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CANADIAN MAGAZINE,
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(For the Canadian Magazine.)

ON THE AGRICULTURE OF CANADA.

No. VIII.

Mr. Editor,

I beg leave through your Magazine to offer some farther observations on the Canadian practice of Husbandry. My remarks will for the present be confined to the method of tilling the soil which is pretty nearly the same through the whole of the lower Province. The operation of plowing is one of the first importance for the farmer's consideration. There is no way of superceding the necessity for it, but by digging a plan far too expensive in this country in particular where the labourers hire is so disproportionately high when compared with the price of Agricultural produce; and even when labourers can be had at low wages the slowness of spade culture, and the consequent circumscribed extent to which it can be carried when compared with plowing, gives the latter a decided preference over the former. Plowing is from its very nature and the good or ill effects which result from its being completely or imperfectly performed, a part of the farmer's duty which claims his utmost care. By this operation there is more can be accomplished than merely stirring the surface soil. Proper plowing will mainly assist in leveling the fields when the superficies in previously prepared by the leveling the greater impediments.—By properly managing the plow and runing furrows of the necessary size and in the requisite direction, the fields may be kept clear of surface water without incurring the heavy expense of draining in many instances. The experienced Agriculturist will discover when his fields only require a top dressing of manure, or when they are so much impoverished as to be in want of a larger

quantity of it, and by the plan he can mix his manure with the soil at the depth, proper for the state of his grounds or the nature of the crop he lays down. There are many lands in the older settlements in Canada, where a slight stratum on the surface has been so long under crop after crop without rest or manure that they are now completely exhausted. By a well constructed plow, a part of the under soil could be turned up and mixed with this stratum; which might tend in some soils to renovate it.—It is by the proper application of the plow that the farmer is enabled to overcome the too great tenacity of some soils and render them friable and productive. It is in the operation of plowing that the ridges or lands can be formed of a width suitable to the nature of the soil and description of crop, so as to ensure the best return. Since therefore the business of husbandry depends so much upon the operation of plowing; it ought to claim the first attention, and in fact it has done so in every country to which the most improved systems of Agriculture have been extended; how far this is the case in Canada, will appear from the following remarks.

The plow in general use in Lower-Canada is of a very antiquated construction; and perhaps it may be thought unnecessary to say any thing farther unfavourable of it, than to mention the fact that it has been long since rejected in those countries where agriculture has reached any degree of improvement. But although the form and make of the plough may be of considerable importance to the farmer, this is not all he has to attend to. In the hands of an expert ploughman as good work will sometimes be done, upon certain soils; by a plow of an elderly fashion, as when one of the most modern form is employed. There are other objects, no less meriting consideration in selecting his plow. The farmer in this point must reflect upon the first cost of the article, the fitness of it for the soil he farms, and lastly the quantity of work which can be performed by it at the least possible expense. The present plow used in Lower-Canada is constructed of wood, which is not perhaps an objection as to its first cost when the cheapness of that material in this country is taken into consideration. It consists of a long beam supported by an axle-tree and two wheels, and is regulated by an iron pin and chain with regard to the width of furrow and the depth of soil which is to be taken. Here the complicated nature of it renders it objectionable as it is more apt to get deranged and out of repair, thereby overballancing the cheapness of it at the first cost. This plow is drawn by four oxen to which two horses are frequently added. One man is required in working it to steady the machine, and two are often necessary to drive this unwieldy team. The oxen draw by the horns, and are secured by straps of untanned leather to wooden bars which are fixed across poles prolonged from the beam of the plow. With this cumbersome apparatus the labour performed is from one to two arpents per day: and that upon soils where the same work could be done in an equal time with a common swing plow and a pair of horses with one man. It is unnecessary to enter into a minute calculation to show the increased expense attending this plan. Here is the first cost of two pairs of oxen, their food, the wages and food of one sometimes two additional men, all of which

might be saved by resorting to a method equally effective for performing the work required.

Besides the above described plow there is also in very partial use in this province a badly constructed swing plow; and it is wrought in an equally expensive manner; and only used on light soils.

The lands or ridges are formed by five or six turns of the plow, and are generally kept as high as possible; but no attention is paid to preserving a straight furrow. The waste of ground in thus making an unnecessary number of furrows is obviously very great, for what seed falls into them can never attain that strength and maturity which the portion that falls upon the ridge does. These narrow lands have been in use ever since the first settlement of the colony; and as they have never been altered or the soil pulverized by cross plowing, it will be admitted that this is a bad system of husbandry. It was from a deep conviction of the bad effects of these that I in a former paper urgently recommended the introduction of green crops as one of the best methods of renovating old lands: the preparation of the land for which would reduce the soil into a fine tilt, bring it into good order, and form the ridges as they ought to be. I must here state that I am no advocate for the broad lands, but they ought to run out as straight as possible. The width must be regulated according to the intended crop. They ought never to exceed ten feet nor ever be less than six. Where land has undergone a regular rotation of crops, and is fit to be laid down in grass, ridges of eight or ten feet will perhaps be the most proper. But in regulating this a regard must be had to the state of draining requisite for the land; if so situated that water is liable to be retained upon it, the ridges must be narrower and the number of furrows augmented to carry it off. When water lies too long on the land in the spring the plants are liable to be chill'd and perish; or if they escape that season, when heavy rains fall in the heat of July, they will get scalded, provided the furrows and drainage be not sufficient to prevent the water from remaining upon them. In pea crops, unless the land be high and dry, narrow ridges are absolutely necessary; for if water be retained upon them the crops are sure to fail, but they need not be less than six feet in width.

But although the narrow ridges at present used in this Province is disadvantageous as occasioning a considerable loss of ground: this is not the only reason for which they ought to be depreiated. There is a serious objection to the way of forming them according to the present plan of plowing. They are made by what in the language of plowmen is termed "cut and cover." About two feet wide in the centre of each ridge is left untouched and the furrows merely turned over upon each side of this space. By this practice the weeds remain uncut, and being thus protected by the soil which is thrown over them, and having strong roots, they often rise as soon as the seed which is sown and not unfrequently check its growth to the serious disappointment of the farmer. A superficial observer may convince himself of the injurious effects of bad plowing in this respect, during a cursery jaunt through the Province. He will observe the weeds always strongest in the centre of the ridge, and which is intirely attri-

butable to the imperfect mode of tillage now pursued and which is one chief reason why the produce of the soil in this colony is not so abundant as it ought to be if under proper management.

Before I close these remarks it is proper to mention that the method of tackling oxen by the horns as above described is practised at the present day in France and Portugal; and what is still more extraordinary, of late years some enlightened noblemen who are an ornament to their country and excellent agriculturists have tried to introduce the same plan among English farmers; but I believe with little success. The reason they adduce is founded on the assertion that oxen when yoked in this way draw more steady and with greater force when the line of draught passess from the head, than when it goes from the shoulder as is the case when yoked by collars and traces. I have not been able to ascertain if this method of drawing by the horns has been tried in any other work than in plowing; every agriculturist however knows that it is an old custom; and the introduction of yokes and bows was first made as an improvement on it; and subsequently the collar and traces were adopted, and strenuously recommended by the practice of His late Majesty; and many other noblemen who employed ox teams in farming.—CRESINUS.

ON BOTANY:

CHAP. I:

ON THE STRUCTURE OF PLANTS:

(Continued from page 131.)

Section sixth of the parts of Fructification.—Under this head, as was formerly mentioned, is comprehended a description of the flower and the seeds of Plants, in all their stages from the time the former begins to blow, till the latter have attained maturity.

The Florist, and such as have paid any attention to the study of Botany, more from amusement than utility, must have been attracted by the delicate tints and beautifully variegated hues displayed in the vegetable kingdom long before the days of Linnæus. The colours being the most striking characteristics would doubtless be first fixed upon, in the hope that by them; that great desideratum in the science (a mode of classification;) might be supplied. But the attentive observer would soon discover that his efforts to form an arrangement on the colours of the flowers, would be in vain. This although attractive to the eye; exhibits no principle of sufficient stability; whereon a classification could be made, for soil, situation, culture and many other circumstances may change the colour of Flowers. It was the comprehensive genius of the great Linnæus who first directed the pursuit of the Botanist in the proper road. He witnessing the mutability of their colour, drew the attention from it, and rejected the idea of forming any systematic arrangement on what possessed no stability. At the same time his penetrating glance, discovered

in the flowers, other characteristics fixed and invariable, which; no circumstance of soil or cultivation could alter. On these he seized; and according to these appearances he formed that elegant classification, which will be known by the name of the *Linneæan system*; while science remains an object of regard to the learned.

Botanists have divided all flowers into two classes termed simple flowers and compound flowers; but as this division is of little service to the beginner, the compound, being in general made up of a number of simple flowers; it is unnecessary to dwell long on this part of the subject. It is only requisite when giving a minute description of any plant, to mention any peculiar appearance which a compound flower exhibits and which is not observable in the simple flowers of which it is formed.

There are six principal parts in a flower which demand the attentive consideration of the Botanist. These are not all to be met with in every flower; but as they are very common and as some of them are considered as essentially necessary to the propagation of plants, they merit close attention. They are 1st The *Empalement*, 2d The *Blossom*, 3d The *Chives*, 4th The *Pointals*, 5th The *seed vessel*, 6th The *seeds*. To these some writers have added other two parts called The *Honey-cup* and the *Receptacle*. But these are less frequently met with than the others, and form no essential character for classification.

The *Empalement*, or *Calyx* as it is termed in the language of Botany, is the name applied to all those little leaves or envelopes which surround the outside of the flower, and which Linnæus considers to be formed by a continuation of the outer bark of the Plant. It is commonly of a green colour; although not invariably so. Withering has enumerated seven different species of *Empalements*; but other writers on this subject have noticed only five and subdivided each of these into a number of varieties. Perhaps on a still nearer approach to simplifying the study, there will be found only four kinds of *Empalements* possessing sufficient distinctions to entitle them to be considered as different species.—The first is the cup called the *Perianthum* and which is that species of *Empalement* which immediately incloses the flower; and either includes one or more of them. The varieties of this kind of *Empalement*, are founded upon the differences observable in its form, upon its duration and on its mode of decay. When the cup is composed of only one leaf it is called *monophyllous*, but when formed of more than one it is said to be *Biphilous*, or *Triphilous* according to the number of leaves of which it consists. When the edge of it is notched, it is said to be *dentated* or *toothed*; when the notches extend half its length they are called *Fissures*.

Another variety of this species of *Empalement* is formed upon their duration. Some of them soon after the flower decays, wither and fall off the stalk in which case they are said to be *deciduous*. Others remain attached as long as the leaves when they are termed *persisting* *Empalements*. An example of the former is met with in the *Lime-tree*; and of the latter in the *Henbane*, &c. In some plants such as the *Strawberry* and the *Mallow*, the *Empalement* is composed of more

than one row of leaves, when it is called *double*, and if these leaves be of unequal lengths and laid on in the form of tiles, it is said to be *imbricated*. The next species of Empalement is known by the name of the *Gluma* or *Husk*. And is distinguished from others by having its leaves, dry and semi transparent forming what is vulgarly termed *Chaff*. This kind is most commonly met with in the grasses, and not unfrequently encloses the chives and pointals, performing the office of the blossom. The varieties of the husk are distinguished from each other according to the number of leaves it is composed of. That denomination of Inflorescence which was described under the term *Catkin* belongs to the husk species of Empalements.

In some plants as the carrot, the Empalement is placed at the bottom of the flower stalk or at a distance from the flower, which forms a specific difference, from the *Cup* which always grows close to the flowers; and this in the language of the science is termed an *Involucrum*.

The last species of Empalement we shall notice here is termed a *Sheath* or *Spatha* from its fanciful resemblance to the Sheath of a sword. In most plants where this is met with it has been observed that it withers and falls off soon after the flower; and another peculiarity has been remarked in the flowers being commonly protruded from the side of it as observable in the *Daffodil*.

The maxim that nature has made nothing in vain is no where more strikingly, illustrated than in the science of Botany, as will be shown when we come to treat of the Theory of vegetation. It is here only necessary to remark that the Empalements of flowers are evidently designed to defend their tender parts from injuries during the time they are forming, and in the earlier stages of their growth. Situated immediately within the Empalement, and formed as *Linnaeus* imagines, by an expansion of the inner bark of the plant. We find the next part to be described, viz: the *Blossom* called among Botanists the *Corolla*. It is this part which exhibits all that beautiful diversity of colour observable in the vegetable world, and which, although liable to change by culture and other circumstances is nevertheless not without its use. The delicate beauty of the tints; and splendour of the colour exhibited by many flowers, was perhaps the first thing which drew the attention of men to study their structure, upon which rests all the knowledge of the science we are possessed of.

The marks which characterise the differences of varieties and species we observe among the blossoms are formed on two circumstances first the number of parts of which the blossom is composed, and second the shape and arrangement of these parts. The small coloured leaves which form the blossom are called *petals*, and when there is only one of them the flower is said to be *monopetalous* of two or more *dipetalous*, or *tripetalous* according to their number; and when that number is very great or indefinite as the in *thistle*, &c. they are called *Polypetalous*.

In observing the shape of the petals, with the view of distinguishing the varieties which depend upon it there are two parts to be considered. 1st. The *claw* or base of the petal by which it is attached to

the plant; and 2d. the *limb* or expansion of it. In a monopetalous flower the part by which the blossom is affixed to the plant is called the *tube*.

The following are the principal varieties of blossoms which are characterised by the shape and arrangement of the Petals. 1st. When the Blossom is in the shape of a hollow tube as in the Privet or Hony-suckle, it is called *Tubular*.

2d. The *Bell-shaped* blossom, whose figure is sufficiently characterised by its name; and an example of which is met with in the cup of the cherry, lily of the valley, &c. &c. 3d. In the flower of the Dog-tongue we find the base of the petal of a tubular form, with its limb conical and bent outwards, forming what is called a *Funnel-shaped Blossom*.—Besides these we have *Salver-shaped*, *Wheel-shaped* and *cruciform* blossoms; the figures of which are indicated with sufficient accuracy from their names. Some Botanical writers have attempted to distinguish different varieties of blossoms, from the forms of the edges of the Petals in the same manner as varieties among the leaves were characterised; but this is unnecessary.

The last variety of blossoms we shall notice here is founded upon both the shape and arrangement of the Petals; and is called the *Butterfly-shaped* blossom, an example of this is met with in the common pea. All blossoms of this kind consist of four Petals. The first which is uppermost and generally the largest is called *The Standard*. On each side of this are placed the two next, called the *wings*; and the fourth lies between those having a resemblance from its position to the body of the fly, and is called the *keel*.

The next part of the flower which claims our attention, is what are termed the *chives* or in Botanical language the *stamens*. These are situated immediately within the blossom; are supposed to be formed of a continuation of the woody part of the plant; and merit close attention as it is upon the number of these the classification of Plants depends. For this last purpose they are particularly well adapted, for although they differ in number in different plants, they are always found the same in number in plants of the same kind. Withering gives the following general definition of the chives and which seems to be one of the best we have. He says "they are slender thread like substances placed within the blossom and surrounding the pointals."

The chives are composed of three separate parts, upon the different forms of which Botanists have founded a great number of varieties, of which only a few of the most conspicuous require to be mentioned here. These are first, *The thread or filament* which is a slender body springing from the base of the flower and performing the office of a stalk, for supporting the second part. This last is a small knob or bulb commonly shaped like an *arrow head* and hence called the *Anther*. The third and last part of the chives is a fine powdery substance contained within the Anther to which the name of the *Pollen* has been given. In former times this last substance was considered as a part of the anther; but a further investigation by the help of the microscope shows it to be a substance *sui generis*, differing in appearance in different flowers; but from being found in all of them, it is considered as essentially necessary to vegetation.

The following are the principal varieties of the chives arising from the difference of form in the filaments or stalks. 1st. When they are very thin and resembling a hair they are called *capillary chives*. 2d. When they are flattened or compressed like a leaf they are said to be *dilated chives*. 3d. The *axolshaped* is when the filament is thickest at the bottom and becoming smaller towards the top where the Anther is attached. 4th. In some of them we find a moveable joint as in the Sage, which kind are named accordingly, *jointed chives*. The 5th distinction is formed from their being streight or bent inwards, in which last case they are termed *Incurving* or *declining chives*. 6th. When the chives are of unequal lengths, it constitutes another variety. 7th. They are sometimes found divided into branches when in the language of Botanists they are called *Multifid chives*. 8th. Lastly in some few plants there are no perceptible filaments, but the Anthers rest on the bottom of the blossom when they are said to be *sitting* or sessile.

The varieties of the Anthers, arise from their form being found sometimes, oblong, linear, globular or kidney shaped. Other varieties are founded on an observation of the places where they burst to throw out the Polen, and some writers have founded their distinction of them from the place and mode of their attachment to the filaments. But neither are requisite for classification.

The *Pointals* are the next part of the plant to be described, both from the situation they occupy being placed immediately within the chives, and as deserving equally minute attention from their being one of the parts on which Linnæus has founded his classification. The *Pointals* like the chives consist each of three distinct parts, a minute account of which is requisite when describing any strange plant, and upon the diversity of the appearance of these parts Botanists have formed the different varieties of *Pointals*. But as the classification of plants, is made according to the number of *Pointals*, it is not necessary here to give a very minute account of all the specific differences we find in each of their parts.

On the top of the pointal, we find by the help of a good magnifier a number of small nobs or tubercles, differing in their form and arrangement in different plants; although always uniform in plants of the same kind. The variety of arrangement in which these are disposed, produces to the whole top of the pointal a diversity of shape or form on which the specific differences of this part of the pointal (called in Botanical language the *stygma*) are founded.

Immediately below the *stygma*, and corresponding to the filaments of the chives we find the next part of the pointal named the *stille*. One variety of these is founded on the circumstance of their withering and falling off, or their remaining untill the seeds are ripened; hence they are said to be *desciduous stiles*, or *persisting stiles*. The other differences which mark the varieties of stiles are the same as those which constitute the varieties of the filaments in the chives. The next part of the pointal is situated at the bottom of the stile, and is termed the germ, being the rudiments of the seed vessel:—A question has arisen among Botanists whether this part ought to be considered as a part of the pointal or a distinct part of the plant; but as

this is not the place to enter on a discussion of the question, we have adopted the practice most commonly followed and described the germ as a portion of the pointal.

The varieties of the *seed vessels* depend upon three circumstances, viz: their situation, their form and their contents.

The situation is described with respect to the impalement being either inclosed within it along with the other parts of the flower or placed below the impalement and of course on the outside of it. In a few rare instances we meet with the seed vessel standing on a foot-stalk of its own, independant of that which supports the flower, but this occurs but in a few plants. It is in this case called a *pedicelled* seed vessel; whereas without a foot-stalk it is said to be a sitting seed vessel.

The form of the seed vessel in general depends upon the figure of its contents. For the most part it is divided into cells each containing a definite number of seeds, but to this we find a great many exceptions; some account of which will be given when we come to speak of the seeds, or the composition and contents of the seed vessel, which forms the next part of the subject for consideration.

During the process of vegetation, (to be hereafter more minutely described,) the flowers wither and fall off and the germ or rudiments of the seed vessel, is converted into what in the language of Botany is called the *Pericarpium* or true seed vessel. This part presents a great variety in its appearance; and although the systematic arrangement of vegetables does not depend upon the shape of the seed vessels, this part of the study is not undeserving our attention; as on it depends the business of the seed's-man. This part of the science of Botany is moreover recommended to the attention of the juvenile student; from its being more liable to be over looked than that which details the more attractive descriptions of the flowers, or the more obvious characteristics of the leaves and branches, &c. Vegetables have been divided into two great classes whose distinguishing marks depend upon the seeds being enclosed in a seed vessel or not. The first of these are said to be plants with *covered seeds*, the second those with *naked seeds*. This division although in general correct is liable to some objection, for we find among the grasses, particularly, the seeds inclosed in a species of chaff or *gluma* which although obviously filling the place and answering the purpose of a seed vessel can only be considered as an imperfect one, and hence it may fairly be questioned whether such plants as have a chaff forming an imperfect covering for their seeds ought to be ranked among those which are naked or not.

Writers on this science have enumerated a great many different kinds of seed vessels, and noted a great many varieties and specific differences under each kind. Some have described eight, others thirteen, and perhaps more attentive investigations may discover many more. But a few of the most particular species whose differences are obvious to any beholder, require to be mentioned here. 1. The first species of seed vessel, is the Pod; which consists of two halves joined together and containing the seeds between them. By the

junction of these two halves a suture or seam is formed which runs along upon both the upper and lower side of the Pod. The seeds are attached to the inside of the seam on the lower side so that upon splitting open the Pod by the seams they are found, one half in each side of it. Examples of this description of seed vessel are met with in the different kinds of Cabbages. The differences in the varieties of the Pod are founded upon its shape, and the relative situation of the sutures with regard to each-other. When this species of seed vessel is long and narrow as in the common gillflower it is called a *long Pod*; but when short, and with its transverse diameter of nearly the same length with its longitudinal, it is called a *short Pod* or *Pouch* as in the shepherd's club. The varieties arising from the relative situation of the Sutures, are founded upon the idea of a partition or division running through from one seam to the other.—Thus when the diameter taken through the seams is larger than that which passes across them and if the former be equal through the whole length of the Pod it is described as having the sides running parallel to the partition. But when the reverse of this happens and when the largest diameter is across the seams, the sides or halves are said to run contrary to the partition. Another specific difference among Pods is formed on observing the mode they propagate their seeds, Some of them burst on the stem and the seeds fall out. Others never shed their seeds but fall off the stem and after they decay the seeds begin to vegetate. Varieties of Pods have also been formed, upon the nature of the substance of which they are composed whether fleshy or membranous; upon the substance in which the seeds are imbeded it being in some plants of a mealy consistancy, in others of a pulpy quality. Some of the pods are divided transversly into separate cells, each containing a seed as in the horse-shoe vetch and on this peculiarity another variety has been formed. But these are unnecessary here; all seed vessels consisting of two halves joined by a seam, as already mentioned are to be considered as belonging to the pod species.

2d. When a seed vessel is of an oblong shape, and bursts one side, it constitutes the second species called the *follicle* or *air-bag*. Some of this description of seed vessels contain only one seed as in the Ladies' bed-straw, or *Adonis*; other contain only two as in the little plant termed the *Piriwinkle*, and some of them contain an indefinite number. But although some Botanists have considered these different appearances as sufficient to constitute distinct species, there is no confusion can result from the whole being considered as only varieties of the *Follicle*.

3d. The next species of seed vessel is called the *Capsule*. This consists of a thin coat inclosing an indefinite number of seeds; varying in figure in different plants, and divided into several cells. A superficial observer might be apt to confound this species with the foregoing, but a more attentive observation will exhibit several points of difference sufficiently marked to prevent any confusion on this score. The *Follicle* is always of an oblong figure.—The capsule is of different forms. The former is never divided into more than two cells; whereas the latter is composed of an indefinite number of cavities. Lastly the capsule has always a thread-like substance running up its

centre to which the partitions which separate the cells are attached; but this is not to be met with in the Follicle. The varieties of the capsule depend upon the number of cells into which it is divided; the number of seeds it contains; the manner in which it bursts if at the top, bottom or sides. Examples of this species of seed vessels are to be found in the Bell flower and in the *Convolvulus*, &c. &c. &c.

4th. The next species of seed vessel to be noticed is the *Nut*. This is when the seeds are enclosed in a hard woody shell as in the *Hazel* and *Oak*, &c. in which case they are termed kernels. The varieties of the nut depend upon the degree of hardness of the shell, the number of sides it presents, and also the number of kernels it contains. We sometimes find the nut surrounded by a thick succulent substance as in the *cherry*, in which case it is called a *stone*; and some writers have chosen to describe this as a distinct species, but this is unnecessary as the true seed vessel is the nut or vessel contained within the pulp.

5th. The *Berry*.—This is characterised as being a mass of pulp enclosing the seeds without any regular form or arrangement. In some instances it is divided into cells by partitions running through it, and the varieties are marked by the number of these partitions and other minute circumstances, such as the number of seeds, &c.

6th. The sixth species of seed vessel is the *Apple* consisting of a fleshy mass containing a regular capsule for the seeds in the heart of it. The varieties of this kind depend upon the external figure whether round or long, and on the substance composing the mass, whether fleshy or of a mealy nature.

7th. The last species of seed vessel we shall notice here is known by the name of *Pumpkin*, an example of which is met with in the *cucumber*, *melon*, &c. It is a hollow succulent fruit with the seeds attached to the inside of its rind. The varieties here are characterised by the number of cells into which it is divided, and by the nature of the substance it is composed of.

Besides the above enumerated descriptions of seed vessels, and which appear to include all the principal species, some authors have added another under the name of the *winged fruit*. This species they have described as having a thin transparent membrane affixed to some part of the seed vessels, which acts as a sail and assists in the disseminating the seeds. Examples of this are to be seen in the seeds of the *maple* and *ash*; and many others. From this appendage being met with in many seed vessels which may with propriety be classed as belonging to some of the kinds above mentioned; it ought in a description of a plant where it is found to be noticed; but it cannot be considered as a distinguishing mark for a species. From what has been said it will be obvious that what is termed the seed vessel of Plants, is the same as known by the term *Fruit*. This part contains many virtues, is essentially necessary for propagating the vegetable tribes, a more particular account of its uses will be detailed hereafter.

THE ITINERANT,

No. IX,

My learned Friend,

In a former paper I intimated my aversion to the old tattered phrase, "Mr. Editor, and think I may address you by the above epithet, with as much, or perhaps more propriety than in many cases where I have heard it used. "My learned friend" is a mode of address, I have heard come pat from the mouth of a speaker when he was going to prove that the person he thus politely styled, "learned" had been talking "down right nonsense," the minute before. I have high authority for this assertion. The plan is sanctioned by Parliamentary usage, and even in our courts of law I have heard the words "my learned friend" far more frequently quoted than any part of "Justinian's Institutes" or "Coke upon Littleton." Why may not I therefore employ the same figure of speech in addressing you? I cannot say "the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, for that was not you.—But to the point. To commence at the place where we last separated, or where my narrative broke off. Consider us as all after dinner, our seats resumed in the boat, and all progressing under the influence of an easy breeze, on the remainder of our journey.

A question from the Major to one of the Americans let us all into a secret, and determined our position as correctly as if by a Lunar observation.—We learned from his answer that we were so many miles distant from Point-Fortune which we had determined to make our next stopping place.—That we would reach that place in the evening—and that it was our intention to sojourn there for the night. So far so good, all appeared satisfied with this information, and none more so than the boatmen to whose exertions, the favourable breeze gave a respite. The passengers with anxious eyes peered forward towards a point of land which stretched out a few miles ahead; as they understood after passing it they would see the termination of their journey for the day. The Captain stood at the helm, and with conscious pride glistening in his eyes viewed his swelling sail, and marked the speed with which his boat rippled through the water under the pressure of the breeze. The Americans *solito more* were employed in whittling some chips they had picked up on the beach. The Major and Mr. S. sat indulging in silence;—a state the present circumstances were favourable to, I have often observed that the desire of obtaining a wished for object, is a sad enemy to conversation; and as the attainment approximates and the desire becomes more intense, the taciturnity is proportionately increased. This was the case at present, the desire manifested by all to get a sight of Point-Fortune (ominous name) induced a state of tranquillity compared with that under which we had passed the former part of our journey.

The Itinerant viewed the groupe as if he could see what was passing in the mind of each of them; but of the whole party none struck

his attention so forcibly as the captain. There was a half smile of conscious pride spread over his weather-beaten honest-like face; a feeling displayed in his countenance which spoke in plain terms of his boat and seemed to say "this is my all and I am proud of her performance."

When the Itinerant beheld the surrounding groupe and saw the emotion with which the captain was actuated, many and various were the images depicted in his mind. The reflection uppermost, was that "man wants but little here below" for the enjoyment of the present time.—Trifles may be made sufficient for that. The grand secret consists in every man being satisfied with what he has of his own; let him think that which he possesses the best and the whole is accomplished. Notwithstanding the general impression to the contrary, I (as an Itinerant) consider there is more of this in the world than is generally supposed. I have seen the poor dust-boy while driving his scare-crow Rosinante, as proud of him as the first nobleman of the land could be of his full-blooded hunter. I have seen the saucy Hindoo exulting in the number of his domestics, I have witnessed the jealous Mahometan cast a glance of conscious pride over the abject but lovely forms which peopled his Harem. I have seen the Arab in his wild deserts exulting in the docility of his favourite horse; and here was an instance of the same feeling.—Not the crafty Palinurus, nor even the helmsman of Cleopatra's gay barge when carrying that bewitching queen could feel prouder of their station than the captain did when he eyed his full sail and marked the speed with which his Batteau passed the trees on the bank. Thus all seemed satisfied at the moment with the near prospect of attaining a desirable object.

"But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, the bloom is fled."

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We can neither call back yesterday, nor anticipate with certainty the events of to-morrow. There were more difficulties to be overcome before we reached that night's destination than any on board dreamed of. The sky from being bright and serene, became of a sudden dark and lowering; black, angry looking clouds began to heave up in tremendous forms and fantastic attitudes in the North-West, while the scudding of the lighter vapours in the upper regions of the atmosphere gave no unequivocal indications of an approaching storm. The captain and boatmen, foresaw its coming; their lives and habits made them a species of barometers far more delicate and certain for noting atmospheric changes than persons whose professions are less affected by the state of the weather. Indeed the lowering of the clouds seemed to have a reciprocal action on their visages for as the former increased in their darkness and threatening aspect, the latter seemed to deepen into a frown or scowl in unison. Suddenly the cheerful breeze which had given speed to our boat and exhilaration to our spirits died away. "The loose sail flapped against the mast," and the very water on whose placid bosom we had floated so gayly but a little before seemed now to sympathise with the troubled state of the atmosphere, and from being calm and gentle, now began to heave with an unpleasant undulating motion.

The sail was lowered and the men readily "stretched to their oars" in order to get round the point which still lay a considerable distance a head of us. It will be seen in the sequel their efforts however well intended were all in vain. What aggravated the distress of our situation, should the storm overtake us, was the place of the river where we were at the moment. The bank opposite presented no trace of cultivation, no hut or house to which we could fly for shelter on putting ashore; it seemed to be low and swampy, covered to the water's edge with the sombre native pines of the country, whose dark hue, added to the dreary prospect our situation presented. Philosophers have agreed that man is a gregarious animal; and certainly society if it heightens the enjoyment of good fortune, is no less valuable in enabling us to bear the reverse. To share our pleasures with others is a great means of augmenting the enjoyment of them; and in the same manner when we see those around us participating in our sufferings and distress; or involved in similar difficulties, it will remove a part of the load, and make it casier born. Even our sympathy for them, if near and dear to us, supplants that self-distress which would be otherwise so severe. But under the pressure of illness when struggling to overcome them; it is then that society becomes truly valuable.—It is then that the gregarious principle in the nature of man becomes most serviceable to him. When his efforts are witnessed by others who will duly appreciate their value; his pride is excited and he doubles his exertions, that they may meet their due share of applause. When lost in a boundless forrest.—Man from his natural desire to preserve life will make every effort to extricate himself—but his courage will soon fail and he sinks at length in dispondency. How different the feeling which prompts to exertion "in the battle's broil." There are then "eyes upon him," he has not only to use his best endeavours to preserve life but he has a prospect that his actions will be related by some eye witness, and his merit or disgrace stamped, accordingly as he has well or ill demeaned himself. This latter feeling prompted our boatmen to strain every nerve to get round the point before the coming storm should overtake us. The captain cheered them on by precept and example. Some of the passengers lent their assistance by double manning the oars.—Others held forth promises of reward in case of success, and judiciously praised them for their exertions.—But all was in vain.

After a few seconds of a dead calm, a sheet of blue lightning flashed across the surface of the water apparently so near the boat that all on board were sensibly affected by it. Each, as if by one sudden impulse clap'd his hand to his eyes as if to protect them from the sulphureous meteor.—The females uttered a sudden, faint shriek, hardly audible to the rest, and of which they were themselves unconscious.—All was calm for the moment and "the boldest held his breath for a time," when the surcharged clouds seemed at once to be relieved from their terrific burden by a tremendous crash of thunder; followed instantly by a torrent of rain, not exceeded in violence by any of those tropical Tornadoes with accounts of which travellers astonish the weakness of our domesticated minds. To seek shelter from the "pelting of the pitiless storm," was out of the question,

there was no covering in the boat, it would not have penetrated in a moment; we had therefore to endure all its rigour, and each to receive a part of it in proportion to the superficial measurement of his body. Abstracted from the terrors and inconvenience it was apt to excite there was much in the present scene and situation to arouse the attention of a contemplative mind. Situated on a majestic river which in this place widens to the extent of 2 miles and with its banks clothed with the native forests, we had a view sufficiently extended and unbroken to show the troubled workings of the elements. The river from the pelting of the rain seemed all alive around us. We heard the thunder rolling at a distance, sufficient to strike the mind with awe but not dismay. The "red lightening" was seen flashing from cloud to cloud and sometimes in zig zag, lines streaming to the earth. The grandure of the scene taken as a whole, conspired to impress the senses with the mighty power of "Him who rideth upon the whirl-wind and directs the storm."

Recovering from the surprise and consternation into which the sudden peal of thunder had thrown them, the Boatmen again strained at the oars; but in vain. Suddenly the wind sprung up and blew a hurricane directly against us, so that the utmost efforts of the rowers were unable to propell the boat one yard. There was no alternative left, but to put ashore to prevent our being driven back. This was accordingly done, and we made the beach, all as wet as if we had been dragged through the river.—After all man is not that selfish animal, our sulky churls would wish to represent him. All here had equally shared in the disaster and all were equally wet and disappointed; but no sooner did the boat touch the beach than the crew forgetful of their own dripping condition sprung on their legs and were eagerly engaged in assisting the females and their children to disembark. Their attention was first directed to these in the bow whom I formerly designated as our steerage passengers, while the major Mr. S. and your humble servant were offering every help they could give to the major's lady, over whose interesting countenance the alarm of the thunder had spread a deadly pale hue; and whose delicate form seemed little fitted to "bear the buffeting of a storm so rude."

But a truce to lamentations, the old adage "what cant be cured, must be endur'd," came uppermost in my mind and I determined to adopt the maxim. Here we were all on shore, the rain still pouring upon us and the wind blowing a hurricane. At this moment I observed a peculiar trait in the Canadian character, exhibited in the conduct of our crew; decidedly evincive of the fitness of that people for arduous undertakings, and demonstrating the cheerfulness, with which their buoyant spirits bear misfortunes. After assisting the passengers to land, they proceeded to secure the boat, (a task by the bye not unattended with difficulty; from the violence of the wind and the dashing of the waves on a shallow stony shore.) This accomplished, instead of repining at their lot, or sulkily growling at their disappointment; they began a dancing, shouting, and capering

about, more like a parcel of peasants playing off their may-day gambols, than a set of poor half-drowned wretches shivering under a storm on a desert shore, as we actually were.

On searching along the beach, at length a tree was found overhanging a rock; and under its scanty shelter a fire was made around which the whole party huddled together, to await the termination of the storm. Still it continued with unabated violence; and after remaining in this wretched condition for nearly an hour, without any appearance of a favourable change of the weather; the captain intimated that it would be impossible to proceed further that night.

This was a dreary prospect for all of us, a sad reverse from what we had anticipated a few hours before, when all were upon "the tip-toe of expectation" and high in the hope of spending the night in a comfortable inn, the accommodations of which had been extolled by the captain and the Americans who had previously been there. As the rain still continued to descend and night was fast approaching, it became indispensibly necessary to find some better shelter and a fitter resting place than that in which we were. On enquiry at the captain we discovered that at a short distance back from that part of the beach on which we had landed, there was an old French settlement called Rivière-de-Grace; and we decided upon trying to make our way to it in the hope of meeting some friendly habitation where we could take shelter from the still continuing storm. On this dreary pursuit we set out with two of the boats crew marching at the head of the party in the capacity of guides. We had not penetrated above 100 yards into the woods when to our great pleasure we discovered that what we had taken for a part of the boundless forests of the country when viewed from the river was only a narrow belt of wood not exceeding a quarter of a mile in breadth which skirted along the bank of the river, but which completely concealed the cleared country in the interior, it being low and level like that whole tract which here lies between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. On penetrating through this we found ourselves on the border of an extensive plain which had been long redeemed from the state of wood-land.—In a former paper I mentioned the strong propensity of the Dutch to settle near the water; a contrary disposition appears to actuate the Americans and French. I could not learn what was the origin of this settlement; but as those who had commenced it, had begun their operations at some distance back from the main river, I could easily see the first trees had not fallen to the stroke of a Dutchmen's axe, for they had not yet opened out a view to the main river. However much we may deprecate their want of taste in not taking measures to enjoy the pleasant prospect, a peep at the Grand-River would have thus afforded them, their plan of clearing first in the interior is not a fortuitous circumstance; nor is it altogether to be despised. On the present occasion I observed a fact connected with the state of the land in this place, and which I afterwards learned was generally prevalent throughout the Canadas, namely, that the soil immediately bordering on the banks of the Rivers is inferior in quality to that in the interior. A judicious farmer settling on woody lands will of course first clear that which is likely

to make him the best return in crops; and this may account for their commencing at some distance from the river where the soil is best in preference to expending their first labour on the banks where it is inferior.

Arrived at the edge of this extensive opening (called in the language of the country a settlement or clearance,) we observed, though still at some distance a head of us a line of Cottages stretching along the plain, and situated at about the distance of a quarter of a mile asunder. We immediately directed our course to the nearest of them, and on arrival found it stood on the bank of a beautiful meandering stream called the Rivier de Grace, from whence the place took its name. This little brook, for in comparison with the other extensive rivers of the country it deserves no higher designation, is about 20 yards broad;—The banks high and of a clayey soil, exceedingly well adapted for grain farms. The stream runs here nearly parallel to the Ottawa; but in an opposite direction, and (as we were informed,) it joins that river about five miles above the place where we then were, and beyond the point we had struggled so hard to circumnavigate when over taken by the storm.

But a brief space was spent in contemplating the beauties of the surrounding scene; for which I hope my reader will extend his indulgence. A severe storm of wind and rain is a sad enemy to the inspection of rural beauties; and more particularly when the beholder is shivering with cold and dripping with wet from head to foot. The same thing operated against the Itinerant, taking any particular notice of the outside of the habitation he was about to seek for shelter in; but glad of any covering, in our present pitiful plight we all entered the cottage, in one promiscuous mass without respect to age, rank or sex. The interior of this habitation was one of the most miserable you can well imagine, in its furniture, appearance, and occupants. It was disposed in one apartment the whole size of the building. In one corner stood a wretched looking truckle bedstead with the bedding of a dark mahogany colour; which it had acquired from the united influence of age and smoke. A table minus one leg, stood against the wall for a support; and if we might judge from the accumulation of dirt below it, appeared to have long maintained that position, undisturbed by the broom of the industrious house-wife. A few chairs, all except one, without bottoms, made up the remainder of the furnishing of the hut. The light was admitted partly from a chimney, formed of twigs and small branches of trees entwined together like a species of wicker work placed on a hole in the roof and afterwards bedaubed with clay, to lessen the danger of its catching fire; and partly from what had been "in times of yore," a window, but was now hardly entitled to the name. It barely contained as much glass as was sufficient to show its origin had been posterior to the discovery of glassmaking; while the numerous crevices, accident and time had made in it, were filled up with dirty rags, old caps, and "a variety of articles too tedious to mention." I have mentioned the chimney as being here appropriated for the ad-

mission of light contrary to the customary design of such an appendage. Perhaps it might have been the intention of the engineer who first constructed this fabric that the chimney should perform the usual office of a *fumiduc* to let out the smoke; but the whole interior of the walls begrimed as they were like the visage of "the Tawny Moor," clearly showed that the smoke sought an outlet in every place before it went off by the chimney.—Nor were the inmates of this habitation more attractive in appearance than itself.—They consisted of the landlord or major domo; an old grey haired man, rather below the middle size in stature, with a short, snappish looking countenance and a pair of greenish grey eyes peering with an inquisitive greediness from under long shaggy eyebrows. His nose was sharp pointed and thin—the mouth disproportionately large, and the chin somewhat curled up, not with an expression of haughtiness or pride, but with that approximation towards the nose which indicates a peevish disposition. The cheek-bones were high and tipped with an amber brown colour. Taken as a whole this was one of these faces we often meet with, but can hardly describe. It had nothing of the lofty German aspect, none of the fat bluff English—none of the stupid insensibility of the Scotch, and was equally distinct from that expressive airy lightness which marks the french Peasant. In short it was made up of compound materials without a characteristic trait of the features of any one nation; but the expression which prevailed could not be easily mistaken. It clearly indicated an avaricious disposition carried to an extent that neither a sense of honour or honesty could controul, and which no other feeling could surmount, and this deep-rooted passion was but thinly veiled, under a species of roguish leer, which the possessor had long endeavoured to assume, as a mask for it.—Alongside of this queer figure sat the lady of the house.—She was true french, with regular features which had once been handsome, but had so long stood the influence of the summer's sun and the winter's fire, that nothing now remained of their attractiveness but the fine black speaking eye, peculiar to the French-Canadians. The remainder of the family as far as we saw consisted of two fine young girls from 12 to 16 years of age, and who fortunately for them bore a stronger resemblance to what their mother had been, than to the present appearance of the father.

We found on our arrival this family huddled close together over the expiring embers of what had been a fire; without any apparent occupation; and the condition of their cloaths, dirty and tattered, with the filthy state of their habitation, showed not only the prevalence of extreme poverty; but that laziness neglect and want of frugality also prevailed.

On entering the cottage the whole family arose and resigned, in our favour, their posts by the fire place. The owner came forward and welcomed us in French with a forced smile which broke feebly through the habitual feeling his countenance betrayed, and which spoke plainly, "I'll make something of you, before you get away." Then, as the wild slave dealer preserves the person of the lovely Circassion to enhance her value and gratify his avarice, our host assumed a desire to please and evinced a wish to accommodate, which

instead of emanating from a generous hospitable disposition, could but too clearly be traced to a similar debased motive. Wood was soon procured and a fire made, but for a considerable time before we could reap the benefit of its heat, we had to undergo the penalty of fumigation, and were almost driven from our posts by the smoke.— The best seat in the house, (i. e. the only chair with a bottom) was out of compliment resigned to the Major's lady; the rest of us arranged ourselves as well as we could so that all might have a share of the heat, what we stood most in need of. After sometime had elapsed we began to feel rather more comfortable and endeavoured to make the best of our present situation by contrasting it with our recent condition when we were exposed to all the fury of the storm. Still the wind and rain continued with violence unabated, and as the night was fast approaching we began to think how it was to be spent. To our enquiries if there was any inn in the neighbourhood where we could be accommodated; our landlord with true Boniface precaution informed us there was none nearer than Point Fortune, from which we were still 6 miles distant. Nor were we a whit more fortunate in our application for horses or carriages to carry us there, none were to be found who would go, or rather our host wished none to go. From the tenure of this information, and the still inauspicious state of the weather we began to feel apprehensive that we would *par nécessité* have to spend the night where we were; and all our doubts on this point were soon put an end to, by the arrival of the captain from the boat, with a confirmation of what he had before stated, namely, that from the lateness of the evening, and the tempestuous state of the weather, it was impossible for him to proceed before morning. He farther confirmed the landlord's statement of there being no inn in the place and no conveyance by which we could get to Point Fortune by land.

This left us no choice but to remain where we were; but it gave Mr. Salmagundi an opportunity of demonstrating the propriety of his proceedings as a purveyor at La Chine; from whence, as I before mentioned, he had brought a basket with some provisions, to meet such a chance as the present, if such should happen on our journey. Our present residence we found was as deficient of any thing eatable, as of the other comforts of life. Potatoes and milk being all they could give us. Fortunately for them, this was sufficient as a repast for a considerable part of the passengers consisting of a large proportion of hungry children many of whom had lived the greater part of their brief life upon this fare, in the dear Emerald Isle from whence they had come. The major and his lady, Mr. S. and the Itinerant, depended upon the contents of the provision basket to "satisfy the cravings of nature." The plan of arrangement formed, the various actors were put in requisition to effect its completion. The landlady set one of her daughters, who had hitherto been employed in staring at us, to wash a large potful of potatoes; the other was dispatched to milk the cows. The landlord, (old Grim as he might be, not unappropriately named,) went to cut up wood to renovate the fire; while the hostess herself went to arrange the paraphernalia of the table. This last was the easiest task of all. Two

old plates both cracked, a broken case knife, a fork with only one prong, and a part of a saucer which answered for the salt, was all the table furniture the mansion could afford. The captain sent one of his crew to the boat for the provision basket; and to soothe the hardships of our situation (to do which he left no means untried,) he ordered some pork to be brought from his own sea-store, to answer as a relish for the potatoes. Within as short a space of time as could be expected, from a slow moving girl washing them and a good fire cooking them, the potatoes were prepared, the pork fried and all the other etceteras for supper ready. The contents of Mr. S.'s basket answered the expectation which might have been formed of it, from the careful hand who prepared it. A pair of cold roast fowels, an excellent piece of ham, a loaf of delicious bread and a bottle of brandy to wash down the whole, all neatly wrapped up in a cloth which in whiteness might rival the snow, left us no room to complain of our fare. View us now, gentle reader, all prepared and ready to commence operations, and you will agree with me that the whole picture, (albiet it was somewhat sombered with the wreathing smoke) formed a piece not totally destitute of interest. In one corner sat a groupe composed of those before mentioned round Mr. S.'s provision basket. In the centre of the floor was placed the potatoe pot smoking hot from the fire, and flank'd by a frying pan full of pork swimming in its own fat, and surrounded by a parcel of chubby cheek'd urchins, whose timidity had been overcome by the savory smell of the meat, doubly grateful to unsophisticated stomachs; and who had ventured to creep some distance from their mother's side. The back ground of the picture was made up of the parents and elder members of the party, who sauntered about the apartment—many of them with a hot potatoe in one hand and a morcel of pork in the other;—of each of which they took an alterate bite, while their figures magnified as seen through the smoky atmosphere of the potatoe pot looked as if exhibited in a phantasmagorical illusion or through the medium of a magic lanthorn.

Custom and necessity go hand in hand in reconciling men to existing circumstances. To the captain and his crew it was no unusual thing to be thrown into such a dilemma as that in which we now were. Habit of course made it easy for them to bear with their present privations; and as a *succedaneum* to the rest, in came necessity which made it for them endurable because they could not meliorate their then-situation by any change. Under the influence of these two powerful causes an air of cheerfulness began to be diffused over the whole party; even the captious looking landlord whose visage was habitually shortened into a species of grin, was now diffused over with a hypocritical laugh. He spoke little but French; and the rest of his family seemed equally ignorant of every other language, except that of the eyes, which his daughters appeared to understand perfectly. The old gentleman, (for so he must be termed in this free country, where our gracious Sovereign, liberally makes every man an owner of the soil when he wishes to become so,) made his first advances in a colloquial form to a son of the Emerald isle, who sat perched in the corner upon a billet of fire-wood; with the question, "Vat part of de

country you comes from?" "from Ireland sure" replied the Hibernian, "Ah mon Dieu" ejaculated the landlord, "thats bees mine country; mon grand père was Irish." He then proceeded in an earnest strain to prove himself an Irishman, because his grand-father had in early life emigrated from Great-Britain to the then United Provinces, since the United States; and that from thence he had come afterwards to Canada, where marrying a Canadian wife, the fruits of that union now stood in the liopeful progeny before us. The language in which this geneological history of the family, was delivered, was equally unintelligible to honest Pat, as the antient Greek, or the most obselete dialect of the Sanscrit. In short he could not understand one word of it; and recourse was had to the Itinerant to act as interpreter. This was complied with; to the great satisfaction of the landlord who now finding he could join in the conservation, opened his colloquial ports upon us, and became exceedingly loquacious. *Suns ceremonie* he moved over to the side of the fire where the Major and his lady, Mr. S. and your humble servant were seated. Here we had to listen to a second detail of his Irish ancestry, which being completed, he also declared he was a Scotsman!!! Proving this assertion by informing us that the aforesaid grandfather had married a wife from that country whom he had met with in Cork. This was a fair hit, and developed the old gentleman's desire of claiming connection as a countryman with each of the party, in the hopes no doubt of putting in a heavier charge upon their liberality for the poor accommodation he had afforded them. Remarking his intention of finding out from what country each was, I anticipated his attack upon myself, by enquiring if he had any relatives in Wales? He readily svered his mother had an uncle there but had never seen him, and rarely heard of him. This settled the point as far as regarded myself. He could not fail after my question to consider me as a Welshman and as the ungracious contour of his visage, had made a very unfavourable impression on my mind, I was by no means anxious for any farther intercourse or conversation with him; more particularly as I found by a few questions I had asked him on desultory subjects his replies were the offspring of ignorance, and marked with intentional misrepresentation.

Here was evinced another advantage of conversing by queries. What I here asked, put the landlord on a wrong scent as to my native country, without any compromise of truth on my side; at the same time he being totally ignorant of such a place as Wales, felt no curiosity to be gratified respecting it, and no further desire to speak to me on the subject.

From this wish of our landlord to claim a relationship with every one present, on the score of the country they came from; it appeared the Scots are not the only people on earth who are proud of their ancestry. Even in the wild forests of America, in the barren wastes of Siberia; in the vine covered hills of Spain; and wherever my wandering steps as an Itinerant have led me, I have never met a man who was not vain of his ancestors or his country, unless when his conduct made him ashamed of himself. Our garrulous landlord having received a draught from Mr. S's well plenished flask, became more

and more loquacious ; and at the same time wished to appear more than usually hospitable in the hopes of being requested to repeat the doze of the spiritous beverage. One of the most embarrassing parts of our arrangements still remained to be made. How or where were we to be accommodated with any thing in the shape of a bed ? I perceived from a glance of the lady's eye as she looked wishfully around the apartment the same question was obtruding itself upon her mind. It was now dark as pitch out of doors ; but by the help of a blazing fire, and a farthing candle the landlady had borrowed from a neighbour to grace her mansion on this auspicious night, we were enabled to see the desolation of emptiness which pervaded the house. I confess it puzzled my modesty to enter upon this theme but "*nil desperandum*" I determined to open the subject, and while the landlord was demonstrating his claim to be considered a *yankee* from having been across the line on a smuggling expedition where he lost his whole adventure, I interrupted him by asking if he could let us have some clean straw or something to answer as a substitute for beds. This was a difficult question for him to answer, and he referred it to his wife. She obligingly went and displayed all in the shape of bedding her cottage could afford, which consisted of the furniture of the miserable truckle or couch, formerly mentioned, a huge bag, or bed-case stuff'd with straw, on which his daughters slept ; and a pair of old buffaloe robes (as they are termed ;) which with 6 feet by two of the floor whereon to spread them answered the double purpose of bed and blankets. On discovering that this was all which could be furnished for the accommodation of the whole party to the number of 21, it will be readily admitted that no small difficulty arose as to the mode in which this scanty provision of bedding could be fairly proportionated amongst them. But as difficulties, if they don't always bring remedies along with them, generally bring some alleviation by which they can be surmounted, so was the case in this instance. A large portion of those we have already denominated fore-castle passengers, men, women, and children were already in possession of their posts for the night ; ranged alongside the fire in one part of the habitation, and demonstrating by the sound of their nasal organs that they without the "couch of down" or the warm covering were in the full enjoyment of "nature's sweet balm." The Major declared it was no unusual thing for him to spend a night on the watch within hail of the enemy's pickets, and he could suffer no inconvenience ; at the same time he earnestly urged his wife to repose for a little on the bed the kind hostess had relinquished for her. The two Americans were soon disposed of. They in a manner peculiar to their countrymen poised their bodies in equilibrio between the back and seat of their chairs, which they rest upon the bed back legs, and by a species of wriggling motion they are particularly dexterous in performing, are capable of retrograding or progressing *ad libitum*. In this graceful attitude they had contrived to move their chairs until they came in contact with the wall, where poised upon the two hind legs, with the upper part of the back supported against the wall they enjoyed a sleep in a half sitting half recumbant posture sweeter far than the asthmatic voluptuary, when proped in a similar posi-

tion on pillows of the softest down. The polite attention of the hostess who seemed sincerely inclined to contribute every degree of comfort to our situation, "a woman's wits could devise," was not long in providing for the rest of the party. From under her own bed she drew forth the straw stuffed bed-case, which having spread in front of the fire, she pointed to the Major Mr. S. and your humble servant to take possession of it. This we did and left the buffaloe skins to be occupied by herself and daughters; with free permission to share them with the Major domo, or leave him to amuse himself by keeping up a good fire during the night.

After all were thus disposed of; the Itinerant who felt no inclination to sleep, could not help ruminating on the state of the party. The landlord having added a plentiful supply of wood to the fire now retired to enjoy a share of the buffaloe skin with all his family; all either were; or seemed to be asleep from the general calm which prevailed; nothing but the crackling faggot broke upon the stillness of the moment. The time was propitious for indulging in reflection, and it was not to be lost by the Itinerant.

This was the first time he had spent the night "on a pallet of straw," but that was nothing, "man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," and custom will not only reconcile him to his lot; but by the help of imagination (that joy giving faculty) the present situation of the Itinerant might by a little touch of fancy be made to resemble that of an Eastern potentate. After indulging in a smile he could not suppress, at the trick that whimsical jade fortune had played the whole party in bringing them into such a dilemma; he began to consider himself as typifying some Oriental despot; and emblazoned his situation, through the medium of a sort of waking dream. The straw stuff'd bed on which he sat might be compared to a Turkish Ottoman that piece of lazy Eastern furniture. The Major stretched on one side and Mr. S. on the other proved no bad typifications of the grand vizier and the other favorite of a Sultan. Their position was flank'd on one side by a sleeping group of settlers composed of various ages and sexes, on the other by the host and his family all appearing in the true Asiatic attitude of prostrating themselves, as if before their haughty lord; while the Americans in a more retired position, from their posture might not unappropriately be considered as the guards of the apartment. The flickering light of the fire showed the whole party, and reflected from the smoke coloured walls, mellowed the whole into a sombre hue which brought to mind the accounts of these antient castles where the haughty Barron lorded it over his vassals; with a sway, beyond all controul but his own impetuous will.

In this manner the night was passed. But although the party had contrived to consume a portion of that time, which at last conquers and consumes all, there was nothing sufficiently attractive in the place to induce them to delay their departure for one moment after it could be effected. The morning arose bright and calm; not a trace of the gloomy skies and terrific hurricane which had closed the preceding day; nothing to remind us of it but the striking contrast, the beauty of the present time, afforded when compared with

the storm of the past. All hands (in seaman's phrase) were soon up on the move; no lazy hours were wasted over the latest of the Unknown's works—no time was passed at the toilet; in brief, we resembled old Towser the watch dog, each rose as we lay down, shook our coats, and were fit to meet any company we might see.

It was fairly agreed upon between Mr. S. the major and the Itinerant, that although the acrid and distorted visage of the landlord, was incapable of exciting one spark of generosity in the beholders, the landlady and daughters ought not to go unrecompensed for the trouble we had imposed upon them; and although we had no expectation of a formal charge being made, we determined they should not suffer by their native diffidence in not exacting it. A contribution from the three aforesaid was making up to the amount of 10 or 15s. for this purpose when the vinegar phiz of the landlord poppd in with the very modest request that we would pay him three shillings each for the potatoes and milk, and the liberty of sleeping on the softest place we could find in his floor. This would have been acquiesced in by the Major who had from his extensive experience as a traveller learned never to dispute a landlord's bill, but when he found an overcharge to avoid subjecting himself to a repetition of it by not returning to the place where it was once made. Mr. Salmagundi however who was a strong advocate for precedents objected, on the score that if we should acquiesce in the exorbitancy of this demand it might furnish the landlord a pretext for making similar impositions on those who could not afford it. His refusal to pay, banished from the bitter contracted features of the old fellow, every trace of that half smile, half grin they had hitherto worn; and he stood in his natural look before us the picture of sordid avarice, villanous greed and roguery. The adjustment of this dispute was left to Mr. S. who as he afterwards stated, cut short the subject by giving a reasonable douceur to the landlady, accompanied with some fine words to her daughters, with which all but old Sourface were perfectly satisfied, and we again proceeded to our boat.

WOMAN.

There is a language by the virgin made,
 Not read, but felt, not uttered, but betrayed;
 A mute communion, yet so wond'rous sweet,
 Eyes must impart what tongue can ne'er repeat.
 'Tis written on her cheeks and meaning brows,
 In one short glance whole volumes it avows;
 In one short moment tells of many days,
 In one short speaking silence all conveys.
 Joy, sorrow, love recounts, hope, pity, fear,
 And looks a sigh, and weeps without a tear,
 Oh 'tis so chaste, so touching, so refin'd:
 So soft, so wistful, so sincere, so kind,
 Were eyes melodious, and could music shower
 From orient rays new striking on a flower,
 Such heavenly music from that glance might rise,
 And angels own the language of the skies.

*An account of CHRIST'S CHURCH in the City of Montreal, Province
of Lower-Canada.*

On the conquest of Canada by Great-Britain, in the year 1759, and the disbanding of the troops subsequent to that event, many of the soldiers who had been engaged in that struggle preferred remaining in the country rather than returning to their native land. After the definitive treaty was signed, by which Canada was ceded to England, this Colony became an object of attraction to the British merchant, and many who were engaged in commercial pursuits turned to it as the scene of their operations in that line. These two causes combining had the effect of bringing to the country a number of Protestants of the Episcopal persuasion, who soon after settling, discovered the necessity of procuring clergymen, in order that they might enjoy the benefit of public worship according to the tenets of the Church of England in which they had been educated. The greater portion of these Protestants had settled in, and adjoining to the principal Towns in the country, and of course these places were the first to which Protestant Clergymen were appointed. Three of them were sent out together and appointed to Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. The gentleman who was stationed in the latter place was a Mr. Delisle a native of Switzerland and appears to have been the first Protestant Episcopal Clergyman who was regularly settled in that city. There are no documents or records from which we can learn, the mode in which the application for this Clergyman was made, whether it was by petition direct to the Primus of England or to the Bishop of Nova-Scotia. Perhaps it was through the influence of the latter that Mr. Delisle was sent to Montreal as it appears evident that at this time the Church of England in Canada was under the Episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop of Nova-Scotia.

But although the desire of the Episcopal Protestants in Montreal had thus far been complied with in their obtaining a Clergyman of their own persuasion, they had still other difficulties to surmount. As yet there was no Church or place in which divine worship could be performed, and the limited numbers of the congregation and their circumscribed means precluded the possibility of their building a suitable church for the present. This obstacle was happily got over by an application to the Recollets for the use of their Church for Mr. Delisle to officiate in at such hours as they might not themselves have occasion for it; and it deserves to be mentioned as a proof of the liberal feelings of that body that they readily complied with that application. This deficit being supplied for the time, the service of the Church of England was regularly performed by Mr. Delisle.

In the month of July 1789, the Right Rev. Charles Bishop of Nova-Scotia, came to Canada on a Diocesan visitation; and the Protestant Episcopal congregation in Montreal, now considerably augmented in numbers, availed themselves of this event, and made several applications to him for some requisites they stood in need of in order to place themselves on a more respectable and permanent

footing. Mr. Delisle being now considerably advanced in years and less able to discharge the encreasing duties of his station, they applied to the Bishop praying that an assistant might be appointed to him; at the same time the congregation bound themselves to raise by subscription the sum of one hundred pounds per annum to pay the salary of that assistant.

In the same address bearing date the 15th day of July 1789, the congregation represented the inconveniance they suffered from the want of a place of public worship for themselves; and prayed the Bishop to use his influence with Lord Dorchester then governor in Chief of the Province whom they had also petitioned for a Church which formerly belonged to the Jesuits College and stood near where the present gaol is built; but which had, at the time we mention, became the property of government by the extinction of the order of Jesuits in Montreal. They in addition to these requests, petitioned the government for assistance to enable them to put this Church in a state of repair. The petition expressive of these desires was presented to His Reverence the Bishop, by Messrs. Hallowell, Noel and Scott as church wardens, and was crowned with the wished for success, as will be seen from the following letter from the Bishop in reply to it, which was read to the congregation on the 23d of August 1789.

It is proper to observe that along with this petition to the governor there was sent an estimate of the expenses which would be required for finishing the shell of the church, and which was liberally defrayed by government, learning the congregation to bear only the burden of fitting up and finishing the inside of it.

(Copy of the Letter.)

QUEBEC, August 10th.

"Gentlemen,

I received your letter of the 15th of July, by the Rev. Mr. Delisle and have the pleasure to inform you that the application for the Jesuit's Church at Montreal has succeeded.

"Lord Dorchester has approved the last report of expence for repairing the shell, amounting to more than £300; and has given orders to have the repairs done immediately; when finished the key will be given as I direct.

"I sincerely congratulate you on this event and must now request you to set about the necessary measures without loss of time for having the pews, pulpit and reading desk built with a small neat chancel and communion Table. You will please to have a proper Pew reserved for the Governor; it will also be advisable to name one for the Bishop, which he will very seldom use; and may be occupied by some family except when the Bishop is on a visit to Montreal. I beg leave to propose that the Church be called Christ's Church.

"The next thing to be done after procuring the Church is to adjust matters between Mr. Delisle and Mr. Tunstall, which I flatter myself is now done so as to preclude future disputes. Mr. Tunstall is a modest, sensible young man, of good learning and unblemished

moral character. His voice is harmonious and strong enough when he exerts it; it will grow stronger by time and exercise.

Mr. Delisle remains as he was the first minister he is to preach in French at such times as shall be judged expedient; he is also to preach occasionally in English, though not often; Mr. Tunstall is assistant and regular English preacher. He accounts to Mr. Delisle for the stated fees for marriages and burials, and no other fees are due; and Mr. Delisle in return is to pay the sum of 20*l.* a year to Mr. Tunstall. Both parties have agreed to these regulations, and I trust they will remove any ground of contest.—Let me beseech you and the Congregation to preserve order and promote peace, these are characteristics of true christianity, and are essential to the character of true members of the Church of England. Be it your endeavour to soften and quiet any uncasinesses, should any arise; though I have such an opinion of the prudence and good temper of both the gentlemen that I flatter myself there will be no just cause of any on their part. I feel myself peculiarly interested in the prosperity of your congregation.

At my late visitation here I thought it advisable to give some *Injunctions* to the Clergy, they are printed and I enclose a copy for your perusal. Some things are recommended to the Church-wardens and vestries of Parishes; and I beg leave to express my wishes that you would follow these recommendations; I think you must see the propriety of them.

“Mr. Tunstall will repair to Montreal whenever you judge it necessary; perhaps it will be time enough when the Church is ready for use, which I trust will be the case before winter.—He will go up sooner if you desire it, and I sincerely think he will be a great acquisition to you.

“I heartily recommend you and the congregation to the blessing and protection of Almighty God, and am in great haste.

Gentlemen,

To Messrs. Hallowel, }
 Noel & } Church-wardens, }
 Scott, }
 Your affectionate Brother and humble Servant,
 (Signed) Charles Nova Scotia.

The following is a copy of the *Injunctions* referred to in the above letter.

Injunctions given to the Clergy of the Province of Quebec at the primary visitation holden in the City of Quebec.

By the Right Reverend Charles by Divine permission Bishop of Nova-Scotia.

1st. That the Clergy be exemplary in their lives; and that by a diligent discharge of the duties of their functions, they endeavour to promote the spiritual welfare of their respective Flocks.

2d. That in the several ministrations of their office, they do punctually observe the Rubrics contained in the Book of common Prayer, and the Canons or Ecclesiastical constitutions published by authority in the year one thousand six hundred and three.

3d. That the Clergy in cities do wear their proper habits, on all public occasions, and as often besides as may be convenient; and it

is recommended that they as well as the Clergy in the country do always wear short Cassocks, when they do not appear in their habits.

4th. That every incumbent or officiating Clergyman do read divine service twice every Lord's day and preach one sermon at least; and it is recommended that in cities and populous districts two sermons be preached each Lord's day, namely one in the forenoon and another in the afternoon; and also that divine service be read in those places on Wednesdays, Fridays and Holy-Days.

5th. That Children shall be Baptized as the Rubrics direct, on Sundays in Church or in the place where people assemble for public worship; and that Baptism be not administered in private houses, except in case of necessity when a child is sick and too weak to be carried abroad.

6th. That as a practice has prevailed in the western parts of this Province, where no Clergymen were settled for Laymen to administer baptism to children, and Clergymen to whom these children so baptized were afterwards presented for Baptism, have been at a loss how to proceed. It will be advisable in all such cases, for the Clergy to ask the questions which are set down in the form prescribed for the ministration of private Baptism, concerning the Person by whom; the matter and form of words with which the child was Baptized; and if those who bring the child do make such uncertain answers to those questions, that it shall appear things were not done according to due order in the above particulars; then let the Clergyman baptize the child in the form appointed for public baptism; saving only that in dipping the child in the font or pouring water upon it he shall use this conditional form of words:—*If thou are not already N Baptized, — I Baptize thee in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.*

7th. That the Clergy be very diligent and careful in Catechising Children and others who shall offer themselves for the purpose every Lord's day, during the summer season.

8th. That the Holy Communion be regularly administered at the three stated Feasts, Christmass, Easter, and Whitsunday, in every Parish, and as often besides as may be convenient, and it will be advisable to administer the Communion on the first Sunday in every month in the cities of Quebec and Montreal.

9th. That no fees be asked or demanded for administering either of the Sacraments of Baptism, or the Lord's Supper or for visiting the Sick.

10th. That as the money given at the offeratory should always be applied to charitable uses, particularly to the relief of poor communicants; and it may be satisfactory to the Parishioners to know how that money is disposed of. It is recommended to each Minister to keep an account of the sums collected at the Communion from time to time, and of the persons among whom it is distributed; and to exhibit the same annually at Easter to the Church-wardens and vestry.

11th. That as it is customary to pay fees for the solemnizing Matrimony, for burying the dead and Registering Baptisms; and as it may prevent inconvenience to have the fees for those services ascertained; the Clergy may demand ten Shillings equal to two spanish

milled Dollars, and no more for each Marriage; the sum of seven Shillings and six-pence, equal to one Spanish Dollar and a half, and no more for each Funeral when the burial service is read; and one Shilling or one fifth of a Dollar and no more, for registering each child that is Baptized. And it will be adviseable for each Clergyman to have the above table of fees adopted by the Church-wardens and vestry of his Parish.

12th. That in case an assistant performs any of the above services, and a sum exceeding the stated fee be given for the same, the over-plus belongs of right to the assistant.

13th. That two Church-wardens, one by the Minister, and another by the Congregation, also two sides-men or a select vestry be chosen at Easter every year in each Parish; and it will be adviseable for the Minister, Church-wardens, and sides-men or vestry to settle the fees for a Clerk and Sexton, for a Pall, for digging graves, and for the attendance of a Clerk at funerals, with other like matters.

14th. That the Clergy be extremely cautious in employing strangers who appear in the character of Clergymen to do any duty for them, before they have seen the letters of orders of such strangers; and are also well satisfied about the regularity of their lives, and good moral conduct.

“Done at Quebec this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the second year of our consecration.”

We have been the more minute in giving the foregoing Injunctions a place in this work, not only from their reference to the history of the Church we are now detailing, but from the fact of their being as far as can be discovered by any record the first Injunctions issued by a Protestant Bishop in Canada.

So far the efforts of the Congregation had, through the influence of the Bishop been successful, as appears from the foregoing letter; and at the same meeting we find it a vestry was chosen to carry the rest of their plans into execution, namely to procure and decide upon a plan and to engage workmen to finish the inside work of the Church in conformity with the recommendation contained in the Bishop's letter.

On the 20th of September a letter was received from the Governor in Chief's Secretary, intimating that the Congregation might have the use of the Jesuit's Church; as he had signified to the Bishop, but that his Lordship not considering himself authorized to make a formal grant of the said Church and land, had forwarded the application of the Congregation to that effect to England to await His Majesty's decision. At the same time at which this information was communicated we find several resolutions in furtherance of the business were entered into; among others it was decided that the sum of £400 (which it was calculated would be required to finish the inside of the Church) should be raised by subscription, the money to be refunded from the sale of the pews; and that these in addition to the purchase money paid for them should be sold subject to a small annual rent to be applied to exonerate these who had become bound to pay the salary of the assistant and other necessary expences.

The number of Pews they decided upon having, was 60, and these were divided into six classes and valued as under.

	rate of sale,	Annual rent.
First Class,	£16 0	£1 0
Second do.	7 10s.	0 15s.
Third do.	6 10s.	0 13s.
Fourth do.	5 10s.	0 11s.
Fifth do.	4 10s.	0 9s.
Sixth do.	3 10s.	0 7s.

Soon after this plan was decided upon the subscription, was opened for raising the necessary funds and rapidly filled up.—Mr. Gray was appointed Treasurer, and John Reid, Esq. secretary.

At a meeting of the vestry held on the 9th day of November 1789; the fees for the Clerk and Sexton were fixed at the following rates; and every step taken to give regularity and stability to the Congregation.

Clerk's fees,	Sexton's fees.	
	Summer,	Winter;
Funeral of an Adult, 3s. 4d.	5s.	7s. 6d.
do. Child, 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	5s.
do. of a Pauper,	2s. 6d.	5s.
For every Marriage, 5s.		
For the best Pall, 2s. 6d.		
Common do. 10d.		

During the time these matters and various other affairs were adjusting; the workmen, were proceeding rapidly in finishing the inside of the Church, and we find that the key was delivered to the Clergyman the Rev. Mr. Delisle, about the middle of November and divine service was first performed in it and a dedicatory sermon preached by him on the Sunday before Christmas being the 20th of December 1789.

In July 1791, Mr. Metchler was appointed organist of Christ's Church with the annual salary of 20*l.* and in the month of April 1792, it was resolved at a meeting of the Congregation as follows, viz.

"1st. Resolved to apply to the Bishop to request that he will use his endeavours as soon as possible to obtain His Majesty's authority to the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for establishing Christ's Church in Montreal, under the directions and provisions of the statute of the 31st year of His Majesty's reign as a Parsonage or Rectory."

At the same meeting a resolution was passed agreeing that how soon the above request could be accomplished a piece of ground in a proper situation should be purchased and enclosed as a burying ground. At this time Sir Alured Clark held the situation of Lieutenant Governor in Canada, and according to the terms of the foregoing resolution, petitions were transmitted both to him and to the Lord Bishop dated the 5th of November 1792, praying to be erected into a Parsonage or Rectory to enable the Clergyman and Churchwardens as a corporate body to purchase and hold fixed property according to the laws of the Province.

Nothing appears to have been done in furtherance of the object prayed for in their petitions at the time;—but in the subsequent year (1793,) an event took place which had a material effect upon the state of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. We allude to the erection of the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada into an Episcopal See, which was done under His Majesty's letters patent, bearing date the 28th of June in the thirty third year of His late Majesty's Reign. The same year the Right Reverend Jacob Lord Bishop was appointed to that See. By this means the benefit of an Episcopal jurisdiction was more effectually extended to Canada, than it had hitherto been when under the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, whose residence at a distance so remote, rendered him less able to discharge the duties incident to such an office.

The Protestant Congregation of Christ's Church in Montreal, whose ardent zeal in support of the Episcopal religion had been so conspicuous upon several previous occasions, were not the latest to feel and acknowledge the value which this event was calculated to confer upon their Church. Soon after the arrival of the Bishop at Quebec, the Clergyman and Church-wardens with the concurrence of the Congregation addressed to him a letter of congratulation which appears to have been dated the 28th of December 1793. Along with this letter they sent copies of the petitions they had formerly addressed to the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia and the Lieutenant Governor praying that they might be erected into a parsonage or Rectory, and soliciting the Lord Bishop's influence with the Lieut. Governor for the attainment of that object. These applications do not however appear to have been attended with the wished for success at that time, for Christ's Church in Montreal was not incorporated untill several years subsequent to this period as we shall see in the sequel.

The zeal and harmony which had hitherto actuated this congregation, crowning their efforts with success; received a temporary check in the year 1800, in consequence of some differences which arose between them, and their pastor the Revd. Mr. Tunstall who had previous to that time succeeded to the situation of Rector on the death of the Revd. Mr. Delisle. It is not necessary in this place to enquire into the origin or nature of these differences; they appear to have been taken up in a very serious point of view by the Congregation; and were followed by an application to the Lord Bishop of Quebec praying that Mr. Tunstall might be removed for the situation of Rector of Christ's Church in Montreal and another Clergyman appointed in his stead. The Lord Bishop seems to have seen the propriety of complying with this request for the following year (1801,) we find the Rev. Dr. Mountain who had hitherto acted as the Bishop's official was removed from Quebec and appointed as Rector to Christ's Church in Montreal; while the Revd. Mr. Tunstall was placed in another charge; and by these judicious steps, the usual harmony was restored.

Matters continued in this propitious course without any occurrence of sufficient importance to deserve notice here, until the year 1803, when a calamity befell in the city of Montreal in which Christ's

Church was involved. Early in the month of June a fire broke out in an old building which had formerly been the Jesuits Monastery, but was then used as a gaol, and which stood adjoining to the church. Before it could be subdued, the church, together with a number of old buildings which then stood on the scite where the New Market place is, fell a prey to the flames. By this disaster the congregation of Christ's Church were again deprived of a place for the performance of divine worship, and although their numbers had been augmented; and they were in general in more affluent circumstances than when the former church had been fitted up, they were still too few and too poor not to feel this as a serious calamity.

Previous to the time we now allude to, the number of persons of the Scotch Presbyterian persuasion who had come to Montreal was so great that they had formed themselves into a congregation and built a church in St. Gabriel Street. As a temporary place of worship the members of Christ's Church applied for, and obtained the use of this church where service was regularly performed, and by that means the congregation kept together.

This step was determined upon at a meeting of the congregation which was held on the 12th of June 1803, a very few days after the fire had taken place; a promptitude of proceeding which along with their subsequent exertions to get another church erected, evinced their sincerity and determined zeal in the cause. At the same time they wrote to the Lord Bishop of Quebec communicating to him the disastrous intelligence of the burning of their church; and took some farther steps to replace the loss. For this purpose a committee consisting of the Revd. Dr. Mountain, the Honble. James McGill, the Honble. Judge Ogden, Joseph Forbisher, David Ross, Stephen Sewel, and Jonathan A. Gray, Esquires, was chosen to decide upon the requisite steps to be taken in the business.

Upon investigation these gentlemen found that it would be preferable to build a new Church rather than repair the old one, and this opinion on being laid before the congregation was concided in and carried into effect with as much celerity as circumstances would permit, as will appear in the sequel.

(To be continued.)

A PERFECT ARTIST.

The human race a thousand various ways,
Pursue the road to happiness and praise;
Fancies so singular inspire each soul,
Scarce would you think one artist made the whole.
The fatest dunce some humour cannot hide,
Which marks him out from all the world beside;
For in the mind, as plainly as the face,
Features peculiar to itself we trace;
Tho' all in many points resemblance claim,
No single pair are perfectly the same.

Selected Papers.

THE CAVERN.

The following account of a singular Cavern, situated in the Township of Kildare in the District of Montreal, is extracted from COL. BOUCHETTE the Surveyor General's report of an official Tour made by him through the New Settlements of this Province in 1824.

I was here informed of the existence in the neighbourhood of that spot, of a great natural curiosity in the shape of a subterraneous cavern, which was discovered by two young Canadian peasants, whilst hunting the wild Cat, about two years ago. Prosecuting their sport, they pursued two of their game, until entering an obscure hole a little above the bank of the river, the young sportsmen lost sight of them. The most enterprising of the two attempted to enter the aperture in the rock, at that time barely sufficient to admit his crawling into it. Having provided themselves with lights, they made a second attempt so effectual, that not only did they secure their prey, (of which they have preserved the skin to this day,) but they discovered another of the many phenomena of nature, a description of which cannot be uninteresting.

I descended into the cavern by means of a trap door which has recently been placed at one of its angles for the facility and convenience of strangers, desirous of visiting this singular spot, having as my guides two of the inhabitants of the neighbouring house, bearing lighted tapers. The height of the Cave where we entered is five feet, from which angle branch off two Caves, the lesser whereof is of the following dimensions:—

Length.....25 feet,

Breadth varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 —

Height.....5 — It bears about

a S. E. course from the entrance.

The other has in length.....70 feet,

Width, from.....7 to 8 —

Height, gradually increasing, 5 to 13 feet,

The increase in the loftiness of the cave originates from the declivity of the ground part, which at the North Eastern extremity is at least twenty-three feet from the surface. It forms nearly a right angle with the first, at its S. W. end, and an angle scarcely obtuse at the other with another cave, whose

Length is.....80 feet.

Average width..... 6 —

Height 5 —

At the S. Eastern extreme of this cave, branches off another of inferior size and consequence, bearing about a due South course, as may be deduced from the angle it makes with the last described.

It is in length.....20 feet

Width 5 —

Height 5 to 4.

At the outward angle formed by this cave with the preceding one, is to be seen a nearly circular aperture of about 1½ foot diameter, which leads to a cavern yet unexplored, the extent whereof is not known with any certainty, but conjecture and supposition will have it to extend 2 arpents; an astonishing distance as a natural subterraneous passage. Summing the lengths of the several caves above-mentioned together, we have a total distance of 195 feet of subterraneity in the solid rock, offering a beautiful roof of chrystallized sulphuriate of lime, carved as it were by the hand of art, and exhibiting at once the sublimity of nature, and the mastery of the all-powerful Architect of the universe.

THE CONVICT.

To the south of Fort Cumberland, on the Hamshire coast, rises a little knoll of ground, from which the adjacent landscape assumes the most picturesque appearance. On one side, a gloomy morass dimly blackens the distant horizon; but to the right of the fort, the gently swelling hills that stretch along the sea-coast, assume fainter tints as they recede from the view, till at last they terminate in the deep blue ocean; beyond, at the very verge of distance, stands the gibbet on which the unhappy convicts were executed. It is situated on a bleak desolate moor; and as the mouldering remnants of the victims of justice swing loosely in the gale, or drop piecemeal on the earth, the sea-birds scream around the spot, anxious for their prey, and presenting an image of unrelieved horror. When the day is stormy, the dark waves dash against the hills, the sea-fog rolls down their sides, and the artificial knoll of earth is wet with the spray that foams around it with resistless energy. The eye of the passing stranger is then perhaps attracted to the spot; for when the lowlands are partially inundated, it rears its blue summits from the surrounding ocean. It is interesting to his feelings, from its utter desolation; but becomes sacred to his memory while he listens to the tale of sorrow connected with it, which we have often heard in our infancy, and can never wholly obliterate.

About thirty years ago, a young man, with an aged grandmother, and her son, came to reside at a trifling distance from Fort Cumberland; they took up their abode at a small cottage in the neighbourhood, and principally depended for subsistence on the precarious occupation of fishing. They had once been respectable tradesmen at Portsmouth; but a variety of unforeseen circumstances had reduced them to poverty, and compelled them to seek the security of solitude. For a few months after their arrival, the encouragement they received from the fort, where they daily carried their baskets of fish, had restored them to comparative tranquillity, when the unusual violence of some equinoctial gales dashed their little fishing smack against the adjacent rocks, and rendered their humble occupation at once dangerous and profitless. To increase, if possible, their misery, the old lady, and the father of the young man, languished in the

agony of extreme want, without either friends or relatives to succour them. He could have borne his own sorrows with firmness; but the sight of his dearest connexions dying from positive exigence, and sinking on their couch of sickness without even a mouthful of bread to eat, and scarcely a torn rag to shield them from the chilly night air, drove him to the verge of distraction. When he saw the fading lustre in the eyes of his aged grandmother—her form slowly sinking in the grave—her wan looks imploring even one solitary meal to comfort her, and her pallid cheeks gradually assuming the cadaverous hue of death, his agony assumed the aspect of determined insanity. He seized the opportunity, when his father, partially recovered from indisposition, had gone to petition the governor of the fort for relief, to station himself by the high-road, with the intention of wresting money from each traveller, for the purposes of future provision. With a brace of horse-pistols in his pocket, he sallied out from the cottage to put his nefarious designs into immediate execution. The night was well adapted to the occasion; it was dark and stormy; and the continued roar of the ocean waves, and the solitary shriek of the sea-bird increased the natural gloom of the scene. The young man in the mean time hastened tremblingly onward, and his mind assumed a stern resolution from the corresponding influence of the night prospect. A tempest had already commenced, the hollow-sounding thunder echoed along the dim arch of heaven, and the lightning flashed with splendour around him. As he passed the lonely gibbet under which the bones of unburied malefactors were yet bleaching, and heard the sullen swing of the chains to which a mouldering skeleton was attached, he imagined his own similar situation in case of detection, and his boasted courage failed him. The storm meanwhile raged with unabated violence, and a broad stream of lightning shone dimly through the ghastly skeleton, whose whitening bones hung dangling in the wind. At this instant the noise of approaching footsteps was heard echoing across the heath; the sounds advanced nearer, and a dark figure, wholly muffled in a night-cloak, stood by the side of the robber. He drew the pistol from its hiding place, and the stranger moved slowly on; twice he attempted to pull the trigger, and twice it trembled in his grasp. The courage of despair came at length to his assistance; he thought of his dying grandmother; his own father starving in utter hopelessness; and the thought smote on his prenzied imagination. He fired; and with a deep suppressed groan of anguish, the death-choaked voice of which rushed full on his racked brain, the stranger dropped lifeless at his feet. Agitated with a variety of contending emotions, he bore the ensanguined body to his cottage, and placed it on a chair, until he should return with a lantern to despoil it of its money and wearing apparel.

It was now deep midnight: the old lady had long since retired to her bed, and all around was still, but the distant roar of waters, or the sullen sound of the north wind, as it whistled gloomily through the bleak walls of the cottage. After a short interval the murderer returned, bearing a dark-lantern in his hand. He cast a suspicious glance around, locked the door of the apartment, and then with a

trembling frame attempted to unveil the countenance of his victim. Gently he drew back the cloak that concealed his face; the body rolled with a heavy crash to the ground, and disclosed the glazed eyes, and convulsed stiffened features of—his father!—of that father for whose sake he had thus plunged himself deep in guilt, and whom he had murdered as he returned from the fort with a promise of assistance from the governor. He gazed at the corpse as though he had gazed his whole soul away at the sight; he burst out into a hellish shout of triumphant laughter, and the fire of the deepest the deadliest madness flashed across his brain. He then raised the body from the ground and with a bitter shriek the sound of which is described as having been like nothing earthly, rushed with it into the room of his grandmother. A dim rushlight was burning in the chimney corner as he entered, and the tattered fringe was drawn close round the bed. He approached—he drew aside the curtains, and roused the trembling woman by the wild phrenzy of his triumph. She started at the noise, and the first objects that presented themselves, were the blood-stained figured of her son, gazing at her with eyes fixed in the livid ghastliness of death, and the fearful aspect of her grandchild, gnashing his teeth with phrenzy, blaspheming with the most awful imprecations, and shouting with the unearthly yellings of a demon. She could see—she could feel no more—death seized her at the instant: she cast but one look of kindness, as if imploring a blessing on her murderer, and then closed her eyes in the eternal slumber of the grave.

In the mean time the shrieks of the unhappy parricide drew the attention of some guards belonging to the fort, and who happened to be passing at the moment. They rushed forward to investigate the cause, and beheld a sight of never to be forgotten horror. The dead body of the old lady was reposing on the bed, where she had but just now expired, and the maniac had placed the corpse of his father in his arms, and was weeping and laughing over it, like an infant, as he unconsciously twined his fingers through the dark grizzly locks stiffened with clotted gore, and passed his hand across the pallid features that struck to his heart with the icy chillness of death. With some difficulty the guards were able to secure him, stratagem at length prevailed, and he was removed on board the convict ship that was stationed off the coast opposite Fort Cumberland. The bodies of the mother and her son were quietly committed to the grave, and the circumstances of the dreadful transaction remembered but as a dream that once was.

Time rolled on, and as the hour of his trial approached, the spirits of the poor maniac seemed likely to settle into a calm melancholy. The heavy clogs that had hitherto been attached to his feet; were now, therefore, removed, and he was permitted to occupy the cabin that looked upon the sea shore. Here he would sit for hours watching the vessels as they passed to and fro, and weeping at the remembrance of former days. At a distance was the gibbet, the scene at once of his guilt, and its probable punishment. A shudder of horror passed over his countenance whenever he beheld it, and the wildness of insanity again took possession of his soul. But when the fit was passed, tears would sometimes come to his relief, and he

would weep alone and in silence. His disposition naturally generous and kind-hearted, appeared softened by misfortune, and even his brother convicts would feel for so lonely a situation, as they saw him with eyes fixed on vacancy, muttering and talking to himself. His health, in the meantime failed, and it was evident from the increasing depression of his spirits, and the hectic glow of his complexion, that "his days were numbered in the land." For himself, he seemed always to rejoice in the prospect of approaching death, and a faint smile would often pass across his face, as he surveyed his wasted features, and felt the increasing languor of his frame, as the hour of his dissolution arrived,—he wished for the last time to behold the grave where all that was once dear to him lay buried. With this visionary idea, he seized the fitted opportunity, when the windows of his cabin was thrown open, and the guards had retired for the night, to emancipate himself from the slight shackles that bound him, and to swim to the neighbouring shore.

At the dead hour of midnight, lights were seen moving in the convict ship, the alarm bell was rung, the thunder of cannon echoed across the ocean, and the universal confusion of the guards and seamen announced the escape of the prisoner. A well-manned boat, and in which two savage blood-hounds were placed, was instantly rowed to the sea coast, and the dogs closely followed by their pursuers, were sent to hunt out the residence of the maniac. They set forward on their chase, and soon arrived at the little cottage where the sufferer once dwelt, and which was now generally avoided as the unholy resort of evil spirits. The officers approached at the instant, but had scarcely arrived, when a faint shriek of agony was heard. It proceeded from the convict, who had been traced to the ruined home of his father, and was discovered sobbing on the matted couch where he had last slept. The blood-hounds rushed upon their prey, and ere a few minutes had elapsed, the corpse of the parricide, torn in a thousand pieces lay scattered in that mangled state upon the ground.

He was buried with his murdered victims, in the little knoll of earth that we have mentioned in the opening description and though "the winds of many winters have sighed over his remains," and the sea birds have built their nests upon his grave, he lies as quietly as if all nature was hushed into stillness around him. His tale, meanwhile, is often told to the passing stranger, and he pauses to contemplate the wild spot where he sleeps, and the tear of genuine pity often falls at the remembrance of his misfortunes. Superstition has consecrated his burial place, and when the dark wave dashes against the beach, and the rising storm broods over the face of the landscape, his spirit is reported to rise from its sepulchre, and exult in the sight of destruction.

IDIOTISM AND GOITRES.

There is a paper in *The Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*, by Mr. K. Wood, Surgeon, which contains some very curious particulars respecting the prevalence of Idiocy and Goitres in certain districts in this country:—

“In a part of the township of Oldham; called Sholver, my attention was called to the number of idiots; I took a list of their names, which I shall take the liberty of reading. From Sholver-Moor, along the face of the hill, following its curvature at the Dog-hill to Crompton, and in the immediate neighbourhood, being an extent of about three miles; there will be found, or have lately existed, a greater number of these individuals, than in any other part of the country. The ground faces nearly west, is excessively exposed to the winds which cross the Irish channel, and sweep over the flat country loaded with vapour. The lower part of the hill is defended from these winds by Werneth and Oldham Edge; but as these high grounds decline or terminate to the north, they form, with High Crompton, a rough or hollow, giving a direction to the currents, which, accumulating, rush up the valley over Royton and Shaw, to be intercepted by the hill we speak of, against which they break with considerable force. The ride along this hill is the most bleak and cold of any in the neighbourhood; the country is completely unsheltered by trees or hedge rows; the soil is thinly scattered over the surface, and the herbage scanty. At the foot of this high ground is a long tract of moss, which has lessened of late years, as an increasing population has made land more valuable; from this marshy ground flow streams which contribute to form the sources of the Medlock, the Irk, and the Beale.”

The idiots to which Mr. Wood alludes are nineteen in number; but of these only two of them are stated to be females; and as women are almost invariably the subjects of goitre, it reduces the question into another and more natural form—that if the diseases are endemic from the same cause, does it produce cretinism in man and goitre in woman. Certain it is, that they are not necessarily co-existent in the same individual.

“The endemic which is the subject of this paper, has not, so far as I know, been connected with goitre in any of the individuals of their families, although the goitrous tumour is frequently met with in the neighbourhood, particularly in young females, nor have these two affections been hitherto found connected in England, except by accident. It ought to be stated that in the short account given by the writer of the article Cretin in Rees’s *Cyclopædia*, we are told that some years ago a female Cretin of the name of Sotheron resided at Hull, and another at Plymouth. The only case in which I have seen defect, in any part of the nervous system conjoined with Goitre, is in a young female at Hollinwood, who is deaf and dumb, with very considerable fullness of the neck.”

“It is a well ascertained fact, that goitrous families are frequent in the valleys of the Alps, while they are rarely to be met with in

more elevated situations. The cretinism and Derbyshire-neck of this country, however, according to the observation of Mr. Wood, are prevalent on the hills.

" This tumour is found in many parts of England; it is frequently seen in the neighbourhood where the intellectual feebleness now spoken of is found. It is observed in Warwickshire, Norfolk, Lancashire, and more especially upon the hills in the County of Derby; its prevalence in the last named district is so great that it has acquired the name of Derbyshire-neck, and is so known throughout England. Pilkington informs us that in the little village of Duffield there existed no less than fifty goitrous families. It is worthy of remark that the idiotism now introduced to the society exists upon a part of the same range of hills: a chain which commencing in Staffordshire, runs through Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

" Cretinism, although it may not always be an inheritance from the parents, is invariably transmitted to the offspring of a cretin; and as goitre follows no such rule, we may reasonably conclude, that if these diseases be endemic, they are so as separable and distinct affections. There is no difficulty in conceiving, when a country abounds with cretinism and goitre, that both should be occasionally and adventitiously united.

" We are told by Foderé, that cretinism and its different shades are always an inheritance from the father or mother, or that one of the parents have a large Goitre. He has gone farther, and stated, that if a goitrous male, son of a goitre and demi-cretin, marry likewise a demi-cretin, the progeny will be a complete Cretin. On the contrary, if a male Cretin of the second degree, marry a healthy female, well formed and intelligent, the progeny will be a Cretin of the third degree; and if healthy females still marry into his family, the intellectual feebleness will disappear. If these statements are really founded upon accurate observation, they are highly curious, and establish the connection betwixt goitre and cretinism; but there is some reason to doubt their accuracy. If such a decided and perceptible connection existed, idiotism, which is stated to be the effect, should be observed wherever goitre is found prevalent, but this is contrary to fact; goitre is found in many parts of England without any idiotism; we are told by Dr. Reeve that this is the case in the county of Norfolk; and at Duffield, where Pilkington notices so very extensive and prevailing a goitre especially among the females, he does not even allude to the existence of idiotism. Dr. Bright found goitre extensively near Perlac in Lower Hungary, but does not speak of any deficiency of intellect existing, and Marsden describes goitre in the same manner, in the island of Sumatra, without any allusion to the existence of an endemic idiotism; he even states that the goitrous tumour is compatible with the highest health in other respects. Again, if the existence of goitre in father or mother leads to a progeny possessing a defective intellect, the effect should be constant, and the whole progeny should be thus affected; but this is not the case, for we are

told by Coxe; that they are sometimes the offspring of healthy parents, whose other children are properly organised, and who are themselves free from guttural swellings. I know several goitrous females, married, whose progeny are properly organized and intelligent, and I also know two goitrous males, married, whose families are of sound mind.

“If then numerous cases of idiotism occur without goitre, and goitre without idiotism; if goitrous individuals produce a progeny having sound intellect, and if idiots are frequently the progeny of parties not idiotic or goitrous, as in the endemic before us, it must be allowed that the alleged connection betwixt these two affections, so often intimated by travellers, and which Foderé has endeavoured to establish, must be considered as more than doubtful and uncertain.

“By actual observation and experiment, Foderé has shewn that goitre and cretinism are most frequent in the deep alpine vallies, washed by torrents, having a marshy bottom and exuberant vegetation; he examined the atmosphere of these vallies with an hygrometer, and uniformly found the number of these unfortunates to be in proportion to the humidity of the atmosphere in which they resided. The vallies of the Pyrennees and the Appennines present the same features, and are attended with the same consequences: Sir George Staunton remarks that the high grounds in Tartary, where he noticed similar appearances, presented many alpine features; and Turner, more careful in his description, not only found these affections in the mountains of Bootan, but extensively in the woody belt which encircles their foot to a depth of from 10 to 20 miles, which forest abounds with marshes, from which originate the rivers flowing to the south. Pilkington also informs us that in Derbyshire, where goitre prevails, he perceives nothing peculiar but high lands, high winds, and heavy rains. Perlac, in Hungary, where Bright found goitre, lies in the low land betwixt two large rivers; and we are further told that the Hungarian peasantry have the crops frequently ruined by heavy storms of wind and rain. The statement before made of the ground where the idiots now introduced to your notice are found, shows analogous features; it is exposed to the accumulated force of the west and south-west winds, which prevail the most, and are frequently loaded with moisture; whilst a tract of marsh land lies at its foot, giving rise to three streams ultimately falling into the Irwell.

“These affections have been thought peculiar to hilly and mountainous districts, and it is true they are most frequently seen in such situations; in some of the instances alluded to, they are found in low grounds; but in all countries where they have been noticed, they have been attended with the concurring circumstance of a great humidity of the atmosphere.”

AN ESSAY ON THE MUTABILITY OF FORTUNE IN GENERAL, AND
OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

The following Essay appeared some fifty years ago, and was the writer of it alive at the present day, he would on the spot he mentions, find still more mutations corroborative of the truth of his introductory remarks. Perhaps there is no river in the world whose banks have been more the subject of change, than those of Old Father Thames, for what with dredging, terracing and tunnelling, few who saw them fifty years ago would recognize them if seen at the present day.—

SIR,—I was lately musing seriously upon the banks of the Thames, and observing, with a curious and prying eye, the change in human affairs, and the alteration of the face of things in nature, in the revolution of a few years.

The works of Mr. Brown's genius in the gardens of Richmond are voluminous and variable; but when I reflected that he had destroyed that Terrace which Queen Caroline made at a great expence, and pulled down her *Merlin's Cave*, overturned her *Hermitage*, filled up her Pond, removed her Dairy, and drove the plough through her Paddock, I own I grieved;—and could not help feeling some indignation against a man who seemed to wanton in spoliation, and desirous of introducing innovations; not that he thought them better, but because he meant them new. With a stroke of this Scot's genius the pride of *Richmond* is overwhelmed, and what gave infinite delight to our late glorious King and Queen to perfect, seems to give the present Monarch as much delight to destroy.

The Terrace was the admiration of all foreigners; and now, as Mr. Sterling observes in Mr. Garrick's most excellent comedy, you cannot see six inches before your nose; it is so well calculated for repeated deception; so that what Art and Genius, with the utmost industry, had been labouring to rear for many years, is now as much metamorphosed, as the very politics of the Court against the dignity of *Magna Charta*. The extension of the gardens will give an air of royalty to them; but we cannot forbear smiling, to find an *Observatory*, erected in front of the town of *Isleworth*, where no horizon can be formed to calculate any mathematical or astronomical observation; it might with as much propriety have been made an *Apiary* to the Queen, or a stable for the Harlequin Ass.

After we pass this piece of white puerile folly, we find all old *Sheen* tumbled down, where that glorious, and most excellent Monarch *Edward III.* lived and died. The names of the different inhabitants who have possessed this ancient house for 396 years, would compose a volume: but I own I wept to see the ancient fabric, the trees planted by his own royal hands, despoiled, and, before Nature claimed their resignation, tumbled indignantly to the base earth. Here did the immortal and ever-to-be revered *Edward III.* erect his

country-seat about 426 years ago, which ever since has worn a venerable aspect, in honour of the dignity of the immortal Founder. After this King died (and this King in person defeated the Scots, French, and Spaniards, both by land and sea repeatedly) it fell, and was converted into a priory for the amusement and refreshment of the Nuns of *Sion House*, now inhabited by the *Earl of Northumberland*; from whence, we have been told, is a subterraneous passage under the Thames, contrived for the more easy communication of the Nuns and Priors; and that this passage has been gone through within these few years, but that now the damp is so great, that no light will keep in to direct the passenger.—The Nuns of *St. Bridget*, in Portugal, talk highly of their House of *Sion*; nor do they think otherways, but that one day or other the Virgin Mary will restore her faithful daughters to their original inheritance. For when the persecution of the Papists arose in England, they were obliged to abandon this their ancient birth-right, and from thence they emigrated to Lisbon, where their Order still maintain their dignity, and profess their faith. At present, there are many English Ladies in that nunnery at Lisbon, whom I could wish a better fate, if we have a right to judge for others, and if we dare say that youth and beauty would be happier without, than within the walls of a cloister; for although these holy sisters declare a perfect reconciliation to this religious sedentary life, yet human nature will rebel in spite of those penances inflicted on the flesh, and deeply sigh at times for natural Love, and natural Liberty.

Such a change in the face of things is astonishing; and what one labours to build, another labours to destroy. The Palace of *Edward III.* at *Sheen*, is now wheeled out in barrows to form a bank for the river, and a path-way for the passengers—*Sic transit gloria mundi*—and we are to walk upon those walls, which defended the bravest and most illustrious Prince that ever England gave to rule a glorious and a noble people, from the inclemency of the air.

In the course of time, I should not be surprised to find these extensive gardens of *George III.* inclosed by act of Parliament, and rented to the people of *Richmond* for pasturage for their cattle, his Palace converted into a cow-house, and a plow drove through the labours of *Mr. Brown*.

Thus reflecting, I seated myself under a wide spreading beech tree opposite the westernmost ferry of *Isleworth*, and fell fast asleep. My dream turned upon the fluctuating change of human affairs; and I thought I was born possessed of a large estate in America—that I lived in a large house in Greenwich—and that the fineness of the day invited me to take an airing to *Richmond* (which name was again changed to *Sheen*, from the lucid brightness of the Thames's stream.) I was a man of study, and a great Antiquarian; and had made a voyage from North America, the seat of empire, to visit the ruins of London, and its environs.—Amongst other things, I sought for the noble and beautiful houses, described by the Poets, on the banks of the Thames; but alas! not a vestige of them was to be found. Cattle were feeding where Kings and Princes walked; and where the most superb houses stood, nettles and weeds overgrew the

spot. The works of *George Colman* were in my hand, by which I traced that he had lived in *Richmond* near the Bridge; yet the Bridge was washed away, together with his house: but I was highly pleased to find his productions survived his building, and that no monument was equal to literary fame. I found, in my ramble about *Kew*, a large mulberry-tree, which was planted by a Bard who resided there. I had read of the honour Mr. Garrick did to that planted by *Shakespeare* at Stratford; but the Bard of *Kew* was not of equal fame to merit the dedication of a Jubilee. However, I broke off a branch, of which I made a tobacco stopper; and upon my return to *America*, I deposited it in the Museum of *Philadelphia*; with some thousands of curiosities which I had picked up in my voyage to the ruins of England, in the year 2299.

IRELAND.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine*.)

Nothing has appeared more wonderful to the *disinterested*, than the silence which has been observed respecting rents, during the discussion of the affairs of Ireland. The tithes have been declaimed against without censing, not merely as the cause of disaffection, but as the cause of want: the pecuniary inability of the Irish to pay them has been insisted on, until scarcely any one, save an Irish clergyman, has dared to deny it; but it seems to have been taken for granted that rents could not be exorbitant. The tithes are not a tax, they are not an addition to, but in effect a small fractional part of, the rent—they vary in value with the variations in the price of produce, and they cannot in law exceed, and they do not in fact reach, what the land can easily pay. Rents in Ireland, taking the difference of markets and other circumstances into consideration, are very far above what they are in England; they are such as an English farmer could not possibly pay, and still we are not to think that exorbitant rents have the chief hand, or any hand at all, in distressing the Irish occupiers! This is the case, even in the 19th century! As an experiment, let the rents of a single parish in Ireland be reduced to the fair level of English rents, and Parliament will speedily discover what would bestow on the Irish peasantry comparative competence.

Until rents are thus lowered, the Irish peasantry must, without the operation of any other cause, be in a state of penury.

We hold it to be an undeniable truth, that the landholders of almost any country may have what kind of a population they please—a happy, or a distressed, one; a moral and orderly, or a depraved and turbulent one—upon their estates; and the English landholders, by their princely and wise conduct, have provided themselves with one of the best kind. Their tenants are not only respectable and even wealthy, but they are intelligent, active, and industrious, and they are the most moral and upright class in the community. No class in the state can vie with them, for warmth of heart and purity of life—for

hospitality and benevolence—for scorn of petty chicanery and fraud, for confidence in, and brotherly kindness to each other—in a word, for all the sterling old English feelings and virtues. We testify to what we have seen. We have known them—we have known the inhabitants of towns and cities too—we have seen not a little of those who rank very far above them in society, and we are proud to offer our humble tribute to their superiority.

We ought perhaps to mention the Poor Laws, as one of the causes of English superiority, so far as respects husbandry labourers. These laws, by keeping this part of the people under surveillance and control, when without masters, and by preserving them from incitement to theft, the degradation of begging, and the baneful effects which either successful or unsuccessful begging is sure to produce, are invaluable. We know what has been said against these laws—we defend not their abuses and defects—but we will say, Woe to England when they shall be abolished, even though English labourers be previously taught to exchange beef and bacon for the potatoe only!

The title of the Church to tithes is as clear as a title can possibly be. The land was by law subject to them before it came into the possession of the present owners: when it was purchased by these owners, or their ancestors, the value of the tithes was accurately calculated, and the amount of the purchase money reduced accordingly: the sum they gave was only sufficient to procure a rent that would enable the occupier to pay tithes, and they never expected to receive more than such a rent. Whenever an occupier takes land subject to tithes, he calculates their value to a penny, and he carefully proportions his offer to the landlord to this value. It has been admitted on all hands, that *the rent and tithes jointly*, of land subject to the latter, seldom equal the *rent alone* of land that is tithe-free.

With regard to the Clergy, all parties bear testimony to their moderation. We have it in evidence from Sir J. Newport and others, that they are so far from receiving more than their right, that what they receive falls greatly below it. We have it in evidence, which no one attempts to contradict, that the litigation in which they are involved, arises not from their rapacity or unaccommodating disposition, but from its being their only alternative to procure a portion only of what they are entitled to.

It is demonstrably clear, that if the landlord and clergyman merely seek their right, and the occupier is desirous of rendering to each his due, the tithes cannot be a cause of dissatisfaction and injury, and the occupiers of titheable, cannot be in a worse situation, than those of tithe free land. And it is equally clear, that the mischiefs which are ascribed to the tithes in Ireland, flow mainly from the bad feelings of the peasantry.

An attempt is now making to give to the tithes the shape of rent, rather than that of a tax or rate; but we fear its success will be neither general nor permanent. The difficulties of accomplishing such a change in Ireland seem to be unconquerable. The number of the occupiers, their poverty and ignorance, their bad spirit, subser-

viency to their religious teachers, and the motives from which their hostility to the tithes originates, forbid hope.

If Government were to strip the Church of tithes, what would be the consequence? The tithes are not salaries paid by the state, or by the occupiers of the soil—they form the interest of an immense mass of solid, tangible property—the rent of an extensive portion of land. If Government, therefore, were to use them as a fund, it must either collect them as usual, or sell them to others who would do it; and in either case, unless they were sold to the landlord, the occupier would lose by the change. Were it to abolish the tithes altogether, without drawing one penny from it into the exchequer—were an act of Parliament to be immediately passed, declaring that the tithes should be no more collected, neither by the clergy nor any one else, it could not annihilate or diminish the property; and the interest of it—the tithes in effect, though not in name—would still be demanded and received of the occupier.

The landholders of Ireland have ever been the loudest in declaiming against the tithes; they have called them the curse of their country, and called again and again for commutation. Let them now stand forward, for they must take the lead in the matter, but let their conduct be what it ought to be. Let them hold public meetings, form themselves into a well connected body, and then address Parliament and the nation as follows:—We believe that the payment of tithes, by our Catholic tenantry to the Protestant Church, is productive of great evils; we believe that it subjects this Church to great vexations and losses—that it engenders feelings in the peasantry, which lead them into ruinous conduct, and which, however criminal, must exist, so long as the tithes are collected—and that it operates powerfully to prevent the spread of genuine religion and good sentiments towards the government. We believe that nothing can be a remedy, except a just commutation; and that no such commutation can be carried into effect, unless we become the purchasers of the tithes. If the Church, whose sacred property these are, be willing to sell at a moderate price, we are willing to buy, provided the country will lend money on mortgage, to such of us as need it, for compassing the purchase. Let them do this, and we shall be grievously mistaken if the Church and the country do not eagerly accept their offer.

* * * * *

Is there any man living who will say, that, if the rents and tithes belonged to Catholics, the peasantry would utter a single murmur against the payment of them? It is roundly asserted, that the Protestants provoke the Catholic peasantry to their present conduct by oppression and insult, but where are the proofs? The Catholics hold the chief share of the Irish press—they have a number of Opposition members in the House of Commons—and they have Earl Grey in the one House, and Mr. Brougham in the other, as official organs, ready to say any thing in the way of complaint that they please, and still no proofs of Protestant oppression are brought forward. The Protestants, no doubt, hold the power in Ireland, and so do the Tories in England. The Protestants there, are truly enough

full of party spirit; and the Tories here have their share of it. But would the Whigs be justified, by the Tory preponderance and party spirit, in declaring that they were oppressed and enslaved; and in becoming incendiaries and assassins? If not, who shall excuse the Irish Catholics, by maligning the Irish Protestants?

It is established by convincing proofs on the one side, and the absence of all proofs on the other, that the Protestants do not tyrannize over the Catholics—that if they be inflamed with party spirit, the Catholics are equally so—and that while this spirit only leads the former into such excesses as parties in this country are constantly guilty of towards each other, it leads the latter into the commission of the most appalling crimes.

Looking at the thousand and one religious bodies which compose the people of England, he must be blind indeed, who cannot see that it is the constant endeavour of the leaders of each, to prejudice their followers against all the others—who cannot see, that it is their interest and even duty as honest men, to do it, on the principle on which conscientious Whigs and Tories labour to bring each other in to disrepute—and who cannot see, that this *must* be the case so long as these bodies endure.

The Catholic Ministers are not only acted upon by the same natural laws, which act upon the Ministers of other religious bodies, to compel them to teach their flocks to despise other creeds, and consequently the followers of other creeds, but they are acted upon to do it, by almost every other motive that can influence the heart of man.

We maintain it to be proved—indisputably proved—by what we have said, that the ignorant portion of the Catholics—if their forefathers had never been injured by the Protestants, and if the latter now felt no party animosity towards them whatever—would still hate the Protestants as cordially as they now do; and that, so long as they remain as they are, and their Church remains what it is, their hatred will not lose one iota of its intensity. We say that this *must* be the case; if Irishmen be like other men.

We vie with each other in ascribing a very large share of our freedom and greatness to the Reformation. It is clear to all men living, that a Reformation would be equally beneficial to Ireland, and still we must not assist her in obtaining one. Were a Luther at this moment to arise in that unhappy country, we fear that not only the Broughams and Humes, but much greater men, would anxiously discountenance him. The universal cry and rule in England is, freedom of discussion and proselytism. Whig, Tory, and Radical,—Churchman, Methodist, and Calvinist, may say what they please of each other's creed, and make what converts they please from each other's followers. It is even deemed meritorious in an adherent of the government, to bring over a Whig, or to reclaim a Radical; and the Whigs have made gigantic efforts to procure permission for Carlile to carry off our Church and Chapel congregations to his Temple of Deism: but the Protestant Clergy of Ireland must not be permitted to attack the errors of the Romish Church, or attempt to lead the blind and depraved peasant to Protestantism. We pronounce this,

upon our conscience, to be the worst of all systems. The one, simple reason for it, that it would exasperate, and make the state of Ireland still worse, is not more worthless, than despicable. The Catholics are as much exasperated against the Protestants, under the conciliatory system, as they ever were, and they will continue to be so, so long as their Church is anxious to retain its power and existence.

When we, putting religious feelings out of the question, believe that the Church of Ireland usurps a very large portion of that authority over the people, which belongs only to the Government—that by the exercise of this authority, it deprives them of some of their most valuable constitutional rights and privileges, and keeps them in a state of strife, barbarism, and actual, if not nominal, slavery—and that, if it were called an Orange Association, a Pitt Club, a Catholic Board, or any thing else but a Church, although its constitution, functionaries, creed, and practice, should be the same, it would be at once put down by acclamation as an intolerable nuisance—when we believe this, we are compelled to believe likewise, that it is the highest duty of the government to promote to the utmost the spread of Protestantism in Ireland. We would carry the principle of toleration—the liberty for every man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, to the utmost point—much farther than the Whigs and Radicals, the braggadocios of “civil and religious liberty,” carry them. We would carry them to the Irish peasant; he should be permitted to read the Scriptures, sound expositions of Christianity, and all works whatever, not prohibited by law; and he should be permitted to enter *any* church or chapel, and to hear *any* minister whatever, without being subjected to interrogatories, and what amounts to a heavy penal punishment, or to any restraint of any kind. We would root up religious tyrannies, and more especially civil tyrannies, disguised and strengthened by the sacred name of religion.

While it is the highest duty of the Government to promote to the utmost the spread of Protestantism in Ireland, the most effectual means that could be adopted, are happily those, which law, wisdom, and moderation, would prescribe. As the preparatory step, let the tithes, if possible, be commuted; and let that assemblage of patricial fools, who call themselves the Catholic Association, and who exist only to fill the people with hatred of the Protestants and England, be silenced. Let every parish be provided, not nominally, but really, with a Protestant Minister and place of worship; that is now without; and let the most ample means be provided for protecting the clergyman and his flock in the exercise of their religion, and more especially for protecting the proselyte from injury on account of his proselytism. As the rest must depend almost wholly on the clergy, the most particular care must be used in their selection. One of their qualifications we shall insist on at some length, because, without it, all other ones would be comparatively useless; and because at present scarcely any attention is paid to it whatever.

In selecting the clergy, interest must be entirely disregarded. They must be, not only men of great sanctity of life, devout, learned, active, zealous, discreet, kind, charitable and generous, but they

must be excellent orators. We would reject any one for badness of oratory alone, let his other qualifications be what they might. A bad orator might by chance retain those who already belonged to his Church; but he would never make converts. It is not necessary for us to dilate on the mighty influence which eloquent speakers possess over the mass of mankind; and we trust we need not prove that this influence is as triumphant in the church, as in the senate, or the court of Justice. We do not say that the Irish clergy should be first-rate orators, for, however desirable it might be, a sufficient number of such orators could not be found; what we should chiefly insist on would be, the most brilliant diction that the understandings of the hearers would bear, and impressive delivery. Brougham is a cipher to Charles Phillips, in regard to influence over juries.—We conscientiously believe that a Protestant clergyman, possessing the oratorical powers of Mr. Phillips only, would speedily fill his church with Catholics in any part of Ireland; and that a sufficient number of such clergyman would in no long period of time give a death-blow to Catholicism in that country. From the natural eloquence of the Irishman and the wealth of the Irish Church, it could be no difficult matter to find a sufficient number of young Irishmen to educate for the purpose; and these might be combined with a judicious selection from the great body of the English clergy.

One invaluable benefit such a clergy would be sure to produce, if they did not make a single convert. They would kindle such a blaze as would at any rate consume the worst parts of Catholicism. They would create such a competition for hearers; such a spirit of examination in the people, such endeavours on the part of the Catholic Church to meet them with equal talent, and such willingness in this church to conciliate its flock by concessions, as would infallibly effect a very complete reform in the Catholicism of the Irish peasantry.

STANZAS.

Where's the man who seeks for *Fame*?

Haste!—the laurel give him—

Unfold the scroll, and write his name,

'Tis all the grave will leave him.

Where is he who seeks for *Gold*?

Give!—let nought annoy it—

When a few brief days are told,

No more can he enjoy it.

Where's the bosom swelled with *Pride*?

Spare!—I would not wound it—

For death will twine, at eventide,

His mean scant garment round it.

Where's the mind on *Pleasure* bent?

Pour!—a double measure—

Health, and life, to-morrow spent,

Gone will be the treasure.

THE BOGLE OF ANNESLIE.

"An ye winna believe the Bogle?" said a pretty young lassie to her sweetheart, as they sat in the door of her father's cottage one fine autumn evening:—"Do you hear that, mither, Andrew'll no believe i' the Bogle."

"Gude be wi' us, Effie!" exclaimed Andrew—a slender and delicate youth, of about two-and-twenty—"a bonny time I wad hae o't gin I were to heed every auld wife's clatter."

The words, "auld wife," had a manifest effect on Effie, and she bit her lips in silence. Her mother immediately opened a battery upon the young man's prejudices, narrating that on Anneslie Heath, at ten o'clock o' night, a certain apparition was wont to appear in the form of a maiden above the usual size, with a wide three-cornered hat. Sundry other particulars were mentioned, but Andrew was still incredulous. "He'll rue that, dearly will he rue!" said Effie, as he departed.

Many days however, passed away, and Effie was evidently much disappointed to find that the scepticism of her lover gathered strength. Nay, he had the audacity to insult, by gibes and jests, the true believers, and to call upon them for the reasons of their faith. Effie was in a terrible passion.

At last, however, her prophecy was fulfilled. Andrew was passing over the moor, while the clock struck ten; for it was his usual practice to walk at that hour, in order to mock the fears of his future bride. He was just winding round the thicket which opened him a view of the cottage where Effie dwelt, when he heard a light step behind him, and, in an instant his feet were tripped up, and he was laid prostrate on the turf. Upon looking up, he beheld a tall muscular man standing over him, who, in no courteous manner, desired to see the contents of his pocket. "Deil be on ye!" exclaimed the young forerster, "I hae but ac coin i' the world." "That coin maun I hae," said his assailant. "Faith! I sc shew ye play for t, then," said Andrew, and sprung upon his feet.

Andrew was esteemed the best cudgel-player for twenty miles round, so that in brief space, he cooled the ardour of his antagonist, and dealt such visitations upon his skull as might have made a much firmer head ache for a fortnight. The man stepped back, and pausing in his assault, raised his hand to his forehead, and buried it among his dark locks. It returned covered with blood. "Thou hast cracked my crown," he said, "but ye sha' na gang scatheless," and flinging down his cudgel, he flew on his young foe, and, grasping his body before he was aware of the attack, whirled him to the earth with an appalling impetus. "The Lord hae mercy on me!" said Andrew, "I'm a dead man."

He was not far from it, for his rude foe was preparing to put the finishing stroke to his victory. Suddenly something stirred in the bushes, and the conqueror, turning away from his victim, cried out, "The bogle! the bogle!" and fled precipitately. Andrew ventured

to look up. He saw the figure, which had been described to him approaching; it came nearer and nearer; its face was very pale, and its step was not heard on the grass. At last it stood by his side, and looked down upon him. Andrew buried his face in his cloak; presently the apparition spoke—indistinctly indeed; for its teeth seemed to chatter with cold.—“This is a cauld an’ an eerie night to be sae late on Anneslie Moor, and immediately it glided away.—Andrew lay a few minutes in a trance; and then arising from his cold bed, ran hastily towards the cottage of his mistress. His hair stood on end, and the vapours of the night sunk chill upon his brow as he lifted up the latch, and flung himself on an oaken seat.

“Preserve us!” cried the old woman. “Why, ye are mair than enough to frighten a body out o’ her wits! To come in wi’ sic a jaunt and a jerk, bare headed, and the red blood spatted a’ o’er your new leather jerkin! Shame on you, Andrew! in what mishanter hast thou broken that fule’s head o’ thine!”

“Peace, mither!” said the young man, taking breath, “I hae seen the bogle!”

The old lady had a long line of reproaches, drawn up in order of march, between her lips; but the mention of the bogle was the signal for disbanding them. A thousand questions poured in, in rapid succession.—“How old was she? How was she dressed? Who was she like? What did she say?”

“She was a tall thin woman, about seven feet high!”

“Oh Andrew!” cried Effie.

“As ugly, as sin!”

“Other people tell a different story,” said Effie.

“True, on my Bible oath! and then her beard!”

“A beard! Andrew, shrieked Effie, “a woman with a beard! For shame, Andrew!”

“Nay, I will swear it!—She had seen full sixty winters afore she died to trouble us!”

“I’ll wager my best new gown,” said the maiden, “that sixteen would be nearer the mark.”

“But wha was she like, Andrew?” said the old woman: “Was she like auld Janet that was drowned in the pond hard by? or that auld witch that your master hang’d for stealing his pet lamb? or was she like?”

“Are you sure she was na like me, Andrew?” said Effie, looking archly in his face.

“You—Pshaw! Faith, guid mother, she was like to naebody that I ken, unless it be auld Elspeth, the cobbler’s wife that was spirited awa’ by the Abbot, for breaking Father Jerome’s head wi’ a tin flying-pan!”

“And how was she dress’d, Andrew?”

“In that horrible three-cornered hat, which may I be blinded if ever I seek to look upon again! an’ in a lang blue apron!”

“Green, Andrew!” cried Effie, twirling her own green apron round her thumb.

“How you like to teaze one!” said the lover. Poor Andrew did not at all enter into his mistress’s pleasantry; for he laboured under great depression of spirits, and never lifted his eyes from the ground.

"But ye hae na tald us what she said, lad!" said the old woman, assuming an air of deeper mystery as each question was put and answered in its turn.

"Lord! what signifies whether she said this or that! Haud your tongue! and get me some comfort, for, to speak truth, I'm vera cauld."

"Weel mayest thou be sae," said Effie; "for, indeed," she continued, in a feigned voice, "*it was a cauld an un'eric night to be sae late on Anneslie Muir.*"

Andrew started, and a doubt seemed to pass over his mind. He looked up at the damsel, and perceived, for the first time, that her large blue eye was laughing at him from under the shade of a huge three-cornered hat. The next moment he hung over her in an ecstasy of gratitude, and smothered with his kisses the ridicule which she forced upon him as the penalty of his preservation.

"Seven feet high, Andrew!"

"My dear Effie!"

"As ugly as sin!"

"My darling lassie!"

"And a beard!"

"Na! na! now you carry the jest o'er far!"

"And saxty winters!"

"Saxteen springs; Effie! dear, delightful, smiling springs!"

"And Elspeth the cobbler's wife! oh! Andrew, Andrew! I never can forgie you for the cobbler's wife!—and what say you now, Andrew! is there nae bogle on the muir?"

"My dear Effie! for your sake I'll believe in a the bogles in Christendom!"

"That is," said Effie, at the conclusion of a long and vehement fit of risibility, "that is, in a that wear three-cornered hats."

GOOD NIGHT.

(BY SHELLEY.)

Good night? ah! no; the hour is ill

Which severs those it should unite;

Let us remain together still,

Then it will be GOOD NIGHT.

How can I call the lone night good,

Though thy sweet wishes wing its flight?

Be it not said, though understood,

Then it will be GOOD NIGHT.

To hearts which near each other move,

From evening close to morning light,

The night is good; because, my love,

They never say good night.

THE ONE-HANDED FLUTE-PLAYER.

Of Arques, in Normandy.

"PENS-TU, brave Crillon! nous avons combattu à Arques, et tu n'y étois pas," was the laconic announcement which Henry IV. gave to his friend, of his most brilliant and almost miraculous victory. This memorable place is not more remarkable from its historical interest than it is rich in natural beauties. It has every charm that may retain its inhabitants on their native spot, or seduce a stranger to it. Pleasure in its possession, and pride in its recollections, must be sufficient to fill the mind of its villagers with all that can endear home; and its union of actual loveliness with associations of the past, forms a magical attraction to the idle traveller in its neighbourhood.

From Dieppe to Arques is about a league in distance, and an hour's walk—to the common pedestrian of the world; but for him who pauses and ponders on his road, who picks up mental aliment at every step, who finds a moral in a ruin, or a lesson in the rustling of a tree, who reads nature, that he may know men—for such a one, from noon to sunset may be scarcely sufficient for the lounge.

Having strolled through the greater part of Normandy, eaten my fill of apples in the orchards which skirt its level highways, and drunk cider to my heart's content at the village inns, I found myself on a fine evening in October, fast approaching the term of my pilgrimage—the aforesaid village of Arques. I left Dieppe behind me, reposing in the mixture of simple dulness and diminutive bustle of those little amphibious towns, which scarcely belong to sea or land, or which are rather common to both. As I struck into the fields I heard the murmur of the fishermen mixed with the flowing of the tide,—a Brighton packet was nearing the harbour, with its cargo of curiosity, and, perhaps, care. Another had just sailed for England, freighted with joyous hopes of home and happiness, and no doubt with many a feeling of travelled triumph and importance. There was a fine breeze which, to these little vessels running so close up to the wind, answered very well for either passage;—so I turned my back upon the sea, quite at ease for each buoyant adventurer.

On clearing the town we come immediately into the valley of Arques, and enter on the scene of the celebrated battle fought in September 1589. If we reach the place prepared for its observance, we recall the description by Sully:—"Au bout de la Chaussée d'Arques règne un long côteau tournoyant, couvert de bois taillis. Au-dessous est un espace de terre labourable; au milieu duquel passe le grand chemin qui conduit à Arques, ayant des deux côtés deux haies épaisses. Plus bas encore, à main gauche, au-dessous de ce terrain labouré, est une espèce de grand marais, ou terre fangeuse." I could not make use of a clearer or better account, for every thing is precisely the same to this day, except that the marsh is changed into a fertile pasture, and, looking to old Sully's detail of the battle-field,

we have now the prospect of a grazing herd of cattle, instead of the "escadron de lansquenets," a flock of sheep in lieu of the "battalion des Suisses;" and that the wooded eminence echoes no more to the advancing shouts of De Chartres, Palcheux, Brasseuse, and the other heroic companions of *Le bon Henri*.

Rising above the trees which envelope the village on the right, the ruins of the castle catch the eye, and the vividness with which the scene of upwards of two centuries gone was brought before us, is checked by the sudden view of these crumbling fragments of the once powerful fortress—that strong-hold from whose embrasures the Hugonot cannon did, that day, such execution on the forces of the League. The illusion lasts no longer. The hand of Time is felt to be more powerful than the touch of Fancy, and we sink into the contemplation of the sober reality around us.

I wound my way up the eminence on which the old towers totter to decay; and, passing under the broken archway which received the triumphant Henry after his victory, and then tracing the rugged path which marks the grand approach, I got on the summit of the mound that forms the basement of the vast expanse of building. The immense extent of these ruins gives a fine feeling of human grandeur and mortal littleness; and the course of reflection is hurried on as the eye wanders over the scenery around. This may be described in one sentence, as the resting-place on which a guilty mind might prepare for its flight to virtue.

While I stood musing "in the open air, where the scent comes and goes, like the warbling of music," † and neither wished nor wanted other melody, the soft sounds of a flute came faintly towards me, breathing a tone of such peculiar and melting expression as I thought I had never before heard. Having for some time listened in great delight, a sudden pause ensued; the strain then changed from sad to gay, not abruptly, but ushered by a running cadence that gently lifted the soul from its languor, and thrilled through every fibre of feeling. It recalled to me at the instant the fables of Pan, and every other rustic serenader; and I thought of the passage in Smith's "Nympholept," where Amarynthus, in his enthusiasm, fancies he hears the pipe of that sylvan deity.

I descended the hill towards the village in a pace lively and free as the measure of the music which impelled me. When I reached the level ground, and came into the straggling street, the warblings ceased. It seemed as though enchantment had lured me to its favourite haunt. The Gothic church on my right assorted well with the architecture of the scattered houses around. On every hand a portico, a frieze, ornaments carved in stone, coats of arms and fretwork, stamped the place with an air of antiquity and nobleness, while groups of tall trees formed a decoration of verdant yet solemn beauty.

A few peasant women were sitting at the doors of their respective habitations, as misplaced, I thought, as beggars in the porch of a palace; while half a dozen children gambled on the grass-plot in the middle of the open place. I sought in vain among these ob-

† Lord Bacon's Essays.

jects to discover the musician, and not willing to disturb my pleased sensations by commonplace questionings, I wandered about, looking in a sort of semi-romantic mood at every antiquated casement. Fronting the church, and almost close to its western side, an arched entrance caught my particular attention, from its old yet perfect workmanship, and I stopped to examine it, throwing occasional glances through the trellis-work in the middle of the gate, which gave a view of a court-yard and house within. Part of the space in front was arranged in squares of garden, and a venerable old man was busily employed in watering some flowers. A nice young woman stood beside him, with a child in her arms; two others were playing near her; and close at hand was a man, about thirty years of age, who seemed to contemplate the group with a complacent smile. His figure was in part concealed from me; but he observed me, and immediately left the others and walked down the gravel path to accost me. I read his intention in his looks, and stood still. As he advanced from his concealed position, I saw that his left leg was a wooden one—his right was the perfect model of Apollonic grace. His right arm was courteously waved towards me—his left was wanting. He was bare-headed, and his curled brown hair shewed a fore-head that Spurzheim would have almost worshipped. His features were all of manly beauty. His mustachios, military jacket, and tight pantaloon with red edging, told that he was not "curtailed of man's fair proportion" by any vulgar accident of life; and the cross of honour suspended to his button-hole, finished the brief abstract of his history.

A short interlocution, consisting of apology on my part and invitation on his, ended in my accompanying him towards the house; and as I shifted from his left side to his right, to offer one of my arms to his *only* one, I saw a smile on the countenance of his pretty wife, and another on that of his old father, and my good footing with the family was secured. We entered the hall—a large bleak anti-room, with three or four old portraits mouldering on the walls, joined to each other by a cobweb tapestry and unaccompanied by other ornament. We then passed to the right, into a spacious chamber which was once, no doubt, the gorgeously decorated withdrawing-room of some proudly-titled occupier. The nobility of its present tenant is of a different kind, and its furniture confined to two or three tables, twice as many chairs, a corner cupboard, and a *secrtaire*. A Spanish guitar was suspended to a hook over the Gothic marble mantel-piece; a fiddle lay on one table; and fixed to the edge of the other was a sort of wooden vice, into which was screwed a flute, of concert size, with three finger-holes and eleven brass keys; but of a construction sufficient to puzzle Monzani, and the very opposite of those early instruments described by Horace.

tenus, simplexque foramine paucis,

Aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis; atque

Noudum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu.

It is useless to make a mystery of what the reader has already divined:—my one-legged, one-armed host was the owner of this complicated machine, and the performer on it, whose wonderful tone and

execution had caused me so much pleasure. But what will be said when I tell the astonished, but perhaps incredulous public, that this "good right hand" was the sole and simple one that bored and polished the wood, turned the keys and the ivory which united the joints, and accomplished the entire arrangement of an instrument, unrivalled, I must believe, in ingenuity and perfection.

Being but an indifferent musician, and worse mechanic, I shall not attempt minutely to describe the peculiarities of the music or the management of the flute, as the maker and performer ran over, with his four miraculous fingers, some of the most difficult solos in Verne's and Berbiguer's compositions, which lay on the table before him. Nothing could be more true, more tasteful, or more surprising, than was his execution—nothing more picturesque or interesting than his figure, as he bent down to the instrument as if in devotion to his art. I listened for more than an hour, as his mellow and silvery tones were echoed from the lofty walls of his chamber, and returned by vibrations from the guitar, which seemed as much delighted as myself, for it "discoursed most eloquent music."

This extraordinary man is a half-pay colonel in the French service, though a German by birth. His limbs received their summary amputation by two quick sent cannon shots at the battle of Dresden (I believe.) Since he was disabled, he has lived in his present retirement,

"passing rich on fifty pounds a year."

and happy is it for him that Nature endowed him with a tasteful and mechanical mind (rare combinations,) while Art furnished him with that knowledge of music without which his life would have been a burden. I do not consider myself at liberty to enter into the minutiae of his eventful story, which he told with a *naïveté* and candour enough to have charmed a second Desdemona. But with regard to his flute playing, he actually brought the moisture into my eyes by the touching manner in which he recounted his despair on discovering that he had lost his arm—the leg was in comparison a worthless and unregretted member. It needs not to be told that he was an enthusiast in music; and when he believed himself thus deprived of the best enjoyment of his life, he was almost distracted. In the feverish sleep, snatched at intervals from suffering, he used constantly to dream that he was listening to delicious concerts in which he was, as he had been wont, a principal performer. Strains of more than earthly harmony seemed sometimes floating round him; and his own flute was ever the leading instrument. Frequently, at moments of the greatest delight, some of the inexplicable machinery of dreams went wrong. One of those sylphs, perhaps, the lovely imaginings of Baxter's fanciful theory, had snapt the chord that strung his visioned joys. He awoke in ecstasy: the tones vibrated for a while upon his brain; but, recalled to sensation by a union of bodily pain and mental agony, his inefficient stump gave the lie direct to all his dreamy paradise, and the gallant and mutilated soldier wept like an infant for whole hours together! He might make a fortune, I think, if he would visit England and appear as a public performer; but his pride forbids this, and he remains at Arques, to shew to any visitor unusual proofs of talent, ingenuity, and philosophy.

An account of the customs and manners peculiar to some of the tribes of the North American Indians, extracted from "HENRY'S Travels in the Indian Territories."

(Continued from page 26.)

The following address delivered to our author and his friends on their arrival at Michilimackinac, by one of the Chiefs of the Chipawa nation forms another no bad specimen of Indian oratory.

The Indians now gravely smoked their pipes, while I inwardly endured the tortures of suspense.—At length, the pipes being finished, as well as a long pause, by which they were succeeded, Minavavana, taking a few strings of Wampum in his hand, began the following speech.

“Englishman, it is to you that I speak, and I demand your attention!

“Englishman, you know that the French king is our father. He promised to be such; and we, in return, promised to be his children.—This promise we have kept.

“Englishman, it is you that have made war with this our father. You are his enemy; and how, then, could you have the boldness to venture among us, his children?—You know that his enemies are ours.

“Englishman, we are informed, that our father, the king of France, is old and infirm; and that being fatigued, with making war upon your nation, he is fallen asleep. During his sleep, you have taken advantage of him, and possessed yourselves of Canada. But his nap is almost at an end. I think I hear him already stirring, and inquiring for his children, the Indians;—and, when he does awake, what must become of you?—He will destroy you utterly!

“Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us! We are not your slaves. These lakes, these woods and mountains, were left to us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance; and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, cannot live without bread, and pork—and beef;—But, you ought to know, that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us, in these spacious lakes, and on these woody mountains.

“Englishman, our father, the king of France, employed our young men to make war upon your nation. In this warfare, many of them have been killed; and it is our custom to retaliate, until such time as the spirits of the slain are satisfied. But, the spirits of the slain are to be satisfied in either of two ways; the first is by the spilling of the blood of the nation by which they fell; the other, by covering the bodies of the dead, and thus allaying the resentment of their relations. This is done by making presents.

“Englishman, your king has never sent us any presents, nor entered into any treaty with us, wherefore he and we are still at war; and, until he does these things, we must consider that we have no other father, nor friend, among the white men, than the king of France; but, for you, we have taken into consideration, that you

"have ventured your life among us, in the expectation that we should not molest you. You do not come armed, with an intention to make war; you come in peace, to trade with us, and supply us with necessaries, of which we are in much want. We shall regard you, therefore, as a brother; and you may sleep tranquilly, without fear of the Chipeways.—As a token of our friendship, we present you with this pipe, to smoke."

It will be discovered from the following demand made by one of the Ottawa Chiefs that in the want of sound reasoning they can in their orations apply the *argumentum ad hominum*. It took place at a council held in the Governor's house in Fort Michilimackinac, to which the author and his friends were invited by the Chiefs on their understanding that the former were about to leave the Fort with their property for the purpose of proceeding farther into the interior of the country in pursuit of Furs.

After our entering the council-room, and taking our seats, one of the chiefs commenced an address: "Englishman," said he, "we, the Ottawas, were some time since informed of your arrival in this country, and of your having brought with you the goods of which we have need. At this news, we were greatly pleased, believing, that through your assistance, our wives and children would be enabled to pass another winter; but, what was our surprise, when, a few days ago, we were again informed, that the goods which, as we had expected, were intended for us were, on the eve of departure, for distant countries, of which some are inhabited by our enemies! These accounts being spread, our wives and children came to us, crying, and desiring that we should go to the fort, to learn, with our own ears, their truth or falsehood. We accordingly embarked, almost naked, as you see; and on our arrival here, we have inquired into the accounts, and found them true. We see your canoes ready to depart, and find your men engaged for the Missisipi, and other distant regions.

"Under these circumstances, we have considered the affair; and you are now sent for, that you may hear our determination, which is, that you shall give to each of our men, young and old, merchandise and ammunition, to the amount of fifty beaver-skins, on credit, and for which I have no doubt of their paying you in the summer, on their return from their wintering."

The following brief sketch of the mode in which those engaged in carrying the supplies for the Fur trade live, together with the method of fishing pursued in the winter season in the lakes, may be new to some of our readers.

"The village of L'Arbre Croche supplies the maize, or *Indian Corn*, with which the canoes are victualled. This species of grain is prepared for use, by boiling it in a strong lie, after which the husk may be easily removed; and it is next mashed and dried. In this state, it is soft and friable, like rice. The allowance, for each man, on the voyage, is a quart a day; and a bushel, with two pounds of prepared fat, is reckoned to be a month's subsistence. No other allowance is

made, of any kind; not even of salt; and bread is never thought of. The men, nevertheless, are healthy, and capable of performing their heavy labour. This mode of victualling is essential to the trade, which being pursued at great distances, and in vessels so small as canoes, will not admit of the use of other food. If the men were to be supplied with bread and pork, the canoes could not carry a sufficiency for six months; and the ordinary duration of the voyage is not less than fourteen. The difficulty, which would belong to an attempt to reconcile any other men, than Canadians to this fare, seems to secure to them, and their employers, the monopoly of the fur-trade.

"The sociable disposition of the Comandant enabled us to pass the winter, at Michilimackinac, in a manner as agreeable as circumstances would permit. The amusements consisted chiefly in shooting, hunting and fishing. The neighbouring woods abounded in *Partridges** and hares, the latter of which is white in winter; and the lake is filled with fish, of which the most celebrated are trout, white-fish and sturgeon.

Trout are taken by making holes in the ice, in which are set lines and baits. These are often left for many days together, and in some places at the depth of fifty fathoms; for, the trout having swallowed the bait, remains fast, and alive, till taken up. This fish, which is found of the weight of from ten to sixty pounds, and upwards, constitutes the principal food of the inhabitants. When this fails, they have recourse to maize, but this is very expensive. I bought more than a hundred bushels, at forty livres per bushel. Money is rarely received or paid at Michilimackinac, the circulating medium consisting in furs and peltries. In this exchange, a pound of beaver-skin is reckoned at sixty sols; an otter-skin, at six livres; and martin-skins, at thirty sols, each. This is only one half of the real value of the furs; and it is therefore always agreed, to pay either in furs at their actual price at the fort, or in cash, to double the amount, as reckoned in furs.

"At the same time that I paid the price, which I have mentioned, for maize, I paid at the rate of a dollar per pound for the tallow, or prepared fat, to mix with it. The meat itself was at the same price. The jesuit missionary killed an ox, which he sold by the quarter, taking the weight of the meat in beaver-skin. Beaver-skin, as just intimated, was worth a dollar per pound.

"These high prices of grain and beef led me to be very industrious in fishing. I usually set twenty lines, and visited them daily, and often found, at every visit, fish enough to feed a hundred men. White-fish, which exceed the trout, as a delicious and nutritive food, are here in astonishing numbers. In shape, they somewhat resemble the shad; but their flavour is perhaps above all comparison whatever. Those, who live on them for months together, preserve their relish to the end. This cannot be said of the trout.

"The white-fish is taken in nets, which are set under the ice. To do this, several holes are made in the ice, each at such a distance from

* In North-America, there is no *partridge*; but the name is given to more than one species of grouse. The birds, here intended, are red grouse.

that behind it, so that it may be reached, under the ice, by the end of a pole. A line, of sixty fathoms in length, is thus conveyed from hole to hole, till it is extended to the length desired. This done, the pole is taken out, and with it one end of the line, to which the end is then fastened. The line being now drawn back, by an assistant, who holds the opposite extremity, the net is brought under, and a large stone is made fast to the sinking-line, at each end, and let down to the bottom; and the net is spread in the water, by lighters on its upper edge, sinkers on its lower, in the usual manner. The fish, running against the net, entangle their gills in the meshes, and are thus detained till taken up. White-fish is used as a bait for trout. They are much smaller than the trout, but usually weigh, at Michilimackinac, from three to seven pounds."

We shall for the present conclude our extracts from this interesting publication by the following brief detail of the author's observations on the ores to be found in this part of the country—and the mining company which was formed for working them.

"On the 19th of August, 1765, we reached the mouth of the river Ontonagan, one of the largest on the south side of the lake. At the mouth, was an Indian village; and at three leagues above, a fall, at the foot of which, sturgeon were at this season so abundant, that a month's subsistence for a regiment could have been taken in a few hours.

"But, I found this river chiefly remarkable for the abundance of virgin copper, which is on its banks and in its neighbourhood, and of which the reputation is at present more generally spread, than it was at the time of this my first visit. The attempts, which were shortly after made, to work the mines of Lake Superior to advantage, will very soon claim a place, among the facts which I am to describe.

"The copper presented itself to the eye, in masses of various weight. The Indians showed me one of twenty pounds. They were used to manufacture this metal into spoons and bracclets for themselves. In the perfect state in which they found it, it required nothing but to be beat into shape. The Piwa-tic, or Iron-river, enters the lake to the westward of the Ontonagan; and here, as is pretended, silver was found, while the country was in the possession of the French." The following year he informs us.

"On my way, I encamped a second time at the mouth of the Ontonagan, and now took the opportunity of going ten miles up the river, with Indian guides. The object, which I went most expressly to see, and to which I had the satisfaction of being led, was a mass of copper, of the weight, according to my estimate, of no less than five tons. Such was its pure and malleable state, that with an axe I was able to cut off a portion, weighing a hundred pounds. On viewing the surrounding surface, I conjectured that the mass, at some period or other, had rolled from the side of a lofty hill, which rises at its back.

"In the spring, 1768, at Michilimackinac, I met with a Mr. Alexander Baxter, recently arrived from England, on report of the ores existing in this country. To this gentleman, I communicated my mineralogical observations and specimens, collected both on my voyages and at my wintering-ground; and I was thus introduced into a part

nership, which was soon afterward formed, for working the mines of Lake Superior.

"In 1770, Mr. Baxter, who had sailed for England, returned, bringing with him papers, by which, with Mr. Bostwick and himself, I was constituted a joint-agent and partner, in and for a company of adventurers for working the mines of Lake Superior. We passed the winter together at the Sault de Sainte-Marie, and built a barge, fit for the navigation of the lake; at the same time laying the keel of a sloop of forty tons. Early in May, 1771, the lake becoming navigable, we departed from Point aux Pins, our ship-yard, at which there is a safe harbour, and of which the distance from the Sault is three leagues. We sailed for the Island of Yellow Sands, promising ourselves to make our fortunes, in defiance of its serpents it was said to contain.

"After a search of two days, we discovered the island with our glass; and on the third morning, the weather being fair, steered for it at an early hour. At two o'clock in the afternoon, we disembarked upon the beach.

"I was the first to land, carrying with me my loaded gun; and resolved to meet with courage the guardians of the gold. But, as we had not happened to run our barge upon the yellow sands in the first instance, so no immediate attack was to be feared. A wood was before us, at some little distance from the water's edge; and I presently discovered the tracks of *cariboux*.

"On the fourth day, after drying our *cariboux-meat*, we sailed for Nanibojou, which we reached in eighteen hours, with a fair breeze. On the next day, the miners examined the coast of Nanibojou, and found several veins of copper and lead; and after this returned to Point aux Pins, where we erected an air-furnace. The assayer made a report on the ores which we had collected, stating that the lead-ore contained silver in the proportion of forty ounces to a ton; but, the copper-ore, only in very small proportion indeed.

"From Point aux Pins, we crossed to the south side of the lake, and encamped on Point aux Iroquois.

"Mr. Norburg, a Russian gentleman, acquainted with metals, and holding a commission in the sixtieth regiment, and then in garrison at Michilimackinack, accompanied us on this latter expedition. As we rambled, examining the *shods*, or loose stones, in search of minerals, Mr. Norburg chanced to meet with one, of eight pounds weight, of a blue colour, and semi-transparent. This he carried to England, where it produced in the proportion of sixty pounds of silver to a hundred weight of ore. It was deposited in the British Museum. The same Mr. Norburgh was shortly afterward appointed to the government of Lake George, in the province of New-York.

"Hence, we coasted westward; but found nothing till we reached the Ontonagan, where, besides the detached masses of copper, formerly mentioned, we saw much of the same metal bedded in stone. Proposing to ourselves to make a trial on the hill, till we were better able to go to work upon the solid rock, we built a house, and sent to the Sault de Sainte-Marie for provisions. At the spot, pitched upon for the commencement of our preparations, a green-coloured water, which tinged iron of a copper-colour, issued from the hill; and this

the miners called a *leader*. In digging, they found frequent masses of copper, some of which were of three pounds weight. Having arranged every thing for the accommodation of the miners during the winter, we returned to the Sault.

“Early in the spring of 1772, we sent a boat-load of provisions; but, it came back on the twentieth day of June, bringing with it, to our surprise, the whole establishment of miners. They reported, that in the course of the winter they had penetrated forty feet into the hill; but, that on the arrival of the thaw, the clay, on which, on account of its stiffness, they had relied, and neglected to secure it by supporters, had fallen in; that to recommence their search would be attended with much labour and cost; that from the detached masses of metal, which to the last had daily presented themselves, they supposed there might be ultimately reached some body of the same, but could form no conjecture of its distance, except that it was probably so far off as not to be pursued without sinking an air-shaft: and, lastly, that this work would require the hands of more men than could be fed, in the actual situation of the country.

“Here our operations in this quarter ended. The metal was probably within our reach; but, if we had found it, the expense of carrying it to Montreal must have exceeded its marketable value. It was never for the exportation of copper that our company was formed; but, always with a view to the silver which it was hoped the ores, whether of copper or lead, might in sufficient quantity contain. The copper-ores of Lake Superior can never be profitably sought for but for local consumption. The country must be cultivated and peopled, before they can deserve notice*. The neighbouring lands are good. I distributed seed-maze among the Indians here, which they planted accordingly. They did the same the following year, and in both instan-

* The copper-mines of Lake Superior have been more than once represented to the world in colours capable of deceiving fresh adventurers; and the statement in the text will not have been uselessly made, if it should at any time serve as a beacon to the unwary. The author of *Voyages from Montreal, &c.* has recently observed, that the “Americans, soon after they got possession of the country, sent an engineer;” and that he “should not be surprised to hear of their employing people to work the mine. Indeed,” he adds, “it might be well worthy the attention of the British subjects to work the mines on the north coast, though they are not supposed to be so rich as those on the south;”—and Captain Carver has given the following account of the identical undertaking above described: “A company of adventurers from England began, soon after the conquest of Canada, to bring away some of this metal; but the distracted situation of affairs in America has obliged them to relinquish their scheme. It might in future times be made a very advantageous trade; as the metal, which costs nothing on the spot, and requires but little expchse to get it on board, could be conveyed in boats or canoes through the Falls of Sainte-Marie, to the Isle of Saint Joseph, which lies at the bottom of the strait, near the entrance into Lake Huron; from thence; it might be put on board larger vessels, and in them, transported across that lake, to the Falls of Niagara; then being carried by land, across the portage, it might be conveyed without much more obstruction to Quebec. The cheapness and ease with which any quantity of it may be procured, will make up for the length of way that is necessary to transport it, before it reaches the sea-coast; and enable the proprietors to send it to foreign markets on as good terms as it can be exported from other countries.”—*Three Years Travels, &c.*

ces had good crops. Whether or not they continued the practice, I cannot say. There might be much danger of their losing the seed; for their way was, to eat the maize green, and save only a small quantity for sowing.

"In the following month of August, we launched our sloop, and carried the miners to the vein of copper-ore on the north side of the lake. Little was done during the winter; but, by dint of labour, performed between the commencement of the spring of 1773, and the ensuing month of September, they penetrated thirty feet into the solid rock. The rock was blasted with great difficulty; and the vein, which, at the beginning, was of the breadth of four feet, had in the progress, contracted into four inches. Under these circumstances, we desisted, and carried the miners back to the Sault. What copper-ore we had collected, we sent to England; but, the next season, we were informed, that the partners there declined entering into further expenses.—In the interim, we had carried the miners along the north shore, as far as the river Pic, making, however, no discovery of importance. This year, therefore, 1774, Mr. Baxter disposed of the sloop, and other effects of the Company, and paid its debts.

The partners, in England, were His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Secretary Townshend, Sir Samuel Tutchet, Baronet; Mr. Baxter, consul of the empress of Russia; and Mr. Cruickshank: in America, Sir William Johnson, Baronet; Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Baxter and myself.

A charter had been petitioned for, and obtained; but, owing to our ill success, it was never taken from the seal-office."

ON STICKS.

AMONG other comparative injuries which we are accustomed to do to the characters of things animate and inanimate, in order to gratify our human vanity,—such as calling a rascal a dog (which is a great compliment,) and saying that a tyrant makes a beast of himself (which it would be a very good thing, and a lift in the world, if he could,) is a habit in which some persons indulge themselves, of calling insipid things and persons *sticks*. Such and such a one is said to write a stick; and such another is himself called a stick;—a poor stick, a mere stick, a stick of a fellow.

We protest against this injustice done to those genteel, jaunty, useful, and once flourishing sons of a good old stock. Take, for instance, a common cherry stick, which is one of the favourite sort. In the first place, it is a very pleasant substance to look at, the grain running round it in glossy and shadowy rings. Then it is of primæval antiquity, handed down from scion to scion through the most flourishing of genealogical trees. In the third place, it is of Eastern origin; of a stock, which it is possible may have furnished Haroun Al-Raschid with an adjereed, or Mahomet with a camel stick, or Xenophon in his famous retreat with fences, or Xerxes with tent-pins; or Alexander with a javelin, or Sardanapalus with darts, or Solomon with

a simile for his mistress's lips, or Jacob with a crook, or Methusalem with shadow, or Zoraster with mathematical instruments, or the builders of Babel with scaffolding. Lastly, how do you know but that you may have eaten cherries off this very stick; for it was once alive with sap, and rustling with foliage, and powdered with blossoms, and red and laughing with fruit. Where the leathern tassel now hangs, may have cangled a bunch of berries; and instead of the brass ferrel poking in the mud, the tip was growing into the air with it's youngest green.

The use of sticks in general is of the very greatest antiquity. It is impossible to conceive a state of society, in which boughs should not be plucked from trees for some purpose of utility or amusement. Savages use clubs, hunters require lances, and shepherds their crooks. Then came the sceptre, which is originally nothing but a staff, or a lance, or a crook, distinguished from others. The Greek word for sceptre signifies also a walking-stick. A mace, however plumped up and disguised with gilding and a heavy crown, is only the same thing in the hands of an inferior ruler; and so are all other sticks used in office, from the baton of the Grand Constable of France down to the tipstaff of a constable in Bow-street. As the shepherd's dog is the origin of the gentlest whelp that lies on a hearth-cushion, and of the most pompous barker that jumps about a pair of greys, so the merest stick used by a modern Arcadian, when he is driving his flock to Leadenhall-market with a piece of candle in his hat and No. 554 on his arm, is the first great parent and original of all authoritative staves, from the beadle's cane wherewith he terrifies charity-boys who eat bull's-eyes in church-time, up to the silver mace of the verger; the wands of parishes and governors; the tasselled staff, wherewith the Band-Major so loftily picks out his measured way before the musicians, and which he holds up when they are to cease; the White Staff of the Lord Treasurer; the court-officer emphatically called the Lord Gold Stick; the Bishop's Crozier (*Pedum Episcopale*) wherby he is supposed to pull back the feet of his straying flock; and the royal and imperial sceptre aforesaid, whose holders, formerly called Shepherds of the People, *poimenes Laown* were seditiously said to fleece more than to protect. The Vaulting-Staff, a luxurious instrument of exercise, must have been used in times immemorial for passing streams and rough ground with. It is the ancestor of the staff with which the Pilgrims travelled. The Staff and Quarter-Staff of the country Robin Hoods is a remnant of the war-club. So is the Irish Shilelah, which a friend has well defined to be "a stick with two butt-ends." The originals of all these, that are not extant in our own country, may still be seen wherever there are nations uncivilized. The Negro Prince, who asked our countrymen what was said of him in Europe, was surrounded in state with a parcel of ragged fellows with shilelahs over their shoulders,—Lord Old Sticks.

But sticks have been great favourites with civilized as well as uncivilized nations; only the former have used them more for help and ornament. The Greeks were a sceptropherous people. Homer probably used a walking-stick, because he was blind; but we have it on

authority that Socrates did. On his first meeting with Xenophon, which was in a narrow passage, he barred up the way with his stick, and asked him in his good-natured manner, where provisions were to be had. Xenophon having told him, he asked again, if he knew where virtue and wisdom were to be had; and this reducing the young man to a non-plus, he said, "Follow me, and learn;" which Xenophon did, and became the great man we have all heard of. The fatherly story of Agesilaus, who was caught amusing his little boy with riding on a stick, and asked his visitor whether he was a father, is too well known for repetition.

There is an illustrious anecdote connected with our subject in Roman history. The highest compliment, which his countrymen thought they could pay to the first Scipio was to call him a walking-stick; for such is the signification of his name. It was given him for the filial zeal with which he used to help his old father about, serving his decrepid age instead of a staff. But the Romans were not remarkable for sentiment. What we hear in general of their sticks, is the thumpings which servants get in their plays; and above all, the famous rods which the lictors carried, and which being actual sticks, must have inflicted horrible dull bruises and malignant stripes. They were pretty things, it must be confessed, to carry before the chief magistrate; just as if the King or the Lord Chancellor were to be preceded by a cat-o-nine-tails.

Sticks are not at all in such request in modern times as they were. Formerly, we suspect, most of the poorer ranks in England used to carry them, both on account of the prevalence of many sports, and for security in travelling: for before the intervention of posts and mail-coaches, a trip to Marlowe or St. Albans was a thing to make a man write his will. As they came to be ornamented, fashion adopted them. The Cavaliers of Charles the First's time were a sticked race, as well as the apostolic divines and puritans, who appear to have carried staves because they read of them among the patriarchs. Charles the First, when at his trial, held out his stick to forbid the Attorney-General's proceeding. There is an interesting little story connected with a stick, which is related of Andrew Marvell's father, (worthy of such a son,) and which as it is little known, we will repeat; though it respects the man more than the machine. He had been visited by a young lady, who in spite of a stormy evening persisted in returning across the Humber, because her family would be alarmed at her absence. The old gentleman, high-hearted and cheerful, after vainly trying to dissuade her from perils which he understood better than she, resolved in his gallantry to bear her company. He accordingly walked with her down to the shore, and getting into the boat, threw his stick to a friend, with a request, in a lively tone of voice, that he would preserve it for a keepsake. He then cried out merrily "Ho-hoy for Heaven!" and put off with his visitor. They were drowned.

As commerce increased, exotic sticks grew in request from the Indies. Hence the Bamboo, the Whanghee, the Jambée, which makes such a genteel figure under Mr. Lilly's auspices in the Tatler; and our light modern cane, which the Sunday-stroller buys at sixpence

a piece, with a twist of it at the end for a handle. The physicians, till within the last few score of years, retained among otheropperits which they converted into gravities, the wig and gold-headed cane. The latter had been an indispensable sign royal of fashion, and was turned to infinite purposes of accomplished gratulation. One of the most courtly personages in the Rape of the Lock is, I think, to be seen with a Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain, and a clouded cane.

Sir Richard Steele, as we have before noticed, is reproached by a busy-body of those times for a habit of jerking his stick against the pavement as he walked. When swords were abolished by Act of Parliament, the tavern-boys took to pinking each other, as injuriously as they could well manage, with their walking-sticks. Macklin the player was tried for his life for poking a man's eye out in this way. Perhaps this helped to bring the stick into disrepute, for the use of it seems to have declined more and more till it is now confined to old men, and a few among the younger. It is unsuitable to our money-getting mode of rushing hither and thither. Instead of pinking a man's rib, or so, or thrusting out his eye from an excess of the jovial, we break his heart with a bankruptcy. Canes became so common before the decline of the use of sticks, that whenever a man is beaten with a stick, let it be of what sort it may, it is still common to say that he has had "a caning." Which reminds us of an anecdote more agreeable than surprising; though the patient doubtless thought the reverse. A gentleman, who was remarkable for the amenity of his manners, accompanied by something which a bully might certainly think he might presume upon, found himself compelled to address a person who did not know how to "translate his style," in the following words, which were all delivered in the sweetest tone in the world, with an air of almost hushing gentility:—"Sir,—I am extremely sorry—to be obliged to say, that you appear to have a very erroneous notion of the manners that become your situation in life;—and I am compelled, with great reluctance, to add,—(here he became still softer and more delicate) "that if you do not think fit, upon reflection, to alter this very extraordinary conduct towards a gentleman, I shall be under the necessity of—caning you." The other treated the thing as a joke; and to the delight of the bye-standers, received a very grave drubbing.

There are two eminent threats connected with caning, in the history of Dr. Johnson. One was from himself, when he was told that Foote intended to mimic him on the stage. He replied, that if "the dog" ventured to play his tricks with him, he would step out of the stage-box, chastise him before the audience, and then throw himself upon their candour and common sympathy. Foote desisted, as he had good reason to do. The Doctor would have read him a stout lesson, and then made a speech to the audience as forcible; so that the theatrical annals have to regret, that the subject, and Foote's shoulders were not afforded him to expatiate upon. It would have been a fine involuntary piece of acting,—the part of Scipio by Dr.

Johnson.—The other threat was against the Doctor himself from Macpherson, the compounder of Ossian. It was for denying the authenticity of that work; a provocation the more annoying, inasmuch as he did not seem duly sensible of its merits. Johnson replied to Macpherson's letter by one of contemptuous brevity and pith; and contented himself with carrying about a large stick, with which he intended to repel Macpherson in case of an assault. Had they met, it would have been like "two clouds over the Caspian;" for both were large built men.

We recollect another bacular Johnsonian anecdote. When he was travelling in Scotland, he lost a huge stick of his in the little tree-less island of Mull. Boswell told him he would recover it; but the Doctor shook his head. "No, no," said he; "let any body in Mull get possession of it, and it will never be restored." Consider, Sir, the value of such a piece of timber here! The most venerable sticks now surviving are the smooth amber-coloured canes in the possession of old ladies. They have sometimes a gold-head; but oftener a crook of ivory. But they have latterly been much displaced by light umbrellas, the handles of which are imitations of them; and these are gradually retreating before the young parasol, especially about town. The old ladies take the wings of the stage-coaches, and are run away with by John Pullen in a style of infinite convenience. The other sticks in use are for the most part of cherry, oak, and crab, and seldom adorned with more than a leathern tassel; often with nothing. Bamboo and other canes do not abound as might be expected from our intercourse with India: but commerce, in this as in other respects, has overshot its mark. People cannot afford to use sticks, any more than bees could in their hives. Of the common sabbatical cane we have already spoken. There is a very sufficing little manual, equally light and lissom, yecept an ebony switch; but we have not seen it often. That sticks however are not to be despised by the leisurely, and one who has not known what it is to want words, or to slice off the head of a thistle, will allow. The utility of the stick seems divisible into three heads; first, to give a general consciousness of power; second, which may be called a part of the first, to help the demeanour; and third, which may be called a part of the second, to assist a man over the gaps of speech,—the little aukward intervals, called want of ideas. Deprive a man of his stick, who is accustomed to carry one, and with what a diminished sense of vigour and gracefulness he issues out of his house! Wanting his stick, he wants himself. His self-possession, like Acres's on the duel-ground, has gone out of his fingers' ends. But restore it him, and how he resumes his energy! If a common walking-stick, he cherishes the top of it with his fingers, putting them out and back again with a fresh desire to feel it in his palm! How he strikes it against the ground, and feels power come back to his arm! How he makes the pavement ring with the ferrel, if in a street; or decapitates the downy thistles aforesaid, if in a field! Then if it be a switch, how firmly he jerks his step at the first infliction of it on the air! How he quivers the point of it as he goes, holding the handle with a strait-dropped arm and a tight grasp! How his

foot keeps time to the switches! How the passengers think he is going to ride, whether he is or not! How he twigs the luckless pieces of lilac or other shrubs, that peep out of a garden railing! And, if a sneaking looking dog is coming by, how he longs to exercise his despotism and his moral sense at once, by giving him an invigorating twinge.

But what would certain men of address do without their cane, or switch? There is an undoubted Rhabdosophy, Sceptrosophy, or Wisdom of the Stick, besides the famous Divining Rod with which people used to discover treasures and fountains. It supplies a man with audible remarks, and an inexpressible number of graces. Sometimes, breathing between his teeth, he will twirl the end of it upon his stretched-out toe; and this means, that he has an infinite number of easy and powerful things to say, if he had a mind. Sometimes, he holds it upright between his knees, and tattoos it against his teeth or under lip; which implies, that he meditates coolly. On other occasions, he switches the side of his boot with it; which announces jauntiness in general. Lastly, if he has not a bon-mot ready in answer to one, he has only to thrust his stick at your ribs, and say, "Ah! you rogue!" which sets him above you in an instant, as a sort of patronizing wit, who can dispense with the necessitating of joking.

At the same time, to give it it's due, zest in life, a stick has it's inconveniences. If you have yellow gloves on; and drop it in the mud, a too hasty recovery is awkward. To have it stick between the stones of a pavement, is not pleasant; especially if it snap the ferrel off; or more especially if an old gentleman or lady is coming behind you, and after making them start back with winking eyes, it threatens to trip them up. To lose the ferrel on a country road, renders the end liable to the growth of a sordid brush; which, not having a knife with you, or a shop in which to borrow one, goes pounding the wet up against your legs. In a crowded street, you may have the stick driven into a large pane of glass; upon which an unthinking tradesmen, utterly indifferent to a chain of events, issues forth and demands twelve shillings and sixpence. But perhaps we have been anticipated on these points by that useful regulator of the philosophy of every day matters, who wrote a treatise entitled the Miseries of Human Life. We shall only add, that the stick is never more in the way, than when you meet two ladies, your friends, whose arms you are equally bound and beatified to take. It cannot possibly be held in the usual way, to say nothing of it's going against the gown or pelisse, and to carry it over the shoulder, endangers veils and bonnets, besides rendering you liable to the gallant reproaches of the unreflecting; who thinking you must have walked with the ladies from all eternity, instead of the next street, ask you whether you could not leave your stick at home even for two. But see, how situations the most perplexing to an unreflecting good-will, may change their character before a spirit truly enlightened by the smiles on each side of him. Now is the time, if the fortunate Sceptrosopher wishes to be thought well of in a fair bosom. He throws away the stick. The lady smiles and deprecates, and thinks how generously he could protect her without a stick.

It was thus that Sir Walter Raleigh, when he was an aspirant at

Elizabeth's court at Greenwich, attending her one day on a walk, in company with other fine spirits of that age, and coming upon a plashy strip of ground which put her Majesty's princely foot to a non-plus, no sooner saw her dilemma, than he took off a gallant velvet cloak which he had about him, and throwing it across the mud and dirt, made such a passage for her to go over, as her royal womanhood never forgot.

ON THE RESTLESSNESS OF THE HUMAN MIND.

"There is no resting place to be found on this side of time." It is the doctrine of the Bible, and all experience loudly proclaims it. I do not ask you to listen to the complaints of the poor, or the murmurs of the disappointed. Take your lesson from the veriest favorite of fortune. See him placed on a prouder eminence than he ever aspired after.—See him arrayed in brighter colors than ever dazzled his early imagination.—See him surrounded with all the homage that fame and flattery can bestow—and after you have suffered this parading exterior to practice its deceitfulness upon you, enter into its solitude—mark his busy, restless dissatisfied eye, as it wanders uncertain on every object—enter into his mind, and tell me if repose or enjoyment be there; see him the poor victim of chagrin and disquietude—mark his heart as it nauseates the splendor which encompasses him—and tell me, if you have not learned in the truest and most affecting characters, that even in the full tide of a triumphant ambition, man labors for the meat which perisheth, and for the food which satisfieth not.

"What meaneth this restlessness of our nature? What meaneth this unceasing activity which longs for exercise and employment, even after every object is gained, which first roused it to enterprise? What mean those unmeasurable languages, which no gratification can extinguish, and which still continue to agitate the heart of man, even in the fulness of plenty and of enjoyment? If they mean any thing at all, they mean, that all which this world can afford, is not enough to fill up his capacity for happiness—that time is too small for him, and he is born for something beyond it—that the scene of his earthly existence is too limited, and he is formed to expatiate in a wider and a grander theater—that a noble destiny is reserved for him—and that to accomplish the purpose of his being he must soar above the littleness of the world, and aim at a loftier prize.

"It forms the peculiar honor and excellence of religion, that it accommodates to this property of our nature—that it holds out a prize suited to our high calling—that there is a grandeur in its objects, which can fill and surpass the imagination—that it dignifies the present scene by connecting it with eternity—that it reveals to the eye of faith the glories of an imperishable world—and how, from the high eminences of heaven a cloud of witnesses are looking down upon earth; not as a scene for the petty anxieties of time, but as a splendid theatre for the ambition of immortal spirits."—*Dr. Chalmers.*

POETRY.

FADED FRIENDSHIP.

O World! thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
 Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
 Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, and exercise,
 Are still together, who twin, as 'twere, in love,
 Unseparable, shall within this hour,
 On a dissention of a dole, break out
 To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

HERE's a health to the hearts to which once we were dear,

Though clouded, and sullied, is Amity's gem;

Let the wine, as we drink it, be mix'd with a tear,

For pity, nor anger, we cherish for them;

It is they who are changed, for we still are the same;

As when once the warm promise reciprocal burst;

And our friendship still burns with as brilliant a flame,

As it did when the altar was lighted at first.

We could not but love them, the hour when we met

Entwined us so closely,—that heart must have been

More cold than humanity's ever was yet,

Which did not expand in so blissful a scene,

We cannot but love them still,—though the cold frost

Of time, or Caprice, o'er their feelings is shed;

And weep and sigh over each friend we have lost,

As we would o'er his sepulchre if he were dead.

For our's was no friendship that bloom'd o'er the bowl,

That rose as the planet of Bacchus might rise;

'Twas the rush and the burst of a free loving soul;

Which a heart unsuspecting beams forth from the eyes,

Yes! our's was a feeling which truth had impress,

That shrinks not in moments of anguish, or pain;

Nor shuts the affections, nor seals up the breast,

Till the flashes of revelry wake them again.

But for those we have lost thus,—the grief at an end,

Whate'er were the cause that our union be o'er,

Like the Chief of Columbia when Death strikes his friend,

We speak of their names, and their friendship no more,

They are those who *did* live, for to us they are dead;

We drink them with honour, with silence, and sighs;

Pence rest with their memories!—The pledge hath been said,

And drown'd in the glass their ingratitude dies!

Like the Chief of Columbia, when Death strikes his friend!

We speak of their names, and their friendship no more!

In a curious little volume on the Language of the American Indians, by Roger Williams, published in the seventeenth century, it is related, that they never mention the names of the dead; but say, "he who was there," or "the dead Chief." It is added, that many of their wars have arisen from the inhabitants of one nation mentioning the name of a deceased Chief of another; and that any person bearing the name of any one lately dead immediately changes it.

THE INDIAN'S LAMENT.

White man e're from us you go,
 Stop to hear our mournful tale,
 Bid the tear of pity flow,—
 Let compassion yet prevail.

Countless years those wilds were ours,
 Savage beasts' our only foes,
 Till the white man's moving towers
 From the trackless wave arose.
 Men and brothers then we thought them,
 Peaceful waved their white flag here
 "Surely the Great Spirit sent them,"
 Thus each Indian calmed his fear.

Driven now from all affection,
 Outcasts on this earth we roam,
 Where shall Indians seek protection?
 Where expect or find a home?

See our tent when want attacks us,
 Hear the child and mother's cry,
 Sure, parental anguish racks us,
 Where shall exiled Indians fly?

Soon to silence, with thee sleeping,
 Who from grief have flown away,
 We shall from this land of weeping,
 Go where shines eternal day. M.

The following lines are of the 'Old School.' They contain some fine ideas.—

THE REVENGE OF AMERICA.

By the Rev. Joseph Wharton, D. D.

Where fierce Pizarro's legions flew
 O'er ravag'd fields of rich Peru,
 Struck with his bleeding people's woes,
 Old India's awful genius rose:
 He sat on Andes' topmost stone,
 And heard a thousand nations groan;
 For grief his scather'd Crown he tore,
 To see huge Plata foam with gore;
 He broke his arrows, stamp'd the ground,
 To view his cities smoking round!
 "What woes, he cried, hath lust of gold
 O'er my poor Country widely rolled!
 "Plunderers, proceed! my bowels tear,
 "But you shall meet destruction there;
 "From the deep vaulted mine shall rise
 "The insatiate friend, pale Avarice
 "Whose steps shall trembling Justice fly,
 "Peace, Order, Law, and Amity!
 "I see my conquerors' children curst,
 "With Lucre's universal thirst—
 "The rage that sweeps my sons away,
 "My baneful gold shall well repay."

FROM A SCOTCH JOURNAL.

THE EMIGRANT'S SONG, AIR—"Auld Lang Syne."

I love to wake that plaintive strain
 While self exiled I roam,
 Divided by the roaring main
 From happiness and home ;
 Though Hope can never bloom again,
 Yet will I strike thy strings,
 It sweetly soothes my bosom's pain,
 With joy that memory brings.

And, if like falling dew on flowers,
 A tear shall chance to stay,
 Remembrance of past sunny hours
 Will chase that tear away :
 The wildest desert waste may prove
 A home of peace and bliss,
 Since we can meet the friends we love
 In happy dreams like this.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Woman's love deep in the heart,
 Is like a violet flower,
 That lifts its modest head apart,
 In some sequestered bower ;
 And bless'd is he who finds that bloom
 Who sips its gentle sweets ;
 He heeds not life's oppressive gloom
 Nor all the cares he meets !

A woman's love is like the spring,
 Amid the wild alone,
 A burning wild o'er which the wing,
 Of cloud is seldom thrown ;
 And blest is he who meets that fount,
 Beneath that sultry day ;
 How gladly should his spirit mount !
 How pleasant be his way !

A woman's love is like a rock,
 That every tempest braves,
 And stands secure amid the shock,
 Of ocean's wildest waves ;
 And blest is he who knows repose,
 Within its shade is given ;
 The world, with all its cares and woes,
 Seems less like Earth than Heaven.

BALLAD. A. NORTH

(From the Spanish—Upwards of two centuries old.)

Blow light, thou balmy air,
 My lady's couch above;
 Blow lightly there, ye winds, and spare
 The slumbers of my love:
 Let no rude blast be found
 To mar her gentle sleep;
 But all around, a dreamy sound,
 And drowsy murmur creep.

O fly! thou balmy air,
 And by her couch remain;
 Go blend thee with her breath, and bear
 Its balm to me again,
 But lightly go, and gently blow—
 Blow softly as my strains

Blow gently, do not break
 The stillness of her sleep;
 I would not make my love awake,
 Nor raise those lids to weep.

Ye winds, that borne in happier hour,
 May wanton as ye will,

If round her bower, ye have the power,
 To creep and murmur still,

O lightly go, and gently blow,
 And let her slumber still.

HEART'S EASE.

I used to love thee simple flow'r,
 To love thee dearly when a boy;
 For thou did'st seem, in childhood's hour,
 The smiling type of childhood's joy.
 But now thou only mock'st my grief,
 By waking thoughts of pleasures fled;
 Give me—give me the withered leaf,
 That falls on Autumn's bosom—dead.

For that ne'er tells of what has been,
 But warns me what I soon shall be;
 It looks not back to pleasure's scene,
 But points unto futurity.

I love thee not, thou simple flow'r,
 For thou art gay and I am lone—
 Thy beauty died with childhood's hour—
 The Heart's Ease from my path is gone.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Foreign Summary.

MARCH; 1825.

EUROPE.—GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

This day Parliament assembled for the despatch of business, and, as the state of His Majesty's health was not such as rendered it advisable for him to undergo the fatigue of opening the Session in person, the Royal Speech was delivered by the Lord Commissioners, appointed for that purpose.

The Lords Commissioners took their seats on the woolsack at half past two, when the House of Commons being summoned to attend the Speaker, accompanied by a great many members, appeared below the bar.

The Lord Chancellor having read the commission by which their Lordships were appointed to represent His Majesty on the occasion; the Noble and Learned Lord then proceeded to deliver the following

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded by His Majesty to express to you the gratification which His Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which His Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of parliament.

There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more wisely diffused throughout all classes of the British people.

It is no small addition to the gratification of His Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity.

The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to His Majesty, have so far ceased; as warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

Industry and commercial enterprize are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom:

It is therefore the more to be regretted; that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement:

His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

His Majesty further recommends to you the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland.

His Majesty has seen with regret; the interruption of tranquility in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favorable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be laid forthwith before you.

The state of His Majesty's Indian possessions, and circumstances connected with other parts of His Majesty's foreign dominions, will render some augmentation in his military establishments indispensable. His Majesty, however, has the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expence arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, & to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty, and with each other, and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.

The negotiations which have been so long carried on, through His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving commercial intercourse between those states and the United Kingdom.

A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between His Majesty and the King of Sweden; a copy of which treaty, as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, His Majesty will direct to be laid before you.

Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object, which was negotiated last year between His Majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, His Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

In conformity to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in His Majesty's name, His Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, His Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity: nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions—and His Majesty directs us to assure you that you may rely upon His Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributed in no less degree to the happiness and civilization."

The Quarter's Revenue.—The sanguine view of our finances taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when bringing forward his Budget last May, has been more than born out by the event, as will be seen by the Official Returns, of the Quarter's Revenue. It is gratifying to observe, that the Customs though £1,150,000 have been given up in remitted duties, have so largely improved, that their produce in the present year only falls short of their amount in 1823 by the comparatively small sum of £168,000. In the Excise there is an increase of 1,156,816*l.* in the year, and of 793,431*l.* in the quarter. The Stamps, the Post Office, the Taxes, and the miscellaneous sources of income, are all more or less improving. The total increase on the last quarter deducting the decrease on the Customs, so well accounted for, is 146,000*l.* But to this increase must, in fairness, be added the amount of the Aus-

trian payment. That was a feature in the last Budget peculiar to the year, and formed no part of the regular income of the State. Putting that item out of the question, and the amount is 766,667*l*.

The widows of artisans killed, in his Majesty's Dock yard, who have for many years received pensions from government during their widowhood, are now permitted to enjoy them during life, although they may again marry.

It is said that there are five hundred houses of different models and sizes now building in and about Plymouth, and that ground is selling at 1,000*l*. per acre for sites or for opening roads. **■**

The anniversary dinner of the *Ship Owner's Society*, was held at London on the 12th Febr'y. Lord Liverpool took the Chair, supported by Mr. Conning and Sir Charles Long.—In the course of the evening Lord Liverpool spoke as follows:—

“It was the intention of his colleagues and himself to take advantage of the peace, and to remove, as far as circumstances would permit, the restrictions on commerce and navigation; and to extend the advantages of the new system to every part of the world with which we were connected. In saying this, which he would say to all others, he had done no act which was not founded on justice, which was incompatible with our engagements to all other powers, and which was not as much for the benefit of mankind at large as for that of the dominions of which we were members.”

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.

African Expedition.—Government has resolved on another expedition to Africa, to explore the course of the Niger. Capt. Laing who was at Seira Leone under Sir Charles M'Carthy, is to be at the head of it, with two secretaries and 16 men.

Ireland.—On the 10th of February both Houses of the British Parliament were engaged in discussing the affairs of Ireland. In the House of Commons Mr. Gouldburn introduced a Bill to suppress the Catholic Association, upon which a long discussion ensued. It is supposed the Bill will ultimately pass. In the mean time the Catholic Association has not been idle: several meetings have been held, and a Petition to Parliament, praying that the Constitution of the Society may be examined into before the passage of the Bill has been proposed. At the meeting on the 10th ult. it was determined that a deputation should immediately proceed to London with the Address of the Association to His Majesty against the passing of the Bill. Mr. M'Donell in behalf of the Association has addressed a letter to Lord Liverpool requesting that they might be heard by themselves or their council, at the bar of the House of Commons. In reply Lord L. stated that “he could enter into no communication with the Catholic Association of Ireland.” In the House of Lords, the Earl of Liverpool moved on the 10th of February “a revival of the Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland, more especially as to the circumstances which lead to the disturbances in that part of the United Kingdom;” which was carried without a division.

FRANCE.

The Prince de Polignac, French ambassador at the court of London, was expected at Paris on the 15th December.

The King's cypher has been definitively determined on. It is formed of two letters C which cross each other in an inverse direction, and which at once present the initial letter of his Majesty's name and the cypher which accompanies his name.

M. Giradet, the celebrated painter, died at Paris on the 11th of December. M. Collin, one of the first poets of Germany, died at Paris, on the 8th of December.

On the 10th of December the police sentenced three men and five women to pay fines of 100 frs 700 do. 1000 do. and 3500 do: having been convicted of usury.

The court of first interest have had under their consideration the “*Memoirs of Fouché*.” The heirs of the Duke of Otranto, (Fouché) demanded the suppression of their memoirs, stating that the work is a forgery, and require that damages of 10,000 frs. be given to the poor.

Mrs. and Miss Canning arrived at Paris on the 1st December. They alighted at the hotel of the English Embassy.—Lord Viscount Granville presented his credentials, as Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty to the King of France, on the 18th.

His Excellency was accompanied by eight persons attached to the Embassy. Viscountess Granville was introduced to his Majesty on the following Monday.—A Company has just been formed for working the great silver mines of Pasco, in Peru, with a capital of £66,000.

SPAIN.

Since the 13th Nov. the King who resides at the Escorial, has been more or less attacked with fits of the gout. Each day a bulletin has been published of his Majesty's health. That of to day states his almost entire restoration to health.

The French troops quartered in Madrid began to break up on the 5th of November. A considerable part of artillery, its stores, and part of the hospital stores had left Madrid on their return to France. The cars of all the neighboring towns and villages had been put in requisition, and the proprietors compelled to provide their drivers with means to pay their expenses, under the penalty of a heavy fine in case of noncompliance.

The Council of Castile has presented an address to King Ferdinand, in which they state that, under the existing circumstances, the Infant Don Carlos, presumptive heir to the crown, ought not to quit the Kingdom.

The council has also become alarmed at the emigrants from the kingdom, and the consequent loss of a great amount of capital. The only remedy they devise, however, is a decree commanding the emigrants to return upon pain of a confiscation of their property.

Several Guerilla bands have appeared among the mountains which skirt the Ebro, in consequence of which vigorous measures have been adopted.

Arrests are numerous in all directions. On the night of November 28d, nearly one thousand persons were imprisoned in Madrid.

The finances continue in a horrible state.—Even the government clerks have not been paid in four months.

The Junta charged to examine the papers of the secret societies send long reports to the Bishops. In consequence the Bishop of a Cuenca alone has dismissed the Rectors of eighty parishes in his diocese. The fact proves that more than a tenth part of the inferior clergy took part in the revolution.

On the 11th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Convoy destined for the Havana, sailed from Corunna with a fair wind. It consisted of a 44 gun frigate, two corvettes, one of them mounting 36 guns, and several transports, conveying 2000 men, perfectly disciplined and equipped, and paid some months in advance.

HOLLAND.

The Government of the Netherlands is engaged in several extensive undertakings for the interior improvement of that country. Among them several canals are to be constructed on a large scale.

The New Canal traversing North Holland from the Texel to Amsterdam, and intended to enable large vessels to avoid the shallows of the Zuyder Zee, is now in considerable forwardness, and there will soon we understand, be submitted to the States-General, a plan for saving the *detour* caused by the shallows at the mouth of the Maeset and enabling heavy laden vessels to proceed directly to Rotterdam. This will be accomplished by a canal, to cut across the small Island of Voorn, so as to lead from Helvoetsluys to the upper parts of the Maese. and enable large vessels to reach Rotterdam by a passage of sixteen miles, instead of fifty or sixty, as at present.

The Dutch have discovered and opened tin mines in Billiton and a considerable resort of Chinese to that Island has been the consequence.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, to the 4th of November, had been received. It appears that the measures lately ordered by the Emperor, relative to the Jews in Poland, and the desire expressed by him to make them apply to agriculture, which has already been often attempted in vain; all these circumstances give an interest to a communication from the South of Russia, by which we learn, that about 5 miles from Nikotsjue, in the government of Cherson, there has existed for several years, a Jewish village, with very fine fields and pastures, built and inhabited entirely by Israelites. This village, Jese Oahr, in the vicinity of which there are six other small

villages of the same kind, most of them with Hebrew names, is inhabited by about fifty families. Their fields are diligently and skilfully cultivated, though there is not a Christian peasant in the whole village. They have good artisans and workmen of every description, and are now building a Synagogue. As soon as the harvest is over, those who understand a mechanical trade are allowed to go into the neighbouring towns to exercise it furnished with a passport from the magistrates. The women endeavour to earn something during the winter, by getting work from the inhabitants of the towns, which they make at home. The young colony is indebted for its origin and present prosperity to Nahum Funkelstein, who was, in the sequel, its chief bailiff. Though he is a rich man, he set his brethren the example by keeping his own children assiduously employed in agricultural labour, and by this, and through indefatigable industry and patience, he has brought the little community to its present thriving condition.

A Chain-Bridge, the first of the kind in Russia, is about to be constructed over the Canal of Moika.

The City and environs of St. Petersburg were thrown into unspeakable consternation on the 19th of November, by a violent gale from the South-west.—The tempest began at two o'clock in the morning, and blowing against the current of the Newa, the water at nine o'clock, was upon a level with the parapet walls of the river and the canals. The wind then blew stronger, and the river breaking over every barrier, inundated the city. In Newsky Prospect, the principal street of St. Petersburg, where the best shops are situated, the water rose to a height of ten feet. All these shops, as well as the great Custom House warehouses, and the Exchange sugar warehouses, were under water.

The bodies of *seven thousand* persons have been found in the houses, and *eight thousand* persons are still missing. Nearly all the provisions of the capital have been destroyed, and as the winter is at hand, it is to be feared that the population remaining will suffer the horrors of famine.

Other letters, (which probably exaggerate) say the whole regiment of imperial carabianier guards, men and horses have perished. A vessel of 100 guns has completely disappeared; and all the imperial vessels in the harbor of Cronstadt are lost. Burying grounds have been washed away, and the dead bodies were floating through the streets. While stores of coffee and sugar have been destroyed: those articles have risen 50 per cent.

Five leagues round the City of St. Petersburg, have all been destroyed. Within a few years, it is a remarkable fact, that Russia has seen both her capitals destroyed, one by fire, the other by water.

Russia for the execution of the Tariff of Custom Duties has nearly destroyed every kind of commercial relation between that City, Russia and Poland. On the 26th of November, the remains of the late Prussian Chancellor of State, Prince Hardenberg, were deposited in the vault of Neu Hardenberg.

At Moscow, on the 24th of October, the anniversary of that capital being evacuated by Bonaparte in 1812, was celebrated with extraordinary pomp.

In November several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Niberg and Odensee, in Denmark, an event of very rare occurrence in that country.

GREECE.

The fortress of Patras is completely invaded by Gen. Colocotroni, with 7000 men, and 13 Spezziot vessels cut off all communication by sea. The Turkish garrison were few and ill furnished, and was expected to capitulate. A plan was preparing for storming the place in a few days, and the possession of it will be of vast importance to the Greeks, as this is the only port through which an invading army could threaten the Morea from the sea.

The news of the victory of Nov. 12th, over the Egyptian fleet off Candia, was confirmed from every quarter; three men of war were burned, and 30 transports taken. The prisoners were treated with humanity.

Lord Guilford, as head of the Greek University at Corfu, has adopted the garb of Socrates, and has ordered the adoption of the ancient costume among the students.

The Greeks have been successful in three naval engagements. The result of the battle of the 13th Nov. was previously known. A letter from Constantinople of

the 19th states that a second defeat of the Turkish fleet had taken place, and that Ibrahim Pacha, had fled towards Alexandria, to which place the victorious Greeks pursued them.

Accounts from Missolonghi of Dec. 12th, state that a British frigate had just arrived with intelligence of a third victory. The battle was fought on the 3d of December, in which the Greeks gave a deadly blow to the Egyptian naval forces upon the coast near the Island of Crete. Twelve large transports, captured in this engagement had arrived at Napoli, having on board 3000 negro soldiers, 400 horses and a large quantity of provisions. Besides the transports captured, fifteen of the Turkish squadron and a fine frigate were burned.

Since the above was prepared we have intelligence from Smyrna to the 2d of January. It was received by Capt. Edes, who left Smyrna on that day. Capt. E. states, that positive information had been received, that a portion of the Greek vessels left Hydra on the 25th of December, intending, it was believed, another attack on the Turkish fleet. *Cynaris* was in the fleet, in a fire ship given to him by the Greek government. The Capt. Pacha was at Constantinople.

ALGIERS.

A Sardinian vessel was taken possession of in the port of Tangiers, on the 26th of October, and the crew were seized as prisoners of war. A small vessel was to be immediately fitted out to cruise against the Sardinian trade. It is stated that there are only two armed vessels of about 30 tons each in the whole empire of Morocco.

A frigate, said to be an Algerine, was cruising off Cape St. Vincents, Oct. 30, and it was reported had captured a Portuguese vessel.

A Colombian privateer was off Cape Spartel Oct. 29th. She had been within the Straits, and captured several Spanish craft, some of which she released and others destroyed.

The Greek Government revoked its decree of May 27, against neutral merchant vessels, on the 3d of Sept. It is said the Greeks took six Austrian Merchantmen under the decree, and ill treated the crews.

OTAHEITE.

Accounts have been received from the maritime expedition under Captain Duperre. They are dated in the month of May, 1823. They contain interesting details on nautical and magnetic observations, and on the discovery of four islands, to which he has given the names of *Clermont*, *Tonnerre*, *Lostanges*, *Anguer* and *Frey-cinet*. They form a part of the "dangerous Archipelago," and are inhabited by men who appear to be extremely mistrustful, and with whom no communication could be held. Bad weather forced him to depart in haste, and he went to Otaheite. He describes the happy changes effected on the morals of those countries, since the introduction of Christianity.

"The Isle of Otaheite is now so different from what it was in the time of Capt. Cook, in 1767, that it is impossible for me to give you a complete idea in so short a letter, written in all haste. The missionaries have totally changed the direction of the morals and customs of the inhabitants. Idolatry exists no longer; Christianity is generally adopted. Marriages are contracted as in Europe—even the King at present can have but one wife. The practice of destroying children and human sacrifices, no longer take place. Almost all the inhabitants can read and write.

Sixty six magnificent churches have been built, and twice a week, the people go in great devotion to hear the preacher. Individuals are often seen taking notes with pencil and paper of the most interesting passages of the sermon.

The missionaries yearly convoke at Paparo the whole of the population, which amounts to 7000 souls.

About two months ago the Isle of Otaheite declared itself independent of England; it only recognizes its Missionaries. A red flag with a white star in the upper corner, is now mounted on the point which Bougainville named Point Venus.

SOUTH AMERICA.

"The Liberating Army, under the command of Gen. Sucre, completely defeated the Spanish army on the 9th inst. on the plains of Guamanquilla. Their commanding general, La Serna, was wounded and taken prisoner, with Generals Can-

terac, Valdez, Carratala, and other chiefs, officers and men ; of course all the enemy's baggage, stores, &c. fell into our hands.

"Lieutenant Colonel Medina, aid to his Excellency the Libertador, conducted the operations on the field, and we have, to regret the misfortune of his assassination in Perando, by the rebels of that place. All the authorities in the vicinity of the scene of action officially announced the triumph of our arms, and add that Gen. Canterac, who remained in command, on La Serna's being wounded, capitulated to Gen. Sucre, with the express stipulation that the fortress of Callao should be surrendered to the Liberating army.

The British Government has very recently communicated the interesting information, that Government has come to the determination to recognize the Independence of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and also of Colombia, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed ; and that this determination will be communicated successfully to all the other foreign powers.

UNITED STATES.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was on Wednesday the 8th Inst. elected *President* of the *United States*, for four years from the 4th of March next. The election was effected by the House of Representatives, at the first balloting, Mr. ADAMS having received the votes of thirteen States, Gen. JACKSON the votes of seven States, and Mr. CRAWFORD the votes of four States. Up to the moment of balloting, the vote of at least one State was a matter of conjecture.

Convention with Russia.—A convention between the United States and Russia, was approved by the Senate on the 5th inst. The first article secures, in general terms, to the citizens or subjects of the two powers, the right of navigation, fishing, and trading with the natives, on any part of the coasts of the Pacific ocean not already occupied. In the second article it is provided, that the citizens or subjects of either power shall not resort to any point where the other has an establishment, without the permission of the governor or commander. The third article provides that hereafter no establishment shall be formed by citizens of the United States upon the North West Coast of America, or in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of 54 deg. 50 min. north latitude ; and that none shall be formed by Russian subjects, south of the same parallel. The fourth article provides, nevertheless, that for the space of ten years the ships of both powers may reciprocally frequent without hindrance, the interior seas, gulfs, harbours, and creeks, upon the coast mentioned in the third article, for the purpose of trading with the natives. In the fifth article, the two powers mutually agree to restrain their subjects from selling spirituous liquors, fire arms, other arms, powder, and munitions of war of every kind to the natives.

Shipwreck of the Diamond.—The elegant ship *Diamond*, Capt. Henry Macy ; which sailed from N. York, the 12th of December, for Liverpool, was lost on the 2d instant in Cardigan Bay.

We learn that Doctor Fansher has sent the Vaccine Virus, for the first time, to the inhabitants beyond the Rocky Mountains, by Mr. Herman, one of the members of the North-West Company. It is said they are a superior race of natives. Mr. Herman has been beyond the Rocky Mountains nineteen years. He says, that the last time the small-pox visited that region, it destroyed two thirds of the population ! He further says, that he knew a native who was the *only* survivor of a company of 27, all the rest having died of the small-pox. It is presumed the specific will be very acceptable to the people of that cold region.

Canal Tolls.—From an official statement of the Canal Commissioners it appears that the whole amount of toll collected the last year was 340,642 22 dollars ; viz. on the Erie Canal, 294,509 47 dollars ; Champlain do. 346,192 75.

Ogdensburgh, Jan. 25, 1825.

Fire.—The buildings of the Rossie Furnace, owned by G. Parish, Esqr. are burnt down, together with two large coal houses adjoining. The Flasks, Moulds, and most of the implements and tools used in the establishment for casting and other purposes, were saved. The principal loss is that of the buildings, bellows, and a small quantity of coal—say 4 to 5000 dollars.—The fire is said to have originated

from a stove pipe, and had made such progress before discovery, that all exertions to arrest it were unavailing.

Singular and fatal Accident.—On Monday week, in the town of Nelson, Madison County; Mr. Niles Matterson, who was employed in a grain mill, in stepping upon a cog-wheel then in motion, was caught by the wheel, and crushed through a space but two and a half inches in width, and instantly killed.

On the 21st ult. the extensive buildings at Preble four-corners, were thrown down. The buildings were occupied by a blacksmith, a wheel-wright and cabinet-maker. The loss estimated 1200 dollars.

On the 15th ult. the dwelling-house of Ezra Bracket, at Elbridge, was destroyed by fire;—loss estimated at 7000 dollars.

The dwelling-house of Dr. Henry Washington, near Rattletown, Va. was consumed by fire on the 23d ult. together with all the furniture. Every thing was lost; and the family barely saved themselves from the flames.

In crossing the River Louisville, (Ky.) Jan. 21, the ferryboat at the foot of the Falls, with a waggon and team, filled and sunk. The steersman, by the name of Kirby, was drowned. Three horses went down with the boat and waggon, and were also drowned. There were five persons in the boat.

The following interesting statement of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, shows the number of Indians now remaining within the limits of the several States and Territories, and the quantity of land claimed by them respectively.

State or Territory	Whole number of Indians	Quantity of land claimed.
Maine	956	acres 92,566
Massachusetts	759	
Rhode-Island	420	3,000
Connecticut	500	4,300
New-York	5,143	246,675
Virginia	37	27,000
South-Carolina	450	144,000
Ohio	2,350	409,501
Mich Territory	28,360	7,057,920
Indiana	{ 11,679 }	10,104,000
Illinois		5,314,560
Georgia		10,240,000
Alabama	{ 53,825 }	7,272,570
Tennessee		1,055,686
Mississippi		15,705,000
Florida Territory	5,000	4,033,640
Louisiana	1,213	
Missouri	{ 18,917 }	
Arkansas Ter,		13,612,480
Number of Indians,.....129,266		Acres 78,104,118

Indian Treaty.—By a treaty concluded at Washington on the 20th January, 1825, between the United States and the Choctaw nation of Indians, and ratified on the 19th inst. the Choctaws have agreed to cede to the U. States all that portion of the land ceded to them by the second article of the treaty Doak Stand, lying east of line beginning on the Arkansas, one hundred paces east of Fort Smith and running thence, due south, to Red River; it being understood that this line shall constitute and remain the permanent boundary between the United States and said nation; and the United States agreeing to remove such citizens as may be settled on the west side to the east side of said line, and prevent future settlements from being made on the west thereof. The United States, in consideration of such cession, and on certain conditions, agree to pay them 6000 dollars annually forever.

A Delegation from the Cherokee Nation, consisting of three, viz: Jno. Ross, George Lowry and Elijah Hicks, arrived in Washington a few days since, on business with the Government, and on Saturday, eleven Indians, representing the Shawnee, Delawares, Kickapoos, Miamis, Piankashaws, Senecas, Wyandots, Weas, and Pioneas, &c.

The object of the last named Delegation is to make arrangements for a removal of their tribes West of Mississippi.

U. S. Mint.—Upwards of one million eight hundred thousand dollars were coined during the last year at our mint, principally in silver. New dies are about to be cut with a new figure of Liberty by which the appearance of the coin is expected to be much improved. It is calculated that two millions will be coined during the present year.

WEST INDIES.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

French Velborg, Jean Baptist Catenet, Antonio Sorbriere, Jean Joseph Dumaret, Leonor Cabruel, Dennis Berteleau, Lenis Regnand, Charles Ivernois, Antonio Hernandez, and Mercelino Norriego, ten of the unhappy men condemned to death for acts of Piracy and murder, underwent the awful sentence of the law at an early hour on the morning of the 10th December.

The scaffold was first ascended by the Captain, a person apparently about 60 years of age; he mounted the ladder with a firm step, and was followed by his associates in guilt, who evinced no indications of fear. During the last melancholy preparations, which occupied some time, several of the sufferers exclaimed, "forgive me as I forgive all." The caps were drawn over the faces of these miserable objects, and on a sudden signal they were launched into eternity. From the excellent arrangements of the executioner their agony was brief—their death instantaneous—a slight convulsion was only seen on the limbs of two of the party—Hernandez and Norriego.

Although the countenance of these desperate men before their execution bespoke great mental affliction, they suffered the awful sentence of the law with decency, firmness, and resolution. After hanging the usual time, their bodies were cut down and buried in one grave.

At a very early hour on the 11th December, the following culprits were executed at Gallows Point, pursuant to their sentence, having been found guilty of piracy and murder, viz:—Jose Maria de los Santos, Benito Cassel, Estaven Martinez, Frayle, Francisca Tamariz, Romon Archia, and Francisco Celestro Morales. They did not evince the same firmness or hardihood as those of the previous day, but on the contrary lamented their unhappy fate and manifested the utmost fear of death. Benito Cassel, who is a native of Ferroll in Galicia, it seems acknowledged that he was the individual who murdered Lieut. Layton. Others of them said they would not have engaged in the dangerous enterprise of piracy, had it not been for the facilities afforded by the authorities of Cuba to dispose of their plundered goods; it is these facilities which induce a great many still to continue their piratical depredations.

A Jamaica paper gives the following remarkable instance of longevity in a negro woman named Patience, alias Nancy Lawrence, who died at Kingston, aged about 140 years. She had been nurse to the great grandmother of her present owner, who died many years since at an advanced age: She supposed herself 16 when Port Royal was sunk by an earthquake in 1692. She had for many years been deprived of locomotion, but retained her other faculties to the last.

The Assembly of Jamaica had been prorogued to the 25th January. A law was passed to borrow £150,000, for three years, to pay off the debt of 130,000.

Mr. James M'Queen, a writer of considerable research and experience in West-India affairs, states, That during the war, when prices were high, the Imports from the West-Indies were sometimes nearly 20,000,000*l.* sterling annually—the Exports 10,000,000*l.* sterling.—That, taking the Imports on an average of 14,000,000*l.* and the Exports at 8,000,000*l.* the amount would stand thus for the last thirty years:—

Imports from the West-Indies.....	£420,000,000
Exports to ditto.....	240,000,000
Revenue from do. (above)	210,000,000
Colonial Produce exported—say.....	160,000,000

Total (exceeding the National debt,).....£1,030,000,000

Independent of Exports and Imports to and from our North American Colonies; and also to the United States of America, perhaps £100,000,000 sterling more, exclusive of freight and other charges.

The whole of this enormous sum has been expended in Great Britain and Ireland, upon the growth, produce, and manufactures of our own soil and country.

The business of Jamaica has been much disturbed by the sudden defalcation of the Receiver-General of that Island. The deficit is said to be about 80,000*l*. The currency has been much affected, as his private checks were in circulation to a large amount. A city meeting is advertised by the Mayor of Kingston, at the request of a large portion of the inhabitants to petition the Governor to call a meeting of the Legislature in consequence.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. THOMAS.

Capt. Lane, arrived at Boston, furnishes the following account of a destructive fire at St. Thomas:—"On the 12th of February a fire at St. Thomas laid about 400 houses in ashes, and about 100 stores of all descriptions, in the West end of the town. Property to a large amount was destroyed, and hundreds who arose in the morning rich and independent were, before noon, destitute, the fire being so rapid, with a strong gale, that little property was saved from its fury. The markets were, however, but little affected by the fire, there being such a large stock of provisions, &c. on hand in the part of the town that remained uninjured, and on board the numerous vessels in port. Not one of the American houses in the place sustained any injury, they being all located in that part of the town which escaped the fire. The Governor had issued an order prohibiting the rise of any provisions or rent in consequence of the fire, and of any advantage being taken of the unfortunate sufferers. Flour was selling at 6½ dollars; white pine Lumber 20 dollars; Shingles 4 dollars; Fish 2 dollars a 2½ per box; Mackerel 3½ dollars a 4; and almost every article of provisions in proportion.

Private letters state that about half the town was destroyed, and 500 families rendered houseless. The destruction was arrested by the spirited exertions of the officers and crew of the U. S. schr. *Grampus*, and the Americans in the Port. It was ascertained that the calamity was occasioned by a silly trick of a superstitious old woman, to detect a thief.

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NOVA-SCOTIA.—HALIFAX.

We are pleased to learn, that our enterprising Citizens have in contemplation, the building of a *Tontine Coffee House*: a list is already open, to receive subscriptions, in shares of not less than *Fifty Pounds*. Gentlemen disposed to aid the undertaking, are requested to come forward without delay, as every person engaged in Mercantile business, must at once see its utility, and necessity. For the encouragement of the public, we can state, that already upwards of thirty shares have been subscribed for. The increasing Trade, and rising importance of this City require, and no doubt, will warrant the undertaking, and crown it with ultimate success. Besides the utility of the thing, we ought to pay some respect to the embellishment of the place: and we hope, soon to see the *Tontine Coffee House* rise at once convenient, commodious, and tasteful, the ornament of some principal street, or public square of our thriving city.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

New-Brunswick College.—His Majesty has approved the Surrender of the Provincial charter of Incorporation of the College of New-Brunswick, and has consented to grant a royal charter, dispensing with any test from the students generally, on entering college; by which those difficulties in obtaining a Collegiate Education, arising out of the objection that many most religious persons have to subscribing the 39 articles will be avoided.

The King also has granted it a donation of Two Thousand pounds.

The trustees have therefore resolved to proceed immediately to the erection of a substantial and commodious Building, suitable in every respect for a College.

UPPER-CANADA.

The season in the Upper-Province continues unusually mild, Lake Ontario it is said was navigable on the 12th inst. and about the 1st, a vessel sailed from Buffalo for Detroit.

BROCKVILLE, March 7.—*Fire.*—The dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Chaffey, an emigrant settler in South Crosby, was consumed by fire about two weeks since, by which we are told he has been put to considerable inconvenience, and sustained a loss of upwards of £100.

WELLAND-CANAL.—*Kingston, March 1*

The President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company have applied to the Legislature for a loan of £25,000, which, with the stock already subscribed, will enable them to complete a sloop instead of a boat navigation. They propose paying the principal and interest of the loan within ten years, and to pledge the Canal for the due performance of the contract. The importance of a Canal which will admit the passage of sloops of 100 tons burden, must be obvious to every one, and we hope the application of the Petitioners will be entertained by our Provincial Legislature.

LOWER-CANADA.—MONTREAL.

On Thursday 24th the semi annual Fair established by Act of Parliament a few years ago, was held in the Field near Griffin Town in the vicinity of this City. The exhibition of live stock upon the occasion, was as extensive as could have been expected, when it is borne in mind that from the state of our roads none but cattle owned by farmers on the island of Montreal could be brought. We observed several very handsome Bulls, and one or two good serviceable seed horses. The show of milk cows was not so fine; although there were a few very fine ones on the field.

That excellent Association "The Montreal Farmer's Club" embraced this opportunity of awarding their premiums for live stock, a list of which will be found below. We would again recommend this Club to the attention of the Public for the object for which it has been formed, and the judicious and careful mode in which its matters are managed. It merits not only the countenance and support of the public, but deserves the patronage of government, in so far that the sphere of its utility is confined; and which can only be remedied by the munificence of government.

PREMIUMS FOR HORSES.

1st.	Thomas Hastings, Côte de la Visitation,	£1 10
2d.	Pascal La Chapel, Côte des Neiges,	1

FOR BULLS.

1st.	Mr. Hastings,	£1 5
2d.	Mr. Ogilvie, River St. Pierre,	1
3d.	Mr. Fisher, Long Point,	15

BOARS.

There being no competition, Mr. Williams, of Côte de la Visitation, was awarded 15s. for the superiority of his breed.

On Thursday the 24th, two Durham Boats arrived in the harbour of this city, from above. This is an unusual occurrence at so early a period of the season.

At the close of the Criminal Term in the Court of King's Bench, on the 10th instant, the following criminals were found guilty, and received sentences accordingly.

Augustin Antaya, Petty Larceny—sentenced to be confined to hard labour in the House of Correction, for six months.

Jacob O'Dogherty, convicted of uttering a counterfeit Spanish mill'd Dollar, one year's imprisonment in the Common Gaol, and to stand in the Pillory for one hour on the 15th April.

Joseph Desautel, Petty Larceny—six months at hard labour in the House of Correction.

Antoine Sansouci, stealing in a dwelling House above 40s.—Banished from the Province for life.

Jean Baptiste Potvin, Sheep Stealing—to be hanged on the 29th April next.

John McEwen, Larceny—six months at hard labour in the House of Correction,

John Bower, Grand Larceny—banished from the Province for life.

Samuel Louis Weber, Petty Larceny—six months at hard labour in the House of Correction.

Jean Baptiste Cartier, uttering a counterfeit French Crown—one year's imprisonment in Gaol, and to stand in the Pillory for an hour on the 15th April.

Joseph Belanger the elder, Sheep Stealing—to be hanged on the 29th April next.

Xavier Casevant alias *Xavier Ladebauche*, and *Joseph Mongeon*, Sheep Stealing—the same sentence.

Charles Miller, refusing to execute a Justice's Warrant—fined forty shillings, and to stand committed until paid.

Antoine Lebeau, stealing above 40s. from a dwelling house—six month's imprisonment in the Common Gaol, to be computed from the 10th of March 1826, at which time the other sentence expires.

Antoine Lebeau, and *Jean Baptiste Lebeau*, stealing above 40s. from a dwelling house—one year's imprisonment in the Common Gaol.

Benjamin Johnson and *André Perrault*, stealing above the value of 20s. from a dwelling house—one year's imprisonment.

Pierre Audette alias *Pierre Lapointe*, simple Grand Larceny—six month's imprisonment.

Jean Baptiste Monarque, stealing above 40s. value from a Steam Boat on a navigable river—one year's imprisonment in Gaol.

Michel Monarque, stealing above 40s. value from a Steam-Boat on a navigable river—one year's imprisonment.

Bonaventure Trudeau, Grand Larceny, recommended by the Jury to the mercy of the Court—one month's imprisonment.

Louis Meunier alias *Louis Lapierre*, Larceny—two month's imprisonment.

Bazile Demerse alias *Bazile Boismenu*, and *Charles Latour* alias *Charles Laforge*, Grand Larceny—one year's imprisonment.

Jean Baptiste Roy, Assault and Battery—fined forty shillings, and to stand committed till paid.

Joseph Linné, Larceny—six month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

Arthur Tamathy, for driving over *Joseph Dagenais* with a horse and carriage—fined six shillings and eight pence.

Pierre Plooff, Petty Larceny—six month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

George Galt Holt, assaulting a Bailiff in the execution of his duty—fined Ten Pounds and fifteen day's imprisonment.

Amable Stearns and *James Tom*, Grand Larceny—six month's imprisonment.

Jean Baptiste Mosse, Extortion—fined forty shillings, and one month's imprisonment.

Early Season.—We presume the oldest inhabitants of the country do not recollect an earlier Spring than the present. The lake is entirely free from ice, and packets have been running between Kingston and Sackets-Harbour for several days past.

Burglary.—On the night between 13 and 14, the Grocery store of Mr. Duncan Curry, main Street, St. Lawrence Suburb, was broken open, and the till in which the money was kept, together with its contents, (between six and seven pounds) were carried away. The thieves effected their entrance by boring augur holes round the lock of the outside door so close to each other, that the piece to which the lock was

fastened, was easily removed; they then broke a pane of glass in the inside door through which they were enabled to remove the bolt and latch.

There was another robbery committed on the same night in the same vicinity. A carter of the name of Walker had his stable broken open and a set of horse harness and bells carried away. Two men named Moses, who were only discharged from prison the last term, were apprehended, and the harness and bells found in their possession. They were committed on Monday evening and are suspected to be the same who committed the burglary in the Grocery store.

Accident.—On Tuesday evening about 5 o'clock, a man named Marchatiers in passing between Nun's Island and the La Tortu-road, in charge of two Trains, the foremost of which he drove himself, and the other was occupied by his son, a lad of 8 or 9 years old, the front horse broke the Ice, and fell under, at that instant Mr. M. jumped from the train and ran to save the one in rear but he succeeded only with great difficulty in preserving his son, as the horse proceeded, and met the same fate as his leader. Four other trains had passed the spot directly before this unfortunate circumstance occurred.

On Thursday last as the Upper Canada Stage was passing between the *Cascades* and the *Isle Perrault*, the Ice broke, and it was with great difficulty that the Horses, stage and passengers were saved; fortunately no other injury was sustained than a wetting, which the occupants of the Carriage received.

Accident.—On Saturday last, as a man, an inhabitant of Chambly, with a loaded train attempted to cross the River near St. John's, the ice unfortunately broke, and the Horse, Train, and Driver fell through, sunk and were totally lost.

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday last, as a young man named James Munley, was crossing from Kingston to Long Island, he fell through the ice and was unfortunately drowned. The deceased was a native of the county of Mayo in Ireland—his body was found on Wednesday.

Horticulture.—The Society's premiums for early Radishes have been awarded as follows:

On the 1st March the premium for the 1st early Radishes to Mr. J. Clark, Gardner, to Wm. McGillivray, Esqr; for the 2d early Radishes to Mr. Geo. McKerrucher, Gardner, to Messrs. Forsyth and Richardson; and on the 10th the premium for 3d early Radishes to Mr. Angus McGillivray, Gardner.

R. CLEGHORN.

Deaths.—At his episcopal residence, Glasnevin, on the 6th January, Dr. Lindsay, Bishop of Kildare. His Lordship was consecrated in 1804. He was brother of the Scotch Earl of Balcarris, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Hardwicke.

At the Isle of Wight, on the 10th of Jan. in his 30th year, Sir Leonard Worsley Homes, Bart., Member for Newport, and Recorder for that Borough.

At Tours, on Christmas-day, Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, of the Royal Artillery.

On the 7th of January, Lord Mountcharles, eldest son of the Marquis of Conyngham.

Lately, at Cole Park, near Bristol, George Howell, Esq., formerly Secretary to the Board of Public Accounts, and a Member of the Hon. House of Assembly at Jamaica.

At Quebec, the 27th instant, after a long illness, Doctor William Edward Holmes, in the 29th year of his age.

At the Red House, near Quebec, Mr. James Ellis, aged 35 years, Silver Smith.

At Laprairie, on the morning of Saturday, the 19th instant, Jean Baptiste Raymond, Esquire, aged 70, heretofore a Member representing the County of Huntingdon, in the Provincial Parliament, universally regretted, leaving a disconsolate widow and numerous family to deplore their irreparable loss.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, at Hallowell, Mr. John Ellis, aged 60 years.

At Geneva, in Switzerland, Mr. Charles Pictet, of that place, a man of distinguished abilities and a most zealous citizen and agriculturist.

At P. E. Island, on the 6th January in his 87th year, Mr. Benjamin Chapple, late Post Master of that Island.

At Bath, U. C. on the 1st instant, Robert Havens, of a lingering disease, which he bore with Christian fortitude, in the 60th year of his age.

At Montreal, on Sunday the 13th inst. of a consumption, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Pakenham, of the Royal Engineer Department, and lately stationed at the Isle-aux-Noix.

At the Manor-House, Lachenaie, (Montreal,) on the 8th inst. Jane, wife of Geo. Henry Monk, Esquire, aged 28 years.

At Perth, U. C. on the 6th inst. Mary Fraser Robinson, wife of Roderick Matheson, Esquire.

At St. John, N. B. on the 26th February last, James C. F. Bremner, Esquire, Postmaster.

Jan. 21, universally beloved by all who knew him, Jas. Yeo, Esq. of Hampton Court Palace. He was father of the late gallant and distinguished officer, Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, K. C. B.

At Elizabethtown, U. C. on Monday the 14th inst. Mr. Wm. Robinson, in the 60th year of his age. He was a native of Scotland, and has for many years been an inhabitant of this Province.

In Medford, (Mass.) on the 1st March, Hon. John Brooks, late Governor of Massachusetts, in the 73d year of his age.

THE ARMY.

THE SECOND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Restoration of the Third Colour to the Second (Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot.

On Monday, the 31st January, the Third Colour was restored to the 2d Regiment of Foot, or Queen's Royals, by Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General of the British Army, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of distinguished visitors, among whom were several officers, who, on various eventful occasions, had commanded the Regiment.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, March 16th, 1825.

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

Samuel J. Hingston, Esquire, Preventive Officer of the Customs at the Townships of Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, in the County of Huntingdon and District of Montreal.

John H. Johnson, Esq. to practice the Law in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.

Jean Casimir Bruneau, Esq. do. do. do.

Valere Guillet, Gent. Notary Public for this Province.

March 24th.

Alexander M'Naughton, Gent. to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in this Province.

Daniel Salmon, Esquire, to practice the Law in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.

Henry William Scott, Charles Simonds, Robert W. Crookshank, and James Potter, Esquires, Commissioners for superintending the building and management of the Light House to be built upon one of the Islands or Rocks off the South East Coast of Grandmanan.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, U. C. March 7th, 1835. }

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

John Smith, Gent. to be a Notary Public.

Robert Dixon, Gent. to be Inspector of Beef and Pork for the Newcastle Dist.

In obedience to His Majesty's command, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Valuation of the Crown and Clergy Reserves in this Province.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Cockburn, } Chief
Commissioner.

Simon McGillivray, Esq.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Sohn Harvey, K. C.

John Galt, Esq. and

John Davidson, Esq.

LOWER-CANADA.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—Continued.

Tuesday, 24th February.

The Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of a certain act therein mentioned, with respect to purchasers of real property sold at Shesiff's sale, with an instruction to enquire into the amount of the sums of money in the hands of the Sheriffs of the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three-Rivers, reported the Bill with several amendments, and the Bill and report were committed for Friday next.

The Committee on the petition of the Butchers of Quebec, reported in favor of the Petitioners, and the report was committed for Monday next.

The Committee on the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting certain Roads, reported their opinion thereon, and the report was referred to the Committee of the whole on the report of the Special Committee to enquire into the state of the roads of communication between St. Gregoire and Long Point in Kingsey.

The Committee on the Petition of the Members of the Education Society of Quebec, reported, that it is expedient to grant to the said Society, a similar aid to that already granted during the two years last past; and the Report was referred to the Committee of the whole, on the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the District and City of Montreal, relating to the British and Canadian School Society.

The Committee on the Bill to augment the number of the Representatives, to serve in the Assembly of this Province, reported the Bill without any amendment; and the Report was committed for Monday next.

The Accounts relating to Houses of Correction, were referred to a Committee of five Members.

A Petition of divers Pilots, for and below the harbour of Quebec, was presented to the House and referred to the Special Committee, on the Petition of divers Merchants and Inhabitants of Montreal, relating to the Trinity House and Harbour of Montreal.

A Petition of sundry Electors of the County of Richelieu, complaining of the conduct of the Returning Officer during the late election for that County, was offered to the House, and rejected.

An Address was voted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to inform His Excellency that the House had voted an humble Address to our Sovereign the King, praying his Majesty will be pleased to order that the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits be applied, according to their original destination, to the Instruction of the Youth of the Country, and to that end be placed at the disposition of the Legislature of this Province; and praying His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the said Address to His Majesty's Ministers, in order that the same be laid at the foot of the Throne:—and it was ordered that the said Address, and also the Address to His Majesty, be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

The following engrossed Bills were then read for the third time, and passed:—

A Bill to authorise François Cloutier to build a Toll Bridge over the River St. Ann, in the County of Northumberland.

A Bill to facilitate the execution of the Laws concerning the Concession of Land in the Seigniories

The amendments made by the Committee of the whole House to the Bill to make further provision for the Salmon Fishery in the Bay of Gaspé, were reported, agreed to, and the Bill as amended ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into Committee, according to order, on the Bill to facilitate the administration of Justice, made some further progress, which being reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Saturday next.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, being read, the said Bill was referred to a Committee of five Members; then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 25th February.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Assembly had received a Certificate of the Election of Jas. Stuart, Esq. as a Burgess for the Borough of Sorel, in the room of N. F. Uniake, Esquire, called to the Montreal Bench.

Mr. De Lery one of the Masters in Chancery, delivered a Message from the Legislative Council, informing the House that they had passed the following Bills:

"To authorize an Enumeration and Return of the Population of the Province of Lower-Canada," with one amendment.

"To amend the Ordinary of the 25th Geo. III. to regulate the proceeding of Courts of Civil Judicature, and to establish Jury Trials in certain actions, and in what relates to the issuing of writs of *capias ad respondendum*, and to Special Bail;" and "To continue for a limited time the 57th Geo. III. to facilitate the Administration of Justice in certain small matters in the Country Parishes."

Mr. Taschereau from the Committee on the Watch and Night Lights Bill, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill; referred to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Census Bill, was agreed to, and the Bill ordered back.

Mr. Languet presented to the House the Report of the Commissioners for Internal Communications for the County of Northumberland.

The House resolved that it is expedient to reprint a sufficient number of Copies of such of the Ordinances as are now in force in this Province, and all of permanent Acts of the 4th Session of the Legislature of this Province, and also the titles of the Ordinances and certain Acts which have expired or been repealed, and other public Acts which are out of print; and a Special Committee was appointed to enquire into what Laws ought to be printed, &c. and the best means of carrying the object of the Resolution into effect.

The Bill to amend the Laws respecting Dower, was referred to a Special Committee.

The Bill to secure the costs and disbursements of sales of real property to the Plaintiff, was referred to a Special Committee.

The House in Committee on the Bill to appoint an Agent in the United Kingdom, went through the Bill.

SATURDAY, 26th February.

Mr. Assistant Secretary Montizambest, delivered the following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:

"The Lieutenant Governor regrets that he has to state in answer to the Address of the Assembly, of the 19th instant, that after the most diligent search, no instructions containing the Royal command to call upon the House of Assembly, to make a proper and permanent provision for the necessary expenses of the Civil Government, is to be found in the Office of the Governor's Secretary, and he is consequently led to conclude, that the dispatch containing such instructions has been carried home by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with other papers likely to be useful in any deliberation with His Majesty's Ministers respecting the Government of this Province."

"The Lieutenant Governor further informs the House, that no answer can be traced to the Address of the Assembly to His Majesty, of the 21st January 1822, relative to the demand of a Permanent Civil List during his Majesty's life."

MONDAY, 28th February, 1825!

The Special Committee to whom was referred the bill relating to the appointment of Commissioners to administer the oath to Public Accountants, reported the bill with several amendments, and the same was referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The Special Committee appointed to enquire and report with all convenient speed the expediency of granting a premium to encourage the exportation of Fish, and the means of attaining the object; reported an opinion, and the said report was referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill relating to fish and oil.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition of divers Merchants and inhabitants of the city of Montreal, relating to the Trinity-House; the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor relating to the same object, &c. reported divers opinions there on.

The Special Committee to whom was referred His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message relating to the claim of Benjamin L'Ecuyer, reported an opinion; and the said report was referred to a Committee of the whole House for Wednesday next.

An engrossed Bill relating to the Common of the Seignior of River du Loup in the County of St. Maurice, was read for the third time, passed and ordered to be carried to the Legislative Council.

The Committee of the whole House on the Bill from the Legislative Council relating to the summary trial of small causes in the Country Parishes, reported several amendments, which were concurred in by the House, and the said amendments were ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee of the whole House on the Bill relating to contested Elections, reported several amendments which were concurred in by the House, and the said bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the report of the Special Committee on the Petition from the Butchers of the City of Quebec, and reported a resolution which was concurred in by the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the bill relating to the representation of this Province, reported progress, and moved for leave to sit again tomorrow.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the bill relating to Sheriffs' Sales in this province, was postponed till Friday next.

The order of the day on the Bill relating to the administration of Justice in this Province, was postponed till Wednesday next.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, 1st March, 1825.

An engrossed Bill to appoint an Agent in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was read for the third time, passed and ordered to be carried to the Legislative Council.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting the House that the Legislative Council, had passed the following Bills:

Bill relating to the form of Registers of Baptisms Marriages, and Burials.

Bill to authorise a loan of money for the erection of a Common Goal in the District of St. Francis.

Bill relating to Inspectors of Flour.

Two Messages were received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—1st. Relating to the Lunatic Asylum, and 2d, relating to certain Public Officers, which said Messages were referred to Special Committees.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Bill relating to the representation of this Province, and reported the Bill with an amendment, which was concurred in by the House, and the said Bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Bill relating to the inspection of Fish and Oil, and reported the Bill with an Amendment, which was concurred in by the House, and the said Bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into Committee to consider the expediency of erecting Register Offices throughout this Province, reported several resolutions, which were concurred in by the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Bill relating to Houses of

Correction, in the several Districts of this province, and on the Bill relating to a temporary House of Correction, in the District of Three Rivers: and reported the Bills with several amendments.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Bill relating to Watch and Night Lights in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and reported the Bill with several amendments.

Then the House adjourned for want of a *Quorum*.

WEDNESDAY, 2d March.

Mr. Speaker submitted to the House a Report of the Commissioners appointed to take evidence on the contested Election for Hampshire; ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Neilson presented a petition from divers persons in and near the City of Quebec, which after being read, was rejected on a division of yeas 22, nays 2, as relating to local and private matters, the time for receiving such petitions having expired.

The engrossed Bill "to continue for a limited time two Acts mentioned relating to the Inspection of Oil and Fish for Exportation," was passed and ordered to the Council.

The engrossed Bill "to continue for a limited time and amend certain Acts mentioned relating to the trial of controverted elections of Members of the Assembly," was passed and ordered to the Council.

The engrossed Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, relating to the summary trial of certain small causes, in the country parishes, as amended, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Council.

The Bill to continue certain Acts relating to Houses of Correction in the Province, after amendments in a Committee of the House, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to continue the Acts for the Watch and Night Lights, was ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, (10 o'clock) 3d March.

The House in Committee, on the recommendation to provide for the Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, made some progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Neilson presented a petition from Joseph Dorion and others; referred to a Special Committee.

The engrossed Bill from the Council to explain and extend the 35th Geo. III. chap. 4, to establish forms of Registers of Baptisms, &c. and to confirm and make valid others which may have been informally kept, &c., was referred to a Special Committee.

THURSDAY, (4 o'clock,) 3rd March.

Mr. Vallières presented a petition from divers Members of the Committee acting in behalf of the Wesleyan Ministers and Congregations of Lower Canada; referred to the Committee on the Bill from the Council to extend the provisions relating to Registers of Baptisms &c.

Mr. Viger from the Special Committee to whom was recommitted the Quebec Fire Insurance Incorporation Bill, reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill; Report ordered for consideration on Monday next.

The Bill to regulate the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, was ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, 4th March.

On a Motion of Mr. Bourdages, it was resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, requesting that he will be pleased to order to be laid before the House Copies of the Bonds given by Sheriffs of the District of Quebec Montreal and Three Rivers, as well as of those that are now, in office, as of the former Sheriffs.

Mr. Taschereau from the Special Committee on the estimate of the Civil List, presented to the House the first Report of the Committee, ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow, and that the said Order of the Day be considered, each day, as the first, until the subject is disposed of.

A Message from the Legislative Council was received, announcing that it had passed:—1o. "Bill better to prevent the practice of smuggling in this Province, and for the relief of the Officers of the Customs in informations upon seizure." 2o. "Bill better to provide for the circulation of the pieces of gold coinage, called 'sovereigns and half sovereigns.'" 3o. "Bill relating to the Judicature of the

the District of St. Francis, and better to provide for the Administration of Justice in the said District." 40. "Bill to amend the 34th Geo. III. for the division of the Province, to amend the Judicature thereof, and to repeal certain Laws as far as they relate to Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction."

The engrossed Bill to make a new and general subdivision of the Province, and to increase the number of Representatives in the Assembly, was passed and ordered to the Council.

The engrossed Bill relating to Houses of Correction, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Council.

The engrossed Bill to continue the Acts to provide for Night Lights and a Watch, was passed and ordered to the Council.

The Judicature Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill relating to purchasers of real property sold at Sheriff's sales, was ordered to be engrossed.

On the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to Jacques Morin, being read, Mr. Speaker informed the House that Mr. Morin had not complied with the rule of the House that requires a Deposit of £25, before the second reading of a private Bill.

SATURDAY, 5th March, 1825.

John Davidson, Esquire, Member for the County of Dorchester, having previously taken the oath according to Law, took his seat in the house.

It was ordered that on Monday next the House do resolve itself into Committee on the Petition of divers Merchants relating to the Trinity House of Montreal.

The report of the Commissioners for the Internal communication for the County of Bedford was presented to the House.

A Petition from Joseph Barth, Fisherman and Trader, as Attorney for a number of Inhabitants of the Inferior District of Gaspé, was presented to the House, read and referred to a Special Committee.

An engrossed Bill relating to the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, was read for the third time, and ordered to be carried to the Legislative Council.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the report of the Commissioners appointed by virtue of the Act relating to the Lachine Canal, and reported a resolution.

The House resolved itself into committee on the report of the special committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relating to the Gaol of Montreal, reported several resolutions.

The House resolved itself into committee on the report of the special committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending the continuation of the Act relating to sick persons in the different Hospitals of this Province, and relating to the Montreal General Hospital; reported several resolutions.

Then the house adjourned.

MONDAY, 7th March, 1825.

The Special Committee appointed to enquire, into the cause of the delay at present existing in the publishing of the Laws, annually passed by the Provincial Parliament, and in the transmission of the said laws to the constituted authorities, and to consider the means of remedying the abuse and inconveniences thence arising, reported an opinion, and the said report was referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Special Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of promoting the Communication between Quebec and Halifax, by means of Steam-vessels or otherwise, reported an opinion, and the said report was referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

A Report of the Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of examining the Witnesses of the Petitioners against the return of Thomas Ainsily Young, Esquire, for the Lower-Town of Quebec; was presented to the House, and referred to a Special Committee.

A petition of T. A. Young, Esquire, was presented to the House, and referred to a Special Committee.

An engrossed Bill relating to purchases at Sheriffs' sales in this Province, was read for third time, passed, and ordered to be carried to the Legislative Council.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, relating to the Judicature in the Inferior District of St. Francis, was according to order read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The House resolved itself into Committee, on His Excellency's Message relating to the estimate of the expenses of the Civil Government of Lower-Canada, for the year 1825; reported progress, and moved for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker submitted to the house a letter from Mr. Hamel, Advocate, relating to the Northumberland Election, and on motion of Mr. Lagueux it was resolved, "that the Electors who petitioned against the last election of the County of Northumberland be permitted to discontinue all further proceedings relating thereto on payment of costs."

On motion of Mr. Simpson it was resolved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to order to be laid before the House, a statement of the sum paid into the Chest since the 10th Oct. last, on account of the Revenue of the year ending at that date, on the sum remaining due on the reserve to the same date and the actual balance in the Chest.

An instruction was given to the committee on the estimate of the Expenses of the Civil Government to enquire into the subject of the above address to the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Vallières presented a report from the Commissioners appointed to take evidence in the contested election of Mr. Young for the Lower Town of Quebec, which was referred to a special committee.

The engrossed bill "to extend the provisions of a certain Act mentioned with respect to purchasers of real property sold at Sheriffs' Sales," was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Council.

The house in Committee on the report of the committee relating to the Lachine Canal, came to the resolution on a division of yeas 19, nays 5, to empower the Commissioners to effect a loan not exceeding 30000*l*. to complete the said canal, and Mr. Quesnel introduced a bill for that purpose.

The House in Committee on the report of the Committee relative to the Montreal Gaol, resolved:—

"1. That the present Gaol is insufficient, and that it is necessary a new one should be erected.

"2. That an address be presented to His Excellency, praying he would be pleased to permit the appropriation of the Government Garden at Montreal for the erection of the said Gaol thereon, and give directions that Plans, Estimates and Statements of the probable expenses thereof be prepared in order to be laid before the House at the next Session of the Legislature."

"3. That a sum not exceeding 200 Currency be placed at the disposal of His Excellency, to enable him to cause the said Plan, to be prepared &c."

The house passed thirteen resolutions providing for the support of Insane and Foundlings in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Taschereau, the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council to amend an act relating to the Judicature of the Inferior District of St. Francis, was referred to a special committee.

TUESDAY, 8th March 1825.

A message was brought from the Legislative Council acquainting the House that they had passed the following Bills:

An Act to continue certain acts therein mentioned relating to the Militia of this Province.

An act to make further provision for the Salmon Fisheries in the Bay of Gaspé, and in certain parts of the county of Northumberland and to repeal in part a certain act therein mentioned.

The House resolved into the Committee on the report of Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of divers merchants and inhabitants of the city of Montreal relating to the Trinity House and other references, and reported a resolution which was concurred in by the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, relating to claims of Benjamin L'Ecuyer; and reported a resolution.

The following Bills from the Legislative Council were according to order read a second time, and referred to Special Committees.

Bill relating to smugglers.

Bill for the circulation of Sovereigns.

Another Bill relating to the completion of the Lachine Canal, was according to order read a second, time and ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into Committee on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's message, relating to the expences of the Civil Government of the Province for the year 1825; reported progress, and moved for leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 9th March.

The engrossed Bill to facilitate the Administration of Justice throughout the Province, (the Judicature Bill) was read a third time, and ordered to the Council, on a division of yeas 21, nays 1.

The engrossed Bill to effect a Loan [£30,000] to complete the Lachine Canal; was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Council—yeas 16, nays 6.

Mr. Simpson presented a petition from the Inhabitants of the County of York praying the establishment of a Circuit Court at Grenville at the head of the Long Sault, referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Lagneux from the Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging Ship Building in this Province, reported that "there are no means adapted to the effectual encouragement of Ship Building in this Province, and that that branch of Industry must therefore for some years be left to the natural course of Commerce.

Mr. Vallières from the Committee appointed to consider of the means of regulating and fixing the Fees &c. of Officers of Justice and the expediency of granting fixed Salaries to the Prothonotaries, to establish a Fund for that purpose by a moderate duty upon Law-proceedings, and to repeal the power given to the Judges of regulating the Emoluments or Fees of the Prothonotaries."

Mr. Blanchet seconded by Mr. Simpson, moved that this House will on Saturday next consider whether it would not be expedient to provide for the Independence of the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench, and of the Provincial Judges and to regulate the Offices of Judicature in this Province—agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Vallières presented a Petition from Mr. Leblond, Serjeant at Arms of the Assembly, for an increase of Salary; referred to the Committee on the Estimates.

Mr. Assistant Secretary Montizambert, delivered pursuant to an Address, copies of the bonds and securities given by the Sheriffs of the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three-Rivers.

The Bill to grant prisoners for capital offences the benefit of Council, was referred to a Special Committee.

A number of motions were offered to the House by Mr. Vallières, which went to make void the proceedings of the Commissioners on the contested Election for the Lower-Town; referred for consideration to Friday next.

The House in Committee on the Estimate voted a number of sums; the consideration of £25, to Mrs. Champlain, as a Pension, was postponed.

THURSDAY, 10th March.

Mr. Blanchet introduced a Bill to appropriate a certain sum of money for the support of the Emigrant's Hospital in Quebec.

Mr. Lagneux presented a Petition from Mr. Daniel McCallum, Agent of the Petitioners against the Election of Mr. Young for the Lower-Town of Quebec: and it was ordered that the parties be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House on the Report of the Commissioners.

Mr. Quesnel, on a Resolve of a Committee of the whole House, introduced a Bill for the more certain and expeditious distribution of the printed Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

The House in Committee on the Estimate, voted a number of sums; the motion for £2500, for contingent expenses of the Courts of Justice, was amended so as to comprise the allowance to the Attorney and the Solicitor General, and the contingencies of their office, and the payment of all consultations by the Crown.

100, for the Sheriff of St. Francis, £75 voted; £50 to Sheriff, £25 to jailor.

FRIDAY, 11th March.

Mr. Belanger as one of the Messengers with an Address to His Excellency, praying he would be pleased to issue a Warrant in favor of Mr. B. L'Ecuyer, for the amount of the judgment and costs obtained against the Commissioners of Internal Communications for Dorchester, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to say, he would comply with the desires of the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the indisposition of His Excellency the Lt. Governor continuing, he cannot receive the House with their Address to His Majesty respecting the Jesuits Estates, but that if the House will depute Messengers to deliver it to him, His Excellency will transmit it by an early opportunity with other despatches—Messengers were accordingly appointed.

A conference of the House with the Honble. Legislative Council, to state the reasons for disagreeing to the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to continue the Militia Acts, was proposed by the House and Messengers appointed.

Mr. De Lery, from the Legislative Council, informed the House that it had passed the following Bills:—1o. Jean Baptiste Lague's Brige Bill. (over the River des Hurons) with an amendment.—2o. Bill regulating the Common of the Parish of Saint Antoine, Rivière du Loup, County of St. Maurice, with several amendments.—3o. François Cloutier's Toll Bridge Bill, over the St. Anne, County of Northumberland, with an amendment.—4o. Bill to provide for the Inspection of Fish and Oil for exportation, without amendment.—5o. Bill to continue for a limited time certain Acts regulating the Trial of controverted Elections, without amendment.—6o. Bill to continue for a limited time certain Acts relating to Houses of Correction in the Province, without amendment.—7o. Bill to continue a Watch and Night Lights, without amendment.

Mr. Simpson, from the Committee to consider the best means of improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, reported that it is expedient to appoint Commissioners to meet other Commissioners which are or may be appointed on the part of Upper-Canada, to consult together on the subject, and report their opinions to the Legislature.

Mr. Simpson, from the Committee to enquire into the state of our intercourse with the United States, by land or inland navigation, reported that "the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States would be considerably improved to the advantage of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province by permitting United States Flour, to be entered under Bond for exportation, which might be exported from the Ports of Quebec and Montreal free of duty, but should be chargeable with the existing Duties in case of its consumption in this Province; and that all articles whereof the importation into this Province from the United States, is permitted by Law, should be permitted to be imported into this Province by Inland navigation in Craft or Vessels of any description whatever."

Mr. Assistant Secretary Montzambert delivered to the House the following Message from His Excellency the Lieut. Govr.

"The Lieut.-Governor informs the House of Assembly in answer to their Address of the 9th inst. requesting a warrant in favor of Benjamin L'Ecuyer, for the amount of the Judgment by him obtained, and of his taxed costs against the Commissioners for Internal Communications for the County of Dorchester out of the unexpended monies of the appropriation by virtue of the Acts 57th Geo. III. cap. 13, for the improvement of the Internal Communications of the County, that the whole of the money for that purpose has been advanced to the Commissioners."

Castle St. Lewis, Quebec, 12th March 1825. F. B.

On Motion of Mr. Quesnel, it was resolved that the Order of the Day, to hear the parties on Mr. Young's contested Election, be postponed to next Session, says 12, yeas 12; Mr. Speaker giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

On Motion of Mr. Neilson, it was resolved, that the Commissioners on the contested Election for Hampshire, may proceed to the examination of witnesses under the Act, although the Legislature was prorogued, and that the matter may be adjudged upon at the next meeting of Parliament, yeas 17, nays 8.

Mr. Cuvillier introduced a Bill to make good a certain sum of money, advanced to defray the legal costs incurred as well by the Grantees of the Township of Sherrington, as the Censitaires of La Salle, in the actions instituted by the Grantees of the Crown against the aforesaid Censitaires; presented and read a first time,

Ordered, That the House will on Monday next resolve itself into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Fire Insurance Company.

The House in Committee on the Estimate for 1826, passed a number of sums and disposed of the following as subjoined :

£450, to the Clerks of the Peace for contingencies—	£950 voted.
700, to the Magistrates of the District of Montreal, for ditto,	300 "
100 to the Magistrates of Gaspé,	50 "
60 to the Magistrates of Saint Francis,	50 "
90 to the Jailor of Quebec,	54 "
72 to two Turnkeys,	48 "
90 to the Jailor of Montreal,	54 "
72 to two Turnkeys for ditto,	48 "
300 for subpoenas and processes, District of Quebec,	450 "
300 for Surveys, consideration postponed.	

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

TUESDAY, 22d March 1825.

THIS DAY, at Two o'Clock, His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Burton, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order, came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to command the presence of the Assembly, which being come up, His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills.

1. An Act relating to the Inspectors of Flour.
2. An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the 3d Geo. IV. entitled an Act to amend an Act passed in the 34th Geo. III. entitled "an Act for the division of the Province of Lower Canada to amend the Judicature thereof, & to repeal certain laws therein mentioned, inasmuch as they relate to Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction."
3. An Act to authorize an enumeration and return of the population of the Province of Lower-Canada.
4. An Act to make further provision for the Salmon fisheries in the bay of Gaspé, and parts of the County of Northumberland, and to repeal in part an Act mentioned.
5. An Act to authorize a further loan of money for the erection of a Common Gaol in the inferior district of St. Francis.
6. An Act to alter and amend an ordinance passed in the 25th Geo. III. entitled "an ordinance 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* and to special bail.
7. An Act to continue still further for a limited time an Act of the 57th Geo. III. entitled "an Act to facilitate the administration of Justice in certain small matters mentioned, in the country parishes."
8. An Act to confirm certain Marriages heretofore solemnized in this Province.
9. An Act to continue for a limited time two Acts mentioned relating to the Watch and Lights in Quebec and Montreal.
10. An Act to continue for a limited time two Acts mentioned relating to the Inspectors of Fish and Oil for Exportation.
11. An Act to continue for a limited time and amend certain Acts mentioned, relating to the Trial of controverted Elections of Members to serve in the Assembly of the Province.
12. An Act to continue for a limited time certain Acts mentioned relating to the Houses of Correction in the Districts of the Province.
13. Jean Baptiste Lague's Bridge Act.
14. An Act to effect a Loan for the Lachine Canal.
15. An Act to appropriate a sum of money for the Emigrant's Hospital, Quebec.
16. An Act to continue certain Acts mentioned relating to the Militia of the Province.
17. François Cloutier's Bridge Act.

18. St. Antoine, River du Loup, Common Act.

19. An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to the Election of Members to serve in the Assembly of the Province, and to the duty of Returning Officers, and for other purposes.

20. An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money to reimburse certain costs incurred by the grantees of the Crown, and the censitaires of La Salle.

21. An Act to appropriate a sum of money to obtain plans and estimates of a new jail for the district of Montreal.

22. An Act to encourage the trade between Quebec and Halifax.

23. An Act for the more certain and expeditious distribution of the printed acts of the Legislature.

24. An Act to appropriate certain sums of money for the improvement of the Kennebec and Craig's roads.

25. An Act to appropriate a sum of money to secure settlement on the St. Joachim and St. Paul's bay road.

26. An Act to appropriate certain sums of money for opening a Road from Co-teau-du Lac to the division Line of Upper Canada, and for exploring the country between Frampton and the River Saint John.

27. An Act to improve the Communication with Upper-Canada.

28. An Act further to encourage Agriculture in the Province.

29. An Act to appropriate a sum for perfecting the road between St. Gregoire, and Long Point in the Townships of Kingsey.

30. An Act to appropriate a sum of money to reprint certain Laws in force in this Province.

31. An Act to make further provision to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government.

32. An Act to defray the travelling expenses of the Provincial Judge of the Inferior Districts of Gaspé, in his Circuits.

33. An Act to appropriate certain sums of money towards the support of Hospitals and for other charitable purposes.

34. An Act to appropriate certain sums of money to encourage Education.

35. An Act to continue for a limited time two Acts mentioned relating to the Lumber trade.

36. An Act to make certain alterations in the Road Laws.

His Excellency then addressed both Houses in the following Speech:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"The diligence with which you have proceeded in the despatch of public business, enables me to terminate the Session of the Provincial Parliament, and I derive much pleasure on this occasion, in observing that the cordiality and good understanding which have subsisted between the several Branches of the Legislature, during the whole of the Session, are subjects of sincere congratulation to every one who takes an interest in the happiness and prosperity of this Colony."

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"I thank you in His Majesty's name, for the Supply you have granted in aid of those Funds already appropriated by Law, for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government and the Administration of Justice."

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House Assembly:

"It will be a pleasing part of my duty to convey to His Majesty, as early as possible, the satisfactory intelligence, that by an amicable arrangement of the pecuniary concerns of the Province, you have removed these difficulties which, for several years successively, had disturbed the harmony it was so desirable to establish between the Legislative Bodies: and this event, I am persuaded, will tend in an eminent degree to draw closer the bond of Union between this Province and the Parent State."

Gentlemen:

"You are now about to return to your respective residences, in various parts of the Province, and to mingle with the general mass of your fellow subjects, whose loyalty and good conduct, your example will serve to encourage, whose approbation and esteem you highly deserve, and will, I hope, universally obtain."