Assessed Property in the Province, on which the rate of one penny in the Pound is collected for the public service, ... or rather for the service of the several Districts, —is £1,969,074, 18s. 1d.

The following is a General Return of the Population of Upper-Canada District Returns made for 1824.

| Districts. | Under 16 | | Above 16. | | Total. |
|------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | Males. | Fem's. | Males. | Fem's. | |
| Eastern, | 2,908 | 2,727 | 4,799 | 4,445 | 14,879 |
| Ottawa, | 564 | 550 | 915 | 531 | 2,560 |
| Johnstown, | 3,738 | 3,472 | 4,147 | 3,384 | 14,741 |
| Bathurst, | 2,441 | 2,304 | 2,832 | 2,544 | 10,121 |
| Midland, | 6,861 | 6,637 | 7,927 | 6,270 | 27,695 |
| Newcastle, | 2,335 | 2,263 | 2,653 | 2,041 | 9,292 |
| Home, | 3,980 | 4,227 | 4,611 | 3,791 | 16,609 |
| Gore, | 3,581 | 3,135 | 3,257 | 3,184 | 13,157 |
| Niagara, | 4,572 | 4,238 | 3,584 | 3,158 | 17,552 |
| London, | 4,581 | 4,403 | 4,704 | 3,851 | 17,539 |
| Western, | 1,785 | 1,650 | 1,964 | 1,553 | 6,952 |
| | 37,346 | 35,606 | 41,393 | 36,752 | 151,097 |

Total number of Males, 78,739

“ “ Females, 72,358

Less Females, 6,381.

On the 9th ultimo, John M. A. Cameron, Esq. of Dundas, accompanied by Mrs. Cameron, were precipitated in their one horse waggon, over the rocks near Andruss' mills. Mr. C. was taken up senseless, and carried to Mr. Douglass' hotel on a blanket; two of his ribs are broken; the right side of his head and face much bruised, and his breast much hurt. The waggon was broken to atoms, and scattered in all directions. Mr. C. who is much and justly respected by all who have the honour of his acquaintance is slowly recovering.

On Saturday morning 29th January, a Fire broke out in a small Frame House, in Market Street, Kingston, Upper-Canada, which at one time threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood; but by the activity of the Towns-people, it was confined to the House in which it originated.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Mr. Perrault has published a second volume of Precedents, intended as a Sequel to the Judgements of the Prévosté of Québec, which it will be recollected he gave to the public in the autumn of last year. The present Volume is entitled, *Extraits ou Précédents des arrêts tirés des Régistres du Conseil Supérieur de Québec* and comprises a period from April 1727 to May 1759. The publication of this work which will prove a valuable acquisition to the Libraries of our Professional men, affords a further proof of the active zeal of the worthy Prothonotary, who at an age when most men seek only ease and retirement, devotes his time and labour to the service of the community.—This work together with the Precedents from Registers of the Prévosté is to be had at the New Printing Office, Free Masons Hall, of H. F. Hughes, Esqr. at Three-Rivers and of Mr. Fabvre, Montréal.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 3d February, 1825.

In obedience to His Majesty's commands His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has made the following appointments by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal:

The Honorable James Reid, Esq. to be Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, in room of the Honorable James Monk, Esq.

Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, Esq. to be one of the Justices of His Majesty's said Court, in the room of the Honorable James Reid, Esq.

James Stuart, Esq. to be His Majesty's Attorney General for this Province, in the room of Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, Esq.

Quebec 10th February, 1825.

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

François Léon Léandre Dessuréau, Gentleman, a Notary Public for this Province.

Louis Charles Cressé Esquire, to practice the Law in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in ditto.

John Stanley, Esquire, do. do.

Gilbert Ainslie Young, Esquire, as Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor, and Counsel in do. do. do.

François Laroche, Gentleman, a Notary Public for this Province.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, 17th February, 1825.

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

Pierre Paradis and J. Bte. Couillard, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, for the District of Quebec.

Jean Baptiste Couillard, Esquire, a Commissioner for the summary trial of certain small causes in the Parish of Pointe Levi, County of Dorchester, District of Quebec.

Martin Sheppard, Gentleman, a Public Notary for this Province.

Felix Hector Leblanc, Gentleman, a do. do. do. do.

Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, }
Quebec, February 9, 1825. }

GENERAL ORDER OF MILITIA.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

No. 9.—1st Division of the 1st Battalion of Montreal.

1825:

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|
| Captain George Garden, | to be Major, | 2 Jan: |
| Lieutenant Benjamin Hart, | Captain, | 11 do. |
| Ensign Charles Gethings, | Lieutenant | 11 do. |
| Do. J. B. Anderson, | do. | 18 do. |
| Do. William Peddie, | do. | 19 do. |
| Phil. Hooffstetter, | do. | 20 do. |
| 2d Division of the 1st Battalion of Montreal. | | |
| Ensign Michael Scott | to be Lieutenant, | 20 do. |
| Do. Frederick Griffin, | do. | 21 do. |
| E. Edmonstone, | do. | 21 do. |
| James D. Gibb, | do. | 22 do. |
| Alexander Busby, | do. | 23 do. |

By order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor.

F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL,

Adjt. Gen. M. F.

THE ARMY.

60th Regiment of Foot, Ensign L. C. B. Wilford, from half-pay 11th Foot, to be Ensign vice J. A. Wolff, who exchanges; Paymaster D. S. K. Maclaurin, from the 77th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice G. Read placed upon half-pay, both dated Nov. 11, 1824; and Ensign J. Liddeal to be Adjutant, vice Wolff, who resigns the Adjutancy only, dated Aug. 19, 1824.

76th Ditto, Lieut. W. N. Hutchinson, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. Wood, who retires upon half-pay 29d foot, dated Nov. 11, 1824.

GARRISONS.—Lieut. O. Schwartz, on half-pay Noya-Scotia Fencibles, to be Town-Adjutant at Cape Breton, vice Weeks, deceased, dated June, 1824.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A levy of four thousand additional troops will take place immediately, for the purpose, we understand, of reinforcing our army in India.

LOWER CANADA.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Continued from our last.

MONDAY, January 24th, 1825.

The following petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received, read, and referred to special committees:

Petition of divers persons of the parish of St. Pierre and other places, and three petitions from divers freeholders of the County of Montreal.

Mr. Heney presented to the House, the report of the commissioners appointed for the Hotel Dieu of Montreal.

Mr. Neilson laid before the House, copy of a letter from L. J. Papineau and John Neilson Esqrs. entrusted with the petitions of the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada, and with the resolutions of the latter Province of the 20th January, 1823, against the Bill for uniting the Legislatures of the said Provinces; to R. Wilmot Esqr. under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, delivered by them to that gentleman, at the Colonial Office, the 12th May, 1823, agreeable to an order of this House of Saturday last.

It was resolved that the allegations contained in the petitions against the return of M. P. De Salles Laterrière, T. A. Young, Roch De St. Ours, and Jean Dessaulles Esqrs. if true, are sufficient to make the election of the said members void.

The order of the day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of erecting new Jurisdictions in the Districts of Montreal and Quebec, was postponed till to-morrow.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the allegations set forth in the petition against the return of the Attorney-General was postponed till to-morrow.

The petition of Jean Dessaulles, and Roch de St. Ours, Esqrs. was referred to a special committee.

Then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, 25th January.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, with the following bill, desiring the concurrence of the Assembly.

"An Act to amend and continue an Act intitled, an Act for the summary trial of certain small causes in the Country Parishes in this Province."

"An Act to confirm certain Marriages heretofore solemnized in this Province."

The said bills were severally read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, the first on Saturday, and second on Friday.

The following Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, and referred to Special Committees.

Petition of Marc Paschal de Salles Laterrière, Esqr. Member of this House, complaining of the insufficiency of the securities given by the Electors, contrary to Law.

Petition of divers Inhabitants of St. Thomas, respecting J. Morris' Bridge.

Petition of Normand F. Uniacke, Esqr. Member of this House, complaining of the irregularities in the Petitions of the Electors of the said Borough, against his election.

Mr. Neilson presented to the House the Report of the Quebec Agricultural Society.

Mr. Taschereau, from the Special Committee on the bill relative to houses of correction in the different Districts of this Province; and on the bill relating to a temporary house of correction for the District of Three Rivers, reported the bills without any amendments; and the same was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Belanger from the Special Committee on the bill relating to Proprietors and Lessors against their Tenants and Lessees; reported the bill with an amendment, and the same was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Neilson on the Special Committee on the Petition of divers Inhabitants of

Beauport, reported in favor of the said Petition, which report was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Blanchet from the Special Committee on the Petition of the Quebec Friendly Society, reported in favor of the said Petition; and moved for leave to bring in a "Bill for the encouragement and relief of certain persons, and authorising them to associate themselves by the name of the Quebec Friendly Society;" and the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Cuvillier from the Special Committee on the Bills to incorporate the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, for the purposes therein mentioned, reported the bills without any amendments, and the same were referred to a Committee of the whole House.

It was resolved that the report of the Justices of the Peace under whose direction the monies appropriated for the relief of the indigent and sick emigrants were expended, be referred to a special committee.

It was ordered that the petition of the Inspectors of Lumber, presented to this House on the 19th inst. be referred to the special committee on the bill relating to the Lumber Trade; and that two members be added to the said committee.

Mr. Bourdages brought in a bill to extend the provisions of a certain act therein mentioned with respect to purchasers of real property sold at Sheriff's sale in this Province; the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

A bill compelling seigneurs to concede their lands, subject only to rents and services, and to facilitate the reunion of lands *en roture* to the domain, in cases where by law the same may be demanded, was, according to order, read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

A bill to authorize Francois Cloutier to erect a toll bridge over the river which divides the rivers of Ste. Anne and St. Joachim, in the county of Northumberland; was, according to order, read a second time, and referred to a special committee.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill relating to the fees of the Clerks of the Markets, and made several amendments thereto. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The order of the day for the House in Committee to consider if it is expedient to establish new Jurisdictions in the Districts of Montreal and Quebec, was read; and postponed till to-morrow.

It was resolved that the allegations set forth in the Petition of divers Electors of the Borough of William Henry, against the election and return of Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, Esqr. if true were sufficient to make void the election of the said Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, Esqr.

Then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 26th January.

A Petition from sundry Inhabitants of Montreal, praying for a Market-place near the Suburbs St. Ann, was presented to the House and referred to a Committee of five Members.

A Petition of divers Physicians and Surgeons of the District of Montreal, praying for some further regulations for that body, was presented to the House and read.

The Special Committee on the Petitions of the Inhabitants of River du Loup and Yamanchiche, in the District of Three Rivers, relating to their respective Commons, reported their opinion thereon and the report was ordered to be considered in a Committee of the whole on Friday next.

The Special Committee on the Petition of J. B. Lague, praying for the privilege of erecting a toll bridge over the River des Hurons, in the District of Montreal, reported their opinion thereon, that the prayer of the Petitioner ought to be granted.

Mr. Neilson moved to resolve that Philippe Panet, Thomas Wilson and Louis Massue, Esquires, be appointed Commissioners for the purpose of examining the witnesses of Joseph Dorion and others, and of John Cannon, Esqr. on Tuesday the 22, day of February next, and the following days at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the public room of the parsonage house of the Parish of Point aux Trembles, in the county of Hampshire, and that Philippe Panet, Esqr. be the Chairman of the said Commission; the consideration of which motion was postponed till Friday next.

Leave was then given to bring in a Bill to authorize an enumeration and return of the population of this Province. And the said Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Clouet from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to regulate and grant for a limited time, certain fees to the Clerks of the Markets, in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal; and in the town of Three Rivers, reported the amendments made to the bill by the said Committee, which being agreed to by the House, the bill as amended, was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to extend certain privileges to the Wesleyan Methodists, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of five members.

The second reading of the bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners for administering oaths to public accountants; and to persons having claims against His Majesty's Government, and for other purposes, was postponed till Monday next.

A bill for establishing Post Houses in the different parts of this Province, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of five Members.

A Bill for the encouragement and relief of certain persons, and authorising them to associate themselves by the name of the Quebec Friendly Society, was read a second time, and ordered to be considered in a Committee of the whole on Saturday next.

According to order the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Act of the 36th Geo. 3d. cap 9, and the Act 30th Geo. 3d. cap. 5, commonly called the Road Acts, came to a Resolution, "that it was expedient to amend the said Acts," which being reported to the House and agreed to, a Committee of seven Members was appointed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, the necessary amendment to be made to the said Acts.

According to order the House went into a Committee on the Bill to enforce the ancient Laws of this Province, compelling Seigniors to concede their lands subject only to rents and services, and to facilitate the re-union of Lands to the Domain, in cases where by Law the same can be demanded, made some progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The order of the day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of establishing new Jurisdictions in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, was postponed till Friday next.—Then adjourned to Friday next.

FRIDAY, 28th January.

The following petitions were presented :—

A petition from John Cannon, Esquire, praying that the accusation contained in a petition of Jos. Dorion and others, may not be transmitted to the Commissioners for trial, but that the House may do thereon as to justice shall appertain; by Mr. Valières.

A petition from divers inspectors and measurers of lumber praying alterations in the lumber act; by Mr. Lagueur—referred to the committee on the bill to continue the lumber acts.

Mr. Taschereau from the committee on the Bill to continue the Act of the 57th Geo. III. to facilitate the administration of justice in certain small matters, reported that the committee had gone through the Bill, without any amendment; ordered to be taken into consideration in a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. Viger from the committee on the petition for relief from P. Roi dit Lapensée, of Lachine, reported unfavorably.

Mr. De Hochelave from the committee on the petition of the inhabitants of the city and district of Montreal, praying pecuniary aid for the British and Canadian School Society, reported favorably, and the report was ordered for consideration on Tuesday next.

The engrossed Bill further to continue for a limited time the Act 3rd Geo. IV. to amend the 34th of his late Majesty, for the division of the Province to amend the Judicature thereof, and to repeal certain Laws relating to the Criminal Jurisdiction; was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Bourdages introduced a Bill to give an exclusive privilege to J. B. Lague, to build a Toll Bridge over the River des Hurons; read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Bourdages a committee of seven members was appointed, to en-

quire if any and what abuses have been introduced in the execution of the Act to facilitate the administration of justice in the Country Parishes, in certain small matters.

The engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council to confirm certain marriages heretofore solemnized in the Province, was read a second time and referred to a Special Committee.

The House went into committee on the Bill to continue certain Acts relating to the Houses of Correction in this Province; reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The House in committee on the Bill to facilitate the recovery of Rents appertaining to Proprietors and Lessors against Tenants and Lessees, made an amendment, which was agreed to by the House, on a division of yeas 29, nays 15; and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House, on the Petition of divers Proprietors of Fisheries on the St. Lawrence resolved, on a division of yeas 21, nays 10; that further Legislative provision ought to be made to facilitate to the Proprietors of Lands on the Banks of the St. Lawrence and other navigable Rivers, the means of obtaining redress for injuries which they may sustain from the negligence or wilful misconduct of the owners of rafts or persons in their employ.

SATURDAY, 29th January.

Mr. De Rocheblave presented a petition from divers merchants and traders of Montreal, praying a repeal of the existing laws for the inspection of beef and pork and the enactment of new ones—referred to a special committee.

Mr. Clouet from the committee on the petition of tanners and curriers of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, reported favorably.

Mr. De Rocheblave from the committee on the petition of certain inhabitants of the City of Montreal, praying for an additional Market place in the City of Montreal, reported that a Market place between St. Paul street and McGill streets, near the College, would be of great public advantage, and that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

Mr. Young from the committee on the petition of Mr. Phillips, Inspector of Flour, reported that the committee were unanimously of opinion that the Inspector's Fee ought to be augmented from two pence to three pence per barrel; the House to go into committee on the Report on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Cuvillier an humble address was voted to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he might order to be laid before the House Copies of the Accounts of persons named under the Acts 57th and 58th Geo. III. and 3rd Geo. IV. to form superintending committees of Houses of Correction in the Province, between the 1st November 1822, and the same period in 1824.

On motion of Mr. Vallières, it was resolved that the House would go into committee on Tuesday next, to consider whether it will be expedient to alter the provisions of the Ordinance of the 25th Geo. III. Chap. 2, in so far as they relate to the arrest of Debtors by virtue of a writ of *capias ad respondendum*.

On motion of the same gentleman it was resolved, that the House would on the same day go into committee, to consider the expediency of regulating by law the qualifications of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Berthelot introduced a Bill to regulate the Common of the Parish of Rivière du Loup, in the County of St. Maurice; read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Neilson it was resolved, that Ph. Panet, Thomas Wilson, and Louis Massue, Esqrs. be appointed Commissioners to examine the witnesses of Joseph Dorion and others, and of John Cannon, Esqr. on Monday the 28th February next and the following days, in the public room of the parsonage, or other house near the Church, of Pointe aux Trembles, in the County of Hampshire, and that Ph. Panet, Esqr. be Chairman of the said committee. [To this motion an amendment was moved by Mr. Taschereau, that the witnesses attend before a Special Committee of the House; it was rejected on a division of yeas 11, nays 29.]

Mr. Vallières moved that the petition of John Cannon, Esqr. be referred to a special committee; rejected on a division of yeas 8, nays 16.

The Bill to extend the provisions of a certain Act with respect to purchasers of

real property at Sheriffs Sales, after a second reading, was referred to a committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

The Bill to authorize J. B. Lague to build a Toll Bridge over the River des Hurons, was, after a second reading, referred to a special committee.

The Order of the Day, to consider on a motion of Mr. Lagucux of yesterday, whether or not it would be expedient to encourage Ship Building in this Province by Legislative provision; was postponed to Wednesday next.

The House resolved, on the consideration of a motion made yesterday by Mr. Belanger, that it is expedient to repeal the Ordinance of the 28th Geo. III. Chap. 8, and to make more ample provision for the practice of Physic, Surgery, and the Obstetric Art in this Province.

MONDAY, January 31.

A petition of divers inhabitants of the Townships of Stanstead, Barnston, and Hatley, was presented to the House by Mr. Simpson, and the same was received, read, and referred to a special committee.

A message was received from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relating to public accounts, was delivered to Mr. Speaker, by Louis Montizambert, Esq. acting Provincial Secretary.

The report of the special committee on the petitions of the inhabitants of St. Thomas, was received and referred to a committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

The report of the special committee on the petition of divers inhabitants of the city of Montreal, relative to Forestallers, was received by the House, and a bill was accordingly brought in by Mr. De Rocheblave, to appropriate a certain lot of ground in McGill street in the City of Montreal for a public market place—the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The report of the special committee on the petition of J. P. Thirtwall, was received and referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The report of the special committee on the petition of François Vassal de Monviel, Adjutant-General of Militia, was received by the House.

The special committee on the petitions of divers freeholders of the City and County of Montreal, relating to a Turnpike road between Montreal and the parish of Longue Pointe, reported that the prayer of the petitioners for a Turnpike road ought not to be granted. The said report was then referred to a committee of the whole House.

The report of the special committee on the petition of Marie Françoise Normand, widow of William Bouthillier, late Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was received.

The report of the special committee on the bill to incorporate the Fire Assurance Company, was received with amendments, and the same was referred to a committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The report of the special committee on the petition of divers Merchants interested in the Trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was received by the House.

It was resolved that the several Banks in this Province, do lay before the House, statements of their affairs.

The Public Statements of the Provincial Revenue of this Province, was referred to a special committee.

The order of the day for the House in committee on the Bill to incorporate the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, was postponed till Friday next.

It was also resolved, that an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, returning thanks for his message, communicating the instructions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, our Gracious Sovereign, concerning the adjudication of certain articles of impeachment brought by this House.

The Bill to authorize an enumeration and return of the population in this Province, was according to rule read a second time, and referred to a special committee.

A bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners for administering oaths to public accountants, &c. was according to order, read a second time, and referred to a special committee.

The order of the day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of establishing Register Offices throughout this Province, was postponed till Monday next.

The order of the day for the House in committee on the report of the St. Lawrence Company, on the petition of Pierre Roi dit Lapensée, was postponed till Friday next.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the motion for appointing Commissioners for the contested Election of the County of Northumberland; was postponed till to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee to consider the expediency of erecting new Jurisdictions in the Districts of Montreal and Quebec.

Then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, 1st February, 1825.

Mr. Taschereau, as one of the Messengers to His Excellency, praying Copies of the Accounts of persons superintending the Houses of Correction in the Province, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to say that he would comply with the desires of the House.

Mr. Assistant Secretary Montizambert, delivered to the House the Message following:

"The Lieutenant Governor informs the Assembly, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, Esq. a Member of the Assembly, to be one of His Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, and that Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, have accordingly been issued."

FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Gov."

Castle of St. Lewis, 1st February.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a Statement of the Quebec Bank, received in pursuance to the Resolve of the House of yesterday.

A Petition from divers Inhabitants of Soulanges and Nouvelle Longueuil was presented to the House, and referred on Motion of Mr. Simpson, to a Committee of Privileges, to enquire whether it be of a private or local nature and as such ought to have been presented within the first fifteen days of the Session—an Instruction to the Committee, on Motion of Mr. Cuvillier, was given, to search for precedents relative to Petitions which are not signed on the same paper upon which they are written.

On Motion of Mr. Vallière it was resolved that the House would, on Saturday next, go into Committee, to enquire how far it may be expedient to amend the 17th Geo. III. Chap. 3, an Ordinance for ascertaining damages on protested Bills of Exchange, and fixing the rate of interest in the Province of Quebec.

The engrossed Bill "to regulate the exercise of the rights appertaining to Proprietors and Lessors against their Tenants and Lesses, and to facilitate the recovery of rents and for other purposes," was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council. [A Motion, by Mr. Simpson, to re-commit it to a Special Committee, was rejected, yeas 6; nays 27.]

Mr. Belanger introduced a Bill to regulate the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday the 14th inst.

The House in Committee on the Bills to enforce the ancient Laws of the Province, compelling Seigniors to concede their Lands, reported progress, and the Bill was afterwards referred to a Special Committee.

The House in Committee on the Report of the Committee on Petition praying an aid to the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Saturday next.

The House resolved, on the consideration of a Motion by Mr. Vallière, that it is expedient to regulate by law the qualifications of Justices of the Peace in the different Districts of this Province; the Bill was presented, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Saturday next.

WEDNESDAY, 2d February, 1825.

On motion of Mr. Cuvillier, it was ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new writ for the Election of a Burgess for Sorel, in the room of N. F. Uniacke, Esq. appointed Judge.

On motion of Mr. Cuvillier, it was resolved that an Address be presented to his

Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying a Copy of the despatch or such part thereof as contains the commands to Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, in 1818, from his Royal Highness the then Prince Regent, calling upon the Provincial Legislature to vote the sums necessary for the ordinary annual expenditure of the Province.

The River du Loup Common Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Sheriff's Sales Act, was discharged, and a Special Committee appointed to examine the same, with an instruction to inquire into the amount of the sums of money in the hands of the Sheriffs of each District, or which are due or they may be otherwise accountable for, arising from sales.

The House in Committee, on the expediency of encouraging Ship Building, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the 12th inst. [It is reported that a motion will be made to appoint a Committee to take evidence on the subject.]

FRIDAY, 4th February.

Mr. Cuvillier, as one of the Messengers with an Address to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for copy of a despatch to Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, calling on the House to provide for the civil expenses of the Province, reported that his Excellency had been pleased to say he would answer the Address by Message.

The House, on the petition of divers Merchants of Montreal, referred to the Committee of Privileges, ordered that the petition ought to be received, and it was referred to a Special Committee to examine the contents thereof.

Mr. Neilson, from the committee on the Census Bill, reported several amendments, and the Bill was ordered for consideration, in committee of the whole, on Tuesday next.

Mr. Latérière, from the committee on François Cloutiers's Bridge Bill, reported amendments, and they were ordered for consideration on Tuesday next in committee of the whole.

The Résolutions passed in committee of the whole House on the subject of the Inspection of Flour, were agreed to by the House; they were in substance that it is expedient to amend the act for the Inspection of Flour, and to augment the Inspector's fees; a Bill, in consequence was introduced by Mr. Young, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

The Quebec Friendly Society's Bill, after several amendments, was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, it was resolved that the House would go into committee on Saturday the 12th instant, to consider of the expediency of opening a road of communication from Coteau du Lac in this Province, to the division line between the two Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada.

On motion of Mr. Berthelot a committee of seven members was appointed to enquire into the most proper means of obtaining application of the Estates of the late order of Jesuites of this Province to their original destination.

On motion of Mr. Cuvillier an humble address was voted to his Excellency, praying that he would order, 1st. The proper officer to lay before the House, a statement of the bouds due and outstanding on the Revenue of the Customs at the Port of Quebec;—2d. Copy of the Receiver General's account current with the Government, from the 1st December 1823, to the 1st November 1824.

The McGill Street, Montreal, Market Bill, was read a second time, and referred to a special committee.

The House in committee on the Fire Assurance Company Incorporation Bill, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House on consideration of a motion by Mr. Neilson, resolved that Messrs. L. J. Duchesnay, Joseph Roy, and W. Fisher Scott, be appointed Commissioners to examine the witnesses of the Petitioners against the return of Mr. Young for the Lower Town of Quebec, on Monday the 28th February next and the following days, in such place in the Lower Town as they may previously appoint, and that Mr. Duchesnay be chairman of the Commission. It was ordered that the petitioners and Mr. Young do deliver to the House a list of the witnesses they mean to produce on the trial, and that they exchange a list of the votes and voters which they intended to object to, with the grounds of objections, before the 21st February next.

SATURDAY, 5th February.

Mr. Viger from the committee on the bill to repeal and amend the Judicature Act, reported a bill to facilitate the Administration of Justice throughout the Province, which was received, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Wednesday next.

The bills to incorporate the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, after receiving several amendments, were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to alter and amend an Ordinance of the 25th of the late King to regulate the proceedings of the Courts, of Civil Judicature, and to establish trials by Jury in actions of a commercial nature and personal wrongs to be compensated in damages, was referred to a special committee.

The petition of Jacques Morin, Junior, and of the Inhabitants of St. Thomas, after having been considered in a committee of the whole House, was on motion of Mr. Blanchet, re-committed to a special committee, on a division of yeas 27, nays 2
Monday 7th February.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the Sergeant at Arms from sudden illness could not attend his duty, and Jacques Langlois, Special Messenger to the House, was, on Motion of Mr. Taschereau, appointed to act in his stead.

Mr. Cuvillier as one of the Messengers to His Excellency, with an Address praying a Copy of the Receiver General's Account Current; and a Statement of the Bonds due and outstanding on the Revenue of the Customs at the Port of Quebec, reported that to the first His Excellency was pleased to say that he would comply with the desires of the House; to the second, that he would send an answer by Message.

The Statements of the Montreal and Canada Banks being laid before the House by Mr. Speaker, on Motion of Mr. Quirouët, they were, with that of the Quebec Bank, referred to a Special Committee.

On Motion of Mr. Vallières, it was resolved that this House will on Monday next go into Committee, to consider whether or not it would be expedient to facilitate to persons having claims against His Majesty's Civil Government in this Province the exercise of their legal recourse.

The Flour Inspectors' Bill was read a second time and referred.

The House in committee on Mr. Thirtwall's Petition rose without reporting, by which all further consideration of the Petition is put off.

The Bill for the qualification of Justices of the Peace, was read a second time and referred.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Simpson's Motion, to consider of the expediency of establishing Register Offices in the Province, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next. [A Debate ensued on this Motion, in which various opinions on the expediency of establishing Register Offices were given.]

The House on the Report of the Committee on the Petition of M. M Dessalles and De St. Ours, refused to lay aside the Petition against their Return for want of security, resolved on Motion of Mr. Taschereau, that "inasmuch as it appears to this House, that the security given by the person complaining against the Election for the County of Richelieu is not according to law, this House will proceed no further on their Petition." Mr. Vallières in amendment moved to add "until the said Petitioners have given security as required by Law"—the amendment was rejected, yeas 8, nays 19; Mr. Bourdages then moved, "that all further proceeding on the Petition be suspended, and that the lateral lines of the County of Richelieu, and the situation of the properties of Guillaume Bouthillier, in the Seignior of Hyacinthe, and of Martin Malherbes, in Action, be verified;" rejected yeas 8, nays 19: the main Motion by Mr. Taschereau was then agreed to, yeas 19, nays 8.

TUESDAY, 8th February.

Mr. Taschereau from the Committee on the Bill to continue the Militia laws reported several amendments, which with the bill were referred to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

Mr. Vallières from the committee on the bill to amend the ordinance of the 25th Geo. 111. to establish trials by Jury &c. reported that the committee had gone through the bill and had made several amendments; the whole were referred to a committee of the house on Friday next.

The house on Motion of Mr. Neilson went into committee on the bill from the Legislative Council "to confirm certain marriages heretofore solemnized in this Province," made several amendments, which were agreed to by the house, and the bill ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Assistant Secretary Montizambert, delivered the following Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

"The Lieut. Governor having taken into consideration the Address of the House of Assembly "praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a Copy of the Despatch, or such part thereof, as contains the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, now His Most Gracious Majesty, to His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, heretofore Governor in Chief, "to call upon the Provincial Legislature to "vote the sums necessary for the ordinary annual expenditure of the Province, as signified to both Houses of the Legislature of this Province, on opening the Session of the Provincial Parliament on the 7th January 1818." The Lieutenant Governor regrets that the above Despatch, being strictly confidential, he does not consider himself at liberty to make any further communication than was at the time made by the then Governor in Chief.

(Signed)

FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Governor.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec 8th February 1825.

The Lieutenant Governor considers it proper to communicate to the House of Assembly, that by the Report to him made, it appears the Arbitrators appointed under the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3rd Geo. IV. Chap. 119, to ascertain by their award the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding the 1st day of July 1824 of the Duties levied and to be levied in the Province of Lower-Canada, under the authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon Goods, Wares and Commodities imported thereinto by sea, had held several meetings, but not having come to a decision between themselves, as to the nomination of a third Arbitrator within the period prescribed by the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, further proceedings in that Arbitration as therefore necessarily suspended, until His Majesty may be graciously pleased to signify His Royal pleasure in the appointment of such third Arbitrator, as by Law is required,

(Signed)

FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Governor.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th Feby. 1825.

"The Lieutenant Governor recommends to the House of Assembly, the expediency of taking into consideration the Internal Improvements of the Province, with respect to Roads through the new and unsettled parts of it, more particularly the following—that is to say: A Road of Communication between the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé; the Road from Quebec to the Kenebec; a Road from the last Settlements on the River Etchemin, in the Township of Frampton to the head of the River Saint John; Craig's Road, from the Township of Ireland to Shipton; the Dudswell Road, from Ireland to Sherbrooke; the Road from Montreal to the centre of the Townships, from the Township of Shefford to Sherbrooke; the Three Rivers Road, from St. Gregoire to Long Point in the Township of Kingsley; the Road between Sorel and Drummondville; the Road from Coteau du Lac to the Province Line; and to make such appropriations for the purpose as may be deemed

suitable.

(Signed)

FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Governor.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th Feby. 1825.

"The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the house of Assembly, the accompanying Copies of Presentments made by the Grand Juries for the Quarter Sessions of Carleton, Pierce, Douglas Town, in the Inferior District of Gaspé, and which pursuant to urgent representations from that District strongly recommended by the Provincial Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Canon, have by His Excellency's commands been duly held last summer at these places, at the terms by Law appointed.

Among the objects embraced in those Presentments, appearing to the Lieutenant Governor worthy of early attention, are the erection of the Gaol and Court Hall at Pierce, authorized by the Provincial Act 48th Geo. III. Chap. 85, but which for want of adequate funds has not been carried into effect, and the division of certain tracts of Waste Lands of the Crown, proper for agriculture in that District into

Townships, as well as highways, through the unsettled parts of the said District, and he accordingly recommends those objects to the House of Assembly, for such Legislative provision as may enable the Government to carry them into effect.

The Lieut. Governor considering the Fisheries carried on in that District as a permanent source of profitable trade and susceptible of great improvement if encouraged by suitable protection, also recommends that such enactments be provided as may be thought necessary to prevent the inconvenience and losses to which persons carrying on the Fisheries are exposed by the bad faith and fraud of servants and shoremen obtaining advances from their employers as represented by the Grand Jury.

(Signed) FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Governor.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th February 1825.

The Message above relating to the fisheries, and that to the roads were referred to special committees.

On motion of Mr. Berthelot an instruction was given to the committee on the Jesuits Estates, to enquire into the operation of the 41st Geo. III chap. 17.

The amendments made in a committee yesterday to the bill for the *cession de biens* were agreed to by the house and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, 9th February.

Messages relating to the following subjects from His Excellency the Lieut Governor were laid before the House:—

1. Recommending an appropriation for the support of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec.

2. Recommending an appropriation towards the support of the Montreal General Hospital.

2. Recommending an appropriation for the Agricultural Societies.

4. Recommending an appropriation in the form of a Loan or otherwise for completing the Lachine Canal, and for an allowance to the family of the deceased Engineer.

A Statement of the Bonds due and outstanding on the Revenue of the Customs at the Port of Quebec to 8th Feby. 1825—Also a copy of the Receiver General's Account Current from 25th Novr. 1823 to 10th October 1824.

A committee of five members was appointed to enquire into the state of the commercial correspondence between this Province and the United States of America by land or by inland navigation, and into the best means to extend and improve the same.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for the relief of certain farmers whose lands are intersected by the Lachine Canal, and the said bill was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The message from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending an appropriation for the Emigrant Hospital, was referred to the special committee on the report from the Directors of the said Hospital.

The message of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor relating to the Agricultural Societies, was referred to a committee of five members, with an instruction to consider of the best means of encouraging the growth of Hemp and Flax in this Province.

A committee of five members was appointed to consider of the best means of improving the navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, to confirm certain marriages heretofore solemnized in this Province, was read a third time as amended, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

According to order the House went into a committee on the Bill to authorize an enumeration of the population of the Province, went through the same and made several amendments, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday next.

Jean Baptiste Tasché, Augustus Gagy, and Charles Turgeon, Esquires, were then appointed by the House as Commissioners for the purpose of examining the witnesses of the electors for the county of Northumberland, contesting the election of Marc Pascal De Salles Laterrière, Esq.

A bill to facilitate the administration of Justice through out the Province, was, according to order, read a second time and ordered to be considered in a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

FRIDAY, 11th February.

A Petition from the Butchers of the City of Quebec, against certain Rules and Regulations of Police, was presented by Mr. Neilson, and referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. De Rocheblave, from the Committee on the Petition of divers Merchants, relating to the manner of salting and packing Beef and Pork, reported unfavourably.

Mr. Blanchet from the Committee on the Reports of the Emigrants' Hospital, Quebec, submitted to the House whether it would not be expedient to make an appropriation for extending the Institution, and the same was referred to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Neilson, the Report of the Committee on the Petition of the Inhabitants of Beauport, praying regulations to prevent the damage caused to their Fisheries by rafts, was referred to the Committee on the Lumber Acts.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet, it was resolved, that the House would go into Committee of the whole on Wednesday next, to take into consideration the expediency of promoting the Communication between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax, by means of Steam Vessels or otherwise.

The Bill to authorize an enumeration and Return of the Population of the Province, after several amendments was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to continue the 57th Geo. III. to facilitate the Administration of Justice in certain matters mentioned, in the country Parishes, was after an amendment, ordered to be engrossed.

The House in Committee to consider of a motion of Mr. Vallières, resolved "that it is expedient to facilitate a legal recourse to persons having claims and demands against His Majesty's Civil Government in this Province." Mr. Vallières presented a Bill to effect the same; read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

The Order of the Day to consider of the expediency of establishing Register Offices, was postponed to Wednesday next.

The Bill to continue certain Acts relating to the Militia of this Province, was ordered to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, 12th February.

Mr. Lagueur presented a Petition from the Society of Education of Quebec, praying an aid; referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. De Rocheblave, from the Committee on the Bill to extend certain privileges to the Wesleyan Methodists, reported that the Committee had made several amendments and gone through the Bill; ordered to be considered in Committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

A Message was received by Mr. De Léry, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, from the Legislative Council, informing the House that it had agreed to the amendments made by the Assembly to the Bill to confirm certain Marriages heretofore solemnized in this Province.

Mr. Bourdages, from the Committee on the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Buckinghamshire, introduced a Bill to regulate the conveyance of Timber down the unnavigable Rivers falling into the St. Lawrence.

The Message of His Excellency relating to the Lachine Canal, and the family of the deceased Engineer, was referred to the Special Committee on the Report of the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal.

On motion of Mr. Taschereau, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the Exportation of Fish by granting a Premium, or what may be the best means of attaining the object, and the expense to be incurred.

The engrossed Bill to remove all doubts with regard to the *Cession de Biens* in certain cases, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The engrossed Bill to alter and amend certain parts of an Ordinance of the 25th Geo. III. to regulate the proceedings of the Courts of Civil Judicature and to establish Trials by Jury, in actions of a commercial nature and personal wrongs to be compensated in damages in what relates to the issuing of Writs of *capias ad respondendum*, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The engrossed Bill to incorporate the City of Montreal, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

SATURDAY, 13th February, 1825.

Mr. Taschereau presented the regulations made by the Grand Juries of Carleton and Percé, in the District of Gaspé, for the temporary and local management of their Fisheries according to 4th George IV. Chap. 1.

The engrossed Bill to incorporate the City of Quebec, was passed and ordered to the Council,

On Motion of Mr. Lagueux, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging Ship building in this Province.

The House in Committee to consider the expediency of opening a Road of Communication with Upper-Canada, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Saturday next.

The Order of the Day to consider the Petition of the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal, was postponed to Saturday next.

The House in Committee to consider of the improvement of the Bye-Road between St. Gregoire and Long Point, in the Township of Kingsley, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Saturday next.

MONDAY, 14th February.

Petitions from J. B. Taché and B. C. A. Guy, Esqrs. Commissioners appointed to bear witnesses on the Contested Elections for the County of Northumberland, praying to be excused from acting as Commissioners for urgent reasons stated in the said Petitions were presented to the House.

The Bill to regulate the Common of River du Loup, after receiving several amendments, having gone through in Special Committee, was referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

On Motion of Mr. Bourdages, an Instruction was given to the Committee on the Bill to appropriate a Lot of Ground in McGill Street in Montreal, for a Market place, to enquire whether the ground really belongs to His Majesty, and if it had not already been appropriated.

Mr. Assistant Secretary Montizambert delivered the following Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

1st Message recommending a revision of the Laws respecting Pilots and other matters connected with the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

2d Recommending the payment of accounts due by the Commissioners of Internal Communication for the County of Dorchester to Benjamin Ecuyer.

3d With Copy and Extract of Presentments made by the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal representing the inefficiency of the Gaol of that District.

4th Recommending the renewal of the Act for the relief of Insane Persons and Foundlings, and also the Act which provides Houses of Correction in the several Districts in the Province, and that appropriations be made for the support of these establishments, and also for the discharge of such arrears as may be due for the last year.

Mr. Blanchet, from the Committee to appoint an Agent in the United Kingdom, reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill for this purpose, and the same was referred to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

His Excellency's Message relating to the support of Insane Persons, &c. with the Message relating to the Montreal General Hospital of the 9th instant, were referred to a Special Committee.

An Instruction was given to the Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council to continue the Act for the summary trial of small causes, to enquire into the proper qualification of the Commissioners.

Mr. Bourdages moved to appoint a Committee to enquire into the conduct of P. Grisé, Esq. the Returning Officer for Richelieu—the Motion, on a division, was lost, yeas 9, nays 21.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the "Quebec Friendly Society."—The engrossed Bill "to continue the 57th Geo. III. to facilitate the administration of Justice in certain small matters mentioned in the Country Parishes."—The engrossed bill "to continue certain acts mentioned relating to the Militia of the Province"—and the engrossed bill to regulate and grant for a limited time certain fees to the Clerks of the Markets in the Cities of Quebec, Montreal and the Town of Three-Rivers"—were all read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The Bill for the qualification of Justices of the Peace was ordered to be engrossed. J. B. Lague's Bridge Bill was also ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to regulate the practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. was, after a second reading, referred to a Special Committee.

TUESDAY, 15 February.

The Special Committee on the Bill to appropriate a certain lot of ground in McGill street, in the City of Montreal, for a public Market place, with an instruction,

to enquire whether the said lot of ground really belongs to his Majesty and in that case, if the said ground has not already been appropriated to a different use; reported the information obtained by the Committee on the subject of the said instruction.

The Special Committee on the Bill relating to Inspectors of Flour, reported the Bill with an amendment, and the said Bill and report were referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to "authorise François Cloutier to build a Toll-bridge over the River St. Anne and St. Joachim, in the county of Northumberland, and the House reported the Bill with several amendments, and the said report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the report of the Special Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, was read and postponed till Wednesday, the 23d instant.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the report of the Special Committee on the Bill relating to Wesleyan Methodists, and reported the Bill with several amendments, which report was ordered to be received on Friday next.

The House proceeded according to order to take the petition of J. B. Tasché, and B. C. A. Gagy, Esquires, into consideration, and the said petition being again read, it was resolved, that the excuses contained in the petition of J. B. Tasché and B. C. A. Gagy, Esqrs. two of the Commissioners appointed by this House for the purpose of examining the witnesses of the Electors of the County of Northumberland, for the contested Election of Marc Paschal de Salles Laterrière, Esqr. were sufficient.

It was also resolved, that Pierre Laforce, and Antoine Parant, senior, Esquires, be appointed Commissioners for the purpose of examining the witness of the Electors for the County of Northumberland, for the contested election of Marc Paschal de Salles Laterrière Esq. and that Pierre Laforce, Esquire, be the President of the said Commission.

Then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 16th February.

A Petition read by Mr. De Rocheblave, from the Magistrates of Montreal, was, upon a division of yeas 18, nays 10, not received, inasmuch as the fifteen days for receiving petitions on private bills were expired.

On Motion of Mr. Vallières a Special Committee was appointed to enquire into the practice of the Courts of Justice respecting expences in causes where the King is a party, and whether it would not be expedient to make known the law in that respect: the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

The engrossed bill for an enumeration and return of the Population of the Province was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The consideration of the report of the Justices of the Peace on the monies appropriated for the support of the Emigrants' Hospital at Quebec, was postponed to Wednesday next.

A Committee on Motion of Mr. Blanchet was appointed to enquire into the expediency, and also into the best plan of promoting the communication between the ports of Quebec and Halifax by means of a steam vessel.

The order of the day to consider of the appointment of an agent in the United Kingdom, was postponed to Friday the 25th instant.

The Special Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council to continue and amend the Act for the summary trial of certain small causes in the country parishes of this Province, reported the Bill with several amendments, and the Bill and report were ordered to be considered in a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The Special Committee on the Bill to continue certain Acts therein mentioned relating to the trial of controverted Elections, reported the Bill with several amendments, which were ordered to be considered in a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to authorize a further loan towards the erection of a Common Gaol in the inferior District of St. Francis, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Committee, to whom were referred the statements of the different Banks in this Province, reported as their opinion, that the same statements were in conformity to the directions of their respective Acts of Incorporation.

The committee on the bill to compel Seignors to concede in their lands, reported the same with several amendments, and the bill and report were ordered to be considered in a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. Duprés from the committee of the whole House on the bill to authorize François Cloutier to erect a toll Bridge over the river which divides St. Ann and St. Joachim, in the County of Northumberland, reported the amendments made to the bill by the committee, which being agreed to, the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

According to order, the House went into a committee on the bill to facilitate the administration of justice in this Province, made some progress and obtained leave to sit again Friday next.

The order of the day for the House in committee on the report of the Magistrates under whose direction the monies appropriated for the support of the indigent sick emigrants, were spent, and on the message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor recommending a further appropriation for the support of the Emigrant Hospital, was postponed till Wednesday next.

A committee of five members was then appointed to enquire whether it is expedient to facilitate the communication between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax, by means of Steam-boats and otherwise.

The other orders of the day having been postponed, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 17th February.

Mr. Cuvillier from the committee on the petition of divers electors of the County of Buckinghamshire against the return of Messrs. Bourdages and Proulx, reported that as far as practicable, all the formalities required by law have been observed, and that no blame attaches to the Returning Officer.

The engrossed bill for the qualification of Justices of the Peace was read a third time, passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

J. Bte. Lague's bridge bill (over the River *des Hurons*,) was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Berthelot from the committee on the most proper means to obtain the application of the Estates of the late order of Jesuits of this Province to their original destination reported that the operation of the 41st Geo. III, chap. 17, had not corresponded with the views of the Legislature.

The House agreed to the following resolution, viz :—

“It is expedient that an humble address be presented to His Majesty praying that His Majesty will be pleased to order that the estates of the late order of Jesuits in this Province, be applied to their original destination, the instruction of the Youth of this Province, and be put, for such purpose, at the disposition of the Legislature of this Province.

The Wesleyan Methodists' Bill after receiving several amendments was agreed to by the House and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to authorize a further loan for the erection of a Gaol in the District of St. Francis, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill relating to the Inspectors of Flour after several amendments was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill for facilitating a legal remedy to such as have claims and demands on His Majesty's Provincial Government, was ordered to be engrossed.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered to Mr. Speaker, by Louis Montizambert, Esquire, Acting Secretary to His Excellency, and the same was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members being uncovered.

The Message was accompanied with the Estimate of the Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province for the present year.

Another Message from His Excellency was also delivered with an Address from the Legislature of Upper Canada, to Sir Peregrine Maitland, relating to roads of communication between the two Provinces.

The Bill to facilitate a legal remedy to such as have claims against His Majesty's Civil Government in this Province, was after a second reading, referred to a Special Committee.

The Bill to relieve farmers whose lands are intersected by the Lachine Canal, was, on a division of yeas 19, nays 9, referred to a Special Committee, with an instruction to enquire whether there be a tow-path along the Canal, to whom it belongs, and whether the multiplication of Bridge might not be injurious.

FRIDAY, 18th February, 1825. Mr. Assistant Secretary Montizambert delivered the following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, viz :
 " The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly an Estimate of the Ordinary, Permanent, and Growing Expenses of the Civil Government of Lower Canada, for the year 1825 : and of the Revenue applicable to the discharge thereof—From these it appears that the further sum of £31,456 Gs. Currency, will be necessary to meet the Current expenditure of the year.

" In forming this Estimate, regard has been had to the Expenditure of former years, from which little variation has been made ; and the Lieutenant Governor relies on the zeal and loyalty of the Assembly to provide by the necessary appropriations for the deficiency of the Supplies.

" Should there be any further objects of expense necessary to be provided for, the Lieutenant Governor will make a communication of them to the House of Assembly by Message before their proceeding on the Estimate can be closed.

(Signed) FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Gov.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 18th Feby. 1825.

" The Lieutenant Governor in laying before the House of Assembly the accompanying Copy of an address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, which has been transmitted to him by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, respecting the want of Roads in the Province, corresponding with those made in the Eastern part of the Upper Province, recommends to their consideration the expediency of opening a Road from the Bridge on the River Delisle to Vaudreuil, as suggested in the said Address, and to provide the means of making the same.

" The other Road mentioned in the Address having already been brought under the consideration of the Legislature by Message it is unnecessary to advert to it again.

" The Lieutenant Governor also recommends to the consideration of the House of Assembly, the expediency of appropriating a sum of money to complete the road of communication between St. Joachim and St. Paul's Bay."

(Signed) FRANCIS BURTON, Lt. Gov."

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 18th Feby. 1825.

SATURDAY, 19th February.

Mr. De Rouville presented a petition from divers inhabitants of the Seigneurie of St. Armand and the Townships adjacent thereto respecting certain grievances they labour under, and praying relief—referred to the Committee on the petition from the inhabitants of Stanstead, Barnston and Hatley.

The Message with the Estimate of the expenses for 1825 accompanying the same, was referred to a Committee of 7 members.

Mr. Berthelot from the Committee to enquire into the causes which have retarded the completion of the Road between St. Paul's Bay and St. Joachim, in the County of Northumberland, reported, that the non-completing of the Road was owing to the contractors not fulfilling their agreements and submitted the expediency of addressing His Excellency to enforce the completion by a suit at law : and to secure the establishment of at least 18 houses at not more than a league distant from each other, and to offer 100 dollars to the first settlers as a premium—The report was referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Report of the St. Gregoire and Long Point Roads.

Mr. Bélanger from the Committee on the Messages of His Excellency recommending a continuance of the Act providing for the Insane and Foundlings, and that on the Montreal General Hospital submitted the following votes—£2000 for Quebec, £1000 for the District of Montreal, and £300 for that of Three-Rivers.—£230 to Montreal General Hospital ; and £250 to the Hotel Dieu Montreal, —with the payment of arrears for the three districts.

On motion of Mr. Cuvillier, an humble address was voted to His Excellency, praying that he will be pleased to lay before the House such part of the Royal Instructions referred to in the Governor in Chief's Speeches, on the 18th Decr. 1821, as relate to the expenditure of the Civil Government of the Province—And also another humble address to His Excellency praying he will be pleased to lay before the House, such communications as may have been received from His Majesty's Ministers on the subject of the address of this House to His Majesty of the 21st January, 1822, relative to the demand of a permanent Civil List during His Majesty's life, which said Address the House requested the Governor in Chief to place at the foot of the Throne.

Mr. Lagucux presented a Petition from Antoine Parant, Senr. praying to be excused from serving as Commissioner to take evidence against the return of Mr. Laterrière; and Mr. Dufresne, was appointed in his stead.

The engrossed Bill relating to the Inspectors of Flour was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The River du Loup Common Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House on the Report of the Committee on the Bill to appropriate a certain lot of ground in McGill Street in Montreal, postponed all further consideration of the subject to the 1st June-next.

The House agreed to the following resolutions, viz:—"It is expedient that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty will be pleased to order that the estates of the late order of Jesuits in this Province be applied to their original destination, the instruction of the youth of this Province, and be put for such purpose, at the disposition of the Legislature of this Province."

MONDAY, 21st February.

Mr. Taschereau from the Committee on the Bill to inspect Fish and Oil for exportation, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and the same was referred to a Committee of the whole House on the 1st of March next.

The engrossed Bill to facilitate a legal remedy for claims on His Majesty's Provincial Government, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Quesnel introduced a Bill to amend the Laws respecting Dower; read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

Mr. Neilson introduced a Bill to secure the Costs and Disbursements to the Plaintiffs at whose suit the sale of property may be effected; read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

The engrossed Bill to authorize a further Loan for the Erection of the St. Francis Jail, was passed and ordered to the Council.

TUESDAY, 22d February.

The Message of the Governor in Chief of the 20th February, 1824, relating to the erection of the Tread-Mill in Quebec, was referred to a Special Committee, with an Instruction to enquire if it be expedient to remove the building of the Stepping-Mill from the yard of the jail, and place the yard in such a condition as shall conduce to the health and exercise of the prisoners as much as before its erection.

The engrossed Bill to extend to Wesleyan Methodists certain privileges, and to enable them to celebrate the rites of Marriage, Baptism and Burial, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The Order of the Day to consider of the establishment of Register Offices, was on Motion of Mr. Simpson postponed to Tuesday next.

The House resolved, on Motion of Mr. Vallières, that "it is expedient that the fees, emoluments and perquisites of the officers of justice, be regulated and fixed by an Act of the Legislature," and a Special Committee was appointed for this purpose.

The House in Committee went through the Bill to provide for the Salmon Fishery in the Bay of Gaspé.

The Order of the Day to consider of the Bill to continue the Acts relating to Houses of Correction, was postponed to Tuesday next.

WEDNESDAY, 23d February.

The Messengers appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the addresses of the House of Saturday last, praying His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of such parts of the Royal Instructions, relating to the Civil List of this Province, as are referred to in His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Speeches to both Houses of the Legislature, on the 16th December, 1820, and 11th December, 1821; and also such communication as may have been received in answer to the humble address of this House to His Majesty, of the 21st January, 1822, relative to the demand of a permanent Civil List during His Majesty's life, reported that the said addresses had been presented to His Excellency, and that he had been pleased to say he would send an answer by Message.