



HENCEFORTH LET IT BE "CANADA AND IRELAND," Dic, in amicitiam coeant,

THE NATIONS HAVE FALLEN, AND THOU STILL ART YOUNG, THEY RISE IN BUT RISING, WHEN OTHERS ARE SET; AND THOU' SLAVERY'S CLOUD O'ER-TRY MORNING HATH HUNG, THE FULL NOON OF FREEDOM SHALL BEAR ROUND THEE YET.

"IRELAND AND CANADA,"—MR. PARIBEAU'S SPEECH ON THE IRELAND. et fadera jungant.—VICT.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND in QUEBEC.

Ottawa Hotel, Thursday, March 5, 1820. According to adjournment, this Society held their usual hebdomadal Meeting this evening. Shortly after 7 o'clock, the rooms were thrown open, and the Secretary having apologised for the absence of the President & Vice-President, who he was authorized to say, were prevented from being present solely by their attendance to their duties as Members of the House of Assembly, in obedience to the general call of the Society.

Mr. KIDD took the Chair. Mr. JELLARD acting as Vice President. Order being established, the chairman rose and begged the Society to credit him when he assured them, how thankful he was for the honor which they had just conferred on him. It was unexpected, yet being so honored he felt doubly bound to do all in his power to promote their interests. He was glad to perceive from the numbers by which he was surrounded, that the cause of old Ireland still kept hold of the public sympathy. It was gratifying to behold the rapid strides that cause was making in the new world. Not a post arrives but announces the formation of some new Society of Friends of Ireland, and scarcely a single British Colony in North America, but has declared in favour of persecuted humanity, (cheers.) The Canadas and Nova Scotia led the van and he was authorized to advise them that Newfoundland had unfurled her banner in the same service, (loud applause.) He would not be content till he should see New-Brunswick enlisted. Then we would stand forth united Associations of Friends of Ireland in the North American British Colonies, (Hear Hear.) He begged their indulgence a little longer while he called their attention to this days Official Gazette. He really thought, and was foolishly flattering himself the enmity of the Editor of that paper had evaporated, and that that important big-little personage, having become justly enraged against the Catholic Association because they continued to meet and to discuss their own business contrary to his solemn injunction, had at length to punish their obstancy, condemned them to be no longer worthy of his notice. (laughter.) He perceives that gentleman comes to-night in a different form, and finding that he had the worst of the fight in argument, he asserts "that there is at present a just and fixed resentment among the majority of the Protestant population at the conduct and principles of the Association"—assertions, continued Mr. K. now-a-days are not facts, whatever they may have been, when the disciples of Lord Eldon and the conferees of this L. L. D. flourished, and until he can prove this paragraph to be true, he (Mr. K.) would take leave to say it was nothing but another of that Editor's gratuitous calumnies. (applause.) He (Mr. K.) had as good an opportunity to be acquainted with the state of Protestant feeling on the question as any man, and his experience bore him out in giving the assertion alluded to a most positive contradiction. This gentleman concluded a most interesting address of which we are sorry we can only give a short and consequently imperfect sketch, by requesting that the Secretary may be allowed to read the minutes of the last Meeting. After the applause had in some degree subsided, Mr. Lawler proceeded to the performance of his duty and the minutes were accordingly read.

A letter from Mrs. Waller, was then read by Mr. Malone, and ordered to be inserted on the minutes. Doctor O'Callaghan, seconded by Mr. Blakiston, moved "that our thanks are due, and hereby given to the Very Rev. the Vicars General and Clergy of the R. C. Church—to the Clergy and Members of the different Protestant congregations, and to our Canadian Brethren who signed the Petition, which the Friends of Ireland in this Province, lately transmitted to the Imperial Legislature, in behalf of the Roman Catholics of Ireland."

The question of concurrence being put, it was unanimously Resolved in the affirmative. Dr. O'Callaghan said, that he brought forward that motion not so much as a tribute of respect to those gentlemen, for they were above any encomiums of his—it was rather to shew how much they could appreciate the least feeling of liberality exhibited in their regard, and to manifest their desire of being regarded by those differing with them in religious and national character, in the strong light of fellow-Christians and fellow-men. (hear.) Though there may be no immediate benefit to the

Irish people from the Petition transmitted their unclean hands—a sanctum sancto-by the Friends of Ireland in this Province rum into which they were unworthy to enter—this moment an attempt was made opportunity of learning the extent of that liberality by which they in Quebec were surrounded. Without that opportunity Heaven and Earth invoked, and man's they would have condemned unjustly many worst passions excited—assist a claim to who were their sincere friends, and had the justice of which nature and reason bear testimony.—(cheers.)—But the school credited others for feelings which they did not possess. How great soever, his admiration was of liberality in any shape, he had but a poor opinion of that sort which confined itself to mere words. He could give very little credit for sincerity to those persons who however warmly they may express, over a bottle of wine, their commiseration for the Irish, shrink from a public manifestation of their feelings because, forsooth! the shoe did not pinch themselves! (hear.) Let a petition be got up for the admission of pine boards into the home market duty free—He would wager his existence not one of these pseudo-philanthropists but would sanction it with their signature. But invite them to join in a prayer for the admission of their fellow-subjects into the temple of the Constitution duty free. Oh monstrous! It could not be expected that they would interfere in a matter in which they had so little concern. This may be good logic and for aught he knew, it may be "according to Cocker," but in the present contracted state of his comprehension he could not understand it, (applause.) It was gratifying to turn from this selfishness to a consideration of the more extensive and more statesmanlike view of the question taken by the Clergy—the different branches of the Legislature and by the better informed among the Mercantile Body. They cordially reprobate that code which deprives a class of People of their rights because they will not sacrifice that allegiance which they owe to their own private conviction, which will not acknowledge them as freemen till they prove themselves perjurers, (hear.) For what prevents the Irish R. C. attaining the highest honor under the British Crown, if it were not—in contradiction to a most vile calumny—the respect he had for the sanctity of an oath? Let him but perjure himself, and he will be no longer, quoad, disqualified from being Member of either House of Parliament, Lord High Chancellor &c.—[Here the learned gentleman recapitulated the different offices of honour and trust which a Roman Catholic is incapacitated from filling by the statute of 1793.] It may be asked him why he was so fond of repeatedly drawing their attention to that Act? From the old Testament they learned that Moses directed his people to affix to some conspicuous part of their houses, copies of the Ten Commandments in order that the children of Israel, having the law of God constantly before their eyes, may always be reminded of their duty. Were his advice of weight, every Irishman would procure a copy of the disqualifying clause of the statute of '93—he would study it—would commit to memory—would impress it upon the minds of his children, in order that they should never forget the law by which they and generations yet unborn, are predoomed to slavery, and declared beforehand unfit for a political existence. (loud cheers.) Were the learned gentleman himself guilty of any crime by which he was deprived of his rights as a subject, he would bow to the justice of the sentence, and in silence respect the Law—but he could not allow himself to sanction a code which punishes him, not for any crime of his own, but for a species of political "original sin" for which judgment has been passed, not only on those who were suspected of its commission, but has entailed a curse on their prosperity per omnia secula seculorum.—(continued applause.) Let it no longer be a boast that slavery is incompatible with the British Constitution—let them no longer say that the moment a slave puts his foot upon British soil, he becomes too large for his fetters, and he stands "redeemed, regenerated and disenfranchised"—as long as the Penal Code is unrepealed.

"Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi." (Hear, hear.) The injustice towards the Catholics had continued so long, that a party in the divided into sections and that the Upper state, claiming for themselves a prescriptive right to uphold the existing order of affairs are astonished at the audacity with which the Irish—that inops infanctaque turba—seek for a participation in the privileges of Freemen, and having been long taught to believe that the Constitution was originally framed for their own peculiar enjoyment—an ark of the covenant on which the Irish were not allowed to lay

their unclean hands—a sanctum sancto-by the Friends of Ireland in this Province rum into which they were unworthy to enter—this moment an attempt was made opportunity of learning the extent of that liberality by which they in Quebec were surrounded. Without that opportunity Heaven and Earth invoked, and man's they would have condemned unjustly many worst passions excited—assist a claim to who were their sincere friends, and had the justice of which nature and reason bear testimony.—(cheers.)—But the school credited others for feelings which they did not possess. How great soever, his admiration was of liberality in any shape, he had but a poor opinion of that sort which confined itself to mere words. He could give very little credit for sincerity to those persons who however warmly they may express, over a bottle of wine, their commiseration for the Irish, shrink from a public manifestation of their feelings because, forsooth! the shoe did not pinch themselves! (hear.) Let a petition be got up for the admission of pine boards into the home market duty free—He would wager his existence not one of these pseudo-philanthropists but would sanction it with their signature. But invite them to join in a prayer for the admission of their fellow-subjects into the temple of the Constitution duty free. Oh monstrous! It could not be expected that they would interfere in a matter in which they had so little concern. This may be good logic and for aught he knew, it may be "according to Cocker," but in the present contracted state of his comprehension he could not understand it, (applause.) It was gratifying to turn from this selfishness to a consideration of the more extensive and more statesmanlike view of the question taken by the Clergy—the different branches of the Legislature and by the better informed among the Mercantile Body. They cordially reprobate that code which deprives a class of People of their rights because they will not sacrifice that allegiance which they owe to their own private conviction, which will not acknowledge them as freemen till they prove themselves perjurers, (hear.) For what prevents the Irish R. C. attaining the highest honor under the British Crown, if it were not—in contradiction to a most vile calumny—the respect he had for the sanctity of an oath? Let him but perjure himself, and he will be no longer, quoad, disqualified from being Member of either House of Parliament, Lord High Chancellor &c.—[Here the learned gentleman recapitulated the different offices of honour and trust which a Roman Catholic is incapacitated from filling by the statute of 1793.] It may be asked him why he was so fond of repeatedly drawing their attention to that Act? From the old Testament they learned that Moses directed his people to affix to some conspicuous part of their houses, copies of the Ten Commandments in order that the children of Israel, having the law of God constantly before their eyes, may always be reminded of their duty. Were his advice of weight, every Irishman would procure a copy of the disqualifying clause of the statute of '93—he would study it—would commit to memory—would impress it upon the minds of his children, in order that they should never forget the law by which they and generations yet unborn, are predoomed to slavery, and declared beforehand unfit for a political existence. (loud cheers.) Were the learned gentleman himself guilty of any crime by which he was deprived of his rights as a subject, he would bow to the justice of the sentence, and in silence respect the Law—but he could not allow himself to sanction a code which punishes him, not for any crime of his own, but for a species of political "original sin" for which judgment has been passed, not only on those who were suspected of its commission, but has entailed a curse on their prosperity per omnia secula seculorum.—(continued applause.) Let it no longer be a boast that slavery is incompatible with the British Constitution—let them no longer say that the moment a slave puts his foot upon British soil, he becomes too large for his fetters, and he stands "redeemed, regenerated and disenfranchised"—as long as the Penal Code is unrepealed.

The friends of Ireland—those branches which so beautifully and ornament the parent stock—had never shot forth had it not been for the Catholic rent, and many would have sunk, silent and unnoticed, into their graves, and never had recorded the strength of their affection for their "own loved Island of sorrow" had it not been as contributors to that holy fund, (continued applause) If such valuable results followed such a source it cannot be disputed that they ought to do all in their power for the more general Establishment of such a system throughout this Province—They were surrounded in this Country by many thousands of persons who if they were asked would contribute—They would gladly subscribe—He had given the subject some consideration and was then prepared to submit for their consideration a series of Resolutions embracing a plan to enable them to establish the Rent throughout the Canadas—(continued cheers.)

- When order became reestablished the learned gentleman read the Resolutions which are as follow:
1. That, for the further promotion, of the Interests of this society, and for the better advancement of the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty a "Rent" be forthwith established in the city and district of Quebec.
 2. That, such "Rent" do consist of a monthly contribution of at least one penny from all persons willing to assist our fellow-subjects, the R. C. of Ireland in the struggle in which they are now engaged for the recovery of their political Rights.
 3. That, all persons subscribing and paying the above "Rent" be entitled to have their names transmitted, at the end of the year, to the Catholic Association of Ireland.
 4. That, to facilitate the collection of the aforesaid Rent, the city of Quebec be divided into three grand Districts, viz:
 1. The Upper Town,
 2. The Lower Town,
 3. The Suburbs,
 5. That, to facilitate further the collection aforesaid, the above districts be subdivided into sections and that the Upper Town do consist of 2 Sections, viz: No. 1 to comprise all that to the Right of Buade and St. John Street. No. 2 all that part to the left of the above line.
 6. That, the Lower Town be divided into 5 sections viz:
 1. From St. Rochs Suburbs to the angle formed by the junction of St. Paul, Sault au matelot and St. Peter Streets.

2. From the last mentioned angle to sous le fort street.
3. From sous le fort street to the Inclined plane.
4. From the Inclined plane to Munn's Cove.
5. From Munn's Cove upwards.
7. That, the third District be subdivided into three section viz:
 1. St. Rochs Suburbs,
 2. St. John Suburbs,
 3. St. Louis Suburbs.
8. That, at least two collectors be appointed to each section, with written authority to receive subscriptions and Donations in aid of the funds of this Society.
9. That, it shall be the duty of the city Collectors to make Returns to the Secretary, at the general meetings of the Society, of the names of the subscribers to the Rent, specifying the amount which each may have contributed.
10. That, the District of Quebec be likewise subdivided into sections, and that each Parish do constitute a section.
11. That, the Reverend the Curé of each Parish be requested to act as treasurer in his section, with full power and authority from this Society to appoint such persons as he may think fit collectors of the "Rent" in the section of which he may be treasurer.
12. That, there are many parts and Townships of the District of Quebec which are not yet formed into Parishes, and in which notwithstanding there reside many persons who are not only willing, but anxious if they had an opportunity, to assist their fellow-subjects in Ireland, at the present important crisis by contributing according to their means to the funds of the Catholic Association.
13. That, in such cases, the President is hereby empowered, on proper application to him being made, to give full power to as many persons as he shall see fit, resident in the parts and Townships aforesaid to collect the "Rent" in their respective neighbourhood—provided always that such persons be known by him, or come recommended to him by at least two members of this society as proper and trustworthy persons to fill the honorable office of collector of the aforesaid Rent.
14. That, this society do take the earliest opportunity of appointing treasurers in the parts and townships aforesaid, and in those parishes in which the Reverend the Curé may not be willing to act.
15. That the addresses of those Clergymen who may consent to promote the cause of Catholic Ireland, in the capacity aforesaid, the names and addresses of any other gentlemen who may be nominated treasurers, as well as of those also who may be appointed collectors of the "Rent," be enregistered by the secretary of this society in a Book kept for that purpose.
16. That, the Editor of the Irish Vindicator is hereby requested to call, through the medium of that paper, the attention of our sister societies in Montreal, Three-Rivers and By-Town to the above resolutions, and the corresponding secretary of this society is hereby directed to invite their co-operation in the establishment, throughout the Provinces of the aforesaid "Rent."
17. That, Vallières de St. Réal Esquire our respected Vice President be requested to draft an address, in the French language, to the Canadian portion of the population of Lower Canada, explanatory of the object and principles of the Catholic Association of Ireland, and inviting them to co-operate with us in aid of the "Rent" about to be established throughout the Country.
18. That, a committee be appointed to prepare a similar address in English calling on the other Inhabitants of the Province to subscribe to the Cause of Civil and Religious liberty.
19. That the Rev. Mr. McMahon be a committee to carry the last mentioned resolution into effect.

Mr. Malone rose for the purpose of seconding the foregoing resolutions alone pro forma, but with heart and soul to add to them all the weight that his recommendation could give. They were not congregated together, night after night, for the purpose of empty declamation, if they intended to forward the cause of Ireland it was by practically promoting her interest—That desideratum was now supplied, and he hoped to see the plan submitted, generally adopted. O'Connell said that it was only now that he was beginning to agitate—They had been called the offspring of the Catholic association—Let them show themselves allied to that body in more ways than one, and concurrence from this night forward their work of agitation also—(hear, hear.) Not that

de-cription of agitation that their enemies would ascribe to them—No, but what that best of friends to their cause—The most noble the Marquis of Anglesea—advised—that system of agitation which the constitution sanctioned—(cheers.) As far as they had gone yet, they had proceeded in a most creditable manner—They had made their remittance to the Catholic association—And for the time they were in being, that remittance was respectable—But they must not imagine their labours were at an end—With his consent the friends of Ireland will never disappear in Quebec till they could congratulate Ireland on being "great, glorious and free!" (loud applause.) In the meantime they must set about their business like men—and let the habitants into a knowledge of how the R. C. were treated in Ireland, and he was satisfied when Jean Batiste would understand the matter he would not be slow in giving in his mite. (hear, hear.) They may rely on it, emancipation was as distant as it was when Pitt brought the Union with a promise of it—or when Lord Fitz-William formed a precedent for the Marquis of Anglesea, and under this impression they ought to recollect as soon as they should hear of the defeat of the Catholics in the present Parliament, they would have to set about another Petition. (Loud cheers.) This was what he would call agitation, and agitation to some purpose. (hear him, hear him.) Now there was this particular advantage in the Resolutions before them, that they go to form Agents for themselves throughout the country, and hereafter, when we again petition; the persons we shall appoint as Treasurers and collectors through the Province, will be powerful means of procuring signatures. Had they no other advantage but this, they should have his hearts concurrence—they had however, many others, which, of themselves, were of such paramount consideration, that they could not be acted on too soon. He concluded by seconding them most cordially and sat down amidst the warmest applause.

THE CHAIRMAN—You have heard the resolutions read—is it your will, gentlemen, that they do pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative unanimously—

The Chairman, called the attention of the society to a donation of two dollars which was handed in from Mrs. Dr. Murray, (cheers.) The lady who had now sent them her contribution in such a handsome manner, he would beg leave to remind them, was one of their earliest members, deserved their warmest thanks for her philanthropy, and was an example to other ladies which he would wish to see imitated. He often felt surprised at the tardiness evinced on the part of the fairer sex in this respect. Has pity, sensibility and sympathy for the distress of others, bound to many of them by the dear and tender ties of brothers &c. he would ask if the finest and most honorable feelings of the female heart were unknown among them? What an instructive lesson did the Ladies of Maryland offer for their study. Not only did they subscribe but one of their sex, and may Heaven reward her generous bosom!—one of their own sex addressed a circular to the other Ladies of the state calling upon them to shew their affection and commiseration for the unfortunate.—(cheers.) He trusted the Ladies of Canada will "go and do likewise."

Mr. Tobin begged leave to remind the worthy Chairman that Patrick's Day was very near, (hear, hear.) and he would wish to know if they were to let it pass unhonored? He hoped the establishment of Societies of Friends of Ireland would be attended with this additional benefit, that they would introduce a better observance of the Festival of their Patron Saint (cheers.) He had very little more to add, as there was not one present but was, he was sure, as anxious to pay a becoming respect to the day, as he was. He would merely in conclusion offer to their contemplation the millions of Irishmen and their friends, who, in their respective spheres, would be, almost at the same hour, honoring the day. He trusted Quebec would form a link in the national chain, (cheers.) He concluded by moving, seconded by Dr. Dormer—

That a committee be appointed to adopt proper measures to prepare a Public Dinner in celebration of the approaching Festival of St. Patrick.

The motion was put and carried by acclamation. A committee was appointed and there being no further business before the chair, the meeting adjourned to Thursday the 12th inst. thanks having been previously voted to the—Gentleman who had presided during the Evening.

To EDWARD DWYER, Esq., Secretary to the Catholic Association, DUBLIN.

QUEBEC, 17th February, 1829. SIR.—It becomes our pleasing duty, in accordance with the wishes of the "Friends of Ireland" in this city, over whom we have the honor to preside, to report to the Catholic Association, the progress which has been made, and the means to which recourse has been had, to promote the sacred cause for the advancement of which we have associated.

In submitting that Report, it affords peculiar satisfaction to be enabled to bear testimony to the cheerfulness with which our fellow-citizens, generally, have contributed their support.—Contrasting their situation in this country, where the State takes advantage of the talent and capacity of every individual, and wisely advances the public weal by calling to its support the abilities of all H. M. subjects—whatever may be their religious persuasion—with the less fortunate condition of Ireland—the fruit of a protracted, partial and unwise policy—they feel they cannot make a more grateful return to Providence for those blessings, than by devoting their most strenuous exertions to the promotion of the views of that patriotic body—the Catholic Association.

In seconding those views, our endeavours have been directed, less to rendering extensive pecuniary aid to the Parent Society, than in diffusing throughout this part of H. M. dominions a correct knowledge of the principles which govern that Body—satisfied when those principles are understood, and a just idea formed of the causes which have called the association into existence, and continue to give it life, public confidence will result, and all good men unite to deprecate a perseverance in a system which has, for so long a time, scattered distraction throughout Ireland, and paralyzed the best energies of the Irish people!

To allow that disapprobation to be expressed, not only in the fullest, but also in the most public manner, the "Friends of Ireland" in this Province resolved, that a Petition should be forthwith transmitted to the Imperial Parliament demanding for their fellow-subjects the R. Catholics of Ireland the restitution of those Rights, of which, at a season when Justice was obliged to yield to Intrigue, they were unwarrantably deprived. The opportunity thus afforded, a liberal and discriminating community were not slow in embracing; and all ranks and denominations, laying aside for the while, their religious and political distinctions, have coalesced in entering their solemn protest against that policy which would interfere between the Creator and his Creator, and make a man's creed the subject of temporal legislation! Attached to that Petition will be found, Sir, the names of the Clergy of the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches. Forgetting, for the moment, those shades which discriminate their respective systems of theology, they cheerfully record their disapproval of those laws which arrogate to themselves the attributes of the DEITY, and presumptuously dictate to man the mode in which he should acknowledge and adore his God!

Our prayer is supported also by many of the Legislative Council, and by all the Members of the House of Assembly with their Speaker—the Honble. Papineau. The Bar, with a vast number of respectable individuals, have likewise attached to it their signatures.

Only one duty now remains, and that is its presentation. For this purpose, it has been forwarded to the address of DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. M. P., House of Commons, London.—Should that Gentleman be unavoidably absent, you will be pleased to make such arrangements as shall ensure for it, on its arrival, an early attention. As a further earnest of our sincerity, we have the pleasure to enclose you a Bill for FIFTY POUNDS STERLING, being the contribution of the "Friends of Ireland in Quebec," to the funds of the Catholic Association.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, Humble servants, (Signed) JOHN CANNON, President, VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, Vice-President. to the Society of the Friends of Ireland, Quebec.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER-CANADA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Tuesday, March 10th, 1829. THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The Select Committee to which was referred the petitions of Francis Collins, editor of the Canadian Freeman, and of a number of the inhabitants of this Province, praying the House of Assembly to intercede for his release, reported the following resolutions and address to His Majesty; which resolutions and address are to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

1. Resolved—That while prosecutions have been instituted and encouraged against Francis Collins, Hugh C. Thomson, M. P. and William Lyon Mackenzie, M. P.; Editors of papers opposing the injurious policy pursued by the late Provincial Administration, other papers under their patronage and pay, have been allowed to disseminate with impunity, far grosser and more dangerous libels against the House of Assembly, as well as against many public and private men.

2. Resolved—That the document marked B. is a true copy of the Indictment upon which Francis Collins was acquitted at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the Home District.

3. Resolved—That Francis Collins being under prosecution for the said alleged libel on Sir Peregrine Maitland, Mr. Attorney General Robinson during the said Court at York, endeavoured to bring him to trial, in the first place by erroneously alleging the defendant had been arraigned at the previous assizes; in the second place, when the records of the court were found to contradict this assertion, by denying the right to traverse altogether, the indictment having been found at the preceding assizes, and in the third place, by contending that having omitted to traverse the indictment upon his arraignment as the proper time for so doing, he could not be permitted to avail himself of the privilege subsequently—and that while the latter points were still depending and undetermined, the article for which he was afterwards indicted and convicted of libel was published.

4. Resolved—That the document marked C.

is a copy of the indictment upon which the said Francis Collins was tried, convicted and punished. 5. Resolved—That the select committee of the Imperial House of Commons upon Canada affairs, urged in the most especial manner upon His Majesty's Government, that a strict and instant enquiry should take place into all the circumstances attending the prosecutions for libel instituted in Lower Canada, with a view to giving such instructions upon them as should be consistent with justice, and policy—which recommendation was properly respected and observed in Lower Canada, and ought not to have been slighted and disregarded in this Province.

6. Resolved—That the document marked D. according to the evidence of those who took down his words, contains a true report of material part of the charge delivered by Mr. Justice Sherwood to the jury, which charge was an unwarrantable deviation from the matter of record, and a forced construction of language, contrary to the ends of fair and dispassioned justice.

7. Resolved—That Mr. Justice Hagerman who was one of the persons alleged on the record to be libelled, refused to receive the verdict as first tendered by the Jury, viz: "Guilty of libel against the Attorney General only," and directed them to find a general verdict of guilty, with which direction the Jury complied whereby the defendant was made to appear on record guilty of charges of which the Jury had acquitted him, and whereby false grounds were afforded upon the record for an oppressive and unwarrantable sentence.

8. Resolved—That it appears from the appended copy of the letter of Judge Sherwood to His Excellency (marked E), that Mr. Justice Hagerman, alleged on the record to be libelled did concern himself with Mr. Justice Sherwood in measuring the punishment of the defendant—thereby without necessity for it further violating the rule, that a man shall not be a judge in his own case.

9. Resolved—That from the language of Judge Sherwood in the said letter, viz: "If such publisher however, steps aside from the high-road of decency and peaceable deportment and adopts a course of public calumny and abuse against the officers of Government generally or particularly against the principal law officer of the Crown, in the legal execution of his duty in the King's Courts, as the defendant did, then I think he should be punished to that extent, which in human probability would prevent a recurrence of the offence, any thing short of this would be nugatory, and have an effect contrary to the ends proposed by all punishments;" it too plainly appears that the punishment inflicted upon the said Francis Collins, was not confined to the verdict as originally tendered by the Jury.

10. Resolved—That the punishment inflicted upon Francis Collins, for the said libel, viz: That he should be imprisoned for 12 months, pay a fine of 50l. to the King; find sureties for his good behaviour after his liberation for 3 years, himself in 400l. and two sureties in 100l. each and stand committed till all those conditions should be complied with; is, considering the state of the Province and circumstances of the defendant, shamefully disproportioned to his offence, subversive of the freedom of the Press, under pretence of correcting its excesses, and destructive of the liberty of the subject under pretence of punishing an offender.

11. Resolved—That from the state of this Province, and the circumstances of the said Francis Collins the exorbitant and oppressive bail required from him, leaves him no other alternative than perpetual imprisonment, or the abandonment of the Press, by which he maintains himself and a wife, with an infant family.

12. Resolved—That the document marked F. is a true copy of the address of his House to his Excellency, with the yeas and nays upon the passing thereof, praying for the pardon of Francis Collins, and of the answer of his Excellency to same.

13. Resolved—That when the said application from this House was made to His Excellency for the pardon of the said Collins he had been about 3 months in Gaol.

14. Resolved—That the doctrine laid down in the letter of Judge Sherwood, viz: that the extent of human punishment should be such as will in all human probability prevent the recurrence of the offence, and that any thing short of it would be nugatory, and have an effect contrary to the ends proposed by all punishment, is an unjust and imperious view of such a question, dangerous in a Judge's view of the administration of the criminal justice of this country, and calculated to render the criminal law so administered, a scourge to the community.

15. Resolved—That it is inconsistent with the liberty of the Press, that a person should be convicted, be called upon to find bail for good behaviour upon so indefinite an offence as libel, and that the law under which such proceeding is notified in this Province, is well objected to by Lord Ashburton in the following terms, "I never heard till very lately that Attorneys General upon the option of a man supposed a libeller could insist on his giving securities for his good behaviour. It is a doctrine injurious to the freedom of every subject, derogatory from the old constitution and a violent attack if not an absolute breach of the liberty of the Press. It is not law, and I will not submit to it."

16. Resolved—That an earnest appeal be made to His Majesty to relax in this case the rigour of that law which was made for the happiness and welfare of people who pray for its relaxation.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign: We Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request Your Majesty's most favorable consideration of the resolutions and documents accompanying this address: and humbly pray Your Majesty to extend to Francis Collins the royal clemency by omitting the residue of his punishment which act of mercy will be most acceptable to the people of this Province, and be regarded by us as a fresh proof of Your Majesty's gracious disposition to consult the wishes and happiness of your people in all parts of your ample dominions.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday 12th March 1829.

On motion of Mr. Vallieres and address was voted to his Excellency, praying he would use the influence with His Majesty's Ministers to procure the passing of an act of Parliament, in favor of the foreigners settled in this Province, similar to that passed in the 7th Geo. IV. Cap. 63, with regard to the Province of Upper-Canada.

On Motion of Mr. Vallieres it was ordered that the enquiry and proceedings, on the Petition of B. C. A. Guky, Esq. and S. H. Dickerson be continued in the next Session of the House.

The consideration of the amendments by the Council to the Beef and Pork Inspection bill as to the Flour Inspection bill, was deferred till Aug. next.

A bill to declare that the Justices of the Peace residing within the Parish of Quebec shall act jointly with the Justices of the Peace residing within the City of Quebec, concerning roads matters, was received from the Council.

Mr. Vallieres presented to the House the first Report on the Petitions of B. C. A. Guky Esq. and S. H. Dickerson.

Mr. L. Lagueux presented to the House the Report of the Special Committee on the Contingent Accounts of the House for two previous years.

Friday, 13th March. The house went into Committee on the amendment made by the Council to the militia bill, erasing the clause which we understand declared that the dismissals and appointments under the ordinances of 1797-99 were void.

Mr. Viger proposed to resolve seconded by Mr. Quesnel.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that an humble address ought to be presented to His Excellency the administrator of the government, expressing the act of the Imperial Parliament of the 14th year of the Reign of his late Majesty Geo. III, chap. 83 which established for the Province of Quebec a Legislative Council, had limited its jurisdiction within certain bounds, which bounds it overstepped in passing the ordinances of the 27th and 29th of the same reign for the government of the militia of this Province, of which several provisions are moreover repugnant to the principles of law and of the constitutional rights of England, which are the law of this country.

That when a temporary abrogates a perpetual law, and substitutes on the same subject, provisions only established for a certain time, the repeated law does not revive, when the time for which the new law had been made is expired, without the intention of the Legislature has been expressed on the subject: That nothing in the clauses of the two laws of the Legislature of this Province of the 34th and 43rd years of his late Majesty's Reign, respecting the Militia, by the words of which the ordinance of the Council are abrogated, to allow them to revive after the application of the temporary laws, which substituted new provisions in the place of these old ordinances. That the aforesaid ordinances of the Council on the 27th and 29th years of his late Majesty Geo. III, cannot revive by the expiration of these temporary laws which abrogated them, and can only be put into force by a law of the Provincial Parliament, without the authority of which the citizens of this province could not be obliged to submit to the exercise of martial law.

The Committee divided on the address, yeas 19, nays 1; when the house adjourned, their being no quorum.

THE REPRESENTATION LIST of Counties and members for each according to the Representation Bill as amended by the Legislative Council and agreed to by the House of Assembly, 11th March 1829, taking the population according to the last Census of 1825.

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Members, Places of Poll. Lists various counties like Gaspe, Bonaventure, Rimouski, Kamouraska, etc., and their respective members and polling places.

In the Bill sent up by the Assembly the number was 20. The Counties of Kamouraska, Bellechasse, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Ronville, Chambly, Laprairie, L'Acadie, Deux Montagnes, Terrebonne, Montreal, Berthier and St. Maurice each lose one member by the bill as amended by the Council, (say 13) The Bill, as it came from the Council, adds to Rimouski, Beauce, Megantic, (doubtful,) Lothbiniere, Sherbrooke, Missisquoi, Lachenaie and Orleans, one each, (say 8,) which leaves the 94 members.

The bill goes into operation at the next general Election only, excepting with regard to the Townships, which are to elect representatives next summer to be present at the next session of the Assembly. The Townships members in all are nine, and including Beauharnois, which is partly of land in free and common socage, and partly, en fief, eleven. Eight only of these, voting for the Eastern Townships, can however be returned before the general election.

The principle by which the representation is regulated, by the amendments of the Council, is two members for 4,000 inhabitants and upwards, above 1,000 and under 4,000 one. Under 1,000 to vote in the nearest county. The bill sent to the Council gave one member for about every 5,000 souls.—O. Q. GUY.

QUEBEC, MARCH 16, 1829. The Honbles. Messrs. Debartzch and Papineau, and Mr. Neilson, member for the county of Quebec, are the commission-

ers appointed by the act on the part of Lower-Canada, to treat with commissioners appointed by Upper-Canada. It is understood that the commissioners will meet in Upper-Canada in the early part of June next.—Neilson's Gazette.

The bill from the Council for forming two separate committees of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning under the Act of 1801, the consideration of which has been postponed in the Assembly to next session, has been ordered to be printed for circulation. Its principal provisions are as follow:—

The number of trustees is increased to 22, of one half of which number each committee shall be formed, it being declared that the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, the Chief Justices of Quebec and Montreal, and Upper-Canada, may resign their trusts so as to bind their successors.

The Catholic committee for the exclusive superintendence of Catholic Schools, to be composed of: The Catholic Bishop of Quebec, the Coadjuteur, the Speaker of the Assembly, (if a Catholic,) the Superior of the Quebec Seminary, the senior member of the said Seminary, and the Curate of Quebec.

The Protestant committee for the exclusive superintendence of Protestant Schools to be composed of: The Bishop of Quebec of the Church of England, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, (if a Protestant,) the senior member of the Executive Council, (if a Protestant,) the Archdeacon of Quebec, the Rector of Quebec, (both of the Church of England,) and the minister of the Church of Scotland officiating at St. Andrew's Church at Quebec.

The institution to have corporate powers an property to be held by them exclusively for the purpose of this act.

Ireland.

It will be recollected that the recall of the Marquis of Anglesea from the Vice Royalty of Ireland, was announced among our last European advices. Before he left, the Marquis received two deputations, one from the Metropolitan Parish of Dublin, headed by Archbishop Murray, and the other from the parishes of St. Andrew's and St. Mark's, to present the Addresses agreed to the previous Sunday. These addresses passed high panegyrics on the noble Marquis's Administration, and expressed deep regret at his departure. To the latter, which was read by Mr O'Connell, his Excellency returned a spirited answer, which we give to-day. An interesting account of the departure of the Marquis from Dublin, which event took place on the 19th of January, an imposing procession was got up for the occasion, in which many of the nobility appeared in their chariots and carriages.

A great meeting of the "friends of civil and religious liberty," was called at Dublin in consequence of the recall of the Marquis, for the 20th of January. The London Courier of the 22d, gives an account of the meeting down to 2 o'clock. The Duke of Leinster was in the chair. Letters were read from several noblemen who had been invited to attend—among them was one from the late Premier, Lord Goderich. His lordship, in a few lines, declared his concurrence in the resolutions that had been prepared, and regretted that he could not attend. At the latest hour heard from, it did not appear to afford promise of a very large meeting—no more than 350 people being present. Mr. O'Connell, however, was introducing others. A series of spirited resolutions were moved by the Hon. Mr. King, son of the Earl of Kingston.

The departure of his Excellency is viewed by the whole body of the Catholics, and a large part of the Protestants of Ireland, in the light of a national calamity. It was urged by Mr. O'Connell, in the Catholic Association, on Thursday, that all the citizens of Dublin should accompany the Marquis from the city to Kings town; and it is expected that no business will be done that day in Dublin, and that every mark of lamentation and mourning will be manifested.

ANSWER of the Marquis of Anglesea to the Address presented by Mr. O'Connell.

"I thank you most sincerely for the feelings which you have been pleased to address towards me. Believe me, I meet them with the warmest affection for Ireland—with an earnest zeal for her prosperity, and with the deepest gratitude for the generous kindness which I have experienced from the people.

"The sentiments which you express of loyalty to your Sovereign, and devotion to your country, will, I trust, be united in the hearts of all classes of his Majesty's subjects. The interests of the King and those of his People are inseparable. The attachment of the people is the true strength and glory of the Crown—the due maintenance of Royal authority, the best security for the rights and liberties of the subject.

"In conducting the government of Ireland it has been my constant object to act with strict impartiality—to soften political asperities—to allay religious dissentions—and to promote peace & good will amongst all denominations of men.

"The spirit which breathes through the Address with which you have honoured me, shows that your feelings correspond with mine.

"In proportion as I wish to see general concord established—the union of the empire cemented—Protestants and Catholics incorporated, and rendered, as in other countries they are, one happy people, and thus that the King may be enabled to wield their united energies for the public good, so do I feel anxious that the great question to which you refer, should be set at rest by a wise, liberal, and conciliatory adjustment.

"I am sanguine enough to hope, that this wished-for consummation is at hand; and that to ensure it, it is only necessary for the People of Ireland to preserve their loyalty unshaken—to obey the Law—to respect the constituted Authorities of the State, and constantly bear in mind the paternal admonition of their Sovereign, when he departed from their shore.

"Although I must now take leave of you, my heart will ever be in Ireland—my humble services at her command, and her happiness will be mine."

THE DEPARTURE.

At 12 o'clock, the signal for the procession was given. Dame street, College Green, Grafton street, Nassau street, Leicester street, Clare st. Merriion-square, North and East, and Baggot street, thro' which the cortege was to pass, were lined with infantry, in order to keep the passage, if possible, clear, and to preserve order.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Two Gentlemen of St. Audeon's parish, bearing white flags, edged with black, and surmounted with black crape. (On these flags were inscribed the mottoes—"St. Audeon's Parish," and "Anglesey, farewell!" There were many other flags bearing similar suitable inscriptions.)

Town-Major White. A troop of the 7th Hussars.

Lord Wm. Paget, having on either side of him, on horseback, Lords George and Alfred Paget.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, on horseback, accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp and Staff.

The Duke of Leinster's carriage, The Marquis of Anglesey's carriage, Viscount Killeen's carriage.

The Earl of Miltown's carriage. Lord Cloncurry's carriage.

A large number of private chariots. Alderman Nugent's carriage.

Alderman McKenny's carriage. Ald. Smith's chariot.

Mr. O'Connell's chariot. &c. &c. &c.

making in all about one hundred, besides gigs, and hired coaches, &c.

In this order the cortege moved on slowly, among the enthusiastic greeting of the people. The windows of the houses in the different streets through which the cavalcade had passed, were crowded from the basement to the attic, with persons of every age, who were anxious to bid a fond adieu to him, whose object it was to promote the trade and to harmonize the feelings of Ireland. Many a perfumed kerchief was waved by many a snowy and tapering hand; and many a benediction was poured by beauty and fashion on the head of the "Conqueror of Irish hearts."

In Baggot-street, the shouts and huzzas were appalling, to which, at frequent intervals, the gallant hero who was the object and the cause of them, replied "with looks that spoke unutterable things." The procession, iceberg-like, was accumulating in large flakes, until it reached Booterstown, when it assumed an aspect of immensity.—It was at this place, certainly more than a mile and a half in length, and to think of conveying an idea of the feelings of the people is out of the question. On every gate were to be seen placards in abundance each headed "Lord Anglesey for ever"—"Civil and Religious Liberty"—"Down with Wellington." At a respectable private mansion, near the Rock, true symptoms of mourning were exhibited. There were projecting from the wall, four poles, from each of which was suspended a slip of black crape, and in the centre was posted a placard, bearing the following perhaps not classic, but evidently expressive inscription:

"May Heaven's power Protect each hour Of Anglesey—and may The Duke and Peel For ever feel The grief of Erin's sons this day."

At 2 o'clock the procession reached Kingstown, where Admiral Sir Charles Paget had been awaiting the arrival of his Noble Brother. The applause, mingled with expressions of execration against the authors of Lord Anglesey's recall, became now tremendous. Every lip uttered a viva for the noble and disinterested advocate of freedom. The steps leading down to the barge which was to convey to the ship the gallant hero of Waterloo, were covered with green cloth. At this moment, the scenery about Kingstown Harbour, naturally beautiful & picturesque became sublime. Every rock and cliff was occupied, and a dense mass of animated affection, bounded the view in every direction before Lord Anglesey embarked.

The Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees read the address of the people of Kingstown, to which his excellency, bathed in tears (in which he was joined by almost all around him, especially his two fine boys) returned the succeeding reply.

"The Address of the inhabitants of Kingstown and its vicinity, at a moment when I am about to leave Ireland, is very grateful to my feelings. I appreciate highly and sincerely the affectionate expression of their regard. They witness my departure from the shores of Ireland with different feelings from those under which they hailed my arrival, but the short interval of my residence among you has created impressions which no circumstance can change, valuing (as I and all my family do) the generous affection and courtesies which spring from intercourse in domestic life."

After some conversation with Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, who had just returned from the county Clare, with the Address of that generous and brave people, the guns were fired and the Most Noble the marquis of Anglesey—Ireland's beloved ex-governor—stepped on board of a twelve-oared barge, and as oft re-echoed by twice ten thousand voices.

As it was almost a "dead calm," the noble marquis was obliged to get on board of a steamer, and thus proceed, accompanied by the Tiger, to Holyhead.

MR. GRATTAN'S LETTER.

Letter of Mr. Grattan in reply to the invitation to attend the Dublin meeting on the 20th. TO THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

Brighton, January 5, 1829.

My dear Duke,—I regret that I cannot attend the meeting on the 20th. A severe illness has prevented me from assisting at any public meetings for the last three months, and I am now slowly recovering.

I rejoice at the proceedings of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty forming such a contrast with the violent conduct of another party, and their frightful and sanguinary denunciations, so revolting to every feeling of humanity, and so disgraceful to the character of the Irish Protestant.

The resolutions are excellent. However, three should be added. On regarding the broken promises at the Union—that ill-fated measure which has drained Ireland of what was most valuable—has fulfilled nothing that was held out—and has extinguished not only our nation, but even our capital. Another, regarding the absentees—that deep and corroding evil, which eats into the body of the State, and instead of a healthy appearance, leaves the country exhausted and deserted. A third, regarding this ill-timed and inauspicious measure—the recall of Lord Anglesey—at this season so peculiarly injurious to Dublin, and so insulting to Ireland.

It is now too apparent, that we must make up our minds for this sad and certain event—that until a radical change takes place in the system of Government, our country must remain deprived of peace, of happiness, and of security: a stranger to a resident and protecting gentry—to the introduction of capital and manufacture—and to the calm and settled habits and comforts of a gratified and contented peasantry.

These advantages Ireland would enjoy, if all irritating and invidious distinctions were removed and this is fully demonstrated in the reports and evidence before the Committees of both Houses of Parliament; yet we are condemned to forego these benefits in consequence of the divisions so artfully kept alive, and in order to uphold an ascendancy so galling, selfish, arrogant, and interested.

Here I do not scruple to deny the right of Great Britain to deprive us of those blessings.—This is not government, but the violation of all government—the happiness of society is the end of government: and if the superior state withholds it from the inferior, (and this, too, after repeated decisions by the majority of her representatives, and the overwhelming majority of her people) such acts continue a tyranny, which, however, can only last as long as one party is powerful, and the other weak or divided.

To guard against such impending calamities, I cannot forbear from expressing an anxious wish for a closer union between the liberal Protestants and the Catholics, and that arrangements should be made for a more effective and simultaneous action, on an extended plan, and with a uniform co-operation. Such a junction will prove more than a mere accession of strength—it will be the prelude to victory; for, depend on it, if we fight for the people, we must fight along with the people—certain that on ourselves alone depends our success—that the Irish must work out their own freedom, and that their emancipation must be the fabric of their own manufacture.

In the furtherance of such legal, legitimate, and constitutional objects, I shall gladly lend my feeble aid. Meantime, I hope I shall be able to attend the opening of the session, and uplift my voice on behalf of my country—so long ill-treated, so grossly misgoverned, and now so much insulted.

I have the honor to be, my dear Duke, Very truly yours,

HENRY GRATTAN.

An express from London states that the Duke of Northumberland has been offered the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and has accepted it.—This is the same individual who, in 1820, refused to let the dead body of Mr. Grattan lie in his house, afraid, perhaps, of contamination from a Patriot. The mansion of the Duke of Richmond (still no friend) was open for that accommodation which the other withheld! It is necessary to add that the Duke of Northumberland votes against the Catholics.

Dublin Freeman's Journal.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of Jan. 24. Among a people like the English, the meeting of Parliament generally excites considerable attention, but we never remember any thing approaching to the interest with which the meeting on the 5th of February is contemplated. No doubt this feeling is awakened by the knowledge, that various and important questions are to be discussed and decided, one of which involves the tranquillity of the country, and the other its commercial prosperity. We, of course, allude to the Catholic Question, and to that of the Currency. The former comes before the legislature with an accession of power derived from the force of public opinion, as to

the justice and expediency of yielding the claims; the discussion of the other is urged on the reluctant Commons by the pressure already occasioned by Mr. Peel's bill, evidenced by the stagnation of all descriptions of manufacturing and mercantile business, and an increasing want of confidence among the capitalists of the country.

The Catholic Question will come before the house in a new form—the Champion of Emancipation will attempt to discuss the question in person, in the Chapel of St. Stephen's, and this circumstance, alone, forms a subject of very general conversation. Whether the member for Clare be heard against the oath, which declares his religion "damnable and idolatrous," or whether he be forthwith consigned to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, is a subject of very great speculation. But one opinion, can, however, be entertained, on the effect which his reception will have on the public mind of Ireland, where, if he be punished, Mr. O'Connell will be regarded as a martyr, if he be permitted to take his seat, he will be considered the successful vindicator of an injured and insulted nation.

The two questions, to which we before referred, are by no means unconnected. The credit by which both the Bank of Ireland and of England are enabled to circulate their notes, depends on the public confidence which, if once shaken, cannot be easily restored. In one of the very able papers of Mr. Attwood, that gentleman broadly asserts, that one of the causes by which the panic of 1825 was removed, was "that the opinion of the country had not left the bank notes," which, though not a legal tender, were eagerly taken by the public from the bankers. If any cause, political or otherwise, should induce a determination in the public mind, to have gold for bank notes, we need not prognosticate the inevitable result, which would be a suspension of the law, by an order in council, until an act should pass which would forever reverse the golden dreams of Mr. Peel.

No person can deny, that Mr. O'Connell possesses a power over the public mind of Ireland, which an individual rarely obtains. His influence in the Catholic Association is on all hands admitted, and the influence of the Association on the Catholic people is too well known to be at this period a subject of doubt. If then, Mr. O'Connell should desire a Catholic people instantly and simultaneously, to demand gold for the bank paper, what would the Directors of the national establishment do? Gold they could not pay. This is not a case made for the mere purpose of illustration—Mr. O'Connell did, some time ago, threaten, that, if emancipation were delayed, the Bank would not have a note in circulation; and, it is confidently reported, that the utterance of this threat has compelled the Directors of the Bank of Ireland materially to increase their stock of gold.

We cannot be insensible, neither can Mr. O'Connell be ignorant, of the ruinous consequences of this measure to many innocent families; but he may fairly and with ten-fold strength, appeal to the Government who have the folly perseveringly to oppress a body of men possessed of incalculable power, either for evil or for good. There are other causes in operation which may render the supply of gold to Ireland uncertain and limited, causes which, considered separately, are deserving the utmost attention, but which, combined, may make even Mr. Peel doubt the propriety of enforcing his favorite bill. In truth, prostitution will not much longer avail the foes of emancipation, nor can expedients continue to support a desperate and fallacious system of finance—the vital questions must be met with becoming resolution, and in a spirit of justice and conciliation, or, we fear, we shall be compelled to encounter perils and difficulties which a wise minister and an honest Parliament could and would avert. In what manner these questions will be met by the ministry, a little time will inform us; we confess, however, that we entertain but faint hopes of an amicable and statesmanlike adjustment of them.

The peremptory recall of Lord Anglesey for no other reasons which we have been able to learn than because he administered justice with an even hand, and refused to be subservient to the most degrading species of corruption, convinces us, that Ireland is not to be emancipated—and this conviction confirms our opinion, that some alteration in the currency will be made, for it would be manifest folly to exasperate a whole people by a denial of justice, and at the same time, to expect them to abstain from every legal species of annoyance which they can inflict on their oppressors.

We have heard that Mr. O'Connell and his friends will arrive here on Tuesday next, on their way to London.

The Duke of Northumberland received the keys of office and went through the preliminaries for entering on the functions of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at the office of Mr. Peel, in Downingstreet, on Wednesday. It is now reported in the political circles that his visit to London, early in Dec. last, was connected with the present arrangement, although the fact of negotiation being at that time in progress is not supposed to have been communicated by the premier to his colleagues.—British Traveller, Jan. 21.

The Duke of Northumberland's appointment as Viceroy of Ireland has received the sign Manual, and after it has passed the Great Seal will appear in the Gazette, probably on Tuesday next. His Grace will kiss hands next week, and take his departure forthwith, to assume the Government of Ireland.—I. B. Jan. 24.

The Edinburgh Murders. It has been ascertained that the number of murders was not so great as had been at first conjectured. They probably exceeded twelve, but were not a score in number. The woman McDougal has disappeared from Edinburgh, and it is not known where she went to. Among her other revelations she said that on one occasion she and the concubine of Hare overheard their two protectors talking over their cups in an adjoining room; when Hare said they could not be at a loss for subjects, as when others failed they could kill the women. And it was agreed between them to kill McDougal first. Hare is yet imprisoned, and it is supposed he will be tried and convicted on other charges. Mr. Jeffrey is engaged as Senior Counsel for the prosecution, by the friends of Daft Jamie.

A man named Paterson had been in the practice of purchasing the subjects from Hare and Burke for £10, and selling them at a profit of £5. Burke says he is resigned to his fate; but the wretch assigns as a reason for his wishing to have Hare convicted before he is executed himself, that he "is afraid the spirits of the future victims (whom Hare would kill if set at large,) would reproach him (Burke,) in the regions of bliss, for not preventing their untimely death."

The Glasgow theatre was burnt down on the 10th January. At 12 o'clock, M. it was observed to be on fire, and in a few minutes it was one burning mass.—The outer shell only was preserved by the great activity of the firemen, which prevented the flames from spreading to the adjacent buildings. This accident, like that which lately occurred at Covent Gar-

den, is also ascribed to gas. It was a splendid building; erected by individual enterprise. The proprietors were insured; but the owner of the stage properties was not, and lost £1500. The corps dramatic were serious; but no lives were lost, and no serious accident occurred to any individual.

On the 2d inst, forty men and thirty horses were killed at the mines of Logis de peres, Morotret, France by an explosion of fire-damp.

By the official table of the French Revenue it appears that the receipts for 1828 are 29,000,000 francs, or about a million and a quarter over those of 1827.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1829.—7 o'clock P. M.

The Russian Ambassador Extraordinary has arrived at Dover, and is understood to be the bearer to very important propositions of our Government which if met with corresponding feeling by the Sultan will put an end to the hostilities in the North of Europe.

We have also despatches and letters by express from Vienna which mention that the Reis Effendi in an interview with the Ambassador for the Netherlands had stated that the Sultan his master was not unwilling to treat for peace, if the Emperor of Russia was sincere in his desires to obtain one, and that upon a proper understanding, the Sultan would not hesitate to send an Ambassador to meet the envoys of the allied powers upon the subject.—This is considered as important intelligence, and we have little doubt of its accuracy.

The Irish Vindicator.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1829.

THE departure of the excellent MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA, the account of which we give this day, leaves Ireland a mournful and sorrowing nation. What that detestable policy, which would do every thing offensive and injurious to the people will ultimately lead to, Heaven alone can tell; the Roman Catholic and the upright virtuous Protestant, however desirous they might be to possess their just and lawful rights, have not the wish to repeat those scenes of calamity, which their enemies seem disposed to plunge them into by the conduct they adopt in every act of their proceedings: The Duke of Northumberland, who has been at all times an enemy to Emancipation has accepted the Lord Lieutenancy and will of course endeavour to crush the Catholic body by every possible means. He will with all probability aim his first blow at the Catholic Association and will perhaps be foolish enough to think that in the futile attempts against that spirited and patriotic collection of the land, he will be pacifying Ireland. We would beg of the people of this country to turn their attention to this policy, for in it they may have a genuine specimen of the plan by which the ministry of England act in their management of Irish affairs, and we would tell them that, that thing, which is called English Justice, a thing often spoken of, but rarely or ever seen or experienced, they may soon have an opportunity of investigating in its true and naked form. Never was the people of our ill-fated country so much disposed to pay the deferential homage of their generous hearts, to the superior prowess of England.—Never were they more readily disposed to attach themselves in bonds of the closest and firmest union to that country, than during the Viceroyalty of the marquis of Anglesey; he found out the way by which the affections of Irishmen could be won—he saw that they wanted only justice and impartial laws; these he gave them as far as he could do so, and in his wise and conciliatory conduct he brought about more for the pacification of the country, and to dispose it more favourably to the dominion of England, than any man before; but it must be said, that in the successor chosen, should he turn out to be what may fairly be predicted of him this favorable disposition, this growing love towards the neighbouring Island, (for sister we cannot call her unless we add the words, spiteful and malvolent) will be converted into the blackest and most determined hatred. It is useless to tell the people one story, and believe another. There does exist against the injustice and oppressive conduct of the English nation, a strong and unbending hatred in the minds of Irishmen, and if the English people had more of wisdom, than they show of a stubborn and intractable disposition, it would bring more glory to the national character and more strength and happiness to the Empire. But they seem for the present, determined to have their way; how long they will continue to do so, is written in the book of fate, but we could almost wish the policy which at one time, marked out the whole people for extirpation had been accomplished, sooner than again witness the horrors likely to fall upon our country, when, rising out of the gloomy and settled melancholy into which they are now plunged, they may seek to assert the dominion of justice in miserable and unfortunate Ireland.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

On Tuesday last, (the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland,) a grand service was performed in the Parish Church of this city. The numerous and respectable congregation, which attended on this great occasion, consisting of citizens of all denominations, and of every station in society, added a zest to the pleasure Irishmen feel in the annual celebration of the festival. The Royal Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. PHELAN, accompanied by the other gentlemen of the seminary.—By permission of Colonel Douglas, the band of the 79th regiment, stationed in this city, attended and accompanied the service with appropriate anthems. The rich and swelling peals of choral and instrumental music, executed by the most practiced and skilful performers, added to the dignified and solemn ceremonies of the mass, seemed to impress with reverence and awe the attentive and deeply affected multitude. We do not remember ever to have witnessed the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion performed with more effect, or more solemnly calculated to elevate the soul to God, and inspire the people with the truest and most sublime sentiments of piety and religion. Every attention was paid by the persons constituting the Committee of the Recollet Church to accommodate with convenient seats the many ladies and gentlemen who attended. Upwards

of 20 Pounds was collected for the benefit of the poor.

In the afternoon an excellent sermon, appropriate to the day, was preached in the Recollet Church, by the Rev. Mr. Phelan.

Several members of the Society of the Friends of Ireland in Canada resident in this city, met by appointment at the British Coffee House on Tuesday evening last to celebrate the anniversary of St. Patrick, and to enjoy in social intercourse the day on which Irishmen acknowledge themselves indebted for the greatest blessings under heaven that men can be said to possess. Nothing could be added to the enjoyment of the evening, the harmony that prevailed & the friendly and cordial disposition manifested by every gentleman present to make the day terminate in a manner worthy of the verdant Isle.

By the unanimous voice of the company, William Campbell Esq. was requested to preside and Doctor Tracy to act as Vice President. The following toasts were given from the chair and drank with enthusiastic applause—

His Majesty King George the fourth. On drinking this toast the chairman briefly alluded to the friendly disposition always shewn by his Majesty towards the Irish people. The friends of his youth, he said, were principally from that country and no one could deny but the Irish people had shewn the utmost zeal in repaying the attentions of the British monarch. The blood of Irishmen had been shed and their money expended in upholding the dignity and glory of the Empire. The people had done so much, that he feared if the balance of favours were equally poised, the deficiency would not be found to rest with them; there was one act yet to be performed which would equalize these favours; he need not name to the present company what this act was, as members constituting the society of the Friends of Ireland, they were well aware that no Irishman could consider himself completely happy until the bill removing all disqualifications from their Roman Catholic brethren had received the Royal signature, which he hoped his majesty would live to perform: (cheers.) The chairman then gave—

His Excellency Sir James Kempt—may his administration terminate in the same favourable manner it commenced: much applause followed the drinking of this toast.

The Gallant and good marquis of Anglesea.—This health, drank three times three, standing, was long and loudly cheered. When the applause had subsided, the chairman annexed the following sentiment: "May the great and illustrious example given by the most noble marquis, impress on the minds of the English nation the necessity of being just to Ireland."

Daniel O'Connell and the Catholic Association, may his entrance into Parliament be the prelude to Irish Liberty.

The Day—may its next anniversary behold Ireland Free and happy.

Rev. Mr. Phelan, the preacher of the day. His Lordship the Bishop of Telmessie, and R. C. Clergy of Lower Canada.

The Rev. Mr. Eston, and our dissenting brethren. Dr. McNevin, and the societies of the Friends of Ireland in the United States. Great applause was given on the chairman's proposing the health of our distinguished countryman Dr. McNevin.

The Societies of Montreal, Quebec, Three-Rivers and By-town, may their spirited exertions be imitated by every town and village in the British Provinces.

Harry Mills, and the independent Forty Shilling Freeholders of Ireland.

Mr. Papineau, and the members of the House of Assembly.

The successful agents of the Canadian people, Messrs. Cuvillier, Viger, and Neilson.

James Leslie, Esq. M. P. and the liberal Scotch. The memory of our late upright and talented countryman, Jocelyn Waller, Esq. Drank in solemn silence.

Andrew Jackson, the illustrious representative of American Irishmen.

The Daughters of Erin.

After the celebration of the evening, in the most social manner, the company dispersed at a late hour, highly pleased with their entertainment and under the agreeable hope that they might meet again for similar occasions and under happier auspices than are now held out to them of seeing their native country, a free and independent nation.

We observe with pleasure that Mr. S. H. Wilcocke, who reported the late proceedings of the house of Assembly for this paper & the Montreal Herald, is about to publish by subscription, the History of the Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada for 1828-29, we will publish the advertisement in our next.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, 1st March. Mr. Rowland Stephenson, the banker, and his clerk, Lloyd, arrived here yesterday per British brig Kingston, Wood, master, which sailed from Liverpool for this port, but put into Milford Haven, and ultimately sailed thence. The gentlemen are at the Coffee House and sit at the public table.

The foregoing extract is from the American of last evening. Grave questions of international rights and obligations might arise, should Stephenson be demanded by the British from our Federal Government. As we understand the statute of this State, should he be demanded from our local sovereignty, he would not be delivered up; as the crime charged against him is nothing more than a civil breach of trust.—It is of course the same thing in Georgia. The British Government have heretofore refused to deliver up refugees charged with treason, on the requisition of the Government which claimed them as their subjects.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

[By a resolution of the society of the Friends of Ireland in Canada, that the names of the subscribers should be published in this number being prevented by the parliamentary debates from inserting them before.]

*Daniel Tracey, Kings co.; *John Donnellan, County Roscommon; *A. Doyle, co. Wexford; *Peter Dunn, co. Dublin; *John Torney, county Down; *James McGowan, county Sligo; *Patrick McConnell, co. Armagh; *Stephen Scanlan, co. Wexford; *Richard O'Keefe, co. Waterford; *Jocelyn Waller, Dullin; *James Leslie, Esq. M. P. Scotland; *James Elliot; *Denis Cotterell, co. Kilkenny; *James Cotterell, William Duckett, sen.; *William Duckett, jun; *James McCabe, co. Monaghan; *Thos. Logan; *P. Berry; *Thomas M'Kinnan; *R. Seymour, co. Galway; *J. McAuley, co. Antrim; *Thomas Neagle, co. Cork; *Hugh Tierney; *P. D. Hughes, co. Roscommon; *James Berry; *F. Murphy; *Denis Murphy; *Patrick Boyle, co. Monaghan; *John Falvey, city Limerick; *Hugh Turney, Glasgow; *James Ferris; *P. Lacey; *James Murray, co. Down; *Michael Brady; *Patrick Dunn; *Jos. McConville, co. Down; *John Deegan, Queens co.; *John Gallagher; *Peter Hagan; *W. Campbell, co. Down; *John Burke; *Adam Kidd, co. Armagh; *James Sharkey, co. Wexford; *P. Darragh, co. Antrim; *Hugh M'Alister, co. Antrim; *John Conlan, co. Monaghan; *Michael Daley; *P. Sheridan; *Mathew Conran; *Dominick Kelly; *Charles Moran, Queens co.; *John Hallowell; *Phillip Divine; *John Flanagan; *Andrew M'Donough; *Michael M'Elwee; *Patrick Riley; *P. Brennan; *James Farrer; *Michael Byrnes; *Michael Curry; *Thomas Price; *John M'Keiver; *John P. Sexton, Canada; *John Morgan; *P. Spellan; *Nath. Dorne; *John Ward; *Daniel Berden; *Charles Gibbon; *Peter Falvey, city Limerick; *Rev. James Moore; *Samuel M'Curdy, co. Limerick; *John Carey, Queens co.; *Thos. O'Sullivan, co. Limerick; *John Collins, co. Kerry; *William Millar, co. Derry; *John Lawless, co. Tipperary; *Michael O'Meara, ditto; *Patrick Delaney, ditto; *John Landrigan, ditto. *James Connor, King's co.; *Donald M'Donald, Scotland; *James Caban, city Waterford; *Hugh Finn, co. Down; *Michael Henley, co. Tyrone; *John Lennox, Montreal; *A. Nicholson, Canada; *W. M'Comick, co. Derry; *John Gallagher, do. *Michael Riely, do.; *Thomas Nolan, co. Fermanagh; *P. Berry; *John Armada; *James Tobin; *John Hughes, co. Longford; *John Leady, co. Cavan; *Laurence Healden, co. Tip. *Sylvester Whealan, co. Leitrim; *James Ryan, Cork; *Jacques Viger, Esq. Canada; *Louis M. Viger, Esq. ditto; *James Rice, Queen's co. *John M'Kinnernan, co. Kilkenny; *Wm. Nolan; *co. Carlow; *T. Doyle, co. Kilkenny; *E. M'Naughtin, co. Monaghan; *Daniel Mahony, co. Cork; *John Mahony, do.; *Thos. Mack-Quillan, Londonderry; *Neal Darragh, co. Antrim; *John Gorman, Queen's co.; *Wm. Rice, ditto; *John Keny; *Robert J. Begley, co. Antrim; *Mrs. Begley, ditto; *Miss Begley, ditto; *Miss A. Begley, ditto; *P. Plunket, co. Dublin; *Daniel Leahy; *Daniel Madden; *J. B. La Montagne, Canada; *Charles Mondet, ditto; *John Morgan, co. Longford; *Francis Laverty, co. Armagh; *B. O'Brien, co. Tip.; *Robert Scott, Dublin; *T. M'Naughtin, co. Longford; *H. Hargrove, Queen's co.; *James Finley, co. Monaghan; *John M'Gory, ditto; *Wm. Connelley, co. Tip.; *P. Leahy, co. Westmeath; *Thos. Murphy, ditto; *John Murphy, ditto; *Wm. Dooling, Kilkenny; *Robert Donnellan, Canada; *Manus Collins, Killarney; *P. MacEntyre; *John O'Donnellan; *Arthur Mullin, co. Antrim; *Thomas Lambie; *A. M'Queen, Scotland; *L. G. Lalanne, Canada; *John Kelly, co. Kildare; *James M'Grury, co. Down; *Bernard Smith, ditto; *James Boland, King's co. *John Murray, do.; *P. Stapleton, do.; *John Corcoran, do.; *John Kelly; *Morgan Mullin, co. Cork; *Peter Cook; *F. X. Heilert, Canada; *Dr. Chisolm, Scotland; *Thos. Coit, co. Meath; *H. Cassidy, co. Antrim; *Michael Connelly, co. Monaghan; *Mrs. Connelly, ditto; *Miss Connelly, ditto; *Miss Catherine Connelly, ditto; *Miss Ann Connelly, ditto; *Duncan M'Queen, Canada; *John Fitzgibbons, Cork; *Hugh M'Gilgan, co. Antrim; *Michael Fitzgibb, co. Longford; *Patrick Hannan; *Marin Cantfield, co. Kilkenny; *John Dunn, ditto; *William Fitzgibb, Cork; *P. Grogan, co. Tyrone; *James Turbett, ditto; *Ross M'Case; *Chas. Byrne; *John Power; *Neil Primrose, Scotland; *Charles Cameronford; *Berj. Miller; *Thomas Ryan, co. Tip. *Vincent Dubherbeck, Germany; *James M'Clusker, co. Derry; *Wm. Sommer; *P. Carroll, King's co. *Duncan Bruce, Scotland; *Hugh Darragh, Antrim; *Heor M'Mullen, ditto; *John Power; *A. Conlan; *Eor Kildare; *Michael M'Vecker; *Peter Davison, co. Sligo; *Michael Scott; *Queen's co.; *Marin Cantfield, co. Tip.; *Dennis Kenny; *King's co.; *James M'Vay, co. Tyrone; *Robert Doherty; *Hugh Gillen; *Lawrence Murphy; *Thomas Cummins; *Edward Roche; *Hugh Corrine; *Benjamin Lauzon; *pere, Canada; *Benjamin Lauzon, fils, ditto; *B. Collins; *P. F. Heyenon; *Wm. Beck; *A. L. B. La Flamme, Canada; *John Buchanan; *Michael Hill; *P. Kearney; *Thos. Sexton; *George Hegeron; *Francis Mullins, co. Cork; *H. Murray, co. Meath; *Francis Tracy, King's co.; *Roner Cassidy; *Michael Farmer; *P. Gillan; *Edward Cault; *Geo. Hagarly; *James M'Clusky; *John Curis; *John Martin; *P. O. Connor; *Arthur Donnelly; *William Phelan; *James de Venny; *Hugh Fean.

*The Curate of the Parish of Montreal, acknowledges with gratitude the receipt from James O'Donnell, Esq. architect, of Fifty Dollars for the benefit of the poor. March 18th, 1829.

WHEAT CRIBBLES, or FANNING MACHINES, new, and constructed on the latest, and most approved principles—for sale by F. ANT. LAROCQUE, 22, St. Francois Xavier-st. March 20th, 1829, (29 tf)

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A term of years, and possession given immediately.—A FARM containing 30 acres, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings, pleasantly situated on the St. Catherine road, within two and a half miles of this city; the land is of an excellent quality, and in the highest state of cultivation. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the proprietor HENRY LAVERTY. March 17th, 1829. 28-tf

IRISH WHISKEY. THE Subscriber has for sale at No. 25 St. Francois Xavier-street, a quantity of Old IRISH WHISKEY, of very superior quality, on moderate terms. H. McGRIGOR. March 17th, 1829. 23

FOR SALE AT THE PAINT SHOP OF THE SCABRIER. Head of St. Urbain-street, St. Lawrence suburbs: A general assortment of Warranted Fancy, Rush-bottomed, Bell-backed, Spring-backed & Windsor Chairs, Rush-bottomed and Wooden SETTEES—painted and stained in the neatest manner. P. MYLER. N. B.—House Paints good and Glazing, &c. &c. as usual. Montreal, March 24, 1829.



THE HERO IS GONE. The Hero is gone—his great spirit's fled, His mighty soul from earth's departed...

The Bard will sing of the brave who fell, Though his slumbering harp may never waken; And the spirit of song shall proudly tell...

MUSIC SEMINARY, Notre Dame Street.

MRS. & THE MISSES FRAZERS, Professors of the Piano Forte, beg leave to return their most grateful thanks to the Parents and Guardians...

R. BLACKISTON, SAIL MAKER OF QUEBEC.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement in business.



LIVING ANIMALS.

Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Montreal an its vicinity, that they are now exhibiting in the east wing of the store belonging to Pierre Berthelot, Esq., Pointe à Callière...

- No. 1.—Great African LION. This is not only the largest, but from its flowing mane, and superior carriage, is considered the finest of its species in America.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

L. LALANNE, Book Binder and Account Book Manufacturer, St. James Street, in the range of brick buildings, directly opposite the dwelling house of John Frithingham...

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

THE Subscriber who has resided in this city for the last seven years, and who has been frequently solicited by some of the most respectable inhabitants, to procure for them servants of good moral character and industry...

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR PREMISES.

- JAMAICA Rum, Demerara & Leeward Island Rum, Muscovado Sugar, East India do. Cognac Brandy, Hollands Gin, Coffee, Pimento, Black & White Pepper, Port, Tenerife, Sherry, Bucellas, Mountain and other Wines in Wood.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday the 23d March next, at Noon, from persons desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantities of sound Oat STRAW...

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Montreal and vicinity, that he has removed his COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT from his late residence, in St. Sacrament street, to the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN BLAND, Blacksmith, Hay Market...

JOHN TURNEY

BEGS to acknowledge the grateful sense of obligation he feels to his friends and the public, for the kind support he has experienced since his commencement in business.

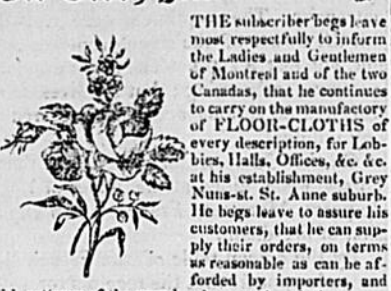
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened the house formerly occupied by C. B. Martin, as a tavern between Cornwall and Prescott, under the name of 'Williamsburgh Stage House'...

PRINTING.

CARD, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, FUNERAL CARDS, and CATALOGUES, done at the office of this paper, on the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at moderate rates.

Oil-Cloth Manufactory



THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and of the two Canadas, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of FLOOIT-CLOTHS of every description...

WANTS a situation as tutor in a private family or School a young man competent to teach in the English, Commercial or Classical department...

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most grateful thanks to his Patrons, numerous friends and the Public, who have been kind enough to favour him since his commencement in business...

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the Public of Montreal, and its vicinity, that he has in his fall supply of Goods, of the most fashionable colors and the best quality...

LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORY,

THE Subscriber's Linseed Oil Manufactory, being now in operation, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will constantly have on hand for sale, the best boiled and raw Linseed Oil...

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE wife of James Bricklin, late of Portarlington, arrived at Quebec last May, expecting to find her husband there, who she sailed for that port in 1825...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST Received and for sale by the subscriber St. Francis Xavier Street:—CROCKFORD, or Life in the West; PELHAM, or the Adventures of a Gentleman...

RECEIVED by the last shipping, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—

- 18 Double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheeses of superior quality, 30 boxes Poland Starch, 4 pipes excellent Cognac Brandy, 4 do. Holland Gin, 4 do. Fayal Madeira, 5 qr. casks white Spanish Wine, recommended for family use, 20 bags Barcelona Nuts, 4 casks Nutmegs, 300 Newcastle Grindstones, 100 kegs white Paint.

BURGANDY WINE, of superior quality in Bottles for Sale by

F. ANT. LAROCQUE, No. 22, Saint Francois Xavier Street Montreal, December, 1828.

MILE END TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already received, and embraces the present opportunity of informing them that at great expense he has erected a new and elegant Bowling Alley, justly considered to be superior to any in the Province...

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for Sale, at his Nursery, Sanguinet Street, Saint Lawrence Suburbs, near Saint James Church, a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, viz:—

- Apricots, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to call the attention of his friends and the public in general, to his General Assortment of HARDWARE, which has been selected from the first Manufacturing houses in Birmingham, Sheffield, Waterhampton, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most grateful thanks to his Patrons, numerous friends and the Public, who have been kind enough to favour him since his commencement in business...

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A two-story FRAME HOUSE, 36 feet by 27, with a Cellar 7 feet deep, pleasantly situated on Fullon's Road, foot of the Quebec suburbs, near the Cottage of JAMES LESLIE, Esq.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE, and for which Sheriffs Deeds will be given in March next:—

- 1. That four story stone HOUSE, situated in the city of Montreal, St. James Street, now occupied by Government as Commissaries Offices.

TO BE LET FOR 4 YEARS, THE BREWERY, situated at the entrance of Papineau Road, in excellent order, at present occupied by John Vitty.

FARMS FOR SALE. A FARM of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.

TO BE LET, A Farm of 140 arpents, or thereabouts, with Houses, Barns, and other buildings thereon constructed, situated at the village of TERREBONNE.